

Thursday, 25th July, 1957

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume III, 1957

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SECOND SESSION, 1957

(Vol. III₂ contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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N.B. The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

'A'

Abdul Latif, Shri (Bijnor).
 Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).
 Achar, Shri K. R. (Mangalore).
 Achint Ram, Lala (Patiala).
 Agadi, Shri Sangappa Andanappa (Koppal).
 Agrawal, Shri Manakbhai (Mandsaur).
 Ajit Singh, Shri (Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
 Ambalam, Shri P. Subbiah (Ramanathapuram).
 Amjad Ali, Shri (Dhubri).
 Anjanappa, Shri B. (Nellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo—Indians).
 Arumugham, Shri R. S. (Srivilliputhur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Arumugham, Shri S. R. (Namakkal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ashanna, Shri K. (Adilabad).
 Assar, Shri Premji R. (Ratnagiri).
 Atchamamba, Dr. Komaraju (Vijayavada).
 Awasthi, Shri Jagdish (Bilhaur).
 Ayyakannu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ayyengar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Chittoor).
 Asad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Gurgaon).

'B'

Badan Singh, Ch. (Bisauli).
 Bagdi, Shri Magana (Hoshangabad).
 Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan Jammalal (Wardha).
 Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).
 Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Baldev Singh, Sardar (Hoshiarpur).
 Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Banerjee, Shri Santosh Kumar (Cooch-Bihar).
 Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath (Contai).
 Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).
 Banerji Shri Pulin Behari, (Lucknow).
 Banerji, Dr. Ram Goti (Bankura).
 Bangshi Thakur, Shri (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Barman, Shri Upendranath (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
 Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Bikaner—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).
 Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar (Gospara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

'B'—contd.

Beck, Shri Ignace (Lohardaga).
 Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh (Etawah).
 Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).
 Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).
 Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxmi Narayan (Keonjhar).
 Bhargava, Pt. Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer).
 Bhargava, Pt. Thakur Das (Hissar).
 Bharucha, Shri Naushir Cursetji (East Khandesh).
 Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanyaoji Shrawanji (Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapala Kanta (West Dinajpur).
 Bhogji Bhai Shri P. B. Banswara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Bholi Sardar, Shri (Saharsa—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).
 Birbal Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).
 Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri (Raipur).
 Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).
 Bose, Shri P. C. (Dhanbad).
 Brahm Prakash, Shri (Delhi Sadar).
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).
 Braj Raj Singh, Shri (Firozabad).
 Brij Narayan, Brijesh, Pandit (Shivpuri).

'C'

Chakravartty, (Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).
 Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

'C'—contd.

Chandak, Shri Bhikulal Lakhmichand
 Chandra Shankar, Shri (Broach).
 Chandramani, Kalo Shri (Sundargarh).
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal (Etah).
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).
 Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).
 Chawda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).
 Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan (Pudukottai).
 Choudhry, Shri C. L. (Hajipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Choudhury, Shri Suresh Chandra (Dumka).
 Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'D'

Damani, Shri Surajratan Fatehchand (Jalore).
 Damar, Shri Amar Singh (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Dange, Shri Shripad Amrit (Bombay City Central).
 Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore).
 Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura).
 Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Asansol—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Nayantera (Monghyr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Ramdhani (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga).
 Dasgupta, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan (Purulia).
 Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum).
 Daulta, Shri Pratap Singh (Jhajjar).

'D'—contd.

Deb, Shri Narasingha Malla Ugal Sanda (Midnapur).

Deb, Shri P. G. (Angul).

Deo, Shri Pratap Keshari (Kalahandi).

Deo, Shri Shanker (Gulbarga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Desai, Shri Morarji R. (Surat).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Ramtek).

Deahmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati).

Dhanagar, Shri Banshi Das (Mainpuri).

Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).

Dige, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao (Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dindod, Shri Jaljibhai Koyabhai (Dohad—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dinesh Singh, Shri (Banda).

Dora, Shri Dippala Suri (Parvathipuram).

Drohar, Shri Shivadin (Hardoi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukhabad).

Dubish, Shri Vishnu Sharan (Sardhana).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur).

Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

'E'

Eacharan, Shri V. Iyyani (Palghat).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Chidambaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Elias, Shri Muhammed (Howrah).

'G'

Gaekward, Shri Fatesingh Rao Pratapsingh Rao (Baroda).

Gaekward, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao (Nasik).

'G'—contd.

Ganapathy, Shri T. (Tiruchendur).

Gandhi, Shri Feroze (Rai Bareilly).

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panchmahals).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Unnao—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ganpati Ram, Shri (Jaunpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gautam, Shri Chintaman Dhivrjuji (Balaghat).

Ghodasar, Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji.

Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo (Uluberia).

Ghose, Shri Bimal Coomar (Barrackpore).

Ghose, Shri Subiman (Burdwan).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).

Ghosh, Shri Mohmdra Kumar (Jamshedpur).

Godsora, Shri Sambhu Charan (Singhbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gohokar, Dr. Deorao Yeshwantrao (Yeotmal).

Gopalan, Shri Ayilath Kuttieri (Kasargod).

Goray, Shri Narayan Ganesh (Poona).

Gounder, Shri N. P. Shanmugha (Tindivanam).

Goundar, Shri A. Doraiswami (Tiruppattur).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Karur).

Govind Das, Seth (Jabalpur).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).

Gupta, Shri Chheda Lal (Hardoi).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—East).

'H'

Hajarnavis, Shri Ramchandra
Martand (Bhaadara).

Halder, Shri Kansari (Diamond
Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Harvani, Shri Ansar (Fatehpur).

Hanada, Shri Subodh (Midnapur—
Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hathi, Shri Jaisukhlal Lal Shanker
(Halar).

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath
(Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Bhatinda).

Hynniewta, Shri Hoover (Autonomous
Districts—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

'I'

Imam, Shri J. M. Mohamed (Chital-
drug).

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur).

Iyer, Shri S. Easwara (Trivandrum).

'J'

Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan
(Malegaon).

Jaggiwan Ram, Shri (Sasaram—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur)

Jain, Shri Mool Chand (Kaithal).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—
Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur).

Jadhe, Shri Keshavrao Marutirao
(Baramati).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad
(Bhagalpur).

Jinachandran, Shri M. K. (Telli-
chery).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich).

Jogendra Sen, Shri (Mandi).

'J'—contd.

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandas
(Shahdol).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Ambala).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur).

Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad
(Sagar).

'K'

Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur,
Kalika Singh, Shri (Azamgarh).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao
Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch.
Castes).

Kamble, Shri Bapu Chandrasen
(Kopargaon).

Kanakasabai, Shri R. Pillai (Chidam-
baram).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).

Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar
North).

Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra
(Kota).

Katti Shri D. A. (Chitodi)

Kayal, Shri Paresah Nath (Basirhat—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal Madaribhat
(Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Keshar Kumari, Shrimati (Raipur—
Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Keshava, Shri N. (Bangalore City).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Musafirkhana).

Khadilkar, Shri Raghunath Keshav
(Ahmednagar).

Khadiwala, Shri Kanhaiyalal (Indore).

Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Kurnool).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Warangal).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut).

Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao
(Akola).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch).

K—contd.

- Khuda Buksh, Shri Muhammed (Marhabad).
 Khawaja, Shri Jamal (Aligarh).
 Kistaiya, Shri Surti (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K. (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Koratkar, Shri Vinayak Rao K. (Hyderabad).
 Kotoki, Shri Lilsdhar (Nowgong).
 Kottukapally, Shri George Thomas (Muvattupuzha).
 Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Sitamarhi).
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).
 Krishna Chandra, Shri (Jaleswar).
 Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Krishnaiah, Shri D. Balarama (Guduvada).
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras South).
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Tumkur).
 Krishna Rao, Shri Mandali Venkata (Masulipatnam).
 Krishnaswamy, Dr. A. (Chingleput).
 Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).
 Kumbhar, Shri Banamali (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareilly—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

- Lachhi Ram, Shri (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Lachman Singh, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).
 Lahiri, Shri Jitendra Nath (Serampore).
 Lal, Shri Ram Shanker (Domariajod).

L—contd.

Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarabad).

M

- Mafda Ahmed, Shrimati (Jorhat).
 Mahagaonkar, Shri Bhausaheb Ramesh (Kolhapur).
 Mahanty, Shri Surendra (Dhenkanal).
 Mahendra Pratap, Raja (Mathura).
 Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn-Taran).
 Maiti, Shri Nikunja Bibari (Ghatal).
 Mallah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).
 Malaviya, Pandit Govind (Sultanpur).
 Malaviya, Shri Keshva Deva (Basti).
 Malviya, Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal (Shajapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Malviya, Shri Motilal (Khajuraho—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).
 Manay, Shri Gopal Kaluji (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Scheduled Castes).
 Mandal, Shri Jailal (Khagaria).
 Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).
 Manjula Debi, Shrimati (Goalpara).
 Masani, Shri M. R. (Ranchi—East).
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Phulpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Matsra, Shri Laxman Mahadu (Thane—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Pali).
 Mathur, Shri Mathur Das (Nagaur).
 Matin, Shri S. A. (Ghidih).
 Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed (Rampur).

'M'—contd

Mehta, Shri Balwantray Gopalji (Gohilwad).
 Mehta, Shri Jaswant Raj (Jodhpur).
 Melkote, Dr G S (Raichur)
 Menon, Dr K B (Badagara).
 Menon, Shri V K Krishna (Bombay City North)
 Menon, Shri T C Narayanankutty (Mukandapuram).
 Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar—Reserved—Sch Castes)
 Mishra, Shri Bhagwan Din (Kaisarganj)
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Bagaha)
 Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Saharsa).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai)
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Jainagar)
 Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr)
 Misra, Shri Raja Ram (Faizabad).
 Mohan Swaroop, Kanwar (Pilibhut).
 Mohideen, Shri M Gulam (Dindigul)
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad)
 Munisamy, Shri N R (Vellore)
 Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu)
 More, Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam (Sholapur)
 Mukerjee, Shri Harendra Nath (Calcutta—Central)
 Mullick, Shri Baishnav Charan (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch Castes)
 Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch Tribes)
 Murthy, Shri B S (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes)
 Musafir, Giam Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar)
 Muthukrishnan, Shri M (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

¶

Nadar, Shri P Thanulingom (Nagercoil).
 Naidu, Shri R Govindarajulu (Tiruvallur).

'N'—contd.

Naidu, Shri T D. Muthukumarasami (Cuddalore).
 Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).
 Nair, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan (Kozhikode).
 Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Thiruvella).
 Naldurgkar, Shri Venketrao Shrinivasrao (Osmanabad).
 Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Nanjappa, Shri C (Nilgiris).
 Naraindin, Shri (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Narasimhan, Shri C R (Krishnagiri).
 Narayanasamy, Shri R. (Perryakulam)
 Naskar, Shri Purendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour)
 Nathavani, Shri Narendrabhai P. (Sorath)
 Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur)
 Nayak, Shri Mohan (Ganjam—Reserved—Sch Castes)
 Nayar, Dr Sushila (Jhansi)
 Nayar, Shri V P (Quilon).
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur)
 Nek Ram, Shri (Mahore—Reserved—Sch Castes)
 Neswi, Shri T R (Dharwar South)

'O'

Onkar Lal, Shri (Kota—Reserved—Sch Castes)
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyam Lal (Zalawad).

'P'

Padalu, Shri Kankipati Veeranna (Golugonda — Reserved — Sch. Tribes).
 Padam Dev, Shri (Chamba)
 Pahadia, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes)
 Palaniandi, Shri M. (Perambalur).

T—contd.

Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).
 Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal).
 Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).
 Pandey, Shri Sarju (Rasra).
 Pangarkar, Shri Nagorao Karojee (Parbhani).
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Puri).
 Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Parmar, Shri Karsandas Ukabhai (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Parmar, Shri Deenabandhu (Udaipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Parmar, Shri Yeshwant Singh (Mahasu).
 Parulekar, Shri Shamrao Vishnu (Thana).
 Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati M. (Coimbatore).
 Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbai (Anand).
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Mehsana).
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb (Miraj).
 Patil, Shri Nana (Satara).
 Patil, Shri Rakhamaji (Dhondiba Bhir).
 Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao Laxman (Dhulia).
 Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ganjam).
 Pillai, Shri S. C. C. Anthony (Madras North).
 Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).
 Pocker Sahib, Shri B. (Manjeri).
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Pragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

T—contd.

Prasad, Shri Mahadeo (Gerakhpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Proddhan, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Ambalapuzha).
 Radha Mohan Singh, Shri (Bellia).
 Radha Raman, Shri (Chandni Chowk).
 Raghbir Sahai, Shri (Budaun).
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).
 Raghunath Singhji, Shri (Barmer).
 Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).
 Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Amroha).
 Rai, Shri Khushwaqt (Kher).
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).
 Rajiah, Shri Devanapalli (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Raju, Shri Pusapati Vijayarama Gajapathi (Visakhapatnam).
 Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).
 Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Hazari-bagh).
 Ramakrishnan, Shri Peelamedu Rangaswamy Naidu (Pollachi).
 Raman, Shri Uddaraju (Narasapur).
 Raman, Shri Pattabhi C. R. (Kumbakonam).
 Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Bara Banki—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Aurangabad).
 Ramaswami, Shri S. V. (Salem).
 Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. (Gobichettipalayam).
 Ramaswamy, Shri Puli (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Rameshwar Rao, Shri J. (Mahbubnagar).
 Ram Garib, Shri (Besti—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ram Krishan, Shri (Mahendargarh).
 Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa Y. (Gulbarga).

'R'—contd.

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Sasaram).
 Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).
 Ranga, Shri N. G. (Tenali).
 Rangarao, Shri M. Sri (Karimnagar).
 Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).
 Rao, Shri Devulapalli Venkateswar (Nalgonda).
 Rao, Shri Etikala Madhusudan (Mahabubabad).
 Rao, Shri P. Hanumanth (Medak).
 Rao, Shri R. Jagannath (Koraput).
 Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Raut, Shri Rajaram Balkrishna (Kolaba).
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).
 Reddy, Shri Chegireddy Bali (Markapur).
 Reddy, Shri K. C. (Kolar).
 Reddy, Shri R. Lakshmi Narasa (Nellore).
 Reddy, Shri T. Nagi (Anantapur).
 Reddy, Shri R. Narapa (Ongole).
 Reddy, Shri Vutukuru Rami (Cuddapah).
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).
 Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Rajampet).
 Roy, Shri Biren (Calcutta—South West).
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Salempur).
 Rungsung Suisa, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'S'

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Jullundur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sahodrabai, Shrimati (Sagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Janjgir).
 Saksena, Shri Shibban Lal (Maharajanj).
 Salunké, Shri Balasaheb (Khed).
 Salam, Shri M. K. M. Abdul (Tiruchirappalli).
 Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).
 Samantsinhar, Dr. N. C. (Bhubaneswar).
 Sambandam, Shri K. R. (Nagapattinam).
 Sampath, Shri E. V. K. (Namakkal).
 Sanganna, Shri Toyaka (Koraput—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Tenkasi).
 Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh (Ludhiana).
 Satis Chandra, Shri (Bareilly).
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Nawada).
 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Seindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Guna).
 Selku, Shri Mardi (West Dinajpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Sen, Shri Asoka Kumar (Calcutta—North-West).
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
 Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Shahjahanpur).
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai (Girnar).
 Shah, Shri Manubhai (Madhya Saurashtra).

A—contd.

Shah, Shri Manvendra (Tehri Garhwal).
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).
 Shankariah, Shri M. (Mysore).
 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).
 Sharma, Shri Harish Chandra (Jaipur).
 Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Hapur).
 Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Gwalior).
 Shastri Pandit Hiralal (Sawai Madhopur).
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
 Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Baloda Bazar).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Singh, Shri Awadhesh Kumar (Kathihar).
 Singh, Shri Babunath (Sarguja—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Singh, Shri Chandikeshwar Saran (Sarguja).
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Pupri).
 Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Gonda).
 Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur).
 Singh, Shri Kamal Narain (Shahdol—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Singh, Shri Kamal (Buxar).
 Singh, Shri Laisram Achaw (Inner Manipur).
 Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Maharajganj).
 Singh, Shri Rajendra (Chapra).

B—contd.

Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Chandauli).
 Sinha, Shri Anirudh (Madhubani).
 Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr).
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Patna).
 Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Siwan).
 Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Nalanda).
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad).
 Sinha, Shri Sarangdhar (Patna).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).
 Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sivaraj, Shri N. (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sonawane, Shri Tayappa (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sonule, Shri Harihar Rao (Nanded).
 Somani, Shri G. D. (Dausa).
 Soren, Shri Debi (Dumka—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Subbaroyan, Dr. P. (Tiruchengode).
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Sugandhi, Shri Murigeppa Siddappa (Bijapur North).
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona (Bhopal).
 Supakar, Shri Shraddhakar (Sambalpur).
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Sahaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Suryanarayanamurthy, Shri Missula (Golugonda).
 Surya Prasad, Shri (Gwalior—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'S', contd.

Swami, Shri V. N. (Chanda).
 Swaran Singh, Sardar (Jullundur).
 Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Gopalganj).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammed (Kishanganj).
 Tantis, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).
 Tangamani, Shri K. T. K. (Madurai).
 Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath (Cachar).
 Thakore, Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh (Patan).
 Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Srivilliputhur).
 Thummaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Thurumal Rao, Shri M. (Kakinada).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
 Tiwari, Shri Babu Lal (Nimar Khandwa).
 Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahu (Khajuraho).
 Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Kesaria).
 Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao).
 Tula Ram, Shri (Etawah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).
 Tyabji, Shri Saif F B (Jalna)

'U'

Uike, Shri M. G. (Mandla—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Umrao Singh, Shri (Ghosi).
 Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh).
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Rewa).

'V'

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).
 Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran).
 Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Udaipur).
 Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Nimar).
 Vedakumari, Kumari M. (Eluru).
 Venkatasubbalah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).
 Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria).
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
 Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhindwara).
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

'W'

Wadiwa, Shri Narayan Maniramaji (Chindwara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Warrior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Wilson, Shri John N (Mirzapur).
 Wodeyar, Shri K G (Shimoga).

'Y'

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh.

Panel of Chairmen

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shri Upendranath Barman.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty

Shri Frank Anthony.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-law.

Business Advisory Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Chairman)

Sardar Hukam Singh

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shri Satyanarayan Sinha.

Shri S R Rane

Shri Shree Narayan Das

Shri B S. Murthy

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi

Shri Raghubir Sahai

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Surendra Mahanty

Shri Jaipal Singh.

Shri Vijayarama Raju.

Committee of Privileges

Sardar Hukam Singh. (Chairman)

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Shri Asoka K. Sen.

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Uppadhyay.

Dr. P. Subbarayan.
Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal.
Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah.
Shri N. M. Wadiwa.
Shri Sarangadhara Sinha.
Shri Shivrang Rango Rane.
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik.
Shri Bimal Comar Ghose.
Shri Shraddhakar Supakar.
Shri Hoover Hynniewta.

Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House

Shri Mulchand Dube. (*Chairman*)
Shrimati Shakuntala Devi.
Shri V. N. Swami.
Shri M. Ayyakannu.
Shri Ram Krishan.
Shri Kamal Krishna Das.
Shri Surti Kistaiya.
Shri Rungsung Suisa.
Shri B. L. Chandak.
Shri K. R. Achar.
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.
Shri Karsandas Parmar.
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav.
Shri Harish Chandra Sharma.
Shri Ignace Beck.

Committee on Assurances

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. (*Chairman*)
Shri Anirudha Sinha.
Shri Mulchand Dube.
Shri Bhakt Darshan.
Shri C. R. Basappa.
Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam.
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury.
Shri Naval Prabhakar.
Shri Jeswantraj Mehta.
Shri Motilal Malviya.
Shri Kamal Singh.
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
Shri Ramji Verma.
Shri R. K. Khedilkar.
Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair.

Committee on Petitions

Shri Upendranath Berman. (*Chairman*)
Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi.
Shrimati Uma Nehru.
Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
Shri M. K. M. Abdul Salam.
Shri Jiyalal Mandal.
Shri K. G. Wodeyar.
Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel.
Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbalah.
Chaudhary Pratap Singh Daulta.
Shri D. R. Chavan.
Shri Nath Pai
Shri Ram Chandra Majhi
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria.

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

Sardar Hukam Singh. (Chairman)

Sardar Amar Singh Saigal.
Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani.
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury
Shri Krishna Chandra.
Shri Jhulan Sinha.
Shri K. R. Sambandam
Shri S A Agadi
Shri Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadia
Shri Sunder Lal
Shri S. Easwara Iyer
Shri Balasaheb Patil
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee
Shri Shraddhakar Supakar
Shri Shambhu Charan Godsora.

Committee on Subordinate Legislation

Sardar Hukam Singh (Chairman)

Shri Pham Gopal Sen
Shri Anand Chandra Joshi.
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.
Shri K S Ramaswamy
Shri Sinhasan Singh
Shri Jitendra Nath Lahiri
Shri Bahadur Singh
Shri T. N Viswanatha Reddy
Shri Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal.
Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam
Dr. A. Krishnaswami.
Shri Braj Raj Singh

Estimates Committee

Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta (Chairman)
Shri S. A. Dange.
Shri Jogendra Singh.
Shri Mahavir Tyagi.
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

Shri Radha Charan Sharma.
Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh
Shri Gopalrao Khedkar.
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
Shri R R Morarka.
Shri M. Thirumala Rao.
Shri J Rameshwar Rao.
Shri C R. Narasimhan
Shri Amjad Ali
Shri R Ramanathan Chettiar.
Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin
Shrimati Renuka Ray
Shri Uma Charan Patnaik
Shri Raghubir Saha
Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary.
Shri Govind Malaviya
Shri R L Jangde
Shri N C Kasliwal
Shri Dodda Thimmaiah
Shri M L Dwivedi
Shri A E T Barrow
Shri V. P Nayar
Shri R K. Khadilkar
Shri B K Gaikward
Shri Shraddhakar Supakar

House Committee

Shri U Srinivasa Malliah (*Chairman*)
Shri Resham Lal Jangde
Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
Shri Rohan Lal Chaturvedi
Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
Shri Missula Suryanarayanamurti
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan
Shri Kamal Krishna Das
Shri A. E T Barrow
Shri K T. K Tangamani
Shri Khushwaqt Rai
Shri Bhausahab Raosaheb Mahagaonkar

Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament
Lok Sabha

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Shri U Srinivasa Malliah.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma
Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya
Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala.
Shri Raghubir Dayal Misra
Shri Doraiswami Gounder
Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray.
Shrimati Parvathi M Krishnan.
Shri U Muthuramalinga Thevar

(xv)

Rajya Sabha

Dr. Shrimati Sita Parmanand.
Shri Amar Nath Aggarwal.
Shri T. J. L. Wilson.
Shri Santosh Kumar Basu.
Shri M. V. Govindan Nair.

Public Accounts Committee
Lok Sabha

Shri T. N. Singh. (*Chairman*)
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.
Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar.
Shri N. G. Ranga.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.
Shri A. C. Guha.
Shri N. R. M. Swamy.
Shri Upendranath Barman.
Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam.
Shri H. C. Dasappa.
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.
Shri Prabhat Kar.
Shri Jaipal Singh.
Shri N. Siva Raj.
Shri Vijayarama Raju.

Rajya Sabha

Shrimati Pushpalata Das.
Shri P. T. Leuva.
Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.
Shri R. M. Deshmukh.
Shri M. Govinda Reddi.
Shri Jaswant Singh.
Shri J. V. K. Vallabha Rao.

Rules Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar. (*Chairman*)
Sardar Hukam Singh.
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.
Shri Tekur Subramanyam.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.
Shri Tayappa Hari Sonavane.
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Dr. Sushila Nayar.
Shri K. T. K. Tangamani
Shri Purushottamdas R Patel.
Shri Amjad Ali.
Shri M. R. Masani.
Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikward.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy.—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Education and Scientific Research.—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Home Affairs.—Shri Govind Ballabh Pant.

Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Morarji Desai.

Minister of Railways.—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning.—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Finance.—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Transport and Communications.—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Defence.—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Shri S. K. Patil

Ministers of State

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha

Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Health.—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Co-operation.—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister of Mines and Oils.—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.

Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs.—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Commerce.—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Industry.—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Community Development.—Shri Surendra Kumar Dey.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research.—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Minister of Law.—Shri Asoke K. Sen.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Humayun Kabir.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence.—Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Labour.—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri Anil K. Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Shri Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Bhatl.

Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning.—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Finance.—Shri B R. Bhagat.

Deputy Minister of Education.—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

Deputy Minister of Railways.—Shri Shah nawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs.—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs.—Shrimati Violet Alva.

Deputy Minister of Defence.—Shri Kolha Raghuramaiah.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri A. M. Thomas.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

5059

5060

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 25th July, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस्पात कारखानों का निर्माण

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- श्री म० लाल द्विवेदी :
 - श्री वासुदेव नाथ :
 - श्री पुनूत :
 - श्री त० ब० बिट्टल राव :
 - श्री बाजपेयी :
 - श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी :
 - श्री राम कृष्ण :
 - श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :
 - श्री राधेलाल व्यास :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीन इस्पात कारखानों का निर्माण कार्य निर्धारित कार्य-कम से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण जब समा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

Shri V. P. Nayar: In English please.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may give the answer in English also.

Sardar Swaran Singh: (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Sir, it is a short statement and if you will permit me I shall read it.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The construction of the Durgapur Steel Works is proceeding according to schedule.

In Bhilai, there were some initial difficulties in making arrangements for civil engineering construction on the large scale required. Therefore, the quantum of work which has been done so far is not as great as it could have been had it been possible to start work as originally planned. On the other hand, as arrangements have since been made for civil engineering work in the whole of the plant, it is possible to increase the tempo of work progressively. The initial backlog can therefore be made up in the course of construction. By re-adjusting monthly programmes suitably, it is hoped to achieve the original targets for actual production, viz., iron at the end of 1958 and rolling of steel at the end of 1959.

In Rourkela, despite certain difficulties in civil engineering, it is hoped to commission the departments required for the production of iron according to schedule, and the first blast furnace is expected to go into production before the end of 1958. Even greater difficulty is being experienced in securing civil engineering contractors with the capacity and

experience necessary to undertake the large and complicated work in the rolling mills. It is feared that the commissioning of the rolling mills may be delayed by three to six months

Completion of the work in all the three plants would, however, depend to a large extent on the facilities available in the ports for unloading of ships and for the transport of the consignments from the ports to the sites. So far there has been no difficulty with regard to railway transport, but unloading in the ports is becoming increasingly difficult

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का क्या उत्तर मंत्री जी के पास है कि जो विशेषज्ञ इम्प्लांट के कारखाने लगाने के स्थानों पर काम करते हैं जब उन्हें इमारती सामान सीमेंट और अन्य आवश्यक चीजें नहीं मिल सकी तो उन्हें दिल्ली तक आना पड़ता है इसलिये कि वह सामान जल्दी भेजा जा सके ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : जिस बात को उन्होंने बयान करके अपना गवाह किया है उसको मैं मानने में इंकार करना हूँ। अगर वे मुझे कोई खास केस बतायें कि फ्ला केस में किसी को यह दिक्कत हुई तो मैं उसे दूर करने को तैयार हूँ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि भिलाई के इम्प्लांट के कारखाने के जो रूमी विशेषज्ञ हैं वे दिल्ली किस लिये आये हैं और उन्हें क्या उत्तर दिया गया ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : जो रजियन एक्सपर्ट्स भिलाई के कारखाने में हमारे साथ काम कर रहे हैं उनका मैनेजरियल हासिल करने या पहुंचाने से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। वे कई दफा दिल्ली कई बानों के मुनालिक सलाह मशविरा करने के लिये आये हैं।

जहां तक सिविल इंजीनियरिंग काम का सम्बन्ध है, यह हमारी जिम्मेवारी है गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की और इससे उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: One of the causes now mentioned by the hon Minister is that the delay is due to less workmen employed by the contractors

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not said so

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: You said there was some difficulty. You said it just now

Sardar Swaran Singh: May I tell the hon lady that I have not said so?

Mr. Speaker: That is what she has inferred

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Russian expert has also expressed the view that one of the greatest difficulties in proceeding with the work of the Bhilai steel plant is that there is less availability of workmen to be employed by the contractors for earthwork and other things. May I know what specific steps Government have taken after this view has been expressed by the Russian expert, to remove this difficulty?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already said in my reply which I read that so far as Bhilai is concerned, there is reasonable certainty of the completion of the work according to schedule. There are seasonal difficulties about the availability of workers. That is not unknown to any section of this honourable House, regard having had to the monsoon, crop season and various other factors. But these are only temporary difficulties that have to be experienced by any other big project. There is nothing peculiar about the conditions in Bhilai which call for any special attention. But the matter is constantly receiving the attention of Government

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: Is it a fact that the machinery meant for the Bhilai project was delayed in being unloaded, because of customs formalities between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I could not say unless the specific consignment and the date concerned were given by the hon. Member. I will certainly look into it. But no work there is being withheld or is getting behind the schedule on account of non-arrival of machinery on the site at Bhilai.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: The question is very simple.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow more than one question to any hon. Member. There are eight names against this question. Shall I spend the whole hour on this one question? I allowed him one question.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: But the answer is not a correct one.

Mr. Speaker: It may be correct or not.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of trained personnel in the Bhilai project and whether there is a proposal to send 700 people for training in Russia?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think the hon. Member has in mind the personnel which is required to man the works when they go into production. If that is so, I would request him to wait, because there is considerable time before we go into production. And by that time we expect to get our young men trained in the Soviet Union, West Germany, U.K. and U.S.A.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the mining operations at Dalli Rajhara which is to supply iron ore to the Bhilai plant will commence?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I could not straightway give the date. If a separate question is tabled, I will give him the date.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is an integrated question.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is not.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether it is a fact that there is very great difficulty of accommodation for the engineers and employees and workers that are working in this Bhilai plant and whether that is one of the reasons for this delay?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not said that there is any delay with regard to Bhilai. Difficulties with regard to accommodation are there, but they are not more onerous than in other projects. After all, it has to be remembered that when any big project is undertaken, there are initial difficulties about accommodation and the like, and we cannot always give either to a Superintending Engineer or an Executive Engineer or even an Assistant Engineer the type of accommodation he will get in a non-construction area for instance. The distinction has always to be kept in mind with regard to works where large-scale construction takes place as compared to pure maintenance and the like.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि प्रारम्भिक सिविल इंजीनियरिंग काम की कौनसी अड़चनें थीं, वे कितने अर्से तक रहीं और यदि वे न होतीं तो प्रोडक्शन शेड्यूल से कितना अर्से पहले शुरू हो जाता ।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : अगर सिविल इंजीनियरिंग काय पहले बन भी जाय फिर भी एमे बड़े काम में जब तक उस को हर एक चीज वक्त पर तैयार न हों किसी एक के पहले होने से यात्रिरी उसकी दिक्कर कम्प्लोट नहीं हो सकता । यह ठीक है कि किसी एक चीज के देर होने से देरी हो सकती है लेकिन किसी एक चीज के पहले पूरा हो जाने से कोई काम पहले नहीं हो सकता ।

Shri C. D. Pande: Originally, these three plants were estimated to cost about Rs. 100 crores each and that it would take about 4-5 years to be completed. Now, we are lagging behind the time schedule; instead of four years, it seems they are going to take six years and financially, they are

estimated to cost Rs. 170 crores each. What is the explanation for these?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the time factor is concerned, we have not very much revised the targets. It is correct that the original estimates are not being adhered to because on a review based on contracts concluded it has been found that we will have to spend more than what was originally estimated. It appears that the original estimates were too much on the conservative side.

Villages near Jamuna Bund

*328. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 548 on the 29th May, 1957 and state

(a) the progress made with regard to the shifting of the affected villages near Jamuna Bund in Delhi, and

(b) when the shifting is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The sites for the rehabilitation of the village abadies have been acquired and the demarcation of the boundaries has been completed. Marking of the plots has started and is nearing completion.

(b) The sites will be ready for occupation by the end of this month. The shifting will be completed as soon thereafter as villagers move to the new sites.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the villagers are showing any reluctance to move to the new sites and if so, for what reasons?

Shri Datar: On the whole, the villagers are co-operating with us.

Investigations against Income Tax Officer

*329. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the papers relating to the investigation

into the conduct of an Income Tax Officer were lost by the Investigating Officer of the Special Police Establishment during March, 1957;

(b) what were the circumstances under which the file was lost; and

(c) whether any action was taken against the Investigating Officer?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes

(b) The Investigating Officer in this case had taken the files to his house for study. When returning to the office the next morning, he had tied the bag containing the papers on to the rear seat of his motor cycle. On reaching the office he found that the bag containing these papers was missing from the motor cycle.

(c) The officer was dealt with departmentally.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What action has been taken against the officer and also to get back the files either from him or from other sources?

Shri Datar: The enquiry regarding the files is going on. So far as the officer is concerned he was subjected to a departmental enquiry and a severe censure has been administered to him.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What steps have been taken to get back copies of the files from other offices or from other sources?

Shri Datar: Enquiry was made in various departments but unfortunately the file is still missing. Attempts are now made to reconstruct the file.

Shri T. N. Singh: Under what rules was the officer in a position to take the files to his house? May I also know whether in such cases the offender is dealt with by a censure alone?

Shri Datar: Perhaps the officer had gone to Jullundur to make enquiries.

The next day when he was going to the office, he took the file and, it was lost.

Shri T. N. Singh: Why did the officer take the files to his home?

Mr. Speaker: Because he brought it from Jullundur.

Shri T. N. Singh: It was not the answer in the original reply.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The officer has acted in good faith throughout. We have satisfied ourselves on that point. It arouses suspicion and having looked into the matter very carefully, we found that he really did not intend to shield the culprit and that he was looking into the matter. He has taken it home in good faith with a view to expedite the enquiry.

Government Construction Programme

*330. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction programme in each Ministry has been re-examined with a view to stop constructions, not urgently necessary during the year;

(b) the steps, if any, taken in this direction; and

(c) what saving is anticipated?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri Bhagat): (a) and (b). The construction programme of each Ministry is being reviewed.

(c) As the review is not completed, it is not possible to indicate the extent of savings at this stage.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the policy and programme of the Government in the context of the review that is being held?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is as a measure of economy. As is known to the House, the Finance Minister desired that all new works should be taken up only with the concurrence of the Finance Ministry. There has

been an economy board in each Ministry which will review all such new works and all such things will be submitted to the Finance Minister for his concurrence.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it because of economy or because of the shortage of steel and cement and foreign exchange that this temporary measure is taken or is there another policy involved?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is a multi-purpose programme. Immediately of course steel and cement have perhaps to be conserved. There is also the question of periodical review so as to eliminate unnecessary buildings.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know whether the different States have also been requested to review their construction programme and if so, by what time we expect a reply from them?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not taken any steps in that regard.

Shri Dasappa: In view of the large amount of accommodation available in the ex-State capitals both Part A and B, has the Government considered the desirability of locating the offices in those capitals?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think this is a matter which is engaging the attention of the Government.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Minister said that in order to have economy in the construction programme, the Government had circulated orders not to have further big constructions. May I know whether Government also proposes to find out how much over-budgeting is made by the different departments in their construction programme and also whether the Government will try to remove this defect?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If I accept the presumption behind that question, I accept the position that the Finance Minister is not exercising enough control over the Budget. There is no such thing as over-budgeting.

Sales-Tax Racket

*331. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a sales tax racket (in which several lakhs of rupees in sales tax are said to have been evaded) has been discovered in Delhi,

(b) if so, how many persons are involved in that racket, and

(c) what has been their *modus operandi*?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c) Reports of bogus commission agents misusing registration certificates have been received off and on and are under investigation. The exact number of persons involved in such attempts is not readily available.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the number of cases in Delhi in which sale tax evasion is more than a lakh of rupees?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have at present under investigation about two dozen cases.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Since how long is this investigation going on and is it a fact that for many years this racketeering is going on in Delhi?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is not true that it is going on for a large number of years. In the Sales Tax Act as applied to the Delhi State, there was no provision to take effective action against such culprits and that lacuna was filled up only last year. After that we have got round about two dozen cases against whom *ex-parte* orders have been passed and they are being proceeded with.

'Bogus' Educational Institutions in Delhi

*332.

{ Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Punnoose†

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 263 on the 21st November, 1956 and state.

(a) whether any more 'bogus' educational institutions have been discovered in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such institutions, and

(c) what steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the rule pertaining to the starting of a new institution?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I am not able to catch the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should stand erect and put the question.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the rule pertaining to the starting of a new school in Delhi? Can I start a school without getting recognition?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: That will depend on what kind of an institution the hon. Member wants to start.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the reasons why the Delhi Administration has had so much difficulty in providing educational facilities to children especially when Delhi is a centrally administered area?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Yes, Sir there has been some difficulty with regard to finding accommodation for school children but that matter is being taken up now by the Ministry of Education.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: According to the Constitution the Government should provide educational facilities to children up to 14 years of age and compulsory education in ten years. May I know how far these facilities have been provided in Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of 'bogus' institutions?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Because of the laziness of the Government here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Last time when this question of 'bogus' institutions came up, you suggested, Sir, to the Government that the Minister should think of some licensing system for starting of institutions and the Minister said that he will consider it. May I know at what stage is that suggestion or proposal?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall need notice with regard to that question.

Shrimati A. Kale: Are these 'bogus' institutions registered?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: How can 'bogus' institutions be registered?

Shri Punnoose: Last time it was stated that they have discovered some 'bogus' schools in Delhi. What has happened to those schools?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Have they been regularised?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Suitable enquiries were made by the Police.

Shri Punnoose: With what result?

Mr. Speaker: What has happened to those institutions?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would like to have notice to answer that question.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Minister must naturally expect that such a question will be put, particularly when the main question is "whether any more 'bogus' educational institutions have been discovered in Delhi". Naturally, the supplementary will arise as to what has been done with the old institutions and what has been done to prevent any such institutions coming into existence. The hon. Minister must have anticipated these supplementaries out of the main question. Anyway, we will go to the next question.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is there any.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

'Water Precipitators'

*333. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'Water Precipitators' which were prepared in the National Physical Laboratory;

(b) how they compare with the model of a Water Precipitator that was supplied by the Indian Scientific Liaison Officer, London, and

(c) where the manufactured Precipitators are being used at present?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) None

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that dew collectors were imported into India and attempts were made to manufacture such instruments here?

Shri M. M. Das: A small four-inch model of a dew collector that was invented in Australia was brought to this country and from this we prepared a working model, but due to changed atmospheric conditions in this country the instrument could not be worked and no appreciable quantity of dew could be collected on this dew collector.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the instrument could not be worked because it was defective?

Shri M. M. Das: It is not a fact. The instrument that was prepared from this model was not a defective one, and it was only due to changed atmospheric conditions that no dew could be collected. Two conditions are necessary for collection of dew on this instrument: one is a high percentage of humidity, percentage of water vapour in the atmosphere, and the second condition is that there must be an appreciable difference between the day and night temperatures. So far as North India is concerned, the humidity is low and, therefore, the instrument cannot be worked here. So far as our coastal regions are concerned, even though the humidity is high the

difference between day and night temperatures is not very high with the result that the instrument cannot be worked there also.

Air Force College, Begumpet

*334. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to change No 1 Air Force College at Begumpet from a Flying and Training Institution to Air Force Station,

(b) whether the change in the designation has effected any change in the mode of work done in the Air Force at Begumpet, and

(c) whether this change has caused any additional financial expenses for the Air Force?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 102]

(c) The change has not resulted in any extra expenditure

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is not a fact that the entire academy was decided to be shifted from Begumpet to Jodhpur and after experiencing certain difficulties certain sections of the academy were shifted back to Begumpet?

Sardar Majithia: If only the hon Member reads the statement he will get a correct picture As is stated therein, the training school is still there but it gives training in jet aircraft only

Shri B. S. Murthy: What was the necessity for the change?

Sardar Majithia: Previous to this we had piston engine aircraft and also jet aircraft at Begumpet and piston engine aircraft at Jodhpur We have now separated the two and this will result in better facilities for training.

Shri M. R. Krishna: From the statement I find that training in transport aircraft is being given at Begumpet. Was that training not given earlier, and is it a new introduction?

Sardar Majithia: That was being given at Agra before

केन्द्रीय भारतीय औषधीय जड़ी-बूटी संगठन

*३३६ श्री भक्त बर्मान क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २६ मई, १९५७ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ६०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक गवेषणा परिषद् के तत्वावधान में जा वन्द्रीय भारतीय औषधीय जड़ी-बूटी संगठन की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन था, उसके मिलसिल में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा उपमन्त्री (श्री म० भो० दास) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक गवेषणा परिषद् की औषधीय जड़ी-बूटी उपसमिति न

The Medicinal Plants Sub-Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have submitted their final recommendations as to the functions of the proposed Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation and the constitution of its Executive Committee, on which all concerned organisations will be represented These recommendations will be considered by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at their meetings in September 1957, after which further action would be possible

श्री भक्त बर्मान क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस संगठन की स्थापना में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है और वह कौनसी खास श्रद्धा है जिनकी वजह से अभी तक कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हो पा रहा है ?

Shri M. M. Das: There has not been any appreciable delay in this

matter. The sub-committee was set up and they had to consider the different aspects of this question. They have not sent their recommendations to the C.S.I.R. The C.S.I.R. in their next meeting to be held in September, 1957, will consider their recommendations and take final decisions.

श्री भक्त बर्नन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि देर से देर कब तक इस संगठन का कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ?

Shri M. M. Das: The matter will be finally decided, we hope, in the next meeting of the C.S.I.R. Board and Council which is to be held, as I have said, in September next, and I think then it will be possible to take steps in this direction.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know in what respect does the scope and field of activity of this Medicinal Plants Organisation differ from the Central Drug Research Institute at Lucknow?

Shri M. M. Das: There are various institutions and organisations in this country which are carrying out research in medicinal plant, and drugs. For example, our Health Ministry has got an organisation under the Indian Council of Medical Research, our Agricultural Ministry has got their own organisation and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has got its own organisation. It is necessary to form a co-ordinating body which will co-ordinate the activities of all these different organisations, and see that there is no duplication of efforts and the money available is fully utilised for the purpose. It is for this reason that this organisation is going to be set up.

Shri T. N. Singh: Are we to understand that because of duplication of efforts by various Ministries every time a co-ordinating committee will become necessary?

Shri M. M. Das: We are to see that the money available for this purpose with the different Ministries is not

wasted and, therefore, there should be a co-ordinating agency which will co-ordinate the activities of the different organisations working in this sphere.

Shri V. P. Nayar: From the hon. Deputy Minister's answer it appears, that the subject of medicinal plants and drugs falls under different Ministries—the Education Ministry, the Health Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry and we know that some part of it belongs to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry also. Is there any recommendation to the effect that this subject, which is of vital importance, should be placed under one Ministry?

Shri M. M. Das: There are a large number of official and non-official organisations working in this field. This organisation which is sought to be created will see that all these organisations work in their respective spheres and no duplication of efforts is made.

Trivandrum Corporation

*340. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trivandrum Corporation in Kerala State made a claim for taxes for the buildings etc in the Trivandrum cantonment;

(b) if so, what is the amount claimed for, and

(c) the reasons for non-payment?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs 18,229 25 per annum with effect from 1st April 1950.

(c) Under Article 285 of the Constitution of India, the property of the Union is exempt from all taxes leviable by State or by any other authorities within a State.

Credit on Food Grains

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- *341. { Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Jadhav:
Shri M. C. Jain:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the direction by the Reserve Bank not to advance credit on foodgrains, the scheduled Banks have advanced a large sum on food stuffs;

(b) whether Government is aware that the merchants purposely do not lift the stocks to create artificial scarcity in the market, and

(c) the steps taken to check it?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Reserve Bank's directives do not prohibit advances by scheduled banks against foodgrains but only seek to restrict such advances. The issue of directives by the Reserve Bank has generally been followed by either a definite reduction in advances against foodgrains or a slowing down of the pace of their expansion depending upon whether it was the slack season or the busy season. I may add for the information of the Hon'ble Members that the restriction on advances against foodgrains was further tightened in June, 1957 by providing for the maintenance of aggregate level of advances against foodgrains. As a result of this, advances are expected to decline further.

(b) Government have no information on the point

(c) Does not arise

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether, in spite of these efforts of the Reserve Bank, the advances on foodgrains including wheat and rice have gone up and if so, by what per cent? Also, may I know what was the advance in 1955 and 1956 and what is the advance today?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As compared to 1954, 1955 and 1956, the advances

against foodgrains including wheat and other crops are high. But, as I said, when we imposed the first restriction in May, 1956 against paddy and rice, the advances came down from Rs. 26 crores to Rs. 4 crores, although it was a slack season. But part of the coming down of the advances is due to the restrictions imposed by us. As regards wheat, it is true that the advances by the banks are high, but as a result of fresh restrictions imposed in June, 1957 in which we have provided for bringing down the aggregate level of advances—for example now it is only 66-2/3 per cent of the aggregate of 1956 as against paddy and 75 per cent of the aggregate of 1956 as against other foodgrains—we reasonably believe that it will considerably bring down the advances.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether the Government is going to make the purchases itself?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This has nothing to do with the advances by banks. That is a question to be put to the Food Ministry.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total amount advanced by the scheduled banks on foodgrains since the directive was issued by the Reserve Bank of India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If he means the directive issued in June, 1957, I will have to ask for notice to collect the information.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the policy of manipulating credit with regard to foodgrains applies to the loan and sales societies and other co-operative credit societies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The position is that there are a plethora of credit institutions in the country and the information that we get is from 20 reporting scheduled banks, which give us the information weekly. The general situation was, early this year, because of what was supposed to be a good crop in rice and the fear of the State

Governments that prices would drop, such that we had to relax these restrictions on credit. It was tightened again round about June. I am sorry I have not got the figures—that paper is not in my file—but the position really is that today the advances are undoubtedly dropping. The reason is two-fold. One is that rice is getting into circulation and the other is that the restriction is being put fairly tight. In the case of wheat, it has not been quite so, because the minimum credit facilities available in the country have to be utilised for stocks which are only for three or four months. Now Government are also implementing a programme of large-scale credit availability to the agriculturists consequent on the report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, we have made available through the co-operative societies a much larger amount than was available otherwise. Precise indications of the position as it obtains in certain areas are not available. But, as regards the area from which my hon. friend Shri Viswanatha Reddy, comes it seems to be fairly certain that this extra credit is being used for the purpose of hoarding paddy and rice.

The total evaluation of the amount of credit given for any foodgrains does not reveal the position to us in full. Maybe these credits are such that they can be transferred from one type of grain to another. A person who has got two types of grains, might use the credit which is given for one grain for the purpose of financing the other grain.

Area-wise there are certain disparities. I find from the State Bank's reports in regard to the Southern Circle that while in Madras State, the advances in rice have come down appreciably, they have risen very rapidly in regard to the Andhra area, which seems to indicate that there is hoarding there. So, unless we get the details in regard to every sector, we cannot evaluate definitely where the hoarding takes place. Every attempt is being made to study the position and inform the Food and Agriculture Ministry from time to time of the

exact nature of the hoarding and the utilisation of the credit.

Contribution to Political Parties

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*342. { Shri Naushir Bharucha:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Goray.
Shri Mohamed Imam:
Shri B. C. Ghose:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent judgment of the Bombay High Court in respect of contribution to political parties by the Tata Iron and Steel Company wherein the learned judges have suggested some remedial measures in the companies Act, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government are considering the advisability of incorporating in the Companies Act, 1956 the conditions on which the Appellate Bench of the Bombay High Court confirmed the alterations in the Memorandum of Association of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Is the Government aware that their Lordships of the Bombay High Court unequivocally condemned the practice of political parties receiving contributions from big business?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Maybe, this is common knowledge. I do not think Government would be unaware of what is common knowledge.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Am I to take it that the Government is fully aware of the fact that such a practice is reprehensible?

Mr. Speaker: What is this argument about?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This is an individual expression of opinion which the hon. Member seeks to make on the floor of the House, where he is privileged to express any opinion he likes.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know by what time the proposed amendment will be brought before this House?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am unable to give any time-schedule.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the Tatas and Indian Iron having been the substantial beneficiaries of Government action, will Government see to it that whatever contributions they might have made or might not have made to political parties are intimated to the House and to the Election Commission, so that the country might know whether there is a *quid pro quo* arrangement?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The trouble about the question of the hon. Member is that it is hedged by so many hypotheses. But, the point that he mentioned—he mentioned it once before—is that these companies are beneficiaries so far as governmental action was concerned. I would like to say once again that any benefits that these two companies have obtained from Government cannot be related to any subscriptions that they have given to any political party in which certain Members of Government are interested. Therefore, I do not think that this question warrants an answer. *(Interruption)*

Shri V. P. Nayar: Are there different political parties to which the Members of Government belong? I thought they all belong to one party.

Benches of High Courts

*343. **Shri Easwara Iyer:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the States in the Union where Benches of the High Courts are now functioning subsequent to the reorganisation of the States, under section 51 (3) of the States Reorganisation Act;

(b) whether the Benches so established have jurisdiction and powers to receive appeals, original petitions and other papers at the place where they are functioning;

(c) whether in any State a Bench so established under section 51 (3) of the said Act is now functioning without such jurisdiction to receive papers as aforesaid, and

(d) if so, reasons for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Kerala.

(b) to (d) Such papers are being received by the Benches situated in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. These matters are being determined by the High Courts concerned. The Trivandrum Bench is not receiving such papers in accordance with the decisions of the Kerala High Court.

Shri Easwara Iyer: In view of the fact that the Chief Justice of Kerala High Court has put a non-judicial interpretation of section 51 (3) of the States Reorganisation Act, will the Government consider the desirability of obtaining an authoritative judicial pronouncement on this point by the Supreme Court under article 143 of the Constitution?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): If anybody is interested in obtaining a decision against the orders of the High Court, the Government certainly would not like to take such action itself. It is open to those who are aggrieved or dissatisfied to take such action in respect of this order of the High Court as they may deem proper or appropriate.

Shri Easwara Iyer: That is not my question. The decision is a non-judicial interpretation purely on the administrative side by the Chief Justice of Kerala. It is not open to any party to take it up in appeal to the Supreme Court otherwise. It is only a matter for the President to

refer the decision under article 143. Therefore, I humbly ask whether the Government will consider the desirability of getting an authoritative pronouncement on that matter by the Supreme Court. That is what I want.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is a matter of opinion whether it is an administrative or judicial matter. But, I think it cannot be denied that it comes within the jurisdiction of the High Court. We do not want to interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court or with its discretion if it be a discretionary power vested in the High Court.

Shri Easwara Iyer: May I ask one more question?

Mr. Speaker: He is going into arguments.

Shri Easwara Iyer: It is a question; not an argument. May I know whether any representation has been received from the State of Kerala?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not know what is exactly meant by State of Kerala.

Shri Easwara Iyer: State Government.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not exactly remember if any official representation has been made or received from the Government of Kerala.

Supply of Coal to Bhadravati Works

*344. **Shri Shankaraiya:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works have been asking for a long time for the supply of coal by all rail route from Calcutta area instead of through shipping and rail;

(b) if so, the action taken; and

(c) the estimated difference in cost to the works by the present system of supply?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The request could not be acceded to on account of lack of adequate rail transport facilities.

(c) It is estimated that incidence of cost of fuel could be reduced by the Steel Works by about Rs. 45/- per ton if the total requirements could be moved by the all rail route, but in effect it is physically impossible to move all the coal requirements by the all rail route.

Shri Shankaraiya: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that much of the pilferage is passed on as wastage and more loss is due to pilferage also? What is the percentage of pilferage?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am afraid I could not say what is pilferage and what is the percentage of loss on account of pilferage. If my hon. friend who comes from that area, presumably, knows something, I would be happy to become wiser on that score.

Shri Shankaraiya: In view of the improvement in the situation of wagons after the construction of wagons, will the Railway authorities make available an adequate number of wagons?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This point about the non-availability of wagons for movement of coal or for the matter of that, other goods to the south is well known to the House. It has been discussed here from time to time. I only want to add that this is the case not only with the Bhadravati Steel works, but affects the Railways themselves as also some of the other industries. They are moving a considerable part of their requirements of coal by sea.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the absence of railway communication between the nearest port and Bhadravati is accounting for a large part of this high price of coal?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Obviously, if there is inadequate rail capacity for movement whether from the port or by the direct all rail route, that would have an effect upon the supply position and supply and prices are linked.

Shri Dasappa: The question is not one of want of rail communication

from the coal head to the Bhadravati works. I am referring to the want of railway communication between the port by which it comes now—sea cum rail route—and the Steel works.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): May I answer this question, Sir? My hon. friend wants us now to admit that there are ports near about Bhadravati which have no rail communication to Bhadravati. It is a geographical fact. My hon. friend need not admit it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the coal that is supplied to Bhadravati Iron Works is metallurgical coal and if not, why could not they draw their supply from nearer coal fields at Singareni, etc.?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This is coal and hard coke. I think there is no nearer source of availability.

Shri Dasappa: May I ask.....

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of asking indirectly that a railway line or rail link ought to be established with the port? Next question.

Neo-Buddhists

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*345. { **Shri B. C. Kamble:**
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the question as to whether a member of Scheduled Caste on conversion to Buddhism, should be entitled to the constitutional safeguards admissible to him formerly as Scheduled Caste; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) A member of a Scheduled Caste on conversion to Buddhism will not be entitled under the Constitution to

the facilities provided exclusively for Scheduled Castes.

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know what are the principles on which this decision of the Government is based?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The basis is this. Government's activities are controlled and guided by this House. This House, last year, passed a law to the effect that no one who professes any religion other than Hinduism or Sikkism will be regarded as a member of the Scheduled Castes.

Shri B. C. Kamble: In view of the definition which is given in article 366 sub-clause 24 of the Constitution of India where there is no mention whatever of any religion, can religion be made the basis for taking such decision or making such enactment?

Mr. Speaker: These are opinion on matters of law.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether it is a fact that the Central Government have informed all State Governments that the facilities as regards education and economic aid which were provided to the Scheduled Castes people should be continued even after their conversion to Buddhism?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Government have advised the State Governments to assist persons who have been or who may be converted to Buddhism wherever they deserve such assistance as other backward class members are treated on the same footing.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I know whether this question is religious, social or economic? What does the Government think about it?

Pandit G. B. Pant: All the three.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I am interested in religion. Is a religious question.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: You don't call persons who have tabled questions.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who have tabled questions will kindly rise in their seats one after the other.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have risen so many times.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. Before the taller friends I have not been able to notice him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think a constitutional clause should be put in the People's Representation Act that no person on my side should be taller than me.

May I know if any representation has been received from the new Buddhist converts by the Home Ministry and whether the reasons which they have given for the continuation of concessions has been examined and if so what is the result?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Representations were received. Careful consideration was given to them. The law experts were consulted and the answer that I have given is based on the advice given by them and on the very serious thought given to the matter by the Home Ministry.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the neo-Buddhists still consider themselves as belonging to the so-called untouchable community and whether they are being so treated by the caste Hindus even after their conversion?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Untouchability is inconsistent with a religion so noble and humanitarian as Buddhism. There are millions of Buddhists outside India and nowhere I think is untouchability observed among them or any caste system in any way encouraged.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The point which the hon. Member wanted to know—and that also covers my question—is whether even after conversion to Buddhism the majority community of the Hindus continues to practise any form of ostracism against them. That is the point I think he would like to know.

Pandit G. B. Pant: We do not want any sort of ostracism against any individual in this country.

Shri Nagi Reddy: But what is the reality and fact?

Mr. Speaker: It is for each individual Hindu to consider it for himself.

Kundah Project

***346. Shri S. V. Ramaswami:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canadian help to the Kundah Project extends only to the first stage of the Hydel works,

(b) whether it is a fact that Canada is willing to extend help for laying the transmission lines also to link up with the existing Madras grid,

(c) whether the Madras Government have requested the Centre to secure for it this additional help also; and

(d) if so, what steps the Union Government have taken in regard thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). The Canadian aid for the Kundah Project contemplated the inclusion of transmission lines subject to a limit of \$20 million. When the details were worked out it was found that the cost of transmission lines would not be covered within this limit. Our request for additional assistance for this item is under the consideration of the Canadian Government.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: May I know whether the Canadian aid is complete by itself or whether in order to complete that project we have got to buy any essential commodities on our account?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I could not give the details of the commodities that we have to buy, but I think no aid of this nature is complete. There are certain things which are filled up by indigenous production to a very large extent.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: Concern was expressed in the Legislative Assembly about the possible slowing

down of the scheme owing to shortage of foreign exchange. May I know whether there has been no slowing down of this project on account of the shortage of foreign exchange?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is precisely for the reason that there should be no slowing down of this project that we approached the Canadian Government for additional aid in respect of the purchase of transmission lines that is needed.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government will also make contributions to supplement this 20 million dollars of Canadian aid so that there is no slowing down so that the project is completed according to schedule?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I had mentioned that this 20 million dollar aid does not complete all the requirements of this particular project and the question of financing this project is a matter on which the State Government and the Central Government have had consultations and they have decided on ways and means. What is now feared is that shortage of foreign exchange might prevent us from importing the balance of equipment that is needed for completion and it is for this purpose that we have made an approach to the Canadian Government for assistance.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know the extra amount needed for the transmission lines in this project?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The rough estimate is about 6 million dollars.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know whether the work will not be delayed on account of delay in the shipping of import from foreign countries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The whole idea of trying to ensure that we get the supply is to see that the work is not delayed.

Petroleum Concessions

*347. **Shri Matin:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the new petroleum concessions that have been granted during the last three years,

(b) the amount spent on prospecting by the concession holders and by Government during the same period; and

(c) the results achieved during the last three years?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (**Sardar Swaran Singh**): (a) to (c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 103]

Shri Joachim Alva: Eight companies were given concessions from 1955 for two or three years only whilst the As-sam Oil Company has managed to get a lease for 30 years for mining. May I know why this deference has been made especially when the manganese mine owners get ore at least a concession for only 15 years?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is a distinction between a prospecting licence, an exploring licence and a mining lease. My hon friend has picked only the mining lease item which is mentioned in Annexure I and he is trying to compare the length of time of the mining lease with the prospecting licence or an exploring licence. They are not comparable at all.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is there any proposal under the consideration of the Government to amend the rules in regard to the petroleum concession to be given and if so, when this amendment of the rules will be brought about?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The question of revising the petroleum concession rules has been engaging the attention of Government, and it is Government intention to place

a copy of the same as soon as they are finalised, and I would request the hon. lady Member to wait till a final decision is taken in that respect.

Grants to Universities for Scientific Research

*349. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the amounts of grants given to each of the Universities of Travancore, Delhi, Aligarh and Banaras during 1956-57 for pursuing Scientific Research?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):

A statement is laid in the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 104].

Shri V. P. Nayar: Could I know the main conditions and considerations which govern such grants for higher education and research to the various universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: With regard to the conditions, the universities submit their proposals to the University Grants Commission and then visiting committees are appointed which examine these proposals, and on the recommendations of the visiting committees the grants are given. With regard to the Central universities, the University Grants Commission meets the full expenditure for development purposes. With regard to the State Universities in respect of non-recurring grants, 33-1/3 per cent is to be borne by the State Government and the university and 66-2/3 per cent to be borne by the University Grants Commission. With regard to recurring grants, 50 per cent is to be borne by the State Governments and universities and 50 per cent is to be borne by the University Grants Commission.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In respect of grants for scientific research I would like to know whether such grants are

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given to the universities on their individual proposals of research schemes or whether they are given only for research schemes which form part of a central plan laid down by any central agency?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The hon. Member has asked the question with regard to universities. At present I can only say the University Grants Commission considers the proposals which come from the universities. Whether individual schemes are to be given grants is a separate question and I shall be glad to answer it if a separate question is put.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He has not understood my question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the basis for calculating or fixing the grant whether for individual research schemes undertaken irrespective of any central plan or for researches undertaken in pursuance of a central plan.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: It is for the university to submit the proposal and these proposals are very carefully examined by the visiting committee and the grants are made on the recommendations of the visiting committee.

Shri Tangamani: May I know if the University of Madras has also applied for grants for higher scientific research, because I find in the amounts granted there are only universities like Travancore, Delhi, Aligarh and Banaras?

Mr. Speaker: There are as many as 30 universities in the whole of India. I cannot allow such a question.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much has been granted to the Madras University?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. It is out of order.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What happens to the case of new universities pursuing the same subject of research and applying for central help?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: This is a hypothetical question. The University Grants Commission is co-ordinating, and it does co-ordinate, when the universities are working in the field of higher research.

South Zonal Council

***350. Shri Ganapati Ram:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what were the items discussed and agreed upon in the meeting of the South Zonal Council held in the second week of July, 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Southern Zonal Council discussed and took certain decisions of which a summary is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 105]

Shri Ganapati Ram: What are the major items which have not yet been agreed upon, and what are the proposals of the participating States on the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. R. Pant): There is no item over which there has been any serious difference in this Zonal Council meeting

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inter-State Border Dispute

***335. Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mediator was appointed to arbitrate over the border dispute between Madras & Andhra States; and

(b) if so, whether he has submitted any report?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Shri H. V. Pataskar was requested to take up this matter with the consent of the States concerned

(b) The report of Shri Pataskar has not yet been received.

Jhumia Rehabilitation in Tripura

***337. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what steps Government have

taken to expedite Jhumia rehabilitation works in Tripura?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): A total provision of Rs. 57.36 lakhs under the State Sector and Rs. 16.70 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored programme has been set apart for giving subsidies to Jhumias for reclamation of land and agricultural operations and for their rehabilitation in planned colonies. In addition, a special Multi-purpose project at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been started in Amarapur Sub-division where there is a large concentration of Jhumia families.

All possible efforts are being made by the Tripura Administration in this direction. About 3000 Jhumia families were settled last year. Programme for the current year is awaited.

Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme

***338. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India will receive 10 million dollars during the year 1958 under Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member desires information about the extent of the technical assistance that would be provided to India during the American fiscal year 1958 (from 1st July, 1957 to 30th June, 1958). This assistance is provided not in cash but in the shape of (i) services of American experts, (ii) equipment ancillary to such services and (iii) training facilities for Indian nationals. So far, no official intimation has been received about the amount allocated for technical assistance to be provided to India during 1958.

(b) Does not arise.

National Council of Applied Economic Research

*351 { Shri V. Raju:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an interim report submitted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research;

(b) if so, the nature of the recommendations made in the report; and

(c) the action contemplated thereunder?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Government have received an interim report on Taxation and Foreign Investment submitted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. The Council has decided not to publish the Interim Report or release it to the Press. Government await the final report which is due shortly

Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal (Patna Bench)

*352. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal Patna Bench is going to be shifted from Patna to Calcutta,

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this is being done,

(c) whether representations against such proposal have been received and considered; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) There is no proposal to shift to Calcutta the Bench of the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal now functioning in Patna, but there is a proposal to shift it either to Bombay or to Madras

(b) The number of cases instituted before the Patna Bench and the num-

ber of cases pending before it at present are so small that the Bench has not even half-a-day's work. The institutions as well as arrears, are heavy at other places like Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. In view of the nearness of the Allahabad and Calcutta Benches to Patna it is also not possible to give additional jurisdiction to the Patna Bench. It is necessary, therefore, in the interests of economy to close down the Patna Bench and shift it to Madras or to Bombay where there is urgent need for an additional Bench.

(c) and (d). Two or three telegrams objecting to the proposal have been received and considered but, for the reasons just mentioned, it is not possible to accept these representations. In order to avoid any hardship to the assessee, arrangements will be made for a Bench to visit Patna on circuit at suitable intervals and dispose of all cases which the assessee prefer to be heard at Patna

All India Services

*353. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Jammu and Kashmir has joined the scheme of All India Services,

(b) if so, the details of the arrangement; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to give effect to it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) It has been decided, in consultation with the State Government that Jammu and Kashmir will participate in the Scheme of all-India Services. The details regarding the number of officers to be appointed, their pay and seniority, will be determined after the State Civil Service officers are selected for appointment to these Services. The selections are likely to take place some time in September 1957.

Trust Properties

*354. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government propose to bring under uniform legislation the Trust Properties in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The question of an uniform legislation in respect of Charitable and other trusts is under examination.

Co-operation in Social Welfare Work

*355. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether Government are eliciting co-operation from all sections of the people in social welfare work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): An attempt is made to do so

Sample Survey of Blind Population

*356. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 214 on the 21st May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the sample survey of the blind population in Delhi and Bombay has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):
(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Multipurpose Schools in Andhra

*357. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the total amount that Andhra Pradesh will get from Central Government for starting

Multipurpose Schools during the Second Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The total amount of central assistance during the period will depend on the extent to which the State Government are in a position to implement the scheme. As such no final figures can be given.

Loan for Flood Relief in Orissa

*358. Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sanctioned to the State Government of Orissa a loan of Rs 350 crores for providing flood relief during 1956-57; and

(b) if so, whether the sum has since been advanced?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The position in this respect is as follows:—

On a liberal view of the pattern of Central assistance for natural calamities, a total grant of Rs 369.54 lakhs and a loan of Rs 360.88 lakhs were sanctioned to the Government of Orissa as the Central share of the expenditure incurred on the flood and drought relief in Orissa during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57. The State Government, however, made a request for a medium term loan of Rs 3.62 crores to cover their share of the expenditure. Though such a loan is not admissible, the Central Government agreed, as a special case, to sanction a loan of Rs 35 crores on the repeated representation of the State Government to the effect that they had not the requisite resources to meet their share of the expenditure on these items which are primarily the duty and responsibility of the State Government. The grant of loan was approved on 26-6-57 and the letter releasing the amount of loan was issued on 27-6-57.

Option for Pakistan by Government Servants

*359. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of the recognition of the *de-facto* options of Union Government employees who opted for Pakistan (final) and could not leave India, is under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be arrived at?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) A decision has been taken to regularise the position of the employees in question and orders were issued on the 5th July, 1957. A copy of the orders is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 106]

Kargali and Jarangdih Collieries

*360. **Shri Matin:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) the date of discontinuance of the Kargali and Jarangdih Colliery shafts in the District of Hazaribagh, and

(b) the total cost incurred so far on maintaining the shafts and keeping them dry?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Jarangdih Shafts were abandoned in 1936. The Kargali Shafts have not been discontinued permanently.

(b) No cost has been incurred on maintaining the Shafts or keeping them dry.

Demurrage

*361. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement showing.

(a) how much by way of demurrage has been paid owing to delay

in unloading of goods imported on State account from abroad since the beginning of 1957;

(b) in what currency or currencies the demurrage has been paid; and

(c) whether there has been any delay in unloading of goods meant for the Bhilai Steel Plant?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

(c) Yes

Higher Technological Institutes

*362. { Shri Ganpati Ram:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that Madras and Kanpur have been finally selected for the Southern and Northern Higher Technological Institutes,

(b) if so, what provision of money has been made for each of them;

(c) whether Government propose to establish more such technological institutes in other parts of the country in the near future, and

(d) if so how many and at what places?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A sum of Rs. 2 crores has been provided for each institute during the Plan period.

(c) and (d) The scheme is to establish four higher technological institutes, one in each region. The Institute in the Eastern region has already been established in Kharagpur. The Western Institute is in the course of

establishment in Bombay. The Southern and Northern Institutes will complete the chain.

Balance of Payments

*363. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the present position of the balance of payments of the country?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): During January—March 1957, the last quarter for which balance of payments statistics are available, there was a deficit of Rs. 82 crores on current account. A rough indication of the trend in the balance of payments position during the Second quarter of 1957 is provided by the net drawal of Rs. 109 crores from the sterling balances over this period.

Man-Power Directorate

*364. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 105 on the 16th May, 1957 and state:

(a) Whether the comprehensive programme of man-power studies with regard to the Man-Power Directorate has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature of the programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A programme of manpower studies, etc., for the next 12-18 months has been prepared by the Manpower Directorate, and, with the exception of a few items, finalized in consultation with the Ministries etc concerned

(b) The Programme consists of several studies of the requirements for and resources of different categories of trained personnel, employment and unemployment studies, and educational studies. The objective of all these studies is to build a sound base of manpower information for the formulation of manpower policies, and

for taking administrative action pursuant to those policies. The programme also includes items requiring specific action on certain matters having manpower implications, for instance, the improvement of the procedure for the recruitment of scientific and technical personnel through the Union Public Service Commission, re-organisation of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel, collection of information regarding Indian scientists and technologists in foreign countries etc.

Responsibility for taking action with regard to each item of the Programme has been assigned to the appropriate Ministries and agencies of the Central Government, and further action is under way.

National Coal Development Corporation

*365. Shri Matin: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the advantages derived through the formation of the National Coal Development Corporation, for administering the collieries in the Public Sector;

(b) whether the overall monthly cost per ton of collieries, managed by the new Corporation, has increased or decreased since the change-over; and

(c) what extra money is being spent on engaging new staff and managerial personnel for the Corporation, and for running an additional establishment at Ranchi?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Company form of management of production and industrial enterprises of Government has been tried, amongst other forms, and is being increasingly adopted as it has been found in practice to be better suited to the circumstances, in the interest of efficiency, flexibility, autonomy and exercise of

the necessary initiative and enterprise in management.

(b) The Coal Corporation came into existence only last October. The cost per ton can be given when the annual report and accounts are available.

(c) The figures required can also be given when the annual report and accounts become available.

Salem Iron Ore

*366. **Shri S. V. Ramaswami:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 461 on the 29th November, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Salem iron ore has since been sent to the National Metallurgical Laboratory for tests; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigations by the Metallurgical Laboratory have not yet been completed.

Production of Coalene

235. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up a pilot plant for production of Coalene has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Industrial Finance Corporation of India

236. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced as loans (State-wise) to the Textile Mill

industry and its allied units like processing and finishing factories by the Central Industrial Finance Corporation of India from the 1st July 1956 to the 30th June, 1957; and

(b) the total amount of loans due from the textile industry and its allied units as it stood on the 1st April, 1957?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The requisite information is contained in the statement laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 107]

(b) Rs 1.43,00,000/-

General Education Courses in Universities

237. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities in India that have introduced the General Education Courses, and

(b) the amount of grants if any, given to them for this purpose during 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The Universities of Lucknow and Baroda.

(b) No grants have been given so far for the purpose

Coronary Heart Disease in Defence Services

238. { **Shri V. P. Nayar:**
Shri Easwara Iyer:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths reported from Military Hospitals in the last

five years on account of coronary heart disease; and

(b) whether any investigation has been made thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The required information is given in the statement below:

Year	No. of deaths on account of coronary heart disease in the Armed Forces.
1952	Information not available
1953	—do—
1954	6
1955	1
1956	11

(b) No.

Expenditure on Second General Elections

239. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 34 on the 16th May, 1957 and state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Central Government and the various State Governments in conducting Second General Elections;

(b) how it compares with the expenditure on General Elections in 1952; and

(c) whether a statement giving the break-up of the expenditure under different important heads will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) The information is still awaited from some of the State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement will be laid on the Table as soon as possible.

Government Basic Schools in Delhi

240. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Modiyan:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers employed in Government Basic Schools in Delhi continue to be temporary even after they have put in several years of service; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to make them permanent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, but steps have recently been taken to confirm a large percentage of these teachers.

मन्त्रियों के यात्रा भत्ते

२४१. श्री रूप नारायण . क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६-५७ में कन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्री द्वारा लिये गये यात्रा भत्ते के रूप में कितनी राशि व्यय हुई , और

(ख) किन्हीं मंत्री द्वारा यात्रा भत्ते के रूप में अधिक से अधिक कितनी राशि ली जा सकती है क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रतिबन्ध है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्रों (श्री बातार) (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय में वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Indigent Writers and Artists

242. Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the total amount of allowances paid to various eminent writers and artists in indigent circumstances, State-wise during 1956-57?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 108].

Crime Situation in Manipur

243. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the reasons for the increase in the number of crime cases in the Union Territory of Manipur during the year 1956?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The number of criminal cases reported during the year 1956 shows some increase over the figures for 1955. This does not, necessarily indicate an increase in the incidence of crime, but is due to the more effective enforcement of law in consequence of the establishment of more police stations and the extension of the Criminal Procedure Code to the hill areas of the Territory.

Regional Committee for Telengana

244. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) whether and if so, when the first meeting of the Regional Committee for Telengana was held;

(b) if so, what business was transacted at that meeting; and

(c) if no meeting was held, reasons for delay?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Not yet

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Final proposals of the State Government regarding matters mentioned in Article 371(1) of the Constitution are awaited.

Economy Unit in Finance Ministry

245. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Economy Unit in the Ministry of Finance is being expanded; and

(b) if so, what additional expenditure is budgeted for the expansion of the Economy Unit?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No immediate expansion of the Economy Unit is contemplated pending an assessment of the efforts of the Economy Boards which have just started functioning in the several Ministries.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Literacy

246. { Shri Supakar:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money granted by the Government of India to different States for promotion of literacy during the First Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether any statistics about the progress of literacy during the First Five Year Plan are available, and

(c) if so, the percentage of its increase?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Nil.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected from the State Governments.

Buddhist Relics in Orissa

247. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for preserving the Buddhist relics found in Lalitgiri in the district of Cuttack in Orissa; and

(b) the amount of money sanctioned in 1956-57 for preserving important Buddhist relics looked after by the Centre in different parts of Orissa State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A chowkidar has been posted to look after the sculptures found at the site and it is proposed to construct during the current financial year a sculpture-shed at the site to house the loose sculptures at present lying scattered. After the shed is completed the finds will be chemically treated and housed in the shed.

(b) Rs. 3,410/-

Boarding Houses for Tribal Students

248. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of boarding houses for tribal students run by Government as well as by private bodies at Agartala, Tripura;

(b) the number of students admitted in each of these boarding houses;

(c) whether compensation or aid has been given to students of the Government-run tribal boarding house of Agartala which was destroyed completely by fire recently; and

(d) whether Government propose to aid the privately-run tribal boarding houses pending extension of Government accommodation facilities for tribal students?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 4; One run by Government and three run by private organisations.

(b) Run by Government: Umakanta Academy 55

Run by private organisations:

1. St. Pauls' Mission	129
2. Abhoy Nagar	34
3. Patel Boarding House	16

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Primary Schools in Tripura

249. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions received by Tripura Administration from primary schools for (i) taking up of privately-run Schools by Government, (ii) granting of financial aid to privately-run schools and (iii) up-grading of Government primary schools; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) (i) 20.

(ii) 27 Primary Schools and 2 Special Schools

(iii) 6.

(b) The matter is under consideration

Students in Primary Schools in Tripura

250. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who studied in Government primary schools in Tripura in the years 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57;

(b) the reasons for decrease, if any, in the number; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 109].

Director of Education for Manipur

251. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Director of Education is lying vacant in the Territory of Manipur; and

(b) how long this post has not been filled in?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Since 7-9-1954

Staff Cars

252. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff cars maintained by each Ministry in 1956-57; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on these cars during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha

Requisition of Land for Defence Services

253. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the inconvenience caused by continued requisition of land for Defence Services in the area known as New Alipore in the suburbs of Calcutta where a residential district had been originally planned and has been partly built;

(b) whether de-requisitioning will be effected; and

(c) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) Out of an area of 473.61 bighas originally requisitioned in 1942, an area of 347.99 bighas has already been de-requisitioned leaving only 125.62 bighas till under requisition. The Defence Services are actually using 52.02 bighas only and the question whether this portion should be acquired or released is under examination. The balance of 73.60 bighas is under unauthorised occupation by displaced persons from East Bengal since 1948

Kerala Education Bill

254. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether the Central Government were consulted by the Kerala State Government about the Kerala Education Bill, 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Yes, Sir.

Currency Notes Stolen from Nasik

255. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) the value of currency notes that were stolen from Nasik recently; and

(b) whether the culprits have been punished?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Certain allegations are under Police investigation and it will not be in the public interest to disclose at this stage the facts of the case and the nature of investigation.

दिल्ली में पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थी

२५६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा तथा वैज्ञानिक श्रेष्ठता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में पिछड़े वर्गों के कितने विद्यार्थी पांचवी श्रेणी से हायर सेकेण्डरी तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा से लाभ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) १९५६-५७ में वृत्तियों के रूप में उन्हें कितनी राशि दी गई ?

शिक्षा तथा वैज्ञानिक श्रेष्ठता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ला० ओझा) :
(क) १०.६१९ ।

(ख) ३६०,३८० रुपये ।

भारतीय शस्त्र अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाइसेन्स

२५७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर . क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने १९५६-५७ में भारतीय शस्त्र अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न प्रकार के कितने लाइसेन्स दिये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : १. फार्म XVI पर शस्त्र रखने के लाइसेन्स ५३६

२. फार्म VII पर शस्त्र लाने-ले जाने के लाइसेन्स .

३. फार्म IX पर गोली बारूद बनाने के लिये सफल रखने के लाइसेन्स .

४. फार्म X पर सफल रखने तथा बेचने के लाइसेन्स .

५. फार्म X पर शस्त्र रखने और बेचने के लाइसेन्स .

६. फार्म XVII पर यात्रियों के लिये लाइसेन्स . २

७. फार्म XVIII पर जंगली जानवरों को मारने के लिये लाइसेन्स . १

८. फार्म XX पर यात्रा लाइसेन्स . ४६

योग . २,७३२

दिल्ली पुलिस बल

२५८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कितने व्यक्ति दिल्ली पुलिस बल के वायरलेस सेक्शन में काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उन्हें वायरलेस सेक्शन में नियुक्त करने से पहले कोई प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) १०१.

(ख) यत्र-चालक तथा टेक्निकल कर्म-चारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है :

Law Commission

259. Shri Tangaman: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has completed its report on criminal law, practice and procedure; and

(b) when will the final report of the Commission be submitted?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). The Law Commission is not at present undertaking a separate inquiry into criminal law, practice and procedure, but is inquiring into the system of administration of justice as a whole. It expects to submit a report on this by the end of this year.

Coal Mine in Phullani District

260. **Shri B C Prodhan:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a coal mine at Gochapara village in Phullani District, Orissa State; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter of its exploitation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Presumably the reference is to Gochapara Village in Phulbani District. But there is no coal mine in the village

(b) Does not arise

Field Staff of Life Insurance Corporation

261 **Shri S M Banerjee** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 310 on the 26th November, 1956 and state the pay scales of the four grades of the field staff of the Life Insurance Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T T. Krishnamachari). The pay scales of the four grades of the field staff of the Life Insurance Corporation are as follows —

(i) Probationary Inspectors

Salary Rs 100 p.m. (without Dearness Allowance) plus a commission equal to 10 per cent of the excess over Rs 6,000 of the income from first years' premium on business introduced

(n) Junior Inspectors

Salary Rs 120 p.m. plus Dearness Allowance Rs 55 and conveyance allowance Rs 50 p.m. (or Rs 75 p.m. if he maintains a motor cycle) plus a commission equal to 10 per cent of the excess over Rs 20,000 of the income from first year's premium on business introduced,

(ii) Senior Inspectors:

Salary: Rs 250 p.m. plus Dearness Allowance Rs 65 and conveyance Allowance Rs. 150 (or Rs 175 p.m. if he maintains a car) plus a commission equal to 10 per cent of the excess over Rs 50,000 of the income from first year's premium on business introduced

(iv) Selection Grade

Salary Rs 300 rising by annual increments of Rs 20 to Rs 500 p.m. plus Dearness Allowance Rs 70, 75 or 80 according as salary does not exceed Rs 300, Rs 400 or Rs 500 p.m. Conveyance allowance Rs 150 p.m. (or Rs 175 p.m. if he maintains a car) plus a commission equal to 10 per cent of the excess of the income from first year's premium on business introduced over Rs 55,000 increased every year by Rs 2,500 to Rs 80,000

Subordinate Law Courts in Delhi

262 **Shri V P Nayar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the subordinate Law Courts in Delhi provide no proper accommodation in their premises for the lawyers and clients, and

(b) whether the Government of India propose to take any steps to remedy this?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant). (a) and (b) **Criminal Courts** The lawyers have been provided with a suitable Bar Room and Chambers for their clerks and clients. In courts they are provided with chairs and tables. Benches are provided in verandahs of the courts for litigants

Civil Court There is a Bar Room for the use of Lawyers in court buildings. There are no separate Chambers for the Lawyers or their clients. In courts the Lawyers are provided with chairs and tables and benches are provided in verandahs of the courts for the litigants

All facilities have been provided in the new court building at Tis Hazari which are expected to be completed in the near future.

Estate Duty

263. Shri Ganapati Ram: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of cases of evasions of Estate Duty that have been detected since the Estate Duty Act, 1953 came into force?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): So far no case of total evasion, in the sense of estates liable to duty under the Act being altogether omitted, has come to notice. There have been, however, many cases of understatement of valuation of properties, failure to disclose all assets in the form of jewellery, cash in hand etc all of which could be viewed as varying degrees of evasion. In the vast majority of these cases, the value of the properties has been increased by the Estate Duty authorities, often with the concurrence of the accountable person. Additions have also been made in some cases for cash in hand and jewellery. Information regarding the number of cases in which such additions have been made is not readily available.

Translation of Arabian Nights

264. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sahitya Akademi propose to translate into regional languages the Arabian Fable '1001 Nights'; and

(b) if so, the steps that have been taken for translating the same in Tamil?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 110.]

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PLANTATION INQUIRY COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON TEA, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED, AND THE REASONS THEREFOR

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, in pursuance of an assurance given in reply to Supplementaries on Starred Question No. 5 on the 15th July, 1957, a copy of the statement showing the Plantation Inquiry Commission's recommendations on tea, which have not been accepted and the reasons therefor.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-139/57]

INCOME-TAX (SEARCH OF PREMISES AND SEIZURE OF DOCUMENTS) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Income-tax (Search of Premises and Seizure of Documents) Rules, 1957, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 1953, dated the 15th June, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-138/57]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CANAL WATER DISPUTE

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon—

"Present position of the Canal Water Disputes."

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, with your permission, I beg to make a statement on the Indo-Pakistan dispute on canal waters.

The House is aware that on the 4th May, 1948, the Governments of India and Pakistan entered into an agreement on the canal waters. The two Governments then agreed to approach the problem in a practical spirit on the basis of India progressively

diminishing supply to Pakistan canals in order to give reasonable time to enable Pakistan to tap alternative sources. The question, however, still remains unsettled due to the unwillingness of Pakistan to settle it in the only manner possible, namely, by developing supplies through alternative sources to replace the pre-Partition historic withdrawals of the Pakistan canals from the three eastern rivers.

In 1952, a Working Party comprising an Engineer each from India and Pakistan and a representative of the Bank, was set up, at the instance of Mr. Eugene R. Black, President of the World Bank to work out a Plan of 'specific engineering measures, by which the supplies effectively available to each country will be increased substantially beyond what they have ever been'. Intensive engineering studies were undertaken but all efforts to find an agreed basis for a settlement ended in failure. It was, however, clear that there was enough water in the Indus basin rivers to meet the requirements of both India and Pakistan. The Bank Representative, thereupon, put forward, on February 5, 1954, a proposal for the consideration of both sides to serve as a basis of agreement. This proposal, as is well known to the House, envisaged that the three western rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) except for minor uses in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, would be available for the use and benefit of Pakistan, and the three eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej) for the use and benefit of India. It also envisaged a transition period of roughly five years, during which Pakistan was to build link canals to replace the waters received by some of its canals from the eastern rivers. India was to contribute towards the cost of the link canals.

In the interest of a speedy settlement, we accepted the proposal notwithstanding the fact that its acceptance involved extremely heavy sacrifices from us. Pakistan, however, did not accept the Bank proposal. Later, it was agreed at the instance of the

Bank that both sides would co-operate in working out a Plan, taking as a starting point the division of waters envisaged in the Bank proposal. Although a considerable amount of useful work was done, the Bank found itself unable to bring about a settlement between the two parties.

In May, 1956, the Bank handed over to both sides an *aide-memoire* in which it reiterated its conviction that the division of waters proposed by the Bank in 1954, afforded the best prospects of a settlement. The Bank also felt, on the basis of a study carried out by its consultants, that it might be necessary to provide some storage as a part of the replacement plan to meet the uses that the Bank had adopted for this study.

Though the talks were extended to 31st March, 1957, the Bank again found it difficult to make much progress because of the attitude of the Pakistan representative who would not co-operate in working out a plan, on the basis of the Bank proposal and the *aide-memoire*. In April, 1957 the Bank suggested that the co-operative work should be extended up to the 30th September, 1957, to give the Bank and the Governments of India and Pakistan an opportunity to review the situation.

In June last, a Bank Team headed by Mr. W. A. B. Iliff, Vice-President of the Bank, visited India and Pakistan and held consultations with the Prime Ministers and Ministers concerned in both countries. Before leaving for Washington, Mr. Iliff handed over to both sides a letter in which he has asked for the views of the two Governments, in writing, on certain heads of agreement which should form the basis of an approach to an international water treaty. These heads of agreement follow generally the Bank proposal of 1954, but seek to provide some machinery for resolving points on which the Bank may be unable to secure an agreement. After receiving the views of the two Governments, the Bank would obtain the comments of each Government on the views of

[Shri S. K. Patil]

the other. The Bank would then decide whether the employment of its good offices could make any further contribution and if so, along what lines the work should proceed.

During the recent months, there has been a good deal of propaganda by and on behalf of Pakistan, aimed at mis-leading world opinion by suppression and distortion of facts. Among other things, it has been alleged that India has cut off, or is threatening to cut off, canal supplies to Pakistan; that India is constructing a dam on the river Sutlej which would convert the whole of West Pakistan into a 'dusty bowl', and that Pakistan's economy is in danger unless it continues to receive supplies from the three eastern rivers.

The statements made against India have not only no basis in fact, but are completely misleading. Ever since the Agreement of May, 1948, to which I have already referred, there has not been a single occasion when supplies were cut off from Pakistan. For the two years ending 31st of March, 1957, three agreements were executed through the good offices of the Bank, and formed the basis of regulation of canal waters between the two countries. Under these ad hoc transitional agreements India agreed to restrict her additional withdrawals for the Bhakra canals in accordance with Pakistan's ability to replace supplies. There is no such agreement, however, from April, 1957 as no request was made for one. It is understood that the three link canals already constructed in Pakistan are capable of replacing all the waters that the new Indian canals would withdraw during the current *kharif* season.

The Bhakra Dam which has been under construction since 1945 will go into operation with partial reservoir capacity in 1958. By 1960, it would operate with full capacity. This will not have any effect on the Pakistan canals as the dam would store supplies only during the flood season when ample supplies are available. On the other hand, such storage would

reduce flood hazards and damage by floods in Pakistan.

A dam on the Sutlej cannot in any event hold up waters flowing into the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab which carry 80 per cent of the waters of the Indus system. At present, only about 10 per cent of the irrigation in West Pakistan depends on the waters from the eastern rivers. The fact is—and this has been generally recognised by those who have studied the problem—that the three western rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) have such a large irrigation potential that Pakistan would be able to undertake, in addition to replacing supplies hitherto received from the eastern rivers, extensive new developments for many years to come. To say, in these circumstances, that the whole of the irrigated area in West Pakistan will revert to desert by the withholding of waters from the eastern rivers is a grave distortion of facts.

It was in a spirit of good neighbourliness that we accepted the Bank proposal although it meant giving up our rights on certain vital supplies flowing through our territory. In the same spirit, we voluntarily imposed on ourselves restrictions on the utilisation of the waters flowing through our rivers although in the context of the tremendous problems of rehabilitation following Partition, we would have been fully justified in rapidly extending irrigation to areas which depend for their development on the waters of the eastern rivers. And, in our anxiety to see that the Pakistan cultivators were not penalised for the faults of their Government, we have continued to supply water from the three eastern rivers although the Government of Pakistan, contrary to the agreement of May, 1948, have defaulted in the payment of the canal water charges the arrears of which have steadily mounted up to over a crore of rupees. There is, however, a limit to our patience. India will not wait indefinitely for a settlement, ignoring the needs of her own people.

**RE MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
COLLISION OF TWO TRAINS NEAR
TATANAGAR**

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) I had given notice of an adjournment motion along with Shri S M Banerjee relating to the collision of two trains near Tatanagar Station on the South Eastern Railway on the 24th July 1957 (night), resulting in injuries to nearly 50 people. I am informed that because a 'call attention' notice has been received for tomorrow, all these things will be taken up tomorrow. May I know whether my adjournment motion will be taken up now?

Mr Speaker: No. What happened was this. The accident seems to have taken place on the 23rd night. The news appeared in the evening edition of the *Hindustan Times* yesterday. Immediately, Shri Raghunath Singh tabled a 'call attention' motion, that is yesterday itself before the House rose, at about 16.38 hours. I passed orders yesterday that the matter would be taken up on the 26th. I have given time to the hon. Minister to gather information regarding this matter and he will place the entire matter before the House by way of a statement. In view of this, I noted on the adjournment motion that I do not give my consent to it. The full facts will be placed before the House on the 26th.

Some Hon. Members: Some information now.

Mr Speaker: Has the hon. Minister got any information immediately?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Yes. I can give this information now and supplement it by further information later.

At about 21.50 hours on 23rd July, 1957, 304 down Hazaribagh-Ranchi-Howrah Express passed through Adityapur on the Chakradharpore-Tatanagar Double line section of Nagpur-Howrah Main line and collided with 414 Down Gua-Tata Passenger which left Adityapur at 21.38 hours and was stopped at Mile 155/23 between the Outer and Home of Tatanagar by some passengers by pulling the alarm chain. As a result

of the impact, rear TLR of 414 Down and engine of 304 Down derailed. Three persons severely injured and 54 received minor injuries. Details of persons severely injured are

- (i) K G Biswas, Conductor
Guard of 304 Down,
- (ii) Biswanath Dass, Mail Guard,
Tata RMS on 414 Down,
- (iii) Abdul Aziz a passenger
travelling by 414 Down

Relief train with ambulance van left Tata for the site of the accident immediately. First aid was given to the injured Conductor, Guard and RMS Mail Guard were removed to the hospital. The third passenger who received serious injuries was sent home at his own request.

Relief train from the District Headquarters at Chakradharpore left at 23.00 hours, with Dy COPS (Goods), the District Operating Superintendent, DME, DEN and A.M.O. Chakradharpore and reached site at 00.20 hrs. The G.M., accompanied by COPS, C.M.O., C.S.T.E. and Government Inspector of Railways left Howrah by special train at 04.44 hours. The Up line is clear and single line working introduced. The Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, has started enquiry at Tata yesterday at 10.00 hours.

Mr. Speaker. Further information will be placed before the House tomorrow.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I doubt very much whether I will be in a position to give any further information, pending enquiry by the Government Inspector of Railways.

Mr Speaker: I will put the 'call attention' motion for answer for tomorrow. If in the meanwhile, he gets any more information, he will place it before the House. Otherwise, it will be answered in the usual manner.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): May I point out that I had tabled a question and also given notice for a discussion on the Bombay accident. The Minister had said that the report of the Government Inspector would be placed on the Table. But it has not been placed on the Table.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I said that day, the final report of the Government Inspector of Railways has not been received as yet and, as the hon Member is aware, the report will be received by the Communications Ministry. As soon as it is received in the Communications Ministry, I will request that Ministry to place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: But accidents are taking place faster than our discussion.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Because the trains are faster.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS BILL*

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the creation of a Legislative Council for the State of Andhra Pradesh and the increasing of the strength of the Legislative Councils of the States having such Councils and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the creation of a Legislative Council for the State of Andhra Pradesh and the increasing of the strength of the Legislative Councils of the States having such Councils and for matters connected therewith"

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. K. Sen: I introduce the Bill.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. Out of 8 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, about 4 hours have already been availed of and 4 hours now remain.

The list of Moved Cut Motions relating to the Demands of this Ministry has already been circulated to Members on the 24th July, 1957.

I will call upon the Minister of Defence to reply to the debate at .

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): We require about one hour.

Mr. Speaker: quarter past three

Shri Raghuramalah: Yes

Mr. Speaker: After the Minister's reply, the cut motions will be disposed of and the Demands put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vajpayee was on his legs when the House rose yesterday. He may continue.

Shri Vajpayee (Bairampur): How many minutes have I?

Mr. Speaker: Five

Shri Vajpayee: Will the spokesman of a Group get more?

Mr. Speaker: Five minutes more.

जी बाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारी सेना की सभी शाखाओं का

Shri B. S. Marthy (Kakinada-Reserved—Sch Castes): It is very difficult to understand his Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 25-7-57 pp 303—321

**Moved with the recommendation of the President

श्री बाजपेयी : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारी सेना की सभी शाखाओं के स्वरूप और अन्तरात्मा का भारतीयकरण होना चाहिये। मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि हमारी सेनाओं का स्वरूप जैसा ऊपर से दिखाई देता है और जो भावनायें हमारी सेनाओं के भीतर बरी जाती हैं उन सब में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि वे हमारी राष्ट्रीयता के अनुकूल हों। भंषेजों को बिदा हुए दस साल हो गये, लेकिन अभी तक सेनाओं का जो साम्प्रदायिक वर्गीकरण किया गया था वह चल रहा है। कोई दोगरा रेजीमेंट है, कोई राजपूत रेजीमेंट है, कोई जाट रेजीमेंट है और कोई सिख रेजीमेंट है। हम सभी ने भारत को एक असाम्प्रदायिक राज्य के रूप में घोषित किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सम्प्रदाय के आधार पर सेनाओं का वर्गीकरण करना क्या हमारे असाम्प्रदायिक राज्य के आदर्श के अनुकूल है ?

रेजिमेंट उरुमंत्र (श्री ज्ञानदास झा) : इन नामों के पीछे एक लम्बा इतिहास है।

श्री बाजपेयी : इस इतिहास को मैं जानता हूँ, मगर वह सारा इतिहास ऐसा है, जिस की समाप्ति हमारे देश के विभाजन के रूप में हुई। मगर हम नहीं चाहते कि फिर से साम्प्रदायिकता इस देश में पैदा हो, तो सेना की नामावली में से हमें उस का निराकरण कर देना चाहिये। मैं देखता हूँ कि देश की स्वाधीनता के पश्चात् भी बड़ी नाम जारी रखे गये हैं। इन में परिवर्तन करने में कौन सी कठिनाई है, इसे समझने में मैं असमर्थ हूँ। जो भी हमारी सेनायें हैं, वे भारत की सेनायें हैं—भारतीय सेनायें हैं। उन का काम सम्पूर्ण भारत की रक्षा करना है। यदि हम उन्हें सम्प्रदाय के आधार पर बाँटेंगे, या जैसा कि कल हमारे एक मित्र ने सवाल खड़ा किया, उन में उत्तर और दक्षिण का प्रश्न खड़ा किया जायगा तो हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता, जिस की हमारी सेनायें प्रतीक हैं, छिन्न-भिन्न हो जायेंगी और हमारी सेनाओं

में भी, जिन के ऊपर हम सब को गर्व है, साम्प्रदायिकता के कीटाणु घुस जायेंगे। यदि अपनी सेनाओं या रेजिमेंटों के नाम हमें रखना है, तो राजपूत रेजिमेंट के स्थान पर राणा प्रताप रेजिमेंट रखें, मराठा रेजिमेंट की जगह शिवाजी रेजिमेंट और तानाजी रेजिमेंट रखें, सिख रेजिमेंट की जगह रणजीतसिंह रेजिमेंट या हरि सिंह नलवा रेजिमेंट रखें। ये नाम ऐसे होने चाहियें, जो बीरता का भी संचार करें और जिन से साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना भी पैदा न हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने अभी आप से निवेदन किया है कि कल हमारे एक मित्र ने उत्तर और दक्षिण का सवाल खड़ा किया था। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब राष्ट्रपति पद का चुनाव हो रहा था, तब भी इसी प्रकार की भाषा बोली गई थी। हमारे देश में पहले से ही अनेक वाद हैं—प्रान्तवाद, भाषावाद और सम्प्रदायवाद। अब एक नया वाद पैदा हो रहा है, जिस का नाम है दिशावाद। उत्तर और दक्षिण अलग अलग दिशाओं के रूप में लिये जाते हैं। मैं बड़े निवेदन के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल दो ही दिशाएँ नहीं होती हैं—दिशाएँ घ्राठ होती हैं। उत्तर और दक्षिण हैं, तो पूर्व और पश्चिम भी हैं। उत्तर-पूर्व, दक्षिण-पूर्व और उत्तर-पश्चिम और दक्षिण-पश्चिम भी दिशाएँ हैं मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर कहा समाप्त होता है और दक्षिण कहाँ शुरू होता है। राजनीति में ये झगड़े चल सकते हैं, मगर मैं बड़ी विनमृता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेनाओं को इन झगड़ों से अछूता रखना चाहिए। जब सेनाओं की भरती की जाती है, तो हम प्रान्त या सम्प्रदाय का विचार नहीं करते हैं। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि जिन प्रान्तों के व्यक्तियों को अभी तक समान अवसर नहीं मिले हैं, उन्हें अवसर मिलने चाहिए और

[श्री बाबूदेवी]

जो हमारे पिछड़े हुए भाई हैं उन्हें भी अधिक सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिए, किन्तु हम सेना की भरती और सेना के स्वरूप पर विद्या या प्रान्त की दृष्टि से विचार करे, इस दृष्टिकोण को मैं भूलतः शलत समझता हूँ। काश्मीर से लेकर कन्या कुमारी तक भारत एक है और इस की सेना हमारी राष्ट्रीय सेना है और यह सम्पूर्ण देश का संरक्षण करेगी। अगर हमारे किसी मित्र को यह आपत्ति है कि सेना में उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग ज्यादा हैं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के एक प्रतिनिधि के नाते मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि आप चाहें, तो दस साल के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों की सेना में भरती बन्द कर दीजिए। शायद मेरी इस बात से उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरे मित्र सहमत न होंगे, मगर इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन केवल यही है कि यहाँ पर यह सबाल खड़ा न किया जाय कि सेना में किस प्रान्त के कितने आदमी हैं। प्रान्त प्रान्त का नहीं है, राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा का है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम यह प्रयत्न करेंगे कि मेना में भी उम्मी जहर के कीटाणु प्रवेश कर जायें, जिन्होंने हमारे सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र-जीवन को जर्जर बना दिया है, तो मुझे इस देश के लिए कोई आशा दिखाई नहीं देती। मैं मैं अभी निवेदन किया है कि हमारी सेनायें राष्ट्रीय एकता की प्रतीक हैं—और हमें उन पर गर्व है—और उस एकता को कायम रखा जाना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इस से अधिक और कुछ नहीं कहूँगा।

हमारी सेना में एक मिलिटरी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस है, जिसे एम० ई० एम० कहा जाता है। क्या काम है उस का ? मुझे बताया गया है कि जो ठेकेदार हैं, उन के और सेना के बीच में मिलिटरी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का काम करती है और जितने भी निर्माण के कार्य हैं, वे ठेकेदारों द्वारा होते हैं। १८ फ्रीसदी कार्य ठेकेदार करते हैं,

इस तरह की सूचना मुझे प्राप्त हुई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सुरक्षा में अगर इस बात पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करेयी कि क्या मिलिटरी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस का निर्माण के कार्यों में और अधिक उपयोग किया जा सकता है। कल हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने इस बात की मांग की थी कि अंग्रेजों ने सेनाओं और जनता के बीच में दीवारें खड़ी कर दी थी, वे दीवारें हटा दी जानी चाहिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सेनाओं की कार्य-कुशलता—एफिशियन्सी—बनाए रखते हुए और उन के अनुशासन—डिसिप्लिन को रखा करते हुए यदि हम उन का उपयोग अपने निर्माण-कार्यों में करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सेनायें प्रनायाम ही जनता के अधिक निकट आ जायेंगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। झाली के किले का एक बुर्ज गिर गया और ठेकेदारों से जब उस बुर्ज को बनाने की वान की गई, तो उन १०८ हजार रुपये मागे, लेकिन मेना के जवानों ने उस बुर्ज का निर्माण अपने परिश्रम से—अपने प्रयत्न से कर दिया। आज भी जब कोई व्यक्त्ति सामी जाता है और रानी लक्ष्मीबाई का वह किला देखता है तो उस की आगे उस बुर्ज की ओर खिंच जाती है, जो कि हमारे जवानों के निर्माण का ज्वलन प्रतीक बनकर खड़ा है। अगर हम अपनी सेना को—और विशेषकर मिलिटरी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस को ऐसे कामों में लगा सकें तो हमारी बचत भी होगी, आज कल ठेकेदार जिस तरह से जनता की गाड़ी कमाई के पैसों को बर्बाद करते रहते हैं, उस का भी अन्त होगा और जनता के पैसों को रखा होनी और साथ ही सेना और जनता को निकट लाने का हमारा उद्देश्य भी बहुत हद तक पूरा हो जायगा।

कल हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने भूतपूर्व के बारे में कुछ बातें की थी। यह तो सभी स्वीकार करें कि हमें अपने भूतपूर्व सेनिकों के लिए जैसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए

वह हम नहीं कर पाते हैं। अन्य देशों की तुलना में हमारी व्यवस्था बहुत कमजोर है। इस के लिए हमारी परिस्थितिया भी उत्तरदायी है, लेकिन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का पुनर्वास यदि हम ठीक ढक से करना चाहते हैं, तो इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि जब सैनिक हमारी सेना में काम कर रहा है, हम उसे कोई ऐसी शिक्षा, जिम को वह बाद में जीवन-यापन का साधन बना सके। हमारे भूतपूर्व सैनिक शिक्षक बन सकें, जीवन के और भी क्षेत्रों में उन की सेवाओं का उपयोग हो सके, इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर, जब सेना में काम करते हैं, उसी समय सैनिक शिक्षा के साथ उन को इस दृष्टि से प्रशिक्षित किया जाना चाहिए कि एक बार जब वे रिटायर हो गए, उन्होंने अवकाश प्राप्त कर लिया, तो उन को जीवन-यापन की सुविधाएँ मिल सकें और वे अपना जीवन स्वामिमान के साथ बिता सकें।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है। हम अपनी सेना के लिए हथियारों को प्राप्त करने के लिए अभी तो विदेशों पर निर्भर रहते हैं। कोई भी इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि यह निर्भरता हमारे लिए बाधनीय नहीं है। शोध से शोध हमें आधुनिकतम शस्त्रों की दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहिए सैनिक उद्योगों का विकास किया जाना चाहिए। हम नए से नए हथियारों का निर्माण करें, उन में अपने सैनिकों को शिक्षा दें, इस बात की जरूरत है, और शोध ही वह समय आए, जब हम कनवेंशनल आर्म्स—पुरानी परिपाटी के हथियारों—की दृष्टि से पूर्णतया आत्मनिर्भर हो जायें।

मे एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। जब अखंड यहाँ राज करते थे उस वक़्त यहाँ वायसरॉयस कमिश्नर आफ़िसर हुआ करते थे। अखंड यहाँ से चले गए, वायसरॉय महोदय भी बिदा हो गए, मगर सेना के डायरे में इसके अतिरिक्त कोई परिवर्तन नहीं

हुआ कि 'वायसरॉयस' नाम निकल गया जूनियर कमिश्नर आफ़िसर हो गए। अब स्थिति यह है कि हर एक प्लेटून में, हर एक कम्पनी में, हर एक बटैलियन में एक तो सौनियर कमिश्नर आफ़िसर है और एक जूनियर कमिश्नर आफ़िसर है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सुरक्षा मंत्रालय इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे कि कार्यक्षमता को बनाये रखन हुए क्या अधिकारियों की संख्या में कमी कर सकना तथा खर्च को बचा सकना सम्भव नहीं है।

इससे अधिक मुझे और कुछ नहीं कहना है, धन्यवाद।

Shri S. Ghose (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to confine myself to one or two points. Amount apart—money must be given in the hands of the Ministry for the defence of the country—message of peace, however carried from one corner of the globe to the other cannot be thought of as a defensive weapon in the present context of the world. Even if we are for the creation of public opinion regarding the manufacture or banning of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, personally speaking I have grave doubts whether the nations responsible for the preparation of these weapons will put them in cold storage in times of need, particularly when they require them for the defence of their country.

Whatever might be the weapon for the defence of the country—army, navy, air force, etc—I think the defence of all defences is the support of the people. If the people are not taught that the country belongs to them as much as it belongs to the Government, if an idea is not instilled into the minds of the people that "it is up to you to defend the country", I think no navy, no air force or anything of the kind will be of any avail in times of need.

In this respect we should take lessons from the Second World War. We have learnt, and we all know that when Germany was taking country

[Shri S. Ghose]

after country in quick succession, quicker than the change of scenes in a theatrical performance, it was the Russian people that rose to the highest stature, rose to a man and kept at bay the German progress; and the result was that the might of Hitler was reduced to dust. That was possible for Russia because the people were behind the government.

What has our Government done in this respect? I think no amount of infliction of homilies to the people will be of any help; even eulogising democracy by saying that the Opposition has been given a right of criticising the Government on the floor of this House, with impunity, will also be of no avail. It will only create a yawning chasm between the Government and the people; these irresponsible utterances will only create a distance between the Government and the people.

It might be said that Government has started organisations like the Lok Sahayak Sena. It is said by the Government that the Auxiliary Territorial Force was organised as a volunteer national force and designated as Lok Sahayak Sena, the intention of the Government being to give military training to five lakhs of people within five years. They will be provided with lodging and boarding and fifteen rupees out-of-pocket allowance. The period of training is thirty days. Not only will they be given military training, but there will be a literacy drive in the case of illiterates. That is the idea. The only thing that the Government forgot to do is to supply a magic wand in the hands of the trainers so that with a touch of it the eyes of the trainees will be opened spiritually and militarily and they will be fit for defending the country! This is too short period, and to make a literacy drive within thirty days passes one's comprehension.

If the Government wants to form the Lok Sabha Sahayak Sena in the true perspective, the policy must be broadbased. There must be some

arrangement to make them military experts or to make them literate. The people are not taken in closer contact in this way.

Secondly, it might be said that they have started the National Cadet Corps. Without commenting anything, I can say that these students, college students or school students, are not trained in the idea in which they should be trained. They take it as if it is a holiday pastime.

Another thing to which I want to draw the attention of the Ministry is this, namely their treatment towards ex-servicemen. It is said by the Government that they are taking steps and giving special consideration for the settlement of ex-servicemen, and Government is trying to provide them in the police department, in the watch and ward department and in the excise department. It is said by the Government that as they have been given military training and as they are military personnel, they will be better suited in the posts in the police, watch and ward and excise departments. But the irony of fate is this that they cannot be provided in the Military Department. Though trained in the military school, they cannot be given military service. That is an irony of fate. I do not know what is the reason behind it. It is said—I do not know how far I am correct—that the deserters from the Military Department should not be taken back to the fold. That is what is said. But in this matter may I respectfully ask whether the I.N.A. people can strictly be called "deserters"? If they are deserters from the alien government, they fought for the country's cause, and when they will be prevented from being taken to the old fold. This argument will not hold good because if we look into history we find that in the British days, it is not bayonet that ruled the country but the intelligence Branch, the Special Branch or the Criminal Investigation Department which were the main props of the Britishers. If we go

back to the past we find during the British regime these special branches of police arrested the people to a great number. They arrested the people in any way they liked. They arrested the people who worked for the country's cause. But, with the dawn of independence from the 15th August, 1947, we find these people cladding Khadder from head to foot and they were absorbed in the services. They were given such posts. They were upgraded and rewarded. We used to tell at that time that the honorary magistrate, if I am permitted to say so were the Dalals of the Britishers. Although the systems was abolished by the Government, we find this system is again now being introduced and the persons who were honorary magistrates previously are coming back to the same posts. I do not know what miracle has happened during this period. It is against the interest of the nation to provide the Indian national Army with jobs other than military who fought for the country. It is practically a humiliation to take a warrior from a battlefield to the railway saloon. That should not be the policy of the Government and ex-servicemen should be provided with the post in the military department.

An hon. friend referred to the supply of arms to the people living in border areas. I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry to this point. We find that the policy of the Government is not satisfactory. The Government are absolutely niggardly in supplying arms to these people, for reasons which we do not know. The Government has not taken anybody into confidence as to why these people were not given arms. If they do it, it will be helpful to the Government, particularly in the present context, when danger is looming large in the Indian horizon. So far as granting of arms is concerned, I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry to a case which happened in Burdwan, which is my constituency. The Chairman of the District Board, Burdwan applied for revenue after consulting the District Magistrate.

Perhaps he was the only non-congress Chairman at that time out of 13 districts. The reply came after the police enquiry that he is the most dangerous person to be armed with such fire arms. Although officially he was the head of a district, the reply came in such a way. The magistrate was in an awkward position and he asked the Chairman to write out that he was loyal to the Government. The Chairman in reply said "while I can oblige you by writing that I am loyal to the country, I cannot say that I am loyal to the Government". Even then, this was found to be an insufficient reason by the District Magistrate in granting fire arms to the Chairman of the District Board.

That is the policy which the Government is pursuing. I would request that Government should take the people into confidence in this respect. What prevents the Government in granting fire arms to the people? They may place reasonable restrictions. Even then, they may be given fire arms as this is required for the safety of the country.

Regarding the allotment of money so far as the navy is concerned, I agree with my hon friend in which he said regarding the navy matter.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ajit Singh.

श्री अजित सिंह (भटिंडा-रजित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस का बहुत मशकूर हू कि उसने पिछले ८/१० सालों के दौरान में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और सास करके हमारे सैनिकों और जवानों ने मुल्क के डेवलपमेंट (विकास) के रास्ते में काफी काम किया है और जिनका जिक्र कभी कभी हमारे लीडर पंडित जी और दूसरे नेता कर दिया करते हैं।

जनाबवाला, इस चीज के पर मैं नेवी और एयरफोर्स (वायु सेना) के मुतालिक कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। मैं केवल आर्मी की (बल सेना) की बात कुछ बिक्र करूंगा। सबसे पहले तो मैं मिनिस्टर आफ डिफेंस का बधाय

[श्री अजय सिंह]

करता हूँ कि देहरादून में जो मिलिटरी स्कूल है उसमें उन्होंने हरिजनो के वास्ते ७५० रुपये का फीस में कंसेशन (रियायत) दिया है। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी अर्थ करूंगा कि वहां पर जो कम्प्यूटिंग एग्जामिनेशन (प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा) होता है उसमें हरिजन चूक एकनामिकली (आर्थिक दृष्टि से) और सोशियली (सामाजिक दृष्टि से) नान हरिजनो के मुक़ाबले में कम्प्यूट (प्रतियोगिता) नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसलिये अगर उस स्कूल में हरिजनो के वास्ते ५ परसेंट रिजर्वेशन रखा दिया जाय तो उससे हम दुनिया और अपने मुल्क में यह कहने के काबिल हो सकेंगे कि हम सचमुच ही हरिजनो का भला चाहते हैं और कर रहे हैं।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह अर्थ करूंगा कि ग्लोब किंग जार्ज मिलिटरी स्कूल में, जो कि आफिसमें रेक की सर्विसेज के लिये है, इसी तरह से गेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये फीज में कंसेशन और रिजर्वेशन होनी चाहिये।

मैं एक और केस मदन के मामले रखना चाहता हूँ। आज से कोई छः साल पहले एक यूनिट जो कि हरिजनो का सेन्टर कहलाती थी। मेरा मतलब सिख लाइट इन्फैंटरी रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर, फीरोजपुर से है। सन् १९५१ में पब्लिशमेंट का पालिसी यह हुई कि जिनका इन्फैंटरी सेन्टर्स हैं उन को मिला दिया जाय। इस पालिसी को मानते हुए सिख लाइट इन्फैंटरी रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर को पंजाब रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर से मिलाना मजूर किया गया। मैं अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि उस वक़्त सिख लाइट इन्फैंटरी रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर की चार बटेलियनों थी जब कि पंजाब रेजिमेंटल की कुल नौ बटेलियनें थी। चाहिये यह था कि उस को मिला कर उस का नाम सिख लाइट इन्फैंटरी रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर रखा जाता अगर हुआ यह कि सिख लाइट इन्फैंटरी रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर का नाम हथक कर के उरुग नाम पंजाब रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर रखा गया। इस पर काफी बहस

हुई, वही के जे० सी० प्रोब० जबानों ने काफी रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी किया, लेकिन उन की कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई क्योंकि उन का कोई गडफादर भारतीय हैडक्वार्टर में नहीं था जो उनकी बात को सुनता। इस को ले कर वहां के जबानों में काफी रिजेंटमेंट हुआ। इस के साथ ही जो डिस्क्रीमिनेटरी सलूक उन के साथ किया गया वह भी मैं अर्थ करता हूँ। गोरखा रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर के अगर और कोई भी सेन्टर नहीं मिलाया गया। यहाँ और नाइन्थ गोरखा रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर को मिलाकर दि नाइन्थ गोरखा रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर नाम रखा गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उसी तरह पंजाब सिख लाइट इन्फैंटरी रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर नाम रखा जाता तो गेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के सैनिकों में कोई डिमिग्रिडाइजेशन न होती। वह अपने आप का यह समझने लग जाते हैं कि उन का सेन्टर एरिया के बिना पर प्रमनगमेट किया गया है न कि इस बिना पर कि वह गेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सेन्टर रिइस्टैब्लिश किया जाए और जब तक रिइस्टैब्लिश नहीं किया जाता तब तक उस का नाम तब्दील कर के पंजाब सिख Light Infantry रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर रखा जाए, ताकि जबानों में जो गडबडी पैदा हो रही है वह खत्म हो जाए। इस के अलावा वहां के जो फ्लैग हैं वहां दोनो यूनिटों के लहराए जाने चाहिये क्वार्टर घाउड में। वहां पर सिर्फ पंजाब रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर का ही फ्लैग लहराया जाता है। इस में पंजाब सिख लाइट इन्फैंटरी रेजिमेंटल सेन्टर के लोगो के दिलों में इफीरियारिटी काम्प्लेक्स पैदा होता है।

अब मैं रिस्टैब्लिशमेंट, रिलीज और पेंशन के बारे में कुछ सजेसन्स दूंगा। कई केमेज मेरी नोटिस में आए हैं जो कि आफिसर्स एन० सी० प्रोब० या दूसरी रैंक वालों के हैं। मैं देखता हूँ कि उन में से बहुतों को

बारह या तेरह साल काम करने के बाद छुट्टी मिल जाती है, सर्विसमें से। उन को पेंशन (निवृत्ति वेतन) वगैरह नहीं मिलती। क्यों नहीं मिलती? इसलिये कि वह नानरेगुलर्स होते हैं। लेकिन यह कोई उन का कुसूर तो नहीं है। अगर उन की तीन साल सर्विस के और दिये जायें तो वह पेंशन के हकदार हो सकते हैं। कमी कमी यह भी देखा गया है कि साठे चौदह साल नौकरी करने के बाद जबान पर कोई इल्जाम वगैरह लगा कर नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाता है। अगर सिर्फ छः महीने और नौकरी में रह जाता तो उस को पूरे पेंशन बेंनिफिट्स मिल जाते। इसलिये जिस जबान या एन० सी० ओ० ने कम से कम पांच साल तक नौकरी कर ली हो उसे रेगुलर (नियमित) बना दिया जाए। इस से जबानों का मोरल बढ़ेगा और उन में धार्मी में आने के लिये अट्रैक्शन बढ़ेगी।

रिसेटलमेंट के बारे में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि बेशक डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से काफी कुछ होता है। स्टेट्स में मोल्जर्स बोर्ड्स वगैरह काम करते हैं लेकिन जो एक्स सर्विसमें (भूतपूर्व सैनिक) हैं उन को सर्विसमें (सेवा में) में दोबारा जगह दी जाय तो अच्छा होगा। आजकल जो हिदायान डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री (प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय) की तरफ से दी जाती है उन को माना नहीं जा रहा है। उन पर मस्ती में कट्रोल होना चाहिये और खास कर होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से हिदायत जारी होनी चाहिये कि जो हमारे फाइंड एयर प्लेन्स की मातहत डेबेलपमेंट स्कीम्स (विकास योजनाएं) चलती हैं या जो और तबे नये महकमे खुलते हैं, उन में जो हमारे एक्स सर्विसमें हैं उन को खास तौर से लिया जाये और उन पर खास ध्यान दिया जाये। जो हमारे बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स (उद्योगपति) हैं, अगर मिनिस्ट्र-उन को भी प्रमोव करे तो उस से काफी एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स सर्विसमें को मिल सकता है।

मैं कुछ सुझाव और देना चाहता हू कि कैसे हमारे जवानों में अट्रैक्शन पैदा हो सकती है कि वह सीधे धार्मी में भर्ती हों और मुल्क के लिये अपने जान माल से लड़ें। पहली बात तो यह है कि अप्रैतों को कम उम्र में डिस्चार्ज न किया जाय। सिविल में तो जब ५५ साल की उम्र हो जाती है तब रिटायर किया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि फौज में भी पचास साल तक काफी फिजिकल फिटनेस रहती है। आदमी इतना बूढ़ा नहीं हो जाता कि अनसर्विसेबल हो जाये। इसलिये फौजियों में कम से कम पचास सालों तक रिटायर नहीं करना चाहिये।

तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि मर्वैन्टिव प्रमोशन अपटु ऐड इन्क्लूडिंग लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल नम्बर आफ इमर्स आफ सर्विस पर होना चाहिये, न कि सेलेक्शन। शुरू शुरू में तो प्रमोशन होता है, लेकिन अब कर्नल का चुनाव होना है तो वह सेलेक्शन की बिना पर लिये जाते हैं। इस से उन में डिमोरा-लेशन पैदा होता है।

इस के बाद मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सिविल और मिनिस्ट्री डिफेंस में आपस में तालमेल रखने के लिये १० परसेन्ट गजेटेड और नानगजेटेड पोस्ट्स ऐसी होनी चाहिये जिन में एक्स सर्विसमें रक्खे जायें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि बेशक डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने काफी लिबरल स्टेप्स बनाये हैं पेंशन वगैरह के बारे में, अगर उन में डिसेम्बिलिटी पेंशन का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मसलन एक आदमी किसी ब मारी के जरिये रिलीज किया जाता है तो उस को पेंशन नहीं मिलती। सर्विस बैचुइटी जरूर मिली जाती है, जा कि उस के लिये काफी नहीं होती। मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि जिस आफिसर ने ५ हिज क्रेडिट इस साल की सर्विस कर ली है। Civil (सिविल) में उस को आल्टरनेटिव सर्विस दी जाय। मैं यह तो इम्प्रेस नहीं करना चाहूंगा कि उस को जर

[श्री अजित सिंह]

फौज में ही रक्खा जाय क्योंकि फौज के लिये काफी फिटनेस की जरूरत होती है और एक कटेगरी के लोग रखे जाते हैं। अगर सिविल में किसी आफिसर की टांग टूट जाय तो वह पूरे दिन दफ्तर में बैठ कर काम कर सकता है और उस को पूरे बेनिफिट्स मिलते हैं, लेकिन फौज में ऐसा नहीं है। इसलिये सिविल में फौजी के लिये प्लास्टरनेटिव पोस्ट (बैकलैंग जगह) जरूर दी जाये। अगर वह पोस्ट सिविल में हो तब भी उस को उस में भीका मिलना चाहिये। आज कल उस को सिर्फ ग्रेजुइटी दी जाती है जो उस के लिये काफी नहीं है।

13 hrs.

अब मैं बॉकिंग आफ मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। यह जरूरत है कि फाइनेंस डिफेंस में कम से कम २० परसेंट ऐसे लोग लिये जायें जिन्होंने फौजी सर्विस कर ली हो। जो लोग फौज का तजर्बा नहीं रखते वे फौज के प्राबलम्स को अच्छी तरह से नहीं समझ पाते। इसलिये मेरा यह सुझाव है कि फाइनेंस डिफेंस में कम से कम २० परसेंट सर्विस वाले रखे जायें ताकि आपस में मेल जोल रहे और वे लोग फौजियों को प्राबलम्स को अच्छी तरह समझ सकें और रुपये का घाट करना और दूसरी सहूलियतें देने का काम अच्छी तरह से कर सकें।

अगला मेरा सुझाव आईनेन्स डिपार्ज में भरती के बारे में है। हमारे आईनेन्स डिपार्ज अच्छे हैं और यह मुन्क की तरक्की के लिये जरूरी हैं। मैं गवर्नमेंट का मशकूर हूँ कि इन में गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत से सिविलियन्स को जगहें दी हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सिविलियन्स को और भी जगहें दी जायें, नकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सिविलियन्स और कम्बेन्टेड में कुछ फर्क जरूर रखा जायें। कम्बेन्टेड्स को डि.सि.प्लिन ज्यादा लागू होता है। सिविलियन्स को डि.सि.प्लिन की कोई

जरवाह नहीं होती, जब उन का जी धरता है भाते हैं, जब जी चाहता चने जाते हैं, जब जी चाहता हड़तालें कर देते हैं।

श्री स० य० बनर्जी (क.न.पुर): ऐसा किस डिपो में होता है ?

श्री अजित सिंह : इसकी सम्भावना है। जो फौजी हैं उन के मन में डिसकॉन्टेंट-मेंट पैदा होता है। वह सोचने लगते हैं कि हमको २४ घंटे का नौकर रखा है, पर हमको तनखाह भी कम मिलती है और सिविलियन्स तनखाह भी ज्यादा लेते हैं और कोई परवाह भी नहीं करते। साथ ही साथ जो कम्बेन्टेड्स हैं उनको काफी दिक्कत पेश आती है। उनका हुक्म नहीं माना जाता। फौज में सब से पहली बात हुक्म मानना है जब हुक्म नहीं माना जायेगा तो काम कैसे चलेगा। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि ५० परसेंट Ordnance Dept. कम्बेन्टेड्स के लिये इम्प्रोवार्क कर दी जायें। उस के बाद आप मुकाबला करें कि सिविलियन्स का काम अच्छा है या कम्बेन्टेड्स का। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि फौजियों का काम सबसे अच्छा रहेगा।

मेरा आखिरी सजेशन जे० सी० ओज० के रिक्लूमेंट के बारे में है। आजकल यह होता है कि सिर्फ २ परसेंट बेंकसीज सर्विंग मोल्जर्स के लिये रखी जाती हैं जब कि ब्रिटिश के जमाने में ५० परसेंट जगहें सर्विंग मोल्जर्स के लिये हुमा करती थीं। यह फर्क मेरी ममस में नहीं आया। इससे फौजियों को फौज में भरती होने के लिये कोई ज्यादा एट्रैक्शन नहीं होता क्योंकि वे अपना भविष्य अच्छा नहीं देखते।

पहले यह हुमा करता था कि मिनिस्ट्री एकेडेमीज में ५० परसेंट जगहें सर्विंग मोल्जर्स में से भरी जाती थीं। अब भी राइट टाइप आफ यू० को फौज में लाने के लिये मैं जरूरी समझता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री कालिजों में ५० परसेंट जगहें सर्विंग

सोल्डर्स में से भरी जाएँ। इससे एकदिवसी बहुत बढ़ जायेगी और जो मौजवान फौज में भरती होने वान हैं उन के दिल में अपने मुक्त और फौज के लिये प्यार पैदा होगा।

साथ ही साथ में यह भी धर्ज कर दू कि जे० सी० ओ० का कम से कम २० परसेंट डाइरेक्ट रिफूटमेंट होना चाहिये। जैसा अब हो रहा है यह काफी नहीं है।

एक बात सुझाव बहुत जरूरी है और मेरी भारल ड्यूटी भी है कि मैं उसको आपके सामने रखूँ। वह यह है कि आजकल फौज में पहले की निस्वत डिमिप्शन कम है। ब्रिटिश के जमाने में कोई सिख अपने सिर के या दाढ़ी के बाल नहीं कटवाता था और अगर वह कटवाता था तो उसको कैद किया जाता था, उसको डिमोट किया जाता था, प्रमोशन नहीं दिया जाता था। अब हम देखते हैं कि लेफ्टिनेंट और केप्टन के रैंक के और उनके ऊपर के आफिसर्स अपने सिर के और दाढ़ी के बाल कटवाते हैं और प्रमोशन पाने के लिये तरह तरह के नक्के बनाते हैं। इस लिये मेरी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से रिक्से है कि जो लोग इस तरह में धर्म की और डिमिप्शन की बिलाफ़र्जी करते हैं उनको बिनाफ़ एकगन लिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Birendra Singhji (Raipur): Mr. Speaker, I am a new Member and therefore, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Defence Budget.

Mr. Speaker: This is his maiden speech

Shri Birendra Singhji: It is a very delicate subject and to stress the point over and over again would not be proper. I have, however, got a few observations to make. I have listened to the speeches yesterday and only one aspect has been dealt with at length, namely, insufficiency of equipment for the Navy, Army and the Air

Force. True, it is high time that when we want our forces, even from the point of view of peace, to protect our country, we must have adequate equipment for the forces. I only wish to add that the equipment should be given to the forces as early as possible.

We have got a very long coast in India and our Navy has to be built. We have a couple of frigates, one cruiser and a few others. We have not got any naval base nor any flotilla attached to the naval base. Unless and until we have them, it would not be complete. In Andamans, we should have a very good naval base. We can also have round about South India a base in Okha or in any such port. It is essential from the point of view of the protection of the coast of our country.

Similarly, in the Air Force, our fighters proved absolutely inadequate in Kashmir. The bombers are also not enough. In other countries, whenever there is an emergency, they employ other air services. In India we have not got these services. I do not know whether there are non-scheduled services too. But, in England, the Eagles, the Scottish Airlines and others are requisitioned by the Air Force whenever there is an emergency. We must have something on those in this country.

There is another important point which has been pending for the last ten years. My friend, Sardar Ajit Singh has already dealt with this and one or two Members had also spoken about it. As soon as war was declared in 1939, various types of officers were taken. Some of them SRCs, ECOs and then there were regular commissioned officers. We got Independence in 1947 and it is now 1957. They have been there for the last twenty years, doing the same thing. Their fate has not been decided till now. They still continue in their old posts while the junior have been promoted.

[Shri Barendra Singh:]

I have heard recently that a ceiling committee has been appointed to see how many of these officers should be taken in regular permanent commissions. This question should have been taken up and dealt with long ago. All these compartments should have been abolished and the officers should have been long ago given permanent commissions. They would be losing their pension after working for 20 years. They would not be entitled to the same pension as that of the regular officers.

Recently I read in the papers, and it is a good thing, that the Ministry of Defence was considering the question of raising the retirement age from 45 to 50. There also I hear that only certain categories of officers are going to be included and not all. That is unfair. If after 20 years they are to be treated as NCO's and SRC's, the morale of the Army, which is as important as the equipments of the Forces, will greatly suffer.

There is also the question of pay. Today we see that an ordinary cooly on a railway platform gets about Rs 80 a month. What does our sepoy get? He gets only Rs 35 to Rs. 40. It is high time that their pay should be increased at least to a minimum of Rs. 80. Similarly, the pays of JCO's and others should be increased. A Second Lieutenant draws only a pay of Rs 350. He gets no other facilities. He has to educate his children himself. He has no facilities for food etc. I think that officers up to the rank of Captain and Major should be allowed free food in the mess like others, and their children should also be allowed free education. It is not in the fitness of things that lieutenant officers and JCO's are not getting adequate pay these days. We see how the postal employees and others clamour and get about Rs 80 to Rs 90. Once, I remember, at the Pulgaon Railway Station a railway cooly said to a sepoy that he was getting much than a sepoy. These are things that the Ministry of Defence should take into account.

My next point is about the Gurkha Forces. I am very sorry to say that we train up these Gurkhas for them to join the British Forces. What happens is, we recruit Gurkhas and train them up for three or four years. When the contract is over they go back and join the U.K. Army. Are we training those Gurkhas for the U.K. Army? I think it is high time that the contract in respect of the Gurkha Forces is suitably changed. When we take them into the Indian Army a proper contract should be entered into with them to see that they serve us for some time. Their pay-scales also should be increased. What they do is, they resign from our service equipped soldiers and they join the U.K. Army. They are recruited from Indian grounds, but they join the U.K. Army. Practically, we are trying to raise Gurkha units from the point of view of the U.K. Army, they never serve us.

Then I want to say something about the ex-Army personnel. There is an Ex-Soldiers' Board. When these people come after their release nobody bothers about them. I know of cases where these sepoys have not drawn their allowance for several years. The District Magistrate simply takes down their names and leaves the paper there. These soldiers come and go and nobody hears their grievances. They do not even get their pension properly. I think, recently our ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa has made an appeal on behalf of these people. I do not know whether the Ministry of Defence has taken up that question. Instead of his asking everyone to contribute there must be a substantial contribution from the Ministry of Defence to this scheme launched by our former Chief of the Army Staff.

Coming to my next point, I am rather surprised over this Lok Sahayak Sena. I personally think that this is a sheer waste of money. We are spending to the tune of about Rs 74 lakhs, and the only result is that

they are only trained to become first-class gangsters and dacoits as after release have they nothing else to do. Today, in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh most of the people who have had training in the Lok Sahayak Sena have joined the gangsters. I was a soldier. Still I hold a commission in the Army. If you want to raise an Army, you can certainly do it in a different way. Make compulsory military training in schools and colleges. Instead of four years course have only a three-years course for becoming a Graduate and make the students to spend the fourth year for getting military training. You can understand who will come and join the Lok Sahayak Sena when you take people at the age of 42 or 45. Only persons who have no jobs, disgruntled or dismissed people will join that and try to hold a gun and know what the art is. You can ask the Police authorities in the States and they will tell you that most of the dacoits had training in the Lok Sahayak Sena. I think this Lok Sahayak Sena must be completely stopped.

At the same time, I suggest that you increase the Territorial Army. What is happening today in the Territorial Army? We have some provisional and some urban units. My suggestion is that all urbanised units should be Provincialised. It is the second line of defence. Have the regular Army and then the Territorial Army. You have also got the N.C.C. which is a very good thing. Added to that, if you start giving compulsory military training in colleges it will be very good.

We can utilise 74 lakhs to that money for buying better equipments and also to raise the standard of living of our sepoys. I am putting this suggestion for consideration by the Defence Ministry. There is no harm in giving military training. Everyone wants military training. If you start giving that training at the age of 45 we will get only people who will train for one month and take rest for twelve

months in their houses. Start Military training right at the bottom.

Several speakers have stressed the need of taking people, recruiting people from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. When the Britishers could raise great units from the Afries, Baluchies and Masuds of Waziristan, I do not understand why the Ministry of Defence cannot raise a first-class Force for our Indian Army from our Scheduled Tribes. They got a fighting tradition. We have got the Nagas in Assam. They have been taken in the Assam Rifles. There are also people belonging to other Tribes in other parts of the country who are also good fighters. If a proper recruitment drive is made they will certainly come out. Yesterday Shri Manabendra Shah pointed out one thing with regard to these people. I do not think he meant anything like that. His own army of Scheduled Tribes is one of the best who did good work in the last war and even in Kashmir. If only you give an opportunity to these people, they will do excellent work. At the same time, we will also be trying to put a stop to most of the troubles in the NEFA, if these people are taken in our Army.

It has been pointed out that the people and Armed Forces do not mix. I do not agree. Whenever an opportunity has been given the Army personnel have always availed of it. Only last year when there were floods in Saurashtra the Army personnel did a lot of good work. With regard to the food problem also they have done a lot. The only question that remains is whether they should mix much with the civilian population. There is a certain discipline which they have to observe. While observing that it becomes part of their duty not to do certain things, otherwise, whenever an opportunity has been given, the Army was second to none.

There is one more point. In England and other places, the army personnel have got the right of appeal against their services to the Privy Council. But in the Indian army, we do not

[Shri Birendra Singhji]

have such a thing. I suggest that if we can create a military division in the Supreme Court consisting of very experienced ex-army officers, they will have their appeals heard properly. I realise it will be difficult in an operational area, but in non-operational areas where there is peace, it is better that a military wing is created and attached to the Supreme Court to hear appeals in such cases.

Speaking about the Indian Army, I should say that the Indian Army has been second to none. Whether we had the equipment or we had no equipment, whether on the battle field or on peace missions, we have shown to the world what we are. I congratulate the three Chiefs of Army Staff, because the morale of our Army has been A—I and it is due to that so many of our problems have already been solved. I strongly feel that by improving the morale of the army by improving their living conditions and by a pat on their back, so many things can be done and so many problems can be solved.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

I think I have dealt with all the points and I hope the Defence Ministry will kindly examine them. Our Indian army has had a high reputation; not only from the point of view of morale, but from the point of view of every thing, our army is second to none. I know that the feelings of the jawans, the sepoys and the officers are. Give them the tools and they are not afraid of anything. Whether it be a neighbouring country or a far off country, the Indian army has always stood in whatever circumstances it had been placed after my sincere congratulations to the 3 chiefs and the men under their command. I, once again congratulate the Chief of the Army Staff.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch Castes): Sir, for the last five or six years, we have been spending fairly a large amount of money on our defence services. Between the year

1950-51 and 1957-58, we have spent a sum of Rs. 1,663 crores for our defence services. But has this huge expenditure resulted in the overcoming of our main weaknesses in this respect? Has this expenditure enable us to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of defence requirements, especially in the matter of weapons and equipment for our armed forces? The answer is, 'no'. Even after spending this huge amount for our defence forces, we are still depending to a very large extent on foreign countries for our defence requirements, especially weapons and equipment.

One main weakness, so far as our defence is concerned, is our excessive dependence on foreign sources, especially the United Kingdom. We know that the United Kingdom and such other countries as France and America, from where we are importing our requirements, are involved in so many military alliances and pacts to which are opposed. They are at liberty to cut short the supply of arms to us at any moment they decide. I would ask the hon. Defence Minister, what is the reason for the practice of purchasing arms and equipment from the United Kingdom and such other western countries only? Why is it that the Government is not contacting all other countries that can supply equipment and arms for our country? I am not advocating that we should suddenly stop purchasing arms from U.K. or other western countries and begin purchasing arms from the east European countries alone. I am not advocating such a policy. But I would submit that we should be in a position to trade with all countries where arms, equipment and weapons for our defence forces can be available, so that we may not be put to any difficulty in times of emergency, because those countries on which we are now depending may cut short their supplies in times of emergency.

What is the main reason for this excessive dependence on foreign countries? One main reason, in my opinion, is that the whole problem of

developing and meeting the requirements of our defence forces is viewed in isolation from the economic development of our country. We cannot develop our defensive potential in isolation from the economic development and the civilian needs of our country. There has been no co-ordination between the industrial development and the development of the defence requirements. I find that there is a tendency on the part of the defence authorities to depend on foreign imports, when indigenous materials are available in large quantities in our own country.

Take, for example, the purchases that are being made for our army stores. It is such that local purchase comes only up to 10.3 per cent. of the total purchases for our army stores, whereas it is said that there is a possibility of increasing this local purchase up to 40 per cent. if proper steps are being taken to see where local purchases can be made. But such things never occur in the minds of defence authorities. Therefore, I suggest that we must have a long-term plan for attaining self-sufficiency in the matter of equipment and arms for our defence forces. I do understand that it is not an easy job to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of weapons and equipment for a country like ours which is backward economically. At the same time, I should like to ask the Defence Minister what steps have been taken in the matter of attaining self-sufficiency. The answer will be in the negative.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): No. It is in the positive.

Shri Kadiyan: The expenditure on our manufacturing establishments has been decreasing for the last few years. In 1953-54, we spent Rs. 15,18,00,000. In 1954-55, the expenditure was Rs. 18 crores and 1956-57 it was Rs. 15,79,00,000. This year only a sum of Rs. 15,12,50,000 has been allotted. This shows that instead of producing more and more items in our own country and reducing our dependence on foreign sources

of supply, we are working in the reverse gear.

In this connection, I would suggest that we should have a long term plan integrating our industrial potential with the requirements of our defence forces. Certain basic industries started. We must have a motor vehicle cum Tractor industry by which we can produce our civil requirements in normal times, and in times of emergency, we can switch over to the production of tanks and other armaments for our defence forces. Just like this, we must have a second ship-building yard by which in times of normalcy, we can meet our requirements of shipping. At the same time, we can produce naval vessels also. We must develop rapidly our aircraft industry. We must develop an electronic industry also. Certainly, these are long-term plans. But, steps should be taken to see that such a long-term plan is being worked out to attain self-sufficiency in the defence forces.

Now, I come to another important aspect i.e., the disparities and inequalities that prevail among the army personnel. I can cite a number of instances, but I am not trying to do so. I quote only a few instances. Taking the travelling allowance in the Army, we can see that there is wide range of disparity and inequality. A Class I officer in civil service gets four annas per mile as incidental expenses while on travel. A Class III employee gets 16 pies per mile. Whereas, in the military, an officer is given travelling allowance as that of his counterpart in civil service, an ordinary rank gets only Rs. 2 per day. If an officer is transferred from Delhi to Bangalore, according to this rate, the officer will be entitled to get a travelling allowance of Rs. 396 whereas an ordinary rank will get only Rs. 6 as travelling allowance for three days travel.

Take for example temporary duty allowance. Daily allowance, when away, out of station, is given only to officers; an ordinary rank is not allowed. Then comes ration allowance.

[Shri Kadiyan]

Ration allowance Every civil employee is allowed, when he is on leave, to draw his full pay and allowances. But, in the Army, an officer gets full pay and allowances. An ordinary rank gets only a part of it. He is given only eight annas as ration allowance whereas his full ration allowance for a day is Rs 1-6-0.

For example take pensions. The wife of a deceased officer is entitled to get pension whether the officer's death is accredited to service or not. The wife of an ordinary rank is not entitled to get pension in case the death of her husband is not accredited to service. Take disability pension. The juniormost officer in the I.A.F. is a Pilot Officer, with less than one year service, with 100 per cent disability gets a disability pension of Rs 285. The disability element is Rs 150 plus service element Rs 135. This works out to be 74 per cent of his pay. An airman wireless operator with 100 per cent disability gets only Rs 44, Rs 25 as disability element and Rs 19 as service element. This works out to be 42 per cent of his pay. When both of them have equal service and equal percentage of disability, there is no reason why they should not be given an equal percentage of their pay as disability pension.

Then, I come to another point with regard to the civil employees, the distinction between industrial and non-industrial workers. Take the case of tele-communication mechanics. Their job requires both technical and academic qualifications. But, they are treated as industrial workers. They are not given leave facilities and P.T.O. concessions. There is the case of ex-sepoy clerks, who are now employed in the Defence department as civilians. They were recruited from 1947 onwards as sepoy-clerks. They were discharged from service with alternative employment in the defence installations. But, their pension service is not taken into account. Only the ser-

vices of those persons who were drawing a basic pay of Rs 55 while they were in the Army as sepoy-clerks, are taken into account.

Before I conclude, I would ask the hon. Defence Minister to give me a categorical answer in regard to the disparity and inequalities that prevail among our Armed Forces whether in the Army or in the Navy or in the Air Force. I count this question as a very serious one because this affects the morale and discipline of our entire Armed Forces. Certainly I do believe that there must be discipline in our Army. But, discipline is created not by fear of authorities alone, not by discrimination, but by raising their political consciousness, their consciousness about their duty to the nation, their duty to the country and to the people, and at the same time raising their contentment. The more the contentment, the more the political consciousness in the Army, the better will be the discipline, the better will be the effectiveness and efficiency of our Army.

सरकार ज० सि० सहस्र (जजगीर) -
महापति महोदय रक्षा मंत्रालय की जो बजट मांगे मदन के सामने प्रस्तुत हैं, उन पर मैं कुछ अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। रक्षा मंत्रालय की नया हमारी जो विदेश नीति है वह एक दूरी पर अवलम्बित है नया उमड़े आधार पर हम चलना चाहते हैं। अगर मुझ से पूछा जाय कि क्या हमें अपने को मजबूत बनाने के लिये नये में नय शस्त्रास्त्रों का उपयोग नहीं करना चाहिये तो मैं कहूँगा कि हमें जरूर करना चाहिये। आज अगर हम दुनिया के अन्य राष्ट्रों की ओर नजर दीजिये तो हम देखेंगे कि उनके पास मजबूती, वायुयान और रोम्बन आदि साधन हैं और यह हमें स्वीकार करना पड़ता है कि हमारे पास यह चीज और अन्य शस्त्रास्त्र उस उच्च कोटि के नहीं हैं जैसे कि अन्य दूर देशों के पास हैं।

आज जब हमने अपनी नीति शान्ति की रखी है और पंचशील के आधार पर हम विश्वास करते हैं और उसी पर चलते हैं तो हम उन गुटों से अपने को बाहर रखें और उन में शामिल न रहें जिनमें कि बहुत से राष्ट्रों ने अपने को शामिल कर लिया है । इस लिये हम किसी भी फौजी पैकट या किसी गुट में शामिल नहीं हैं । उन लोगों ने मिलिटरी पैकट्स किये हैं, हम उनके खिलाफ हैं और हमें चाहिये कि हम उन से अलग रहें । लेकिन हम अपने को मजबूत जरूर बनाते रहें । और यदि हमें अपने देश को शक्तिशाली बनाना है तो हम के लिये जो नया से नया सामान हो सकता है उस को हमें मंगवाना चाहिये । चाहे स्थल सेना हो चाहे वायु सेना हो या नौसैनिक सेना हो, उन के लिये हमें जो नये से नये शस्त्र मिल सकते हैं, उन को ले कर हमें रखना चाहिये ।

मैं आप से यह भी कहूंगा कि हमारी डिमांड्स में टोटोग्रॉस आर्मी के विमानों में करीब ५८ लाख, ६० हजार पाँच खर्च की बात कही गई है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो रुपया है वह हमारे यहां की जो जरूरत है उन को देखते हुए बहुत कम है । इसी तरह से नेशनल कैडेट कोर पर हम ६३ लाख, ५० हजार रुपया खर्च करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इनका खर्च कर के अपने नेशनल कैडेट कोर को हमें जितना बढ़ाना चाहिये, उनका हम नहीं बढ़ा सके हैं । इस के साथ ही यदि आप लोक सहायक सेना को देखें तो उस में हम ७३ लाख, ८० हजार रुपया खर्च करना चाहते हैं । लोक सहायक सेना के जो लोग हैं उन को आप सिर्फ एक माह की ट्रेनिंग देने हैं । एक माह की ट्रेनिंग पाने के बाद जब वह घर जाते हैं तो किसी भी काम के नहीं रहते हैं, वह नाकाबिल साबित होते हैं । इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि अगर दरअसल सरकार को रुपया खर्च करना हो तो वह १८ से २५ ½ वर्ष के लोगों को ले और उनको कम से कम तीन महीने की

ट्रेनिंग दे । उस के बाद साल में एक माह का रिफ्रेशर्स कोर्स उन को दे । प्रान्तों में जो भी हमारे होम गार्ड्स हैं, उन को भी आप मजबूत बनायें । अगर प्रान्तों में कहीं पर कोई गड़बड़ी होती है तो वहां पर भी वे काम आ सकते हैं और यदि आप को उन की जरूरत पड़ गई तो वह सेक्रेट लाइन आफ डिफेंस का काम दे सकते हैं । जैमा हैदराबाद पुलिस ऐक्शन के समय हुआ मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण हमारे सामने मौजूद है, वहां पर हमारे होम गार्ड्स ने जो कार्य किया वह बहुत सराहनीय है । जब उज्जैन में अद्वैत कुम्भी का मेला हुआ तब उन का काम बड़ा उल्लेखनीय था । इस से आप प्रान्तों की भी मदद कर सकते हैं । मैं तो कहूंगा कि किसी प्रकार का कानून बना कर उन को ग्वा विभाग में ले लिया जाये, लेकिन वह कानून ऐसे बनाया जाये कि वह प्रान्तों में भी काम आ सके ।

आप ने जो रुपया नेशनल कैडेट कोर के लिये रक्खा है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप से कहूंगा कि हमारे यहां जो हाई स्कूल के विद्यार्थी हैं, कालेज के विद्यार्थी हैं, उन के लिये आप कम्प्लेमरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग रखिये । हम में यह हो जायेगा कि जो भी नेशनल कैडेट कोर का विद्यार्थी होगा, जिस ने ऊंची शिक्षा न भी पाई हो, वह भी आप के काम आ सकेगा । आप इस का उदाहरण दूसरे देशों में लीजिये । आप के पड़ोसी देश में ही यह सारी चीजें की जा रही हैं । यदि आप के विद्यार्थियों का रुख मिलिटरी की तरफ हो तो आप को उस को पूरी मिलिटरी शिक्षा देनी चाहिये । लेकिन मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज हम की स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त किये हुए दस वर्ष हो गये, लेकिन इस तरफ हम ने उचित कदम उठाने की कोशिश नहीं की है । मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह है कि आप का जो भी विद्यार्थी बी० ए०, एम० ए० या बी० एससी पास करता है और उस ने मिलिटरी

[सरदार ब० सि० सहगल]

कोर्स नहीं किया है, तो उसे कदापि सर्टिफिकेट न दिया जाय हमारे हर विद्यार्थी को मिलिटरी शिक्षा कम्पल्सरी तौर पर लेनी चाहिये ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा यहाँ पर आज जो वायुयान विभाग है वह हमें बताए कि हमारे पास कितने फाइटर्स हैं ? जब हमारे देश का बटवारा नहीं हुआ था उस समय हमारे पास जितनी चीजे थी, मैं उन के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ कि बटवारे के बाद वह कितने बढ़ाए गए । मैं तो कहूँगा कि वह नहीं के बराबर है । इसी तरह से हमें चाहिए कि हम दूसरे वायुयान भी बढ़ावें । तभी हम अपनी वायु सेना को मजबूत बना सकते हैं । दुनिया के मामले बाम्बर्स के मामले में अगर मैं कहूँ, तो हम तीसरे दर्जे पर हैं । अगर मैं इस में कहीं पर गलती कर रहा हूँ तो हमारे रक्षा विभाग के मंत्री उस को ठीक कर देंगे और अगर मेरा भ्रान्ताज गलत भी है, तो भी मैं चाहूँगा कि हम को अपनी ताकत को और बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और इस विभाग को मजबूत बनाना चाहिए । आज संसार में वायुयान का जमाना है इस लिए बिना इन चीजों को मजबूत बनाए हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है ।

आज आप ट्रास्पोट कम्प्यूटर्स को ले लीजिए जो कि मुख्य ट्रास्पोट का जगिया है । इस के लिए जो हमारी नान शेंड्यूल्ड कंपनिया है उन को यू० के० की प्रणाली पर रखना चाहिए । यू० के० में जितने भी इस तरह के वायुयान थे, उन को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है । लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब यू० के० में तो करीब करीब १८ नान शेंड्यूल्ड कंपनियां हैं तो हमारे देश में क्या हालत है ? यू० के० में नान शेंड्यूल्ड कंपनियां हैं उन से आवश्यकता के समय सरकार को बड़ी मदद मिलती है । अभी थोड़े रोज हुए आप में देखा होगा कि यू० के० में सीरिया

और इजिप्ट के लिए जरूरत पड़ी तो अपने यहाँ क्या किया । इस लिए हम को भी चाहिए कि जो हमारे नान शेंड्यूल्ड हवाई जहाज हैं, उन को अपने यहाँ चलने दें, लेकिन उन पर पूरा कंट्रोल रखें ताकि जब जरूरत हो तब हम उन को ले सकें मेरा ह्वास है कि हमारे यहाँ नान शेंड्यूल्ड हवाई जहाज बहुत कम हैं और उनको बढ़ाने की जरूरत है ।

सामुद्रिक सेना के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो चीज निहायत जरूरी है वह यह है कि भंडमान में अपना नैवल बेस बनाए जिस से कि हम बे आफ बंगाल को अच्छी तरह देख सकें । और अरेबियन सी में भी नैवल बेस बनाएं । मैं नहीं कह सकता कि जो द्वीप वहाँ पर है वे हमारे काम आ सकेंगे या नहीं जैसे लेकाडिविस पर इस के लिए हमारे पास एकपट्टेस हैं वे हमें सलाह दे सकेंगे । लेकिन हमें यहाँ पर जल्दी से जल्दी नैवल बेस बनाना चाहिए ।

हमारे पास हर बेस पर एक सबमैरीन फ्लीट का होना बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि हमारे यहाँ ट्रेड रजिर्व रहे और हम अपने देश के नवयुवकों को सबमैरीन्स की शिक्षा दे सकें । यदि हमारे देश में ट्रेड पर्सनल रहता है तो वक्त पर काम आ सकता है । हमारे जो भी फ्लीट हों, उन में नेज में नेज चलने वाली टारपीडो बोट्स होने चाहिए । ताकि जिस तरह से यू० के० ने जर्मनी में किया था, उसी तरह हम भी उससे काम कर सकें । हम इस मद में कुल १६ करोड़, १ लाख, ४१ हजार रुपया खर्च करना चाहते हैं । मैं तो कहूँगा कि यह बहुत कम है । इस को देखते हुए मुझे एक देहाती कहावत याद आ गई कि "ऊँट के मुँह में जीरा" । जिस तरह से ऊँट के मुँह में जीरा होता है, उसी तरह से जो यह नेवी के लिए १६ करोड़, १ लाख, ४१ हजार रुपया खर्चा गया है, वह मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत कम है । अगर हमारे समुद्रिक

किनारों को देखा जाए तो बहुत जरूरी है कि हम अपनी मर्चेंट नेवी को भी प्रोत्साहन दे कर ऐसा बना दें कि मीका पड़ने पर हम उन को बदल कर दूसरे काम में ला सकें।

मेरा सुझाव यह भी है कि जो कोर्ट मार्शल होते हैं, चूँकि उन में फौज के आदमी अपील में नहीं जा सकते, इस लिए जिस प्रकार से यहाँ पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट है, उन्ही प्रकार से जो आप के बड़े से बड़े और ऊँचे में ऊँचे फौज के आदमी हैं उन को ले कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की तरह की एक अदालत बना दें। जो नाग समझते हैं कि उन को कोर्ट मार्शल से न्याय नहीं मिला है, वे लोग अपनी में, इस अदालत तक जा सकें। जहाँ तक इस का सवाल है कि फौज में डिमिप्लिन कैसे रहनी, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप के जो फौज के रिटायर्ड आदमी होंगे वे जज होकर बैठेंगे और वहाँ पर न्याय करेंगे। इस में डिमिप्लिन के होने या न होने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि इस बात को आप देखें और सोचें कि इसमें आप क्या कर सकते हैं।

हमारे एक मित्र ने यह कहा था कि एम० ई० एम० वालो ने पूना में हमारे भाइयों पर ज्यादाती की है। मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उन एम० ई० एम० वालों ने अपनी जगह को खाली कराने के लिए कहा था। उन्होंने किसी पर किसी किस्म की ज्यादाती नहीं की। यदि एम० ई० एम० की कोई जगह है तो हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम वहाँ पर न रहे। अगर हम वहाँ से हटने का आग्रह करने देते हैं पर हटते नहीं हैं तो अधिकारियों का क्या दोष यदि वे हमको वहाँ से हटायें। इसका नतीजा उन लोगों को ही भुगतना चाहिए जो कि इस प्रकार की गलती करते हैं।

रक्षा मंत्रालय ने घाठ करोड़ की बचत बतायी है। उसके लिए यह बर्बाद का पात्र

है। हमें ख्याल रखना चाहिए कि फौज देश की रीढ़ है। उसे असंतुष्ट रखना ठीक नहीं है।

आखिर मैं मैं स्थल के, जल के बड़े के घाब वायुयानों के बड़े के अपसरों को जो उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है और जो उन्होंने देश का नाम ऊँचा किया है उसके लिए बर्बाद देता हूँ। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि जो आज इनको तनखाह दी जा रही है वे मेरी समझ में कम बहुत कम हैं। यह जरूरी है कि आप उनकी तनखाहों पर गौर करें। जब लड़ाई चल रही थी उस समय बहुत से हमारे फौजी काम आये और कुछ इंडियन नेशनल फौज में जाकर भरनी हुई। आज उनकी परिस्थिति क्या है? उस वक्त की सरकार के खिलाफ उन्होंने आवाज उठाई इसलिए वे उस समय फौज से निकाले गये। रक्षा मंत्रालय ने उनकी कुछ मदद की है। लेकिन जितनी मदद चाहिए उनकी मदद उनको नहीं मिली है। इसके लिए मैं वे उपमंत्री जी से कहा था कि वे मध्यप्रदेश की सरकार से पत्र व्यवहार करें। वे लोग मध्यप्रदेश में अच्छी तरह से रह सकते हैं।

मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मू० ब० जैन (कैपल) माननीय मभापति जी, कल में डिफेंस महकमे के लिए ग्रांट्स की डिमांड पर बहस हो रही है। इस सदन के हर मेकेशन ने इन डिमांड्स की हिमायत की है और हिमायत भी क्यों न हो। हमारी फौज को एक शानदार रवायत है। हमें अपनी फौज पर नाज़ है न सिर्फ इसलिए कि ब्रिटिश जमाने में हमारी फौज दुनिया की बेहतरीन फौज में शुमार होती थी, बल्कि इसलिए भी कि उसके बाद भी भाजादी के पिछले दस वर्षों में हमारी सशस्त्र फौज ने न सिर्फ उस शीहरत को कायम रखा है बल्कि बढ़ाया है। लड़ाई के क्षेत्र के अलावा दूसरे

[श्री म० ब० जैन]

क्षेत्रों में भी जब जब उसकी जरूरत हुई है, मसलन कोरिया में, जापान में, और दूसरे मिशनों में, तो वहां इसने बहुत शानदार काम किया है। इसके अलावा जब हमारे देश में इमरजेंसी का मौका हुआ है जैसे कि बाढ़ के समय, तो हमारी फौज में शानदार काम किया है। इन सारी बातों के लिए और हमारी फौजों का इतना शानदार और लक्ष्य रखने के लिए हम अपनी डिफेंस मिनिस্ট्री को बधाई देते हैं।

इस हाउस में फौज के मुहकमे के सुधार के लिए और यह मुहकमा जिस काम के लिए कायम है, यानी देश रक्षा, उस सिलसिले में अच्छे अच्छे सुझाव दिये गये हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि मैं उनको दुहराऊं। लेकिन एक जरूरी बात की तरफ आपके द्वारा मैं सदन की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हम मुहकमे का काम है देश की रक्षा। देश की रक्षा भविष्य में किस तरह से हो इसके लिए हमको पुराना इतिहास देखना होगा। हमको देखना होगा कि किस तरह से पिछले जमाने में जबकि यह देश आजाद था, इसकी आजादी, छिनी और हम गुलाम हुए। वह कौन से ऐसे कारण थे जिनकी वजह से हमारी उस जमाने की फौजें देश की आजादी कायम रखने में नाकामयाब हुईं। मैं इतिहास की तरफ अपने डिफेंस मिनिसटर साहब की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब हम इस पर ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से विचार करते हैं तो कोई यह नहीं कहेगा कि हमारी उस समय की फौजें कम बहादुर थीं उन लोगों के मुकाबले में जो कि हमारे देश पर हमलावर हुए। हमारी फौजों की बहादुरी उस समय भी किसी दूसरी फौज से कम नहीं थी लेकिन फिर भी हमारी फौजें हारी और हम गुलाम हुए। इसका कारण क्या था? जब हम इस विषय में गहराई से जाते हैं तो हमको इसके दो कारण मिलते हैं। एक कारण तो यह है कि मुस्तलिफ मौकों पर जो लोग हमलावर हुए और जिनके मुकाबले में हमारी फौजें हारीं उन फौजों के पास हमारी फौजों से ज्यादा अच्छे हथियार

थे। मेरे पास समय नहीं है बरना मैं पिछले एक हजार वर्ष के मुस्तलिफ बाकायात इतिहास के आपके सामने रखता और इस बात को साबित करता। वैसे भी यह बात साबित है कि न सिर्फ मुगलिया खानदान से और उसके पहले दूसरे खानदानों से हम इस वजह से हारे, बल्कि जब मुगलिया सल्तनत कमजोर हुई और अंग्रेज यहां आये तो उनके पास भी हमारी फौजों से बेहतर हथियार थे। मैं इस बात पर इसलिए जोर दे रहा हूँ कि आप देखें कि हमारी फौज, जिसकी बहादुरी की दाद हर कोई देता है, के पास हमारे पड़ोसी देश की फौज से बेहतर हथियार है या नहीं। इस सदन के कई सदस्यों ने इस तरफ तफसील से तबज्जह दिलायी है कि पाकिस्तान की फौजें मौजूदा जमाने के अच्छे हथियारों से लैस की जा रही हैं। आपको देखना है कि उनके मुकाबले में हमारी फौजों के हथियारों में किस हद तक कमी है। मैं इस बात की तरफ खास तौर से तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता था। जैसा कि इतिहास ने पढ़ने भी साबित किया है, अगर हमारी फौजों के पास, चाहे वे कितनी ही बहादुर हो, चाहे उनकी कितनी ही तादाद हो, चाहे हमारे देश का आबादी पड़ोसी देश से कितनी ही ज्यादा हो, पड़ोसी देश की फौज से अच्छे या बगबर के हथियार नहीं होंगे तो उमी किस्म का नतीजा फिर भी निकल सकता है।

पिछले जमाने में हमारी फौजों के हमलावरों के मुकाबले में हारने का दूसरा कारण हमारी आपम की नाइतफाकी थी। हमारे देश में जो कांस्टीबल है वह इस नाइतफाकी का सबसे बड़ा कारण है। हमको देखना यह है कि उन कांस्टीबल को हम अपनी फौजों से दूर कर रहे हैं या उसको बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। मुझ से कुछ समय पहले जब कि एक सदस्य ने इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया कि फौज में रेजीमेन्टों के नाम जातियों पर नहीं होने चाहियें तो दूसरे विभाग के डिप्टी मिनिसटर

ने जो कि फौज में ऊंचे पद पर रह चुके हैं, यानी जनरल शाहनवाज़ ने रिटायर के तौर पर कहा था कि इन नामों के पीछे एक इतिहास है। मैं आपके द्वारा डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब और गवर्नमेंट की तबज़ह इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ इन रेजीमेंटों के नाम के पीछे एक इतिहास है वहाँ यह भी बात है कि इस जाति बिरादरी की वजह से ही देश में नाइतिहासी हुई और इसी की वजह से हम गुलाम हुए थे। जो हमारा नया मोशियल प्रावर्जिकेट है उसके मुताबिक़ भी हम इस जाति बिरादरी को दूर करना चाहते हैं।

13.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

हम जिसको सर्वोदय या मोशनलिस्ट पैटर्न कहते हैं उसमें कास्टलैम और क्लामलैम समाज बनाने का ध्येय अपने सामने रखते हैं। इस अवस्था में क्या हमारी फौजों में यह चीज़ पहले की ही तरह चलनी रहेगी, जिस पर कि हम अपने वजत का एक बड़ा भारी हिस्सा, मैं समझता हूँ २७२ करोड़ रुपये, खर्च कर रहे हैं। शायद जवाब में यह कहा जाय कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने की बहुत सी यादगारों को हम खत्म कर रहे हैं जैसे कि मार्शल और नानमार्शल रेसेज़ की बात को हटा दिया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कागज़ पर तो यह तमीज़ हटा दी गयी है, लेकिन आप किसी भरती के केन्द्र में जायें जहाँ भरती करने वाले अफसर जाते हैं, वहाँ आप क्या देखते हैं ?

यद्यपि इसके मुताल्लिक यह मुनादी की जाती है कि भरती के केन्द्र में भरती होगी, इस के लिए अफसर आया है, लेकिन होता यह है कि उन के पास एक फेहरिस्त होनी है कि जाट रेजिमेंट के लिये चार जाट चाहिए और गुजर रेजिमेंट में छह गुजर चाहिये और उसी फेहरिस्त के मुताबिक़ भरती होती है और अन्य आने वाली जातियों के जवानों को कोई नहीं पूछता। मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में पिछले इस सालों में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कंक्रिट

कदम उठाए हैं और क्या फ़र्क़ पड़ा है और फ़ौज में जाति-बिरादरियों के आचार पर रेजिमेंटों के जो नाम थे, उन में से कितनों को खत्म किया गया है।

14 hours

अब मैं शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की भरती के बारे में कुछ अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हम सरकार का शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं कि उसने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिये डेराडून स्कूल में खर्च होने वाली रकम में ७५० रुपये की रियायत का है। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग तो ये ७५० रुपये भी नहीं दे सकते हैं। दूसरी स्टेशन का तो मुझे पता नहीं है, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि पंजाब में हरिजन स्टुडेंट्स के लिये एम० ए० तक फ़्रीस माफ़ होती है बल्कि उन को बर्ज़ीफ़े दिये जाते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे ७५० रुपये का खर्च कैसे वर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों से कुछ भी न लिया जाय।

इस के साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तबके के लोगों को दूसरे तबकों के बराबर नरिशमेंट नहीं मिलती है। वे रोज़गार के लिये आज भी उम्मां तरह तड़पते हैं, जिस तरह कि पंद्रह बीस माल पहले तड़पते थे। इन हालात में इस तबके के नौजवान किस तरह दूसरों के मुकाबले में काम्पीटीशन में कामयाब हो सकते हैं ? मुझे यह कहने में ज़रा भी सकोच नहीं है कि इस बारे में दूसरे परदेशों के मुताल्लिक मेरा ज्ञान महदूद है, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि पंजाब में इंजीनियरिंग कालेज और मेडिकल कालेज वगैरह में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये सीटें रिज़र्व्ड हैं—१०० में से बीस सीटें उन के लिये मुकर्रर हैं, उन के लिये भी एक मिनिमम स्टैंडर्ड जरूर मुकर्रर है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि फ़ौज की भरती के लिये भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये एक मिनिमम स्टैंडर्ड मुकर्रर होना चाहिये। अगर सरकार यह चाहती है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स

[श्री म० च० जैन]

के नीजवान दूसरी के मुकाबले में, काम्पीटीशन में, कामयाब हो, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस में तो अभी काफ़ी समय लगेगा। यह ठीक है कि इस की एक्सेप्शन अब भी है। और इस तबके में कई निहायत काबिल लड़के मिलते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी यह तो नामुमकिन है कि अगर देहरादून में दो सौ लड़के लिये जाने हैं, तो शिङ्गलूड कास्ट्स के चालीस लड़के काम्पीटीशन में कामयाब हो जायेंगे। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमें अपना मोशनलिस्ट पैटर्न का ध्येय प्यारा है और हम जल्दी से जल्दी उस को प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे सरकार को उस इतिहास को भूलना होगा, जिस का जिक्र अभी हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, रेलवेज, ने किया था। यह हों मकना है कि जाट रेजिमेंट, डोगरा रेजिमेंट या गोरखा रेजिमेंट के सिपाही जाट, डोगरा या गोरखा के नाम पर जोश में आये और उन में उत्तेजना पैदा हो, लेकिन क्या यह सदन इस बात की तस्दीक करेगा कि हम उन लोगों को उनके सम्प्रदाय या जात-विगदरी के नाम पर उकसाये और उन को दुश्मन से लड़ाये? मैं इस बात को बिल्कुल नहीं मान सकता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी जल्दी जात-विगदरी के ये नाम दूर होंगे, उतना ही हमारे देश के लिये अच्छा होगा।

मुझ में पहले कई मेम्बरान ने इस राजात बचत के बारे में इस हाउस की तवज्जह दिलाई है। २७२ करोड़ रुपये में मे तबरीबन आधा रुपया स्ट्राइ के खरीदने में खर्च आता है। पिछले दिनों की बात है कि हमारे साविक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, श्री त्यागी जी ने इस सदन में बताया था कि किमी थोटें से फ़ौजी मुलाजिम के पैट्रोल इसू करने का बेहतर तरीका बताने से कई करोड़ रुपये की बचत हो गई। जिस फ़ौजी मुलाजिम ने वह तरीका बताया, वह तो हमारी बधाई का पात्र है, लेकिन हमें यह बात भी नज़र-

धन्दा नहीं करनी चाहिये कि फ़ौज में किस तरह गलत तरीके जारी रहने से करोड़ों रुपये की फ़िज़ूलखर्ची होती है, जिस को दूर करने के लिये हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये। यह भी बताया गया है कि बिल्डिंग बगैरह की भरमस्त और मेनटेनेन्स में कई करोड़ रुपये खर्च होते हैं। और भी कई ऐसे मद हैं, जिन में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होते हैं। अगर ध्यान रखा जाय और पूरी कोशिश की जाय, तो उन में काफ़ी बचत हो सकती है। जहां मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारी फ़ौज को एक्विप करने के लिये सुपीरियर आम्ब्रं देने के लिये, उसी किस्म के आम्ब्रं देने के लिये, जो कि दूसरे देश हमारे पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान को सपनाई कर रहे हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम दी जाय और इसके लिये अगर २७२ करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा रकम खर्च करनी पड़े, तो वह की जाय, वहां मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि सामान की खरीद और हिफाज़त में अगर किराया हो सकती है, तो वह की जानी चाहिये और इस बात का खयाल रखा जाना चाहिये कि उस में कोई फ़िज़ूलखर्ची न हो।

मुझ में पहले एक सदस्य ने तवज्जह दिलाई कि फ़ौजों में डिमिप्शन कम है। मैं इस हद तक इस बात को नहीं मानता, लेकिन इस बात को भी नज़र-अवधान नहीं किया जा सकता है कि ट्रांसफ़र कैसे होती है, मैरिड क्वाटर्ज जिस रोटेशन से मिलने चाहिये, उस तरह मिलने हैं या नहीं, फ़ील्ड आफ़ आपेरेशन में रेजिमेंट्स को भेजने का क्या सिस्टम है, जिन को रिलीफ देना है, वह उन्हें मिलना है या नहीं। एक बार मैं कही जा रहा था और उम्मीद है कि मैं बैठे एक फ़ौजी भक्तवर बता रहे थे कि जहां भी फ़ील्ड आफ़ आपेरेशन होता है, चाहे वह नागा एरिया हो या काश्मीर, हमेशा गोरखा रेजिमेंट को कभी यहाँ कभी हटा खेच दिया जाता है। अगर यह हकीकत है, तो वह

तो फौज में डिल-डैटिस्कैक्शन पैदा करने की बजह सामिल हो सकती है। इस सिलसिले में rotation का कोई मुनासिब और सिस्टमैटिक तरीका अस्तित्व में करना निम्नोक्त जरूरी है।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगले बजट में मिनिस्टर माहब इन बन्द बाती पर गौर करेंगे। इन अलफ़ाज़ के साथ मैं इन हिमाइज की पुरस्कार हिमायत करता हूँ।

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I join my hon colleagues in supporting the Demands for Grants placed before the House for defence expenditure

It was once apprehended that with the removal of the British—their departure from this great country—it might be difficult for us to protect this country or to maintain the efficiency of our defence forces. I am very happy to note that our forces have played a notable part in keeping our frontiers absolutely safe and also in keeping up the standards of efficiency that we inherited from the British. I must say that their organisation of our forces though on orthodox lines was very efficient.

I must also pay my meed of tribute to the great part that our forces have played and our army chiefs have played in Korea, Indo-China and latterly in Egypt. It seems that there has been some kind of destiny working out in our hon Minister taking charge of Defence. Even when he was not in charge of Defence, he took a very prominent part and contributed very much to the establishment of peace in Korea and with regard to the prisoners of war in China and especially in preventing what would have, probably, turned out to be a world war in the case of Indo-China. And now that he has assumed the reins of this Ministry, naturally, the country looks forward to him to introduce all the measures of reform which will make our units a fine striking force. Not that I, by any means, say that it must take to

any kind of aggressive line of action, but, certainly, be absolutely efficient in the matter of Defence.

When we talk of defence, I do not know exactly what its import should be. One thing is clear that we do not take any aggressive move against any neighbour of ours or against anybody else for that matter. But, if Defence is to be really effective, I think, it requires a considerable amount of vigilance on one side and preparedness on the other. In the last war, we have had the significant example of the Japanese attack on the Navy at Hawaii. It was not that the United States of America were less efficient. They were certainly far more efficient than the Japanese but yet that catastrophe at Hawaii, where a whole Navy was practically wiped out in no time could not be avoided by the U.S.A. merely because they could not anticipate the attack.

Now, that is a matter on which we would like to have some light thrown by the hon Minister as to whether we today, in India, are prepared for an attack of that sort, and if, by any chance, such an attack is contemplated by any of our neighbours, what is it that we are going to do to prevent a repetition of what happened at Hawaii.

I am not simply drawing on my imagination but I say this because there have been a number of my hon. friends here who have cautioned on this matter and recently, the ex-Army Chief of Pakistan has been openly declaring that he has got his own methods of trying to liberate Kashmir. Now, Kashmir is an integral part of India and I would not at all be surprised if the methods he has proposed for the purpose of liberating Kashmir are employed all over India with a view to neutralise the strength of India. Let us remember that a new strategy has developed in recent years during the two great wars—and that is the fifth column. I would like to know from the hon Minister what machinery he has to get at the fifth col-

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uminists, if any and to prevent the tampering of those elements by Pakistanis or others from outside. This is a matter which is very important. Not that I question the loyalties of large sections of people here in India but, when the ex-Army Chief of Pakistan openly says that he is going to resort to sabotage and such things, well, Sir, I feel that the Defence Forces as well as the Government of India must keep their eyes wide open and have all the Intelligence Departments functioning vigorously in order to prevent such malevolent activities.

Another point which arises in this connection is the vulnerability of Delhi, the great capital of our country. I feel that it is not too wise a policy to have most of our Defence departments centred at Delhi. I am glad to hear that there is a proposal to shift the head quarters to Nagpur. I do not know whether there is any truth in that and if the Defence Ministry is seriously considering that proposition. Not that I insist upon Nagpur, though it affords certain advantages which possibly other cities may not have. (*Interruption: why not Bangalore?*). Not Bangalore for there is already a good enough station in Bangalore. I will come to Bangalore presently for another purpose.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): *via* Nagpur!

Shri Dasappa: Whether you go to Washington or London, you do not see so much of military vehicular activity as in Delhi. These political capitals ought to be fairly free from the movements of the military and, as far as possible, they must be removed from the political capital.

Here, in the case of Delhi it gets added significance because we are, as I said, at a vulnerable distance from our neighbouring country. If, perchance, as I said, Pearl Harbour is repeated here, it will throw the whole of our governmental machinery out of gear and dislocate the whole of our

work. Therefore, I would suggest that the hon. Minister may consider this aspect of the question and, as far as possible, see that many of his departments are shifted to places far beyond Delhi. For a thing like the Navy, the proper place would be, probably, Bombay. Likewise, the Air Force should not be in Delhi. They should be far removed from Delhi, though the force that is necessary for emergency must be located here. I think it would be very desirable to have a good part of the Secretariat and other offices pertaining to the Defence Ministry far removed from Delhi.

Another important point is this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister our policy with regard to the development of our Air Force. I see here, as things are, we have not given the Air Force as much importance as we should in the present context. All other military powers, **are** thinking of reducing the number of their armed men and taking more to the Air Force. Here, in India, I would like to know the policy of the Government, whether we have kept pace with the developments in other parts of the world or whether we are still going on on old conservative lines not related to the modern and present-day needs.

There have been some criticisms with regard to the Defence expenditure being increased by over Rs. 50 crores. I am speaking of the Revenue Budget; not of the capital Budget. With the Capital Budget, the rise is nearly Rs. 70 crores.

Explanatory notes have been given to us on the various items. I must frankly own that these notes offer no explanation whatever to the various items of expenditure. We have budgeted for a certain amount in 1956-57 and we have not spent even half of it. When you take the explanatory notes, we get no idea as to why it is so. In certain other instances, the expenditure is doubled. Again, there is no explanation. I can give any number of instances.

On page 25 of the defence estimates, we have budgeted for Rs. 96 lakhs for the National Cadet Corps of which we have spent only Rs. 40 lakhs. There is nothing by way of explanation. With regard to Lok Sahayak Sena, we provided for Rs. 42 lakhs but spent Rs. 70 lakhs. Again, we do not know why the rise has taken place. If you turn to page 90 the expenditure on works, other than capital projects, maintenance, etc. has increased from Rs. 1511 lakhs to 4100 lakhs. That is a significant difference of Rs. 26 crores from the previous year's budget. I turned to the explanatory note and it is again the same story from one end to the other. I have seen explanatory notes in certain other budgets and they do offer some explanation to help us know what the variations are. I would request the hon. Minister to consider and give us some real explanation in these explanatory notes.

I would like to refer to Bangalore. That is fairly big enough area for the location of a part of our forces. We have a brigadier there and there are a large number of forces. There are a number of hutments there very near the beautiful public offices and the Residency. I am glad and thankful that in one area known as the South Parade, some of them have been removed but there are quite a large number still in existence there also as well as near the Residency. In spite of our best efforts, they have not been removed. There have been a lot of complaints from the residents. It would be very desirable if those ugly structures are removed from there.

Wherever these military garrisons and battalions are stationed they should come to the rescue of the local municipalities with regard to certain things like water supply and so on as they incur large expenditure for providing water supply. If our defence department could come to the help of these municipalities, it would be very much appreciated.

I see that our military establishments are now taking more and more the nation-building activities; the road to Kathmandu is one of the magnificent achievements for which we should be grateful to our army. During peace time, they could be infinitely more helpful in the matter of providing amenities to the people, whether it is a matter of bridge or culvert or road. They can be helpful in many ways.

I am glad that by and large our military forces are acquitting themselves very well. I travel over long distances from Bangalore to this place and there has been not a single instance when I had not had military friends with me. They have realised that they are a people's army and conduct themselves in an exemplary way.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Question.

Shri Dasappa: My hon. lady friend may question I am only sorry if her experience is otherwise. I am sure that her sisters would tell a different story. I have heard from a number of ladies that whenever there are army friends in the compartment, they were absolutely safe; much safer than if they were travelling alone. Let us not deny them what is their just due. After freedom and a little latterly they are trying to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances and befriend the people and get more and more in touch with the people.

There is one point that I should refer to before I sit down and that is with regard to Lok Sahayak Sena. I am on the Committee for the Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena. It is doing a marvellous piece of a job. It is creating that psychological atmosphere among the masses which is so necessary to build up the morale of the country and I am afraid that those few hon. Members—not all, I am glad to say—who have belittled the function that the Lok Sahayak Sena is going to perform in the future, are perhaps not in touch with the activities of the Lok Sahayak

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Sena. In fact, I was going to make a plea that there must be a much larger amount provided for this purpose. It means practically getting into touch with the masses and giving them training in discipline team work and other things. So, I would request the hon. Minister to enhance the grant for the Lok Sahayak Sena.

पंडित बल्लभ नारायण "बब्रेषा" (गिवपुरी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कल से लोक सभा में सम्मानीय सदस्य अपने अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहे हैं। यह बात निर्विवाद है कि बिना सुरक्षा के कोई भी राष्ट्र जीवित नहीं रह सकता। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों का यह खयाल है कि हमारे पास पैसों की कमी है और प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना समाप्त होने के पश्चात् द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को द्रव्य चाहिये और वह पैसा मेना में लगा दिया जाय जब कि हम भूखे मर रहे हैं यह उचित नहीं होगा लेकिन मैं समझना हूँ कि जब देश ही नहीं रहेगा और हम ही नहीं रहेगे तो योजना का क्या उपयोग होगा। हम जो योजनाये बना कर बैठे हैं और उनके आधार पर निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, जब शत्रु हम पर आजरेगा और देश पर आघात कर बैठ जायगा तो फिर वह योजनाये हमारे काम आनी अथवा शत्रु के काम में आयेगी, यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है। मैं समझना हूँ कि जो हमारे पास है उसकी रक्षा पहले हानी चाहिये और बढ़ाने का प्रश्न फिर आगे उठता है। आज जब हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारा देश चारों ओर से शत्रुओं से घिर गया है। हम मारे सत्कार में इस बात का प्रचार कर रहे हैं और प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि युद्ध आने न होवे पाये और संसार के लोग शान्तिपूर्वक रहें और उनके लिये हमारी सरकार ने, हमारे शासन ने शान्ति का नारा लगाया है, परन्तु मैं बधाई देता हूँ और धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि अपने शासन को और खास तौर पर प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को कि उन्होंने सेना के महत्व को स्वीकार कर लिया। यह बात

निर्विवाद है : शस्त्रों रक्षयते राष्ट्रे शास्त्र चिन्ता प्रवर्तते। अर्थात् जब तक शस्त्र बन प्रयत्न नहीं होगा तब तक शास्त्र की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है और तब तक शान्ति का नारा केवल नारा ही बना रह सकता है और उसमें कोई दम नहीं हो सकती है। आज संसार के लोगों ने यह समझ लिया है कि भारत शान्ति का जो नारा लगाता है वह झूलिये लगाना है कि वह निर्बल है और अशक्त है। इस के पास फौज नहीं, इसके पास आर्मीज नहीं, इसके पास शस्त्रास्त्र नहीं, इसलिये जिनका उनका ध्यान हमारे आदर्श की ओर, हमारे लक्ष्य की ओर, आकर्षित होना चाहिये, उतना नहीं होता है। जिस दिन मेना शक्तिशाली होगी, अर्थात् शस्त्रास्त्रों में सज्जित होगी, ओर उसके पश्चात् जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहेंगे कि शान्ति रखो, तो उस के पीछे कुछ वजन होगा, उस के पीछे कुछ ताकत होगी, तब दुनिया के लोगों को झुकना पड़ेगा और हमारी बात को मानना पड़ेगा।

एक तरफ हम शान्ति का नारा लगाते हैं, दूसरी तरफ दूसरों से धन मागते हैं, किसी में वम मागते हैं, किसी में दूसरी चीजें मागते हैं, तो वे समझते हैं चूँकि इस देश के पास कुछ है नहीं, इसलिये उस के बचाव के लिये प्रयत्न मंत्री शान्ति का नारा लगाते हैं, इस शान्ति के नारे के पीछे कोई चीज नहीं है। इसमें वास्तविकता है। इसलिये हमने, जो नारा बुलन्द किया है संसार को बचाने के लिये, अपने राष्ट्र को बचाने के लिये, मानव समाज के कल्याण के लिए हमने जो उद्घोष किया है, उस उद्घोष को सकल करने के लिये, अपनी रक्षा के लिये, मेना का सज्जित और शक्तिशाली होना अत्यन्त अनिवार्य है। इसलिये हमारे देश में पहले से ही हमारे उदार नेता मंत्री-विधियों ने उद्घोष किया था —

"न ब्रह्म क्षत्रं मुच्यते न क्षत्रं ब्रह्म वर्धते।
ब्रह्म क्षात्रं सम्प्रकृतमिह ब्राम्हण वर्धते॥"

संसार में केवल ब्राह्मण शक्ति से काम नहीं चलेगा या केवल क्षात्र वर्ग से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें ब्राह्मणत्व और क्षात्रत्व दोनों की ओर ध्यान देना होगा। सेना और ज्ञान दोनों का समन्वय करना होगा। शांति के पीछे सैनिक होने चाहिये और सैनिक के पीछे शांति होनी चाहिये। सेना शांति के लिये ही होनी चाहिये, किमो को जन्म करने के लिये नहीं होनी चाहिये। संसार में जब तक शांति भंग करने वाले तत्त्व होंगे, शांति को नष्ट करने वाले तत्त्व होंगे उससे भारतीय सेना बच करेगी और शांति स्थापित करेगी, उसके लिये वह भागे बढेगी। इसलिये हमारी फौज के वास्ते जो अनुदानों की मांग की गई है, जो पैसा मांगा गया है, मैं समझता हूं वह बहुत थोड़ा है। यहां पर पैस का डी मवान नहीं है। मैं तो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर माहब से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह ३५ करोड़ जनता को भी अपने बजट में डाल दें। ३५ करोड़ जनता भी उन के पृष्ठ पर है वह उन के लिये अपने प्राण देने को तैयार है लेकिन भारत का बच्चा, बच्चा सैनिक होना चाहिये। इसमें पहले जब कही वाकिस्नान गर्जन करना है, कही गोवा गर्जन करता है, कही दूसरे दूसरे लोग हमारी तरफ देखते हैं, तब हम केवल शांति का उद्घोष करते हैं, यह बात कभी भी देश के लिये कल्याणकारी नहीं हो सकती है। इस लिये सेना का सज्जित होना नितांत आवश्यक है। आज हम सेना में देखते हैं कि जो हमारी फौज की शिक्षा दीक्षा ब्रिटिशर्स के द्वारा शुरू की गई थी, आज भी उसी तरह की अप्रग्रेजी शिक्षा चली आ रही है। हमारे कामनवेल्थ में बने रहने का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारी सेना को जो शिक्षा मिली है वह ब्रिटिशर्स से मिली है, अगर आज भारत कामनवेल्थ से दूर हो जाये तो हमारी सेना का क्या होगा? सेना की बलता का क्या होगा? हथियारों का क्या होगा? गले ही उन से हथियार के लिये जायें, लेकिन उन हथियारों का चलाना कौन सिखायेगा? इस के कारण हमें उनके

साथ रहना पड़ रहा है। परन्तु ब्रिटिशर्स ने जाति जाति यहां जो सब से बड़ी खराबी पैदा की, वह यह कि उन्होंने हमारी सेना को चरित्रहीन बना दिया था। सुरा और सुन्दरी के साथ उनका सम्बन्ध जोड़ दिया था। वह जानते थे कि भारतीय लड़कें में बड़े चतुर हैं, उन्होंने पहचान लिया कि भारतीयों ने ही हमें विजय दिलाई है, यदि वे कहो हमारे विरुद्ध हो गये तो कुछ का कुछ कर सकत हैं। इस लिये इन दो चीजों को उन्होंने प्रारम्भ किया। हमें अपने सैनिकों को उन से हटाना होगा। सुरा और सुन्दरी की ओर से उनका ध्यान हटा कर अपनी परम्पराओं, भारत की राष्ट्रीय परम्पराओं की ओर लाना होगा। उन को भोगवाद की तरफ से हटा कर त्यागवाद की तरफ लाना होगा। उन्हें इस प्रकार की ऐतिहासिक शिक्षा देनी चाहिये, जिस से वे राष्ट्र की महान् परम्पराओं को जानें। उन को शिवाजी, महागणा प्रताप, गुरु गोविन्द सिंह, हरि सिंह नलवा और महाराजा रणजीत सिंह का इतिहास पढाया जाना अनिवार्य कर देना चाहिये।

इस के साथ साथ मैं देखता हू कि जो रिटायर्ड मिलिटरी आफिसर्स हैं वे बेचारे बड़ी कठिनाई से अपना जीवनयापन करते हैं और देश के लिये उनका जीवन किसी प्रकार उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं समझता हू कि हर एक विद्यालय में सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर देनी चाहिये और जो रिटायर्ड आफिसर्स हैं उन को कुछ न कुछ पेंशन तो मिलनी ही है, साथ ही उनको कुछ और दे कर विद्यालयों में लगा देना चाहिये ताकि वे बैठ कर विद्यार्थियों को सैनिक शिक्षा दे कर अपने अनुभव के द्वारा उन के ज्ञान में वृद्धि कर सकें। वह विद्यार्थी सेना के महत्व को समझे और उन के हृदय में सेना के प्रति आदर होना चाहिये। सेना के प्रति, जो कि देश के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक भंग है, उनका ध्यान हम आकर्षित कर सकें, इस के लिये समस्त रिटायर्ड आफिसर्स

[पंडित बज नारायण "बजेश"]

को दुबारा बुला कर और स्कूलों और कालेजों में जिस स्थान के बच्चे योग्य हो वहां उन्हें लगा कर सब को अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाये। और यदि समूचे देश में अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा नहीं दी जा सकती तो कम से कम बॉर्डर्स पर, जहां पर शत्रु हमारी छाती पर बैठ कर गर्जन कर रहे हैं कम्पलमरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग होना चाहिये और हमारे यहां की बेकारी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये बड़ी से बड़ी फैक्ट्रीयें युद्ध सामग्री बनाने के लिये खोली जानी चाहियें जितने भी लोग इस कार्य के योग्य हो, उन्हें इस कार्य में लगा देना चाहिये।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह देखना हूँ कि देश में चारों तरफ एक प्रकार से बेरोजगारी के कारण लोगों ने डकैनी और लूट मार करना आरम्भ कर दिया है। यदि आज यह भावना देश में पैदा हो जाती है कि हमारे देश के प्रत्येक आदमी को सैनिक शिक्षा लेनी है तो जो इस तरह डाके आदि की मनोवृत्ति पैदा हो रही है, उस पर भी एक प्रकार से दबाव पड़ेगा और लोग यह अनुभव करेंगे कि हम को देश की सुरक्षा के लिये लड़ना है, देश का लूटने के लिये नहीं लड़ना है। आज हम देखते हैं कि देश की रक्षा करने के बजाय दिन प्रति दिन लोग डाकू बन जा रहे हैं, और देश को स्वयम् लूटना आरम्भ कर रहे हैं। मेरी तो यह भी प्रार्थना है कि सुरक्षा विभाग और गृह विभाग इन दोनों का कोऑपरेशन होना चाहिये, दोनों को मिल कर देश में जो छिनी झपटो मर्बा हुई है उस को रोकने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। खास मध्य प्रदेश में हम देखते हैं कि यह चीजें रोज हुआ करती हैं। अभी खबर आई कि कुछ डाकू वहां से बन्दूकों को ले कर लिपार्हियों को मार कर और सामान वगैरह उठाकर भाग गये। लोगों में यह भावना पैदा होती जा रही है कि कल अगर कहीं पाकिस्तान ने हमला कर दिया, गोघा ने हमला कर दिया तो यह राज्य हमें क्या

बचा सकेगा, जब वह डाकूओं से हमें नहीं बचा सकता है? राज्य हम से टैक्स वसूल करता है, हमारे बल पर चलता है, लेकिन डाका पड़ने पर जब वह हमें घर में ही नहीं बचा सकता तो बाहर से आक्रमण होने पर क्या होगा? यह भावना आज धीरे धीरे देश में फैलती जा रही है। देश में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि सुरक्षा मंत्रालय को इस चीज को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये और जहाँ-जहाँ देश में डाके पड़ रहे वहाँ फौजों को लगा कर डाकूओं का नेस्त नाबूद कर देना चाहिये ताकि जनता को विश्वास हो जाय कि यहाँ जो भी उत्पास करेगा उस को नष्ट करने का ताकत हमारे राज्य में, हमारे शासन में है। आज जनता में से इस बात का विश्वास उठ गया है कि हमारा राज्य और शासन हमारी रक्षा कर सकेगा। इसके कारण लोग पैसा देते हुये हिचकिचाते हैं। लोगों के दिल में शका उठती है कि उनका पैसा कहा जा रहा है? वे समझते हैं कि उनका पैसा डाकूओं के पास जा रहा है, प्रदेश के खजाने में नहीं जा रहा है। उन को यह विश्वास होना चाहिए कि वह जो पैसा राज्य शासन को दे रहे हैं वह उन के अपने उपयोग में लगेगा। तब उन को किसी प्रकार का हिचकिचाहट पैसा देने में नहीं होगी।

मैं तो कहूँ कि जो अनुदान को मांगे सुरक्षा मंत्रालय का तर्फ से रकबी गई है, वह थोड़ा है। अगर और भी आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो हम एक समय भोजन कर के भी, प्रायः पेट भूखे रह कर भी देश की रक्षा के लिये पैसा देने को नैयार हैं। कोई भी आदमी सुरक्षा के लिये पैसा देने में हिचकिचायेगा मैं इस बात पर विश्वास करने के लिये नैयार नहीं हूँ। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि सारे संसार में यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि जिस का फौज उसका राज्य। जिस की फौज बनवाने होती है, उसका ही संसार में राज्य होता है।

"बीर भोग्या वसुधरा"

पृथ्वी बीरों के उपभोग करने के लिये है शक्तिहीनों के नहीं । आज से नहीं प्राचीन काल से कि जिस की भुजाओं में शक्ति होती है, जिन के पास मजबूत शस्त्रास्त्र होते हैं और प्राण देने वाले सैनिक होते हैं, संसार में उनका ही राज्य चलता है, साधु सन्तों का और भले आदमियों का वही । साधु सन्तों पर यदि राष्ट्र को छोड़ दिया जाये तो पूरा राष्ट्र बरबाद होता है । किसी डाकू के सामने अगर साधु उपदेश दे कि डाका बड़ा बुरा काम है, इसे नहीं करना चाहिये, तो क्या वह डाका डालना छोड़ देगा ? वह उस का तबा तोड़ देगा, उसे पटक देगा । जो लोग चोर बदमाश हैं वह उपदेश से नहीं मानते हैं, वह आदर्श को तान नहीं मानते हैं वह शक्ति को मानते हैं इसलिए शस्त्र बल होना आवश्यक है । मैं देखना हूँ कि हमारे भारत में ताल शक्तिशाली को पूजा होती है महामरम्बना महालक्ष्मी और महाकाली । मरम्बना का तन्त्री के तार जब टूटने लगते हैं और लक्ष्मी का खजाना लटने लगता है तब महाकाली खड्ग ने कर खड़ा होता है और लक्ष्मी और मरम्बना का रक्षा करती है । हम देखते हैं कि पंचगाल के नाम पर जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री शांति रखने की बात कहते हैं तो कहीं उनको गान्धी से जानी है कहीं उन का अपमान किया जाता है कहीं पर गाँता जलाई जाना है, कहीं पर हमारे खिलाफ आवाज उठाई जाता है । कि उन वक्त हम सज्जनता की बात शुरू करण है इसलिए हमारा उपहास किया जाता है । लेकिन जिस दिन पता लग जायेगा कि हमारे हाथ में भी शक्ति है जिस दिन पता लग जायेगा कि भारत को ३५ करोड़ जनता शस्त्रास्त्र से सज्जित है और हर प्रकार का बलिदान करने के लिये तैयार है, जिस दिन संसार को पता लग जायेगा कि हमारे पास कौज का अण्डा शक्ति है, उस दिन हमारे खिलाफ कुछ कहते हुये किसी भी राष्ट्र को पसीना आ जायेगा ! उस दिन

वह समझेगा कि शांति के लिये हमारे कहने के कुछ माने हैं !!

इसके पीछे ही दुनिया हमारी बात सुनेगी । इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इन अनुदानों को हाउस प्रसन्नतापूर्वक स्वीकार करे । और मैं तो कहूँगा कि अगर मैंने की फिर भी कमी पड़ जाये तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को राजा महाराजाओं के पास जा कर उनसे रुपया देने के लिये कहना चाहिये । निजाम हैदराबाद के पास हैं अरबों रुपया पड़ा हुआ है । इन लोगों से पूछा जाना चाहिये कि इस रुपये को क्यों बन्द किये बैठे हो, क्या दोबारा राज्य बनाने की कल्पना है ? कोई स्विटजरलैंड में अपना रुपया ले जा रहा है, कोई हॉलैंड में ले जा रहा है, कोई अपने रुपये में इंग्लैंड में होटल खोल रहा है । उनसे कहना चाहिये कि इस रुपये को बाहर क्यों लिये जा रहे हो इसको यहाँ लाओ ताकि इसका सदुपयोग हो । तुम स्वयं इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री बन सकते हो और अगर तुम नहीं तो तुम्हारे लड़के बन सकते हैं, जो रुपया तुम्हारे पास है उसको सरकार को दो ताकि सरकार देश की सेना को मजबूत बना सके और उद्योग धन्य बना सके ।

कहने को तो बहुत था लेकिन जो पहले कहा जा चुका उसको दुहराना व्यर्थ है । जो आपने मुझे समय दिया उसके लिये आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is great pressure on time; the hon. Member will therefore condense his remarks.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel I ought to commence with what appears to me to be a lack of defence consciousness. I say this with a great deal of respect and also with a certain amount of regret. This debate in this House is an unhappy index of this position.

I am glad that the Defence Minister has come back to the House. His rather prolonged absence during the

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debate was adversely commended upon by the Members that the whole Defence Debate was being treated in delight, almost contempt, the manner in which defence demands were treated in pre-independence days.

I feel that the Government cannot escape complete responsibility for this seeming lack of interest in defence even in this House. There is still drawn a shroud of almost complete secrecy over the defence expenditure and the defence budget and I feel that this secrecy is practised, or carried, to almost extreme and even absurd extent.

We are by no means a first class military power, we are not a major military power. But the kind of secrecy we practise even in respect of this House is to me quite understandable. If we look at the white paper published by the Defence Ministry of some really great power, we will know precisely the strength of their armed forces, we will know how many tanks they have got, how many planes they have got. They may not give us internal or secret information. But we in this House, quite frankly, at least I and many of my friends have not the foggiest notion today whether we are standing still or going forward. I say this with a great deal of respect. When we vote this comparatively large defence budget we do it blindly and I feel that by keeping this House in the dark the Government is failing in its duty to the House and to the country. By allowing ourselves to be kept in the dark we are failing in our duty to the country.

Sir, today particularly with Pakistan's increasing sabre-rattling and talk of *jehad*, it is the duty of every Member of this House to have some minimum information as to the security steps that the Government is taking. Sir, we all know that we are so pre-occupied with building our economy that the last thing we want is a war with Pakistan. But we also have to realise this that with the poli-

tical instability there combined with religious fanaticism Pakistan may well be stampeded into an adventure in this country and because of this supreme need for securing the defence of the country we are prepared to accept almost blindly any vote in respect of defence, although it means serious inroads in our capacity to carry out the Plan. But in the context of our relations with Pakistan today it is the duty of the Members of this House to demand from the Defence Minister some minimum information as to whether the maximum of care, the maximum of vigilance and the maximum of efficiency is being exercised to secure the defence of this country.

Sir, I want to know from the Defence Minister—I will not be satisfied with some kind of ipse dixit from him that for security reasons he cannot disclose it—whether American aid has today tipped the balance against India in the matter of tanks and planes? We know that up to fairly recently, because we got a larger share of the defence assets, both in tanks and planes we had a larger number than Pakistan. So far as quality was concerned, they were comparatively the same. But there are many people today who believe that Pakistan has definitely outstripped us in the number of tanks. We do not know what the quality of those tanks is. We do not know whether Pakistan has outstripped us in the number of planes, but we should be told as to what the relative position is. We also want to know this: If Pakistan has been given superior tanks and planes by America, what should be our expenditure on our defence strategy. Have we the forces to be able to match the increasing strength of Pakistan in tanks and planes, or ought we continue merely to place our trust in numbers and continue to buy inferior tanks and inferior planes? Or should we conceive differently in respect of both our expenditure and our defence strategy?

Sir, I would like to know from the Defence Minister what is the position today? Does he not know the comparative firing power of the Indian and Pakistan armies? We are perhaps self-sufficient in small arms—that is common knowledge—but what is the good of being self-sufficient in small arms if the firing power of Pakistan, on account of the aid she is receiving, is becoming greater. We know that the country has plenty of physical courage; we can put into the field an almost unlimited number of people, we have the necessary requisite physical courage. But today with the kind of terrain that we would have to operate in, flat, open terrain particularly on our frontiers, right up to Delhi, who will carry the initial advantage? If Pakistan is superior to us in tanks and planes, is it not axiomatic that in the beginning they will have the advantage? In the first battle or the first two battles? There is complete ignorance in the country and in this House on this matter. Is it the kind of ignorance that we should expect?

Are we preparing our people psychologically? I have not the slightest doubt as to the ultimate result of a war with Pakistan. We may lose the first battle we may lose the first two battles because of Pakistan's present superiority in the matter of armoured tanks and planes. But I feel, even as a layman that we will be able to take East Pakistan and its port Chittagong, as a sitting duck. Perhaps, we could quite easily, not immediately, but after some time immobilise West Pakistan's only port. I have not the slightest doubt that ultimately we will be able to completely paralyse Pakistan's military and civilian economy. Before we do that, however, it will mean a war of some duration.

The only people we are preparing our defence against is Pakistan. We will have to fall back on our own resources. Those resources, I feel, are represented by our ordnance factories. Therefore, I am asking the Defence Minister: what is the position

with regard to our ordnance factories? Is he satisfied? How long will it take to put them on a war footing? Some people say, I do not know, months; some people say it will take over a year. How can we, depending on our own resources, depending basically and ultimately on our own ordnance factories, wait for a month or a year? Can he tell this House that our ordnance factories are in such a position of preparedness that we would be able to put them, to put India, on a war footing in a period of one week, because ultimately our capacity to withstand the war or to hit back will depend directly on the productive capacity of our ordnance factories?

Sir, I have a suggestion to make in this respect. It may not commend itself to my communist friends. I feel that we cannot trifle with our productive capacities in our ordnance factories. I say this that the personnel in our ordnance factories are absolutely in the front line of India's defence. Whether our communist friends like it or not, I feel that we cannot allow these labour unions to operate among our ordnance factories. We can ask them to have service associations, let them represent their grievances, but the right to go slow, the right to strike, the right virtually to sabotage our production is a right which none who has any regard for the defence of the country can accept.

Then, I want certain information as to the kind of machinery the Defence Ministry has for ensuring that we are getting our money's worth with regard to our purchase of armaments. I am not suggesting that the Minister should assume the *bapu* attitude of our clerk in the Finance Ministry; I am against that. I feel that this kind of hugging *bapism* in the Finance Ministry probably acts as some kind of hindrance to a military machine, which has to be characterised not only by efficiency, but by expedition. I am also quite prepared to concede that in every military machine there is inevitably wasteful expenditure. But, what I am wanting to know from

[Shri Frank Anthony]

the Defence Minister is, in the final analysis have we got some machinery which stringently watches over and ensures that we get our money's worth? It is no good sitting back smugly and repudiating, saying "it does not happen in this country". What has happened in Egypt? What were the Egyptians trying to do? They had guns which were not firing, shells which were not bursting and tanks which would not or could not move. Sir, this is a very vital matter. I want to know from the Minister, with the armaments that we are buying, we have a machinery which is absolutely exact and which would ensure that it would go off when it needs to go off. Particularly today with our purchases dispersed over so many countries—I do not know whether some of them have the capacity for production, but there is this dispersal of purchase—I feel this is a matter which calls for the most careful scrutiny.

Normally in this House, we do not refer to persons, but I think that in this rather difficult time, we are very fortunate in that we have in the person of the recently appointed Chief of the Army Staff a person who has come to it with outstanding reputation, both as a soldier and as a leader of men. I feel that the Ministry has acted very wisely on principle in extending the term of office of the Chief of Staff. His previous term of two years was completely inadequate. By the time he settles himself, he has to go out of office. I am also glad that the Ministry has extended the age of retirement for the service officers. The retirement age of 45 was something which I often had occasion to protest against. Two things happened. First of all, it created a sense of insecurity in the officer cadre and I think it had a demoralising effect, because when they go out at 45, they are neither young nor old; they fall between two stones and they are incapable of rehabilitating themselves in civilian life at that stage. So, I am glad that the age of retirement has been extended. Another reason why

I am glad is, with my own little experience of army personnel, I felt that the army was gratuitously losing the services of our senior and very capable officers, who were bound to retire under this age limit.

There are one or two other matters I want to refer to. I would ask the Minister to ensure that any tendency for unnecessary civilian interference in the army is spurned. Some kind of a happy mean has to be struck. Sometimes civilian influence is absolutely vital. After all, we cannot leave things entirely to experts. Experts very often are wrong. Sometimes their thinking is myopic and narrowly conditioned and it has to be qualified very often by civilian thinking, which sometimes is more imaginative. But I feel that there should be no unnecessary interference of the civilians in the armed forces. It was common talk not so long ago that the Chief of the Army Staff had to wait on the Defence Secretary, sometimes on the corridor to be admitted. This waiting as if he is an inferior official is quite wrong; it has a very adverse effect on the morale of the officers. The Army Chief of Staff has to be given a certain position; he should not be made to defer in some way or feel that he has to defer to the Defence Secretary.

I also feel that it is very necessary that we should keep both our men and our officers happy and satisfied. I do not say that has not been done. I think that is one primary responsibility and primary care of the services. I do feel that we have to take the greatest care of our officer cadre. India's history has shown that we have been able to produce the finest fighting men in the world. But India's history has also shown that we have not always been able to produce the best military leaders. We have the example of the Middle East; perhaps they have good fighting material, but they are still largely rebel armies, because they have not got the necessary qualities of leadership. It is an axiom that an army is only as good

as the men who lead it. I feel in this respect that we ought to do nothing to try to civilianise our army.

All kinds of queer notions—I am putting it charitably—are current in the civilian administration. I do not think we ought to civilianise our army or attempt to make them into a body of saints and sanyasins. I do not think we ought to preach them this nirvanic code of the anchorite, which we are so happy to preach among the civilians.

In this respect, I might say a last word. The army has set, and has continued to set, a fine tradition in unity, brotherhood and comradeship. I do not want discontent, parochialism, regionalism and communalism to corrode the army.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Then there will be no comradeship.

Shri Frank Anthony: It has corroded the civilian administration. There have been murmurs of sectarianism entering the ranks of our army. I ask the Defence Minister not to just repudiate it in a forthright way, but wherever there is the slightest suggestion of sectarianism creeping into the army to eliminate it ruthlessly. Let the civil side of the administration set a good example to our army. In the lobbies of Parliament today we are told that they are not setting a good example and that from the top to bottom, when the civilian comes into power, he immediately begins to practise either parochialism or regionalism or casteism and from the P.A. onwards, he wants somebody who belongs to his community or caste or at least from his own region to surround him.

15 hrs.

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode): Mr Deputy-Speaker, I have listened to a part of these debates with great interest. From what the last speaker said, what seems to be troubling him is an intended attack on us from our neighbour. I hope to God that it will never happen. I have always felt, we may have parted, but we still remain brothers, we are of the same country.

No doubt, the circumstances and the situation we were placed in, led to the Partition. What our Prime Minister has tried to do during the last ten years has been to live in terms of real friendship with our neighbours across our borders. I cannot imagine a worse thing to happen than what Shri Frank Anthony thought of.

At the same time, I agree with him that we should be on our guard because we have a very large frontier which is surrounded only by our neighbour. Fortunately as the Prime Minister explained during the External Affairs debate we are in very friendly terms with our neighbour on the other side, Burma. Even though Burma may not be in the Commonwealth, as he explained himself, we are better friends with Burma than with many other countries. We should be in the same position with regard to Pakistan. Unfortunately, we are not. As my hon friend Shri Frank Anthony said, day after day, we hear of *jehad*, a battle for helping the Kashmiris when the Kashmiris do not want their help, when the Kashmiris have said time and again by elections properly held that they have decided that their fate lies with the Indian Union. Still we have statements like that of Ex-Major General Akbar Khan that they should practise sabotage, that they should practise things which would make it impossible for India to keep quiet, and then declare India an aggressor because we defend our own part of the territory.

There is no doubt whatever in my mind that Kashmir has become a part of India because of the Cabinet Mission Statement and because of the accession by His Highness. This has not been accepted by Pakistan. They always talk that we promised self-determination, and we were prepared to hold a plebiscite. As our Defence Minister explained—I think that was the best statement that has ever been made on Kashmir—before the Security Council, it is a fact that they do not fulfil what is demanded of them by the Resolutions of the United Nations, but, at the same time, they throw it back on us that we are not

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behaving and that we are not fulfilling the obligations that we undertook

As Shri Frank Anthony said, it is right and proper that at least this House should know what our comparative strength is as compared with Pakistan Army. We have heard so much of material being given to Pakistan forces by American military aid. It has been rumoured in the press that a number of tanks have landed at Karachi. How are we situated with regard to the number of tanks, as regards our Army as compared with Pakistan? I think, at least the Members of this House ought to know that we have enough material, we have enough machinery to combat any attack that may be made on us. As Shri Frank Anthony said, it may be even a surprise attack. A surprise attack is even more dangerous than any intended and prepared attack. Are we prepared for that? I am sure our Defence Minister will be able to tell us in what position we are with regard to defence. I am glad that Shri Frank Anthony feels that whatever may happen during the first two or three weeks, we shall be on top at the end. I hope to God he is right. I am sure we are prepared for eventualities. As the Prime Minister has said time and again, we are not prepared to attack any country. We are not prepared to take away the independence of any land. At the same time, if our independence is interfered with, we must be in a position to defend our frontiers. Whoever attacks our land, we should be in a position to throw him out. "Are we in such a situation", is the question I ask of the Defence Minister. No doubt, some people who talk in this manner may be called scare-mongers. I do not intend to be one. At the same time I do feel that we must be in a position to say that we are prepared, and under any eventuality we shall be in a position to defend our frontiers. This is the question I ask of the Defence Minister.

Finally, I would like to say a word or two on what I consider very important and that is the development of sports. In the old days, we had the Princes who did encourage our sportsmen and who did spend a good deal of money on encouragement of sport. Now, for instance, in the USA and in the USSR, the Government as a whole does encourage sports. They have produced men who can hold their own in international competitions. They get some of them through their defence forces. To cite one example, the USA won the Davis Cup three years ago through Trabert. He was a member of their Naval forces. We must try to 'catch them young' as they say. With regard to the development of sports, I would plead with our Defence Minister that he should, as far as possible, encourage young men who are inclined to be athletes to get into the Forces and help them in every way so that they can hold our banner aloft in international competitions.

Shri Achar (Mangalore) Mr Deputy-Speaker, the debate on this most important problem is probably coming to an end and I should finish what I have to say in five minutes.

One peculiarity that has appealed to me though I am rather new to this House about this discussion is, when other matters were discussed, the problem of economy reduction of the demand came up very prominently. From yesterday, the peculiarity so far as this demand is concerned is, Member after Member seems to be very generous. May I say our Defence Minister seems to be very lucky in this respect. He comes from my neighbouring district. Our people say that he is a very lucky man. Apart from his personal luck, so far as these demands are concerned, he is very lucky. Nobody seems to have raised the question of economy except one solitary voice. Everybody seems to agree that more money must be provided for defence. I would like to pose one question, and I feel it is a

very serious matter. How is it that on every other demand people ask for economy, while in respect of this Ministry the House seems to be almost unanimous that we should be spending more? What is the problem, what is the undercurrent behind it?

I would submit that though it was not openly expressed—it has also openly expressed to an extent—the one problem that everybody was thinking about was the problem that arises on account of the Kashmir question, on account of the canal waters. It is said that Shri Suhrawardy is prepared to stake a war on this canal waters problem. On this question of Kashmir also, whether we admit it or not, there is that fear, though we hope such an event will not occur, that a war may come about. It is this undercurrent I feel that has practically affected the whole debate. So, we have to consider this aspect of defence more than any other aspect.

I would not like to repeat any of the things that have been said, but there is one aspect which I consider to be the most important. Our men have earned tributes from every side. They have fared well even in the fields of France against Kaiser and Hitler. All over the world they are respected, tributes are paid to them. We have excellent men in the services. I may be permitted to say that I represent a constituency which has given two Chiefs of Staff, Gen Cariappa and Gen Thumaiah. I am proud of them, and the country is proud of them. I mention this fact only to say that so far as our men are concerned, there is no difficulty. We have excellent men. Our soldiers have achieved world repute, but our greatest problem seems to be the problem of equipping them with the latest scientific arms.

Just remember what happened in Egypt the other day. Col Nasser is an excellent man, a great patriot, a great man. Remember what happened. Let alone the armies or the equipments of France or England. He was not able to resist the forces of Israel, a smaller country, even for 24

hours. I am not exaggerating this. What is it due to?

Is our army in such a position? I am sure it is not. Certainly our Defence Minister and our Prime Minister who know world conditions are preparing for all eventualities. I know it. But the one thing that I would like to emphasize more than anything else is that our arms must be the latest. There also, it is not so much a question of purchasing. We have to purchase in the present conditions as we have not got them, but that will not help us. Just as on the civilian side we are having a plan, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that we must have a regular plan to equip ourselves with the latest arms. We must utilise our scientific men. We must have our technical army men help us. We must be able to produce arms which the greatest and the strongest military forces have. I appeal to our Defence Minister and the Prime Minister to achieve that object, having the arms of the latest type in sufficient quantity and strength to resist any aggression on our country.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Defence Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I wish to submit before the hon. Minister starts that the civilian side employees in defence have not yet been represented. They have their grievances, but most of our hon. Members have only attributed motives to them that they go on strike. I would request the hon. Defence Minister that if possible he may throw some light on the various cut motions moved in connection with the civilians in defence.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): For eight hours, over the last two days, Members of this House from all sides of it, 25 in all, have discussed these estimates. There has been an expression of opinion that the Defence Minister was not in his seat. I would like to say with respect that this is a very legitimate observation to make. The House, I think, is entitled to have

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the presence in it the representatives of Government when demands are discussed, but Parliament has equally the right and obligation to see that Ministers are carrying out essential duties which cannot be neglected.

Some Hon. Members: This is more important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When we do not know the two things, then it is difficult to decide. Certainly this is most important, but sometimes there may be duties which perhaps Members might like should be attended to first. When we do not know that, we have to be content with the statement that he might have been busy in some essential work. If we find out then we can say whether that was more important, otherwise, it has been stressed many a time on the floor of this House that this is very important work. Ordinarily we expect the Ministers to be present, particularly when their demands are being discussed here. This is correct. Nobody disputes that position, but when we are told that some essential work was being done, then we have to accept it because we are not aware of the kind of work that was being done. And his deputy was here, therefore I hope the hon. Members would accept that.

Shri Krishna Menon: If I may say so, I take no exception to the observation, but it is only a matter of courtesy to those who raised this issue to let them know that every moment that I could spare, when I was not actively engaged in public duties and those connected with the Ministry, I was in the House and my colleagues the Deputy Ministers have been very diligent and been here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the controversial point then. If it was only connected with the activities of the Ministry then this Parliament's work has to be given preference. If there was something exceptional, certainly we will accept that. I think

Members of the House would accept that, but if it was only connected with the activities of the Ministry, then the Members do expect that this should be considered in preference to all other work that is connected with the Ministry unless there is something very special so far as the country's interests are concerned, in which case certainly the Members would forbear.

Shri Krishna Menon: Perhaps I did not express myself adequately. I was not referring to routine departmental duties. Some of the very matters in which Members have expressed themselves with warmth and concern must engage the attention of the Government and of my Ministry. There were other matters also where my presence was considered necessary, indeed indispensable in the present circumstances.

I would like to inform the House that I have followed this debate very closely both from the notes taken by my colleagues and by officials and also by reading the reports. If in answering this debate I am not able adequately to deal with the issues raised, it is largely because of my lack of experience in dealing with Parliament and of matters of this kind in which I am far away behind than many Members who have spoken.

The facts, however, are sufficiently conclusive to enable Members, with the patience that they usually show in this House and if I may say so towards me in particular, to yield the answers they have been seeking.

15 20 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Towards the opening of this debate, after the motions for the Demands for Grants were formally placed before the House, it was said from one of the Opposition Groups, that in dealing with defence, we were dealing with a "closed book". If 25 people could talk for eight hours on the contents of a closed book, and there is no claim of the possession X-ray eyes, then, it is quite obvious that the affairs of the Ministry are not a

"closed book": It is quite true that a considerable number of matters in relation to defence are not published, and the very reasons are reasons of defence.

Security is part of defence. It would however, be wrong for a Minister, to come and plead security in Bar of going reasonable information in his lack of desire—or whatever may be the reason—to give the information, or because he is ignorant. But I want to assure the House that there is no desire on the part of Government or of the Services to withhold from this House any information just for the purpose of withholding it.

Hon. Members have referred to the White Papers and documents of other Governments. With great respect, I would refer them back to the same papers. I believe this House gets far more information on defence material, personnel, production, organisation etc., than do many other countries which can afford more than we can to pull down the blinds of security.

When a country is not industrially advanced, when it relies to a great extent upon essential equipment on foreign imports, and what is more, when it relies very largely on its capacity for adaptation, more than is perhaps recognised, then it has to take into account, conditions of security. But we are an infant democracy. We are trying to work a Government of this kind in a context of open debate during the last ten years. It is no reflection on your character but I think it will be freely admitted that we are not a security-minded people. Anything that is said here by way of facts, figures, description, design or this-or that or the other is carefully scrutinised, not only by our neighbours, but by various others who may have good, bad or indifferent intentions.

But if there is any feeling lurking in the mind of any hon. Member that Government takes an attitude of aloofness, an attitude of 'It-is-none-of-your-business—we govern—you-come-here-to-speak' that is entirely wrong. The House has considerable

opportunities. If I may say so, it will be an error, in my submission, to consider that the debate in this Chamber were the only one. We are told we can take Members of Parliament into confidence. I cannot understand the significance of this statement with the visitors' gallery and the press gallery around, and in any case, it would be very wrong for us to go into a secret session to debate our defence estimates at the present time.

There are many other opportunities. There are meetings of the Estimates Committee, of the Public Accounts Committee, of the Standing Committees of the House. If I may say so with respect, if I would not be misunderstood, so far as the Defence Minister and his colleagues are concerned, and to a certain extent, in certain matters, so far as the permanent officials are concerned, we would be only too glad to supply such information as our oaths of office or our own judgments of security makes us feel we are in a position to impart. I say this not with the desire to score a debating-point but because I feel that the context of open debate is essential for our survival. But open debate, like open diplomacy, cannot mean leaving things open at both ends. There must be an opportunity for public criticism, so that the errors of the executive can be corrected, so that the executive may always be conscious that they have neither a large volume, and less, a monopoly, of wisdom or of judgment. For the present, occupant of the office of the Minister of Defence is fully conscious of this fact.

There is a feeling, not confined to any one part of the House, reflected in the debate on the Navy Bill the other day and in this defence debate, that some of us and Government have not emerged from out of their period of mental tutelage, that is to say, while the Constitution has established our independence, while the authority of Government in this country is

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derived from this Parliament and the masses of our people, still Government and the machinery of administration are conditioned by the heavy hand of the past. I freely confess that it is not possible for any people to write away or to wish away a hundred, or two hundred or three hundred, or for that matter, two or three thousand years of history. But it is equally untrue to say that there is anything like an impact of this deadweight of the recent past as some people seem to think.

First of all, there is the feeling that all this expenditure on defence is as a result of—some honourable Members have said or implied in order to—enrich some foreign producers or markets, and that this is the bulk of the incidence of defence expenditure. If you examine the figures, it will be found that on the last year's expenditure, which are the only figures which we have and on which we can depend, the total amount of the incidence of foreign exchange was about Rs 40 to 45 crores out of Rs 200 crores. This year, it will be more; it will go up to Rs 90 crores, unless, of course, conditions and the lack of judgment on the part of our neighbours would induce them into more foolish courses of conduct than they at present have embarked upon. It may go up to Rs 90 crores. But still, it is a small part of our total defence expenditure.

A break-up of the items will show that the pay and allowances of our people, and transportation all of which is spent in the country, account for Rs 117 crores, and stores including the expenditure of manufacturing establishments—which include our factories and are indigenously expended—the twenty-four ordnance factories, and various other factories, account for Rs 124 crores. The maintenance of buildings and installations accounts for Rs 11 crores. So, it is only in the second item of Rs. 124 crores—and perhaps, in the pay and allowances, a very small amount

might come in for any expertise we might have obtained or might wish to secure. We must, particularly in matters of defence ensure that there is a correspondence between our thinking and the facts. And these facts are that the incidence of foreign expenditure on defence is the smaller. There would be years like the present, when re-equipment programmes might become necessary, when other external conditions operate, when there may be a spurt in one direction or another.

There are also the added factors that on account of the world situation, including the Suez Canal crisis, the inflationary tendencies in the other countries, and the advance in price of manufactured goods and the cost of labour, our defence budget sees the reflection of these events.

I would like, therefore, to assure the House, that the policy of Government in this matter, which, as my personal experience—I can only speak of the last few months—is sought to be implemented with vigour and consistency, is to make defence self-sufficient. It would be a long time before every article that we require, every item that we require for defence can be manufactured in this country. But it is the desire of Government, it is their objective, and it is their strenuous endeavour to see that through our ordnance factories, through the other establishments such as the Hindustan Aircrafts, the Bharat Electronics, the Shipyards, the Machine-tool factories, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (not under the Defence Ministry) and the very large sector of private industry in our country, we would be able progressively to diminish the quantum of foreign importation of equipment.

It may well be that a particular item of equipment may be only 20 per cent. or 50 per cent. or 60 per

cent. indigenous, or it may be the other way round. But total dependence on indigenous supply, while it is far from achieved yet, is the aim of defence policy and defence administration.

Perhaps this is a good and proper occasion for me to deal with the basic approach to this problem. Seven years ago, the Government of India decided to appoint a Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence. He is now Scientific Adviser to the Minister and Chairman of the Research Organisation. He takes rank with the Chiefs of Staff and Secretary and sits in the Defence Minister's Committee. Now, the whole purpose of this organisation, which is embryonic, which, I am happy to say, has made great progress and is making greater progress, is the recognition that a modern army cannot divorce itself not only from scientific thinking but from scientific organisation.

There is no such thing in any army in the world as the perfect weapon. There can be a perfect weapon in certain circumstances. There is no such thing as the best weapon. There is no such thing as the best vehicle. In certain conditions, the mule is the best vehicle. Therefore, the Scientific Adviser and his establishment comes in to provide evaluations. At the present moment, this organisation is almost embryonic, because we cannot get the manpower and we have not got the financial resources. Parliament is generous in its desire to provide the necessary funds, but funds have to come from the economic advancement and the increase in the national product.

In the modern army, it is necessary to be able to evaluate weapons. It is necessary to be able to introduce scientific organisation into the training with weapons. It is also necessary that there should be operational research in order that weapons may be used effectively, because otherwise, there would be a large number of

weapons, but the effect of the fire power may probably be the same. Last but not least, there must be co-ordination between the man and the weapon.

While a modern army may be moving increasingly towards the time when the human element may be eliminated and the aircraft of today, in ten years may be non-existent or obsolete and non-human guided 'planes,—that is mechanically guided' planes—may take the place of aircraft, at the present moment, in conditions of war or conflict that we envisage—it would not be world conflict—co-ordination between man and weapon, particularly in the background of our backward education and technical training, becomes of the utmost importance.

If I may say so, I personally do, and my colleagues do, place a great deal of importance or rather a great deal of stress on the quality of this advice and on the role that the Scientific Adviser plays not only by himself but by the infusion of these ideas into every level and rank of our services.

The debate also opened with another note. That was in relation to our peace policy. I am happy that reference has been made to it, though I am unable to subscribe to what has been said in support of it. Defence cannot be separated from either economic, social or other internal policy of the country; nor can it be separated from its foreign policy. Therefore, it is necessary to say here and now, since a great part of the speeches in this Parliament would be published abroad, that it would be unfortunate if any debate had the overall result of creating or conveying the impression a war psychosis. We are in no state of alarm. We are in no state of panic. While it is true that we have to exercise the prudence that an independent nation should exercise, and what is more, we have to take into account the fact that as a result of our policy of non-alignment

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we have to stand alone in the protection of our frontiers, until the conscience of the world is aroused, or what is more, the interest of the world is aroused and the aggressor is stopped, while we should have knowledge of all that, I would submit that it would not be a good service to this country or to the wider cause of world peace and co-operation for us to in any way subscribe or to contribute to a psychosis of war

It is quite true that during a defence debate we must talk about weapons. We must talk about explosives, about ships, aircraft and so on, just as when we go to a hospital we see mostly sick people. But that does not mean that we want the world to be sick or that we want people to go to hospital in order to be better. Our defence forces are peace forces. There are three main objectives to our defence policy and organisation. They are the armed forces are not organised,—let me say quite frankly, though everyone knows it—they are not conceived, they are not organised and they are not equipped to act beyond the frontiers of our country. I believe one of the first things that we did when we attained independence was to withdraw the few air force planes the British Government in India had in Iraq at that time. We have not a gun, nor a soldier nor an airplane anywhere in any territory that is not in our jurisdiction except as part of our military missions or as in Indo-China or in Egypt where they are performing international duties.

Negatively that is our role. Positively our position is to defend the frontiers of our country and those frontiers—in order that there may be no mistake about it; I hope to come back to it later—are the frontiers of the territory of the Union as established by the Constitution. And those frontiers would be defended not only to the best ability of our armed forces, but also with all the determination of the masses of our people are behind them. No army can defend the frontiers of this country if behind

it were not the people who wanted it to be so defended. The best army would not be able to survive the onslaught of a conquering army, if behind the lines there were disruption, discontent, starvation, famine and lack of hope.

For this reason among others when we speak in terms, as someone did, of the comparative expenditure of America and the UK—I may be foreign and not regarded as advocating defeatist counsels—we have also to look at the amount of resources we have at our disposal. The per capita income in the United States is Rs 9,200, in England, it is Rs 3,980, and here it is Rs 252. There must be some relation between this and the money one can afford to spend.

It is quite true that the printing press at Nasik can print notes, but unless there is some relation between that and the economy, they won't buy anything much.

Therefore, what I would like to emphasise is the fact that while it is not possible, in our circumstances, to think of large forces, we can have forces that are qualitatively efficient. We can have people who can render a good account of themselves. The morale of our people, the quality of our equipment, the condition of the equipment, the brains our officers use in learning strategy and in using imagination, the capacity for adaptation and improvisation, the lack of blind adherence to past formula and at the same time, lack of blind fanaticism which rejects past but sound formulae,—these are things that have to make up for the lack of our material resources.

This year, Government is asking for Rs 50 crores more in these estimates. This will be spent largely on re-equipment. It is accounted for by the increase in cost, as I said,—and I am not in a position—to give details, it is also partly caused by the expansion of the naval and the air arm. It is also brought about by another and more key expenditure, namely, the

increased contributions and effort being put into our training establishments

As important or even more important than any equipment, our gunnery, equipment or any other projectile in sea, air or land, are those establishments in Kadakvasla, Dehra Dun, Wellington, Jodhpur and in Bombay where our training establishments of the three forces are. And, one is happy to think that it is these establishments that are giving to the armed forces officers needed. No one, I hope, will suggest that I am saying that officers alone make the Army, but of the Army must have leadership, the training that comes out of the Army, and the lessons that they learn there. What is more gratifying is that this country is making a unique contribution, the contribution of non-conflict between the three wings of the Armed Forces. In this they are making a greater contribution than anything which has happened in the history of the Indian Army right through its long past.

Among the criticisms that have been raised with regard to Ordnance Factories is one of surplus equipment and so on. I would like for a moment to deal with this question of surplus equipments because whatever Government is in office whoever is Defence Minister, there will always be Defence stores for disposal and the reason is very simple. What is the purpose of these Defence stores? They are not museum pieces, their life is limited, whether it be explosives or even mechanism of any kind because something else takes its place, especially in modern technique. Therefore, it will last for anything like 3, 5 or 10 years as the case may be. So, it is not surplus in the sense of having resulted from over-ordering or bad estimating. It is surplus in the sense that they have become old editions. Now if a lawyer has to be up to date, he will have to get rid of old books or, otherwise, he may be quoting wrong law. Similarly, in the Army, an Army which is dependent on out of date weapons would not be able to fight

efficiently. There has been no over-ordering in our Army and wherever there are indications that there have been much pruning has been effected. It has been pruning which has moved very close to the limits that prudence allows. While it is true that Parliament is generous in regard to Defence grants, the Finance Minister who is the house-keeper has to make things go and we just cannot eat guns. Therefore, other things have to be looked into.

The second point in this is that even if we had all the money we need, and even countries which are getting enormous amount of arms dumped upon them as a result of military aid if they have to use them properly there has to be an industry at the back. Unless there is a proper amount of industrialisation, it is quite impossible to replenish the wastages, to repair the machines and move them into action. Indeed, in many cases they can be an impediment rather than an assistance to warfare.

There are certain specific matters of waste about which I would like to say a word or two. Each year, this House draws attention, and rightly, if I may say so to the question of covered accommodation of our equipment. No one is more conscious than the Defence Ministry itself with regard to this problem of our equipment, particularly, vehicles, armoured or otherwise lying out in the open and thereby, to a certain extent, suffering deterioration.

In the last 7 years, Government have provided 23 lakhs of acres of covered accommodation. It still requires, as we stand at present and not as we shall be tomorrow or the day after, another 15 lakhs. There is much other considerable amount of equipment lying in the open and, I think, it is deplorable state of circumstances. If there is no building material or the resources for us to do this, then we must make things do. If there is no cement or steel that can be allocated for this purpose—the allocations have been generous in the

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context of our resources—it is not because the Army leaves it by neglect or the Armed Forces leave them by neglect outside. Just, we have not got the accommodation and, therefore, we have got to take the rough with the smooth. Equipment, probably, wears out quicker. On the other hand, there is the impossibility of finding the resources. Government are doing everything to complete the construction of building accommodation of Ordnance Depots with the least possible delay. They are alive to the danger of deterioration of stores if they are allowed to remain in the open. The present stress of economy, the lack of adequate funds, shortage of building materials like steel and cement are likely to retard for some time progress in this matter. It is my duty to this House, to tell you the facts as I know them. These are within the limits of my responsibility.

Reference has been made to labour problems. Of course, the House will forgive me if I take these points raised in out of turn because I have noted them in the way they were raised. The Defence Ministry is in the happy position of saying that by and large its relations with labour are sound and healthy. Its relations with the principal trade unions and the overall trade union in the organisation, which is the Federation of Defence Employees is based upon a sense of partnership as it works through a negotiating machinery which, at the top, is presided over by the Defence Minister, with the Vice-President elected from the employees side. These are levels of negotiation right through the industry. The Federation of Defence Employees is an independent trade union, in no way sponsored by the Ministry or controlled or run by them and they federate all the trade unions that are recognised which are in Defence establishments.

There are also Welfare Committees where there are not actually trade union organisations either according to the regulations of the Army Act or the Air Force Act or for other reasons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit that this negotiating machinery working in the Defence establishments is most inefficient and deplorable. In the Air Force and the Naval yard there have been many strikes. This negotiating machinery is not functioning because some of the Group Captains do not want them.

Shri Krishna Menon: Mr. Speaker, I must say—and you will agree with me and the House will agree with me—that reflections on individual officers bearing commissions of this country are rather regrettable. If there is a responsibility in this matter, that responsibility rests on me and I am prepared to take it. If there is no negotiating machinery in some places, it is due to the practical circumstances that exist there, where the bulk of the people may not be in the Armed Forces, where there may be sensitive parts where outsiders may not be admitted or it may be that they are passing through temporary phases. I can quite understand the hon. Member is not able to know about it because he has not got the information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know, I have represented the Defence Employees Organisation. I have negotiated several times, in the negotiating machinery. That is why I am in the know of it.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have not understood it. If it is a part of Labour negotiation, it is on the labour side and the labour will discuss it. If the Defence is the employer then they must discuss it with the negotiating machinery.

The same applies to the engineering aspects of the Army and the negotiating machinery there is in a healthy condition. So far as the Ministry is concerned, it recognises the process of collective bargaining. It has no desire to ride rough-shod over the opinions of people who produce the goods that are necessary for the defence of our country.

There is a special organisation, a special office in the Ministry connected with this and there is no difficulty in the way of establishing liaison or contact or access at ministerial or official level at any time.

Questions were also asked in this connection with regard to the retrenchment of surplus labour. My colleague, only two days ago, in answer to a question said in the House that there was no surplus unskilled labour in the Ordnance Factories. Until the end of September, 1956, five thousand people were retrenched. Retrenchment was partly necessary on the recommendations of a previous committee appointed for this purpose. But, out of the five thousand retrenched, 3,600 have been found other alternative employment. 900 or so did not want to be employed. That leaves a very small balance. I have not got figures for the last few months. There is, however, a very special organisation in the Directorate of Resettlement and Employment which deals with this matter. If the retrenched people do not want jobs or do not register themselves, it becomes difficult for them to get employment.

Questions were raised with regard to the special treatment or special facilities or circumstances resulting in the intake of cadets coming from a certain part of the country alone. I want to assure the House and the hon. Member who had doubts about this that there is no longer in the Indian Armed Forces any tradition of the martial races. There is no attempt to bring in anybody because they come from one part of the country or keep out somebody because they come from some other part of the country. Admissions in the Academy are on the basis of competitive examinations and I am sure the House would not want the executive to tamper with this independent machinery. These examinations are held in different centres. There are more centres in the areas mentioned. That is because there are more candidates in that area. The centre follows candidates; the candidates do not follow the centre. There

is no reason to think that the establishment of the centre would increase the number of candidates. I believe that this is a matter which requires to be looked into and to be seen whether there is any reason why people from certain parts of the country come more into these Academies than others. Partly the reason is that some of these entrants come from families who have been in the army business for a long time; their forefathers might have been in the army and the tradition has gone on. But it would not be correct for the Defence Minister or the Government to intervene in the process of examinations and selections. These are done strictly on an impersonal basis and the only condition is merit, health and other qualifications that are prescribed.

The hon. Member referred to the pay of the army as being very low and gave certain figures. There is no need for me to concur in that view. If I say that everybody's pay is low, perhaps I may not be reflecting the Government view or even the views of the House. The fact does remain that the economic standards or salaries in this country are lower than corresponding salaries elsewhere except perhaps the French Army (*Interruption*)

Shri Birendra Singhji: What does a post-man get?

Shri Krishna Menon: The pay and allowances in the Army are not comparable with post-man's salaries because he receives the whole of the emoluments in cash. In the Army there is not a basic wage of Rs. 20 as was suggested but Rs. 30 to which should be added a dearness allowance of another Rs. 20 and also payment in kind which, in 1949-50, was estimated at Rs. 69—that is to say, on the basis of Government bulk purchases and not as they would be in the ordinary bazar. So, on the 1949-50 level, the actual emoluments of the low paid soldier of the Indian Army is Rs. 119 and not Rs. 20. I will not say that this is a princely salary but with the allocations that are available and taking into account the other employees.

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of the Government, this is the position that at present exists.

At the same time, another hon. Member raised the question that when a man went on leave, he was not given his ration allowance. I am happy to say that this state of affairs to which the hon. Member referred will no longer be prevalent since in the last two months the Government having looked into this question, fully believes that the soldier is entitled to full ration money when he goes on leave. It is his ration and nobody has taken it. Today a man in the Army would get Rs. 1-1-0 per day in lieu of his rations which he does not consume and an Air Force man gets Rs. 1-3-0 while a man in the Navy would get Rs. 1-4-0.

With regard to the retirement age, there have been some remarks. From many points of view it is rather pathetic to think of a man retiring from active service at 45. But, as I said in the case of the Navy Bill, it is necessary to look at the facts as they are. Any officer who holds a substantive rank of the major or below, if his record and character roll are good and his health is good is entitled to re-employment. He can go on even after 50 till the appointed day for full period of the pension. Indeed, we have employed many people in the Defence Forces in this way—not only officers but other persons also. As time goes on even the age of 55 would be comparatively low in this country with the improved standards and longer expectations of life. So, the position is not as bad as was put forward.

Reference was also made to the educational facilities with the suggestion that educational facilities ought to be extended for the children of Armed personnel of other ranks. Some apprehension was also felt that these educational facilities are not in the main meant for the poorly paid ranks of the army. There are four army schools: in Ajmer, in Bangalore and two other places. On an average those schools have about 300 pupils each. Out of these 300 pupils,

the largest number are the children of junior commissioned officers. The next large group is that of the children of other ranks. The next is that of the outside personnel who do not belong to the army. They are day scholars from outside. The smallest number are the children of the officers. There is no reason for the apprehension that the public expenditure is disproportionately larger in regard to officers' children. Though we have four schools, we are not able to fill them with the children of armed personnel and it is those places that are available that are given to the others. Maybe that after having looked into it and if we are able to re-organise and have better co-ordination with the other concerned Ministries, something else might be done but this is the position that we have at present.

Similarly, very legitimate concern was expressed in regard to ex-service men. These men, whether it was the present Government after Independence or men who have sacrificed and who bore greater burdens in the defence of the country or in the promotion of causes which at that time they and others believed to be worthwhile, are men of fine ability and character. But, there is no census of the total number of ex-service men in this country. During the world war, we had 25 million. Immediately after the war, they were quickly demobilised. An overwhelming majority of them, I would say, have been re-absorbed in the normal lines.

So far as we know, 61,591 ex-service men have been absorbed into Government service.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): What is the number of those who have not been absorbed anywhere?

16 hrs

Shri Krishna Menon: I said that we have no census, no idea of the total of ex-service men in this country. A great many of them would be in other walks of life; probably prosperous, probably not, but they cannot be found. At any rate, there are

61,591 who have been absorbed in Government service. 31,234 have been absorbed into private industries. There, however, is still a considerable problem, but we can only deal with those who register for employment. It is not possible for Government to go and scour the country to see where the ex-service men are. It is only those who register for employment that can be provided for.

Questions were raised with regard to cantonments. It is almost a hardy annual, I am told. I have seen questions about it. Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will bear with me if I deal with this matter, which is of some considerable importance to the morale and all those consideration about which the House was apprehensive a little while ago. These cantonments are in reality, and certainly in origin, military estates. They were originally and primarily established for the housing of personnel of the Armed Forces, and in the historic circumstances of that time they came to have a better standard of hygiene, sanitation and all the rest of it. They, therefore, became very good property and other people went in.

The position with regard to cantonments is that in six of them arrangements have been made whereby in the administration there is no disparity in members, between the representatives of the Armed Forces and the elected representatives of the civilian population who live there. This was an experiment that was tried. We think it has worked successfully and it is hoped that it can be spread. It is not possible to hand over these cantonments in their totality, because in almost all cantonments there is one area which is more or less a civilian area, and the other area is occupied by military personnel. It is not possible to hand over any of these cantonments in the totality to any other and exclusively non-military administration.

I think it is interesting that some of our States are thinking in terms of establishing similar areas, or setting

up similar arrangements for their police forces in order that they may be better organised and have a more comfortable existence. Where the cantonments, for one reason or another, have become exclusively civil areas the Defence Ministry has handed them over to the municipalities. There is no desire to establish a "Military Empire" in these areas.

One of the next important questions raised was with regard to the Baldev Singh Report. I believe my predecessors have been asked this question year after year. This report has been implemented for the most part. There are Production Boards in the Ordnance Factories, which was one of the main recommendations contained in that report. There has been modernisation of equipments, there is civil trading, there is retrenchment of surplus labour, setting up of Boards of management and so on, which are some of the more important recommendations. So, to a very considerable extent the report has been implemented.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I enquire

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon. Minister finish his speech. If there are any points on which the Member wants further elucidation I will allow him to put one or two questions in the end.

Shri Krishna Menon: I am asked, Sir, why this report is not published. So far as I am aware, it is not a secret document. At the same time, it has not been published. It could have probably been published, though I cannot speak of that time, though Government is continuous. But, just now, after seven years to pick up a report of that kind and publish it may not reflect the conditions of the time. However, I am quite prepared to consider the situation.

With regard to Ordnance Factories, during the last two months an intensive effort is being made to plan production in such a way as to set targets for Indianisation of equipment.

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This machinery consists of various personnel in the respective organs of the Defence Organisation and is under the chairmanship of my colleague, the Deputy Minister, and it is hoped that it will be possible to streamline the establishments to be able to think of items of production that are capable of being done in these places even if they are only part items of any foreign equipment. The Defence Ministry is well tuned to the idea that we must aim at self-sufficiency.

There were a number of questions relating to the National Cadet Corps. I have myself shared some of these doubts about them. These questions have arisen in my mind and, therefore, I welcome them. My friend from Mysore asked, why all the money was not spent. I confess it offers a bad piece of accounting on our part. The cost of the National Cadet Corps camps has to be paid half by the Central Government and half by the State Governments. We have not received from all the State Governments the expenditure incurred, and that is why the money remains unspent. And, what is more, this arrangement of half and half has worked only for the last two years and neither the States nor the Central Government has had adequate experience in regard to this matter.

So far as the Auxiliary Forces are concerned, and in connection with which the problem of conscription, has been raised. Much has been advocated from many sides of the House. Here, Mr Speaker, since this is the one occasion when all defence policy can be comprehensively spoken about, I think we must have again, a sense of realism. Is there anyone in this House who thinks that excluding the female population, which I am afraid some people would protest against, are we going to conscript some 50 million or 60 million people into our Forces? Are we going to have selected conscription, conscription by lots, by communities or

castes? In what way is that conscription to be done? Secondly, the increase of size of an Army, if it was desirable, is not merely persons—particularly in a country like ours. Man-power, if conditions offered are reasonable, is not the most difficult problem. It is equipment. A modern army without equipment is dead before it starts.

Therefore, while we may if the parliament so decides conscript men, we cannot conscript the resources to buy the equipment as they are not there to be so conscripted. Even if we had financial resources, we cannot get the equipment.

That leads me to deal with one of the observations where it was said that we were buying so much of British equipment and for their benefit. I wish from some points of view the facts were true. It is very difficult to attain equipment. It requires a great deal of diplomacy, pressures and all kinds of things like that.

In the National Cadet Corps there are two sections, junior and senior and 135,000 cadets. There are both girls and boys in this National Cadet Corps. In the Auxiliary Cadet Corps there are 6,50,000 cadets. These national organisations, which are in a sense a reservoir of our defence power, have rendered a very good account of themselves, and anything that we can do to encourage them, not only by expenditure but also by other means, must be done.

One of the main problems in regard to this is to find the officers for training them. The Indian Army today is—I cannot give you the exact figure—short of a great number of officers. It is only during the last two months that about 2000 officers who have been holding temporary commissions for periods ranging from anything from 5 to 12 years were ordered to be permanently commissioned. Therefore, this anomaly of people doing the

job but not having the position or remuneration of others performing the same or similar duties has come to an end. Of course, it will take time before proper selection bodies are set up and the procedures that are necessary are gone through, but very soon these will become permanent Commissioned Officers. Even then we are very short of officers.

We are asked why we should not abolish Junior Commissioned Officers, or the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, as they used to be called. Here again, one has to be realistic about the situation. This is not peculiar to our army. In the other armies also there are commissioned officers and other ranks; in between them are warrant officers. We call them junior commissioned officers. If we are to abolish them, where we have 12 officers commissioned, we should have to have 35 officers. We have not got the personnel or the money. These junior commissioned officers are a very important element in the army and they establish a kind of continuity as it were between the other ranks and officered ranks which in the history of this army is still somewhat necessary. What is more, what would we do with the existing junior commissioned officers? So, at the present moment there are no objective circumstances which permit the revision of these arrangements.

In the Territorial Air Force there are five squadrons and two more are soon to be formed. There is no difficulty whatsoever in finding recruits for the air squadrons, but there is plenty of difficulty in providing them the aircraft. It is possible that in the months to come we may be able to improve the situation. I may also say that a great many of the young men who join the Territorial Air Force desire and do join the regular Air Force afterwards.

There are a considerable number of other matters that have been raised, but as time has overtaken me, I am afraid I will have to skip some of these things. I am happy that the

Member from Mysore has stated the role of the army and the contribution they make and its place in our life. As the Defence Minister of this country I am happy to say that between our citizens and our armed forces there is no conflict and there is no friction. Armed forces personnel are welcome wherever they go, whether it is an operation area like Kashmir or much more peaceful and remote part in the north, east, west or south of India.

So far as our international relations are concerned, they have in the last two years of our independence acquitted themselves with greater glory no less than any soldier in the fields of battle could have won. Whether it be in the narrow strip in Korea, or the handful of officers we have in Indo-China, mostly in jungle areas, or now our battalion in the Gaza strip, they are priceless ambassadors of good will. They carry with their persons unannounced propaganda as it were. They behave with dignity, but without pomp and show and they are welcome where they go. They do not create the social problems which are usually associated with foreign soldiery in other lands. Therefore as Defence Minister it is my privilege to pay a tribute, not merely to the officers—because it is expected of them on account of their education and the opportunities they have—but what is rightly or wrongly called the common soldier, the ordinary man who shoulders the rifle and today his machine-gun, who went into Korea without arms practically and behaved for the first time in the history of any country as a Gandhian army, as a peace army, trying to separate the hostile forces. It was a job for seasoned diplomats and not for soldiers and our soldiers proved equal to the task.

I regret very much the observations which may have the effect of not despondency, but some feelings of distress among both our civilian and armed forces in the Defence Ministry.

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and that is the reference about the civilian high hating the soldier or the soldier high hating the civilian. I am a new-comer; I am a stranger to the Defence Ministry. I have not encountered, Mr. Speaker, any such thing, and if I will not be misunderstood, I am confident that I shall not encounter it, because it will not be tolerated. The relations between our civil servants, that is the civilian part of the Defence Ministry, and the armed forces officers we come across are of a very healthy character. They recognise the difference in their functions. They sit on the same committees; they share the same social life and they all have a realisation of the common purpose, namely, service of their country

References were made to the Defence Minister being a lucky man. If I have any piece of luck it is in the personnel, it is in the quality of the staff in the armed forces and on the Defence Ministry and my colleagues on either side of me on bench.

An Hon. Member: Both sides

Shri Krishna Menon: Therefore, any suggestion that there is a civil war inside the Defence Ministry would be not only be contrary to facts, but a disservice to the cause of the solidarity of the forces that contribute to our defence. Mr Frank Anthony who mentioned it must have had some element of reason for that; but if that is so, it is probably historical and I am not a student of military research and therefore I would like to leave it alone.

The distinguished Member from Mysore asked whether there was a fifth column and whether there would be anything like Pearl Harbour in India. There certainly would not be a Pearl Harbour, because if there are any attacks on this country, it would not be from the sea. But whether there would be a sudden attack or not I cannot tell you. But our people should not be led to nurse or accept a condition of alarm and apprehen-

sion. The first element of defence is confidence. If our country, if the frontiers of our country are violated, whether our army is well equipped or ill equipped, whether it is weak or strong, we shall defend it to the best of our ability; What is more in regard to the question, of aggression, on our territory, it was my duty to tell the Security Council in another context, aggression on any part of Union territory is aggression against the Union. Any further aggression on any part of the territory of our Union will be an aggression on the whole of India and will be met in that way and to the best of our ability. That is the view of the Government which has been reiterated without reservation in places where such communication ought to be made.

So far as fifth column in the country is concerned, with great respect, Mr Speaker, that is the concern of the Home Minister, so far as this Parliament is concerned.

I am in the happy position to say that military intelligence functions well in the army and I may tell the House in strict confidence that it is pretty good! The army knows more or less what goes on; it is their business to know. But the actual dealings with such hostile elements and things of that character are largely matters of internal administration and not within the purview of the Defence Ministry and it would be improper for me to go into that matter.

With regard to the navy, it is true that our navy is a small navy. But it is a navy of quality, which will stand comparison with any navy in the world including the navies of the great countries so far as its performance is concerned. In a few weeks or days from now we will be commissioning another cruiser which will go round the world, or go to the western hemisphere, Canada and United States, and return here. These naval vessels again have been very good ambassadors of our international relations. The Chief of the Naval Staff and the Navy would be very happy if in the cruise that they will

have from Bombay to Cochin, a few Members of this House and the other House would care to join them for a few days. The necessary arrangements would be made through the usual channels.

I have very little more to say except that I am happy that the comments that are made have been largely of a constructive character. They have by the detailed references to various points raised by themselves disapproved the suggestion that military and defence affairs are a closed book. They are a book which can be opened at certain pages. There are certain parts of the defence arrangements, which it is not necessary even for the Defence Minister to know in its details, unless he wants to. But there is nothing that is kept back just for the fun of keeping it back. I do want to say that some of the information sometimes asked for, if it is given in public, would only assist those who are not well-intentioned towards us; it will weaken such strength as we may have.

We were asked about the quality of certain weapons and whether we were making anything beyond small arms. I see no objection in saying that we have advanced from the stage of making small arms. For example, we make in this country today—if it is not a published information, it should be published, because nobody knows the designs—hollow charge missiles which penetrate many inches of steel. We are also manufacturing many other weapons.

The other ticklish question I was asked was, whether the Defence Minister would say in this House whether the air power of Pakistan and its armour, tanks and other things were today superior to the armed might of this country as a result of American aid. With all the responsibility that rests upon me, all that one can say is that during the last two years, the air strength of Pakistan has increased phenomenally and so have her arms. I am not in a position for reasons that must be obvious to the House to state the quantum of these supplies, but it is not a matter that escapes our

attention and we have fair idea of it. It is necessary for us to know this so that if the time came—we hope it will not. Our policy is not one to be in a state of armed poise in regard to Pakistan. We will try to cultivate friendly relations if we can, but if in spite of all efforts we should fail, and if this land of ours should be invaded once again as it was in 1947, then anyone who comes here will get not as good as they give, but worse.

It is a matter of deep regret that a country like ours should have spent last year 24 per cent of our national revenues, this year 38 per cent excluding the railway budget and 22 per cent including the railway budget, or 10 per cent of our national revenues if we include the State revenues in our total on what is in the last analysis something that does not produce food or comfort, but just produces discipline and a lot of other things including national security. Without this feeling of security we cannot develop. I confess all that. But it is a factor that arises out of the disturbed conditions of a world. We cannot live isolated from the context of a world that is divided against itself. It is divided into camps, and man has not learnt to live in peace with his neighbour but invaders instead that peace is balanced on one, two or three bombs, as the case may be.

Therefore, we are in this position, Sir, where we have to ask Parliament for more money than last year, where the cuts that we effected in our forces had to be restored, though we are advocates of disarmament. Of course, there is nothing to be ashamed about it, because the total size of our army compared to the 1,200,000 square miles of our territory, the size of our navy in comparison to 3,500 miles of our coastline, and all these forces in the background of a 400 millions population and the circumstances that surround us is infinitesimally small. But, it was the desire of our Government, as you know from the Five Year Plan, to cut it down further. In fact, we had demobilised and dis-

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banded people; now we have to take them back at great expense. It is a matter of very great regret to us and one hopes that with the changed circumstances across the border, particularly with the evolution of world opinion, the lowering of tensions in the world and the contributions that the foreign policy of this country can make and not least of all, the industrial, economic and social strength of this country coupled with the solidarity of our people will bring a time when tensions on our borders will come down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The non Minister just referred to the Defence Production Board in the ordinance factories for stepping up production. May I know whether any request of the Defence Federation to include a representative of those who produce is being conceded, because they personally feel that valuable suggestions were given by the various unions in the federation.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member ought not to make a speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether something has been done about this.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know if any of the workers will be introduced into the board.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is the idea of trying to get co-operation between the producers and the employers. These are matters of negotiation. There is a meeting taking place very soon between the employees' side and ours. Conditions vary from factory to factory. If I may say so with great respect, this is a question which is best discussed with the employees themselves until some results can be achieved.

Shri B. S. Minrthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch Caste): The hon. Minister said that admission into the Military Academy is done by competition. May I know whether it has ever occurred to the Minister that

there would be any possibility of socially backward communities and Scheduled Castes competing and coming out successful in these competitions? If not, what are the other methods the Minister is thinking of to see that equal opportunities are provided for these communities?

Shri Krishna Menon: My answer is two-fold. I do not think there is any community or individual so backward that given the opportunity, it or he cannot do the same thing as anybody else. I do not subscribe to the notion that some people are biologically different from anybody else in this respect. What we have to do is to provide the opportunity to develop economically and educationally.

Secondly, on a short-term basis, I am certainly prepared to consider this question and take the advice of Government on the matter. But if we introduce any step on grounds of community—martial races and non-martial races, one fellow looking down on the other because he comes from this community or that—that will ruin the discipline of the army and prevent the day when all the differences in the army will be levelled out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the discrimination existing between Class III and Class IV of the industrial and non-industrial employees, which at last has been removed in the Railways and in Posts and Telegraphs, is going to be removed in defence establishments also? May I know whether it is being considered?

Shri Krishna Menon: This matter cannot be dealt with by an answer to a question. It has relation to the Indian Armed Forces Act, the Indian Air Force Act and the Bill that is before us in Parliament and various other issues. Our establishments contain labour forces of a very very mixed character; their functions and circumstances also vary from one to the other. As I have said, I cannot deal with it by way of question and

answer. Our relations with the employees are very good and we can discuss any matter with them.

Mr. Speaker: Does any hon. Member want any of the cut motions put specially to the vote of the House?

Some Hon. Members: None.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos—8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 106"

The motion was adopted. ::

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below. —Ed]

DEMAND No 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'".

DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES,— EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,55,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'".

DEMAND No. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,34,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'".

DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,72,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'".

DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,53,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-effective Charges'".

DEMAND No. 106—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,58,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'".

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 107 relating to the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. As the House is aware, 4 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move. I shall treat them as moved, if the members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

DEMAND No 13—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 65,24,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Education and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No 14—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 56,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No 15—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 96,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No 16—BOTANICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND No 17—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND No 18—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

That a sum not exceeding Rs 55,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No 19—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,07,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Scientific Research'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 20—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND No. 21—EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,08,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 22—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,54,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,17,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958,

in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research'."

Does the hon. Minister wish to say anything to start with?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): I shall reply at the end of the debate.

Mr. Speaker: Who begins on this side?

Some Hon. Members rose

Mr. Speaker: Two names have been given to me. If I have to call—Shri H. N. Mukerjee first

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bas-hirhat): He will take his chance next.

Mr. Speaker: No question of chance.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How is it. .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I feel embarrassed so far as these matters are concerned. An important person is left behind and some other person begins. Of course, all of them are important. I have nothing to say against them. Some are inescapable. If they stand, they have to be called. They contribute to the debate from their experience. That is why they are actually chosen as Deputy Leaders. To keep them behind and to put some other person and then say, I have not been called, is not correct. I have already told the hon. Lady Member. When she says, let so and so be called first and then Shri H. N. Mukerjee, I say, four hours have been allotted for this, I may not be able to allow more than one Member. If still she says that the other Member would begin, I say, there would not be any chance so far as that matter is concerned. I do not want to inconvenience Shri H. N. Mukerjee. If he wants to speak, I would like to call him first. The other hon. Member may take his chance.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is left to you

Mr. Speaker: Shri H. N. Mukerjee is not here

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvalla): Sir, I am very glad that you have given a ruling, so to say, on the importance of Members.

Mr. Speaker: No question of ruling. Time is limited. I cannot expand it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: While trying to make certain observations about the activities of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, I am fully conscious of the several limitations and checks that are before me. I am referring to the fact that Education is mainly a State subject.

I was trying to go through the debate that took place last year on the Ministry of Education. I read through the speech made by our Deputy Minister in reply to the several criticisms made. He advanced two arguments in reply to the criticisms that enough advance was not made on this front. One of his arguments was that we have very little funds. We all agree with the Minister. We all understand his difficulties. Our Education Minister and our Education Ministry asked for Rs. 1000 crores in the Second Plan, but, mercifully, our Planning Commission and other authorities concerned gave only Rs. 307 crores. So, it is quite natural that there is a severe check on the advance of education in our country.

The second argument put forward by the hon. Deputy Minister a year ago was that mainly this is a State subject, that we have very little to do with this and that the Central Government has very little physical control, so to say, over the educational institutions in this vast country. That is also true.

But, in that speech, the hon. Minister claimed two things. He claimed that the Government of India has given grants to the State Governments and to the various educational institutions in this country. Secondly, he said, the Government of India is furnishing leadership in educational planning. Naturally, the Government of India is expected to give leadership in educational planning. I want to refer to that question in

some detail. It is true, we have made a certain advance. I do not wish to decry the activities of the Education Ministry as such in toto. The number of our institutions, elementary schools, secondary schools, Universities, Colleges and even Technical institutions has increased substantially. I admit there is an advance.

But, when we look at this question, we should also take into consideration the target that was fixed. For instance, the Constitution itself directed the Government, that within the course of 10 years, we should achieve the aim of universal compulsory education up to the age of 14. But now, that is the position. It is really deplorable. The Planning Commission itself has accepted defeat. It is said on page 155 of the Summary of the Second Five Year Plan,

"The country is still far from fulfilling the directive of the Constitution. But, it is necessary to make every possible effort to reach it within the next 10 or 15 years."

It is really a very deplorable situation. I do not want to blame anybody in particular. Why should I blame the Minister for it? Because even a year ago, our hon. Deputy Minister himself has expressed his deep concern over the situation.

Shri B. S. Marthy: He is not Deputy Minister now.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I correct myself. I am not a Member of the ruling party.

Shri B. S. Marthy: That is why you must be more careful.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I thank you.

Compared to the target that was fixed not only in the Constitution, but also by the Planning Commission, our achievement has not come up to the mark. That is my main point.

Another important question has to be looked into by the Govt. especially as people who give leadership in educational planning. The Government of India ought to look into the question of changing the content of our education. That is a very important matter. We all know the

history of our education. We all wanted to have a new content for our education, a democratic, national, popular content if I can put it that way. On that question, I think, the lag is the greatest. The number has increased, but the content, I am afraid remains almost the same. There also I should like to quote an authority on education. He is none else than Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University. In his article "Our Universities" in the June issue of *Education Quarterly*, a publication of the Ministry itself, after discussing the degenerate situation of our university education, he concludes thus:

"I believe therefore that our universities should take positive and purposive action to stimulate in our student world the consciousness of Indian culture, its traditions and its values, and at the same time an equal consciousness of the poverty and misery that clogs the lives of so many of our fellow citizens. Once we get a true understanding of Indian culture and develop a living consciousness of our social responsibilities, character follows automatically."

It is a very important pronouncement of a very important personality in the field of education, and I hope our Government and the Education Ministry will give their attention to this problem. I do not wish to deal with this question in any more detail.

With regard to giving leadership in educational planning, I wish to remind the Minister that there is a great lag in the matter of technical education also. As I understand it, in the Second Plan we want to have a re-orientation in our educational system as a whole. We want to have more of technical education, more technical institutes, engineering colleges, a large number of them, but what is the position? If there was some kind of leadership in planning from the Government of India, I think there would have been some change in our State also. But what is the situation there? It is really an alarming situation.

In that small State there are nearly 45 colleges and I believe nearly half a lakh of students are studying in those 45 colleges. I would submit that out of these 45 colleges there is only one engineering college worth the name issuing a degree in the engineering course. I admit there are one or two more institutes where students are coached and given diplomas.

Every year private managements, individuals, certain associations and missionaries come forward and start colleges, and I may submit many of them make plenty of money out of this business, but they are not prepared to start technical institutions because it is an expensive affair. It is not as good business as the running of arts colleges. So, what being done is manufacturing of graduates, graduates who have only general knowledge about general questions. During the last five or ten years we have failed to give a turn to our education in such a way that large number of technical personnel come out of our own colleges so that we can mainly depend on our own young people. That is our experience! I do not know the situation in many other States.

So, the question of giving leadership in educational planning should be more carefully examined. My submission is there is no well-defined, concerted effort in this direction. There is only some haphazard development. That will not do. That will only create problems, because in our State we have got the question of unemployment for large numbers of educated young men. So, my request to the Ministry is that there should be a more concerted, well-planned, all-India attempt to give this kind of technical bias to our education as a whole.

16.45 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair].

Now I come to another very important question. Going through the amounts allotted under various heads I find that a large amount of money is set apart for distribution to States. That is necessary. The Centre is giving generous help to increase the

[Mr. Vasudevan Nair]
salary of our secondary teachers and elementary teachers. Their condition has improved. I am coming to that question later. But the question of the distribution of the grants to the States has to be reexamined, I want the Ministry to examine it and lay down some definite principles.

In answer to a question in this very House, I think in the last session, the hon Minister stated that out of Rs 350 lakhs distributed to the various States to help the development of secondary education, our State, Kerala, was given Rs 19 lakhs. We are thankful for that, but my point is: in dividing this amount, in allotting these grants, what is the principle adopted by the Government? It may be that the applications from the various States are taken into consideration. But my point is that the development in the various States is of differing character. For example, Kerala is perhaps the only State where almost cent percent of our people are literate, where there are nearly 16 to 17 lakh students of the age group of between 6 and 11 going to school, where we have got more than 9,000 schools. There is this development, but this development should not become a curse for us. An undeveloped State will have its own problems. I am glad that the Government of India helps those States which are backward. They should be helped to come up very soon. But, at the same time, the problems of those States which are developed to a certain extent also should be understood and allotment should be made to such States considering their problems also. I do not know whether there is any well-defined policy with regard to this question of distribution of grants to the States.

Now I come to the very important question of our teachers.

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member has exceeded his time.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am the only speaker from our group.

Mr. Chairman: Already he has taken about 20 minutes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I may be allowed some more time.

Mr. Chairman: Two minutes more.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I will finish as soon as possible, but I may be allowed five minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: If the point he takes up is a long one, I am afraid I will not be able to allow it. After all, 20 minutes is not a small amount of time. He can take one or two minutes and finish.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The question of our teachers is still a very serious one. Of course, the old position is no more. Being the son of a teacher, I can understand the difficulties of the life of a teacher. I remember my father telling me that he started his job at a salary of Rs 4 per month. That was long ago, but I remember that always. Now, in our State a primary school teacher gets a starting of Rs 40 plus dearness allowance. That is a big advance from the old days, but still we should pay some more attention to him. In the report of the Planning Commission it is said that the teacher is the pivot of the entire educational system. Good words are spoken about the teacher always by everybody, but some more attention has to be given to him.

Another very important point I have to bring to the attention of the Ministry is the question of teachers working in private schools, management schools,—in our State nearly half the schools are management schools—at present there is no rule governing the service conditions of the teacher, when he will be sent away from the school, the question of provident fund, the question of leave etc. There is a kind of servant and master relationship between the teacher and the management.

I would suggest to Government to look into this matter, and if possible, to appoint some kind of a committee or commission to go into the service conditions, the life, salary and other problems of our primary school and secondary school teachers, and to lay down some uniform all-India standards with regard to these.

I hope the Ministry will give consideration to these suggestions and evolve a well-defined policy on these matters.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): I want to raise a point on which I seek your ruling. It is customary that when Demands for Grants are under discussion, the senior Minister in charge of the Ministry is present in the House. But I do not find the Minister here, and although his very able Deputies are here, I want to know what prevents the Minister from making at least a very rare appearance in this House on such a very important occasion as this.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am in full charge of this subject, but the Minister will be here, I expect, during the course of the debate.

श्री सरजू पांडे (रसड़ा) सभापति महोदय मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मैं देख चुका कि उन लोगों ने जिन्होंने अपनी कट मोशन दी है, उनको बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जा रहा है और साथ ही मैं यह भी देख रहा हूँ कि थोड़े में ही प्रादमियों को बार बार बोलने का मौका दिया जाता है। इसका क्या कारण है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी लोग जो पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर हैं उनका फकशन क्या है ?

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member may resume his seat. This kind of complaint has been raised many a time, and is bound to be raised many a time.

डा० राज सुवर्ण सिंह (समराम)
अधेजी में आनरेबल मੈम्बर आपकी क्लिंग नहीं समझ पायेगा इस वास्ते हिन्दी में ही दीजिये ।

सभापति महोदय ऐसी शिकायत हाउस में आम तौर पर होती है क्योंकि आनरेबल मੈम्बर्स की तरफ से कितने ही कट मोशंस मूव किये जाते हैं । एक डिमांड

पर ली के करीब या उससे भी ज्यादा कट मोशन आते हैं । अगर हर एक आनरेबल मੈम्बर को क्लिमने कट मोशन का नोटिस दिया है, बोलने का मौका दिया जाये तो शायद एक डिमांड भी कई दिन में खत्म न हो । आनरेबल मੈम्बर को मायूस होना चाहिये कि इस सदन का यह कायदा नहीं है कि हर एक मੈम्बर हर एक डिमांड पर बोल सकता है या हर वह मੈम्बर जो कट मोशन पेश करता है, उसको कट मोशन पर बोलने का मौका अवश्य दिया जाता है । अगर आपकी कट मोशन वक्त पर पहुँचेगी, और सब तरह से ठीक ठाक होगी। और आपने उसका नोटिस स्पीकर की हिशायन अनुसार दिया होगा तो वह मूव हुई समझी जायेगी । अगर हर उस मੈम्बर को जो कि कट मोशन मूव करता है, बोलने का मौका दिया जाता है तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि इससे मुश्किल हो जायेगी और जनता वक्त किसी एक डिमांड के लिये रखा जाता है, उसके अन्दर वह डिमांड पाम नहीं हो सकेगा । ऐसा कोई तरीका बूझा नहीं जा सकता है जिससे कि हर एक मੈम्बर को तमन्नी हो सके । एक सदन में जिसमें कि ५०० के करीब मੈम्बर हों, इस तरह से इतराज भी नहीं करना चाहिये । जिस आदमी को आप कुर्मी पर बिठाते हैं स्पीकर साहब को या डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब को वह सदन में मुस्तलिफ पाटियों को देख कर व स्टेट्स (states) को देख कर चन्द एक आदमियों को ही बोलने का मौका दे सकता है और उसके ऊपर आपको कानफिडेन्स रखना चाहिये । अगर हर एक मੈम्बर, इस तरह से खड़ा होकर कहे कि मुझे इजाजत नहीं दी गई है तो इस हाउस के अन्दर इतिजाम ठीक में नहीं हो सकेगा । मैं नये मੈम्बर साहिबान की इतिला के लिये बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो पुराने मੈम्बर इस हाउस में हैं उन्होंने अपने जमाने में दस दस दफा खड़े होने पर भी बोलने का चाम नहीं पाया । यह हर एक सदन में होता है कि मੈम्बर साहिबान को उनकी खुशी के मुताबिक

[सभापति महोदय]

कभी बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलता है । किसी किस्म का एतराज करना बेयर के ऊपर एसपर्शन करना है और वह मुनासिब नहीं है । बेयर को खुद क्याल है कि जहां तक हो सके हर उस मेम्बर को बोलने का मौका दे जिसने तैयारी की हो किसी सबजेक्ट पर बोलने की और डिस्कशन में काट्रीब्यूट कर सकता हो । लेकिन जो प्रमली दिक्कतें हैं, उनको भी हमें नजरअंदाज नहीं करना चाहिये और ये ऐसी डिफिकल्टीज हैं जिन पर कि काबू नहीं पाया जा सकता है । इस बास्ते मैं मेम्बर साहिबान से कहूंगा कि वे इस तरह की एतराज मोच बिचार कर ही हाउस के सामने रखें क्योंकि जब कभी भी इस तरह का सवाल उठाया जाता है उस वक्त वह बेयर को डिफिकल्टी में डाल देता है । हमको बेयर पर इस तरह का एसपर्शन नहीं डालना चाहिये ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: He could not have meant all this

Shri Punnosee (Ambalapuzha): He only wanted to speak on these Demands for Grants

सेठ गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) । सभापति महोदय, हमारे शिला विभाग की प्रतिवर्ष उन्नति होती जा रही है, शिला का प्रसार बढ़ रहा है, शिला सम्बन्धी मस्यायें अधिक खुल रही हैं, हममें कोई सन्देह नहीं है और इसीलिये हमारे जो विरोधी दल के सदस्य हैं उन्होंने अपने अभी के भाषण में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है । इस दृष्टि से हमारा शिला मन्त्रालय बधाई का पात्र है ।

परन्तु यह बधाई देते हुए मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में एक दूसरी बात भी दिखाई देती है । हमको स्वतन्त्र हुए दस वर्ष हो गये, हमारे संविधान को लागू हुये सात वर्ष हो चुके, पर इतना समय बीत जाने पर भी अभी हमें अपने शासन का कार्य जनभाषा

में होते हुये दिखाई नहीं देता और यह हमें दिल्ली में इस सत्र में सबसे अधिक दृष्टि-गोचर होता है । यदि हम इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र को चलाना चाहते हैं, ऐसे प्रजातन्त्र को जो इस समय दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा प्रजातन्त्र है और जिस प्रजातन्त्र के निवासियों में हर एक को बालिग मताधिकार प्राप्त है, तो वह प्रजातन्त्र बहुत दिन तक नहीं चल सकेगा यदि हम उस प्रजातन्त्र के कार्य में जनभाषाओं को उन्हें जो स्वाभाविक रूप से अधिकार प्राप्त है, उस अधिकार से वंचित रखें । हमारे देशों के इतिहास को आप देखें । आप देखें कि जो देश किसी समय परतन्त्र थे उन्होंने स्वतन्त्र होते ही अपने शासन में अपनी भाषाओं को किस प्रकार स्थान दिया । आयरलैंड का मैं दृष्टान्त देता हूँ । बर्मा का मैं दृष्टान्त देता हूँ । हिन्देशिया के देशों का मैं दृष्टान्त देता हूँ और सबसे आखिर में मैं इजरायल का दृष्टान्त देता हूँ । जिस इजरायल को पुरानी हिब्रू भाषा का पता नहीं रहा था और वह भाषा मृत भाषा हो गई थी, उस इजरायल ने स्वतन्त्र होते ही पुनः हिब्रू भाषा का नया निर्माण किया और आज थोड़े वर्षों के बाद इजरायल के माने शासन का कार्य हिब्रू भाषा में चलता है ।

हमारी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना समाप्त हो गई, दूसरी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना चल रही है । यह कहा जाता है कि इस पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के लिये हमें टेक्नीशियस की आवश्यकता है और वे टेक्नीशियस हमें तभी प्राप्त हो सकते हैं जब कि हम ग्रंथेजी के द्वारा उन्हें तैयार करें । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे ज्यादा और कोई गलत बात और कोई गलतफहमी नहीं हो सकती । जरा देखिये तो आज ग्रंथेजी के द्वारा हमें अपने टेक्नीशियस तैयार करने में कितना समय लगता है । हमारे जो विद्यार्थी हैं उन पर प्रायः यह दोबारोपण किया जाता है कि उनको भाषा और भाषा के शब्दों को कोट

की बहुत आदत हो गई है। इसका क्या कारण है? इसका कारण यह है कि उनको शिक्षित विदेशी भाषा में सी जाती है और उनको ओ उनकी मातृभाषा है उसमें शिक्षा नहीं सी जाती। यदि हम अपने देश में अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को सफल करने के लिये टेक्नीशियन भी तैयार करना चाहते हैं तो हमको पर्याप्त सख्या में टेक्नीशियन सभी प्राप्त हो सकते हैं कि जब हम उनको उनकी मातृभाषा में टेक्नीकल शिक्षा दें। जब अंग्रेजी राज्य यहां पर था उस समय उन को मेना में सीपर्स ऐंड माइनर्स रहते थे, जिन का नाम हम ने सफरमेना पल्टन कर लिया है, वे जब भर्ती होते थे तब उनको अपने विषयों का कोई टेक्निकल ज्ञान नहीं होता था।

एक भारतीय सदस्य : टेक्निकल शब्द के हिन्दी माने क्या हैं ?

लैट गोविन्द दास : मैं ने टेक्निकल शब्द का प्रयोग इसलिये किया है कि शायद आप लोग इसे ज्यादा समझते हों।

मैं सफरमेना की पल्टन का दृष्टांत दे रहा था। जब वे भर्ती किये जाते थे उस समय उनको अपने विषयों का ज्ञान नहीं होता था पर उन को उनके विषयों की शिक्षा छ। महीनों के अन्दर उन की मातृभाषा के द्वारा दे दी जाती थी। वे मड़कें बनाते थे, पुल बनाते थे, पुल तोड़ते थे और इस प्रकार नामा प्रकार के कार्य करने के लिये छः महीनों के अन्दर दक्ष हो जाते थे। कहा जाना है कि हम को इस प्रकार की शिक्षा के देने के लिये हमारे पास पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं, साहित्य नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उस साहित्य को तैयार करने के लिये अब तक कौन सा प्रयत्न किया गया है ?

17 hrs.

हमारे संविधान के अनुवाद के लिये हमारे राष्ट्रपति डॉ० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी ने ३५ या ३६ महाभाषाओं की एक कमेटी बनाई थी। उस कमेटी के सदस्यों के नाम

हर प्रान्तीय सरकार से मंगाये गये थे और इन सरकारों से कहा गया था कि उनके प्रान्तों में जो भाषा की विशिष्ट संस्थाएँ हैं, उन से पूछ कर उन सदस्यों के नाम भेजे जायें। वे ३५ या ३६ सदस्य कोई साधारण रूप में नामजद नहीं किये गये थे। इस प्रकार प्रान्तीय सरकारों की सिफारिशों पर उन को नामजद किया गया था। हमारे मविधान का अनुवाद हर भाषा में उन के द्वारा ही हुआ। उस के बाद क्या हुआ ? शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने एक वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली बोर्ड, बोर्ड ऑफ साइंटिफिक टर्मिनलजी, स्थापित किया। उस में थोड़े से लोग हैं जो नामजद किये हुए हैं और यह लोग मविधान में जिन शब्दों का उपयोग हो चुका था, जो शब्द प्रचलित हो चुके थे, उनके स्थान पर भी दूसरे शब्दों को गठने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी को उस समय का स्मरण दिलाता हूँ जिस समय कि यह बोर्ड स्थापित हुआ था। सन १९५० में इस बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी और यह घोषणा की गई थी कि यह बोर्ड पांच वर्ष के अन्दर अंग्रेजी शब्दों को इस प्रकार परिवर्तित कर भारतीय भाषाओं में रख देगा कि जिस से हमें वैज्ञानिक कार्यों के करने में शब्दावली मिल जाय। इस बोर्ड को स्थापित किये सात वर्ष हो गये, लेकिन इन सात वर्षों में इस बोर्ड ने जो शब्दावली तैयार की वह धाधा केवल माध्यमिक शालाओं के लिये और केवल दो-तीन वैज्ञानिक विभागों के लिये है वह भी अधूरी। फिर यह जो शब्द बनाये गये हैं या जिन को बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, वे भी साधारण के साधारण शब्द हैं, जैसे काऊ शब्द का अनुवाद खेती विभाग के लिये गाय किया गया। हास शब्द का अनुवाद किया गया घोड़ा। कृषि विभाग के जो शब्द तैयार किये गये हैं उनको देखें कि इस प्रकार के साधारण से साधारण शब्दों को वहां स्थान दिया गया है या नहीं जिसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। संविधान में जब इतने विशेषज्ञों ने मिल कर शब्दावली

[सिंह गोकुण्ठ दास]

बनाई भी तो उस शब्दावली में हेर फेर करने की क्या आवश्यकता हुई, यह मेरी समझ के बाहर है। उस शब्दावली को काम में लाया जाय तो हमारी विधियों के लगभग ७५ प्रतिशत शब्द मिल जाते हैं। शब्दों को बनाने का यह तरीका जो भ्रूलयार किया गया है यही गलत है। जब यह बोर्ड स्थापित हुआ उस समय उस ने कहा था कि हम २०००० शब्द प्रति वर्ष बनायेंगे जिन की सख्या धीरे धीरे बढ़ते हुये ५०,००० तक पहुँच जायेगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सात वर्षों में इस बोर्ड ने कितने शब्दों का निर्माण किया है? इस विषय में मेरे सुझाव हैं। मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि जो शब्द हमारे देश में प्रचलित हैं उन में कोई परिवर्तन न कर उन को जैसा का तैसा ले लिया जाये। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि हमारा मन्विधान शब्दों का भंडार है, जो शब्द मन्विधान में स्वीकार कर लिये गये हैं उनमें कोई हेर फेर न किया जाये। इस हेर फेर के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ दृष्टान्त दूँगा।

यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के लिये मन्विधान में जो शब्द स्वीकार किये गये हैं वे हैं सब लोक सेवा आयोग। उस को बदलने के लिये इस बोर्ड ने एक पहाड़ खोदना शुरू किया और उस पहाड़ के खोदने के बाद निकला क्या? चुहिया। उस के स्थान पर उस ने कौन सा शब्द दिया? सब राज्य सेवा कमिशन। सब लोग जानते हैं कि आयोग शब्द इस समय मारे देश में प्रचलित हो चुका है। आयोग शब्द के लिये कमिशन शब्द रख कर एक गंगा सड़ार का जोड़ा बनाने का प्रयत्न करना भाषा के मौलिक की दृष्टि से भी ठीक चीज नहीं है। फिर यह बोर्ड भाषा में सरसता लाने के लिये ही शब्द नहीं बदल रहा है, कई मरल शब्दों की जगह कठिन शब्द ला रहा है। मसलन भारतीयदेश के

लिये मन्विधान में मध्यस्थता शब्द का उपयोग किया गया है। यह बोर्ड उस के स्थान पर रखना चाहता है विवाचन।

तीसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जैसा हमारे मन्विधान में कहा भी गया है कि हमें अपनी शब्दावली प्रधानतया संस्कृत से लेनी चाहिये। यह इसलिये कि हमारी अधिकांश भाषाये संस्कृत से ही निकली हैं। हम को अपनी पारिभाषिक शब्दावली संस्कृत से लेने में यह लाभ होगा कि वह शब्दावली हम हर एक प्रान्त में प्रयोग कर सकेंगे। इस विषय में मैं एक बात और कहूँगा, अब हमें शब्दों के फेर में बहुत ज्यादा न पड़ कर, क्योंकि हम ने मान ली है कि इस बात का विचार कर लिया, हमें अपना साहित्य तैयार करना चाहिये। और साहित्य जब हम तैयार करें तब जहाँ तक हमारे वैज्ञानिक साहित्य का सम्बन्ध है वह हम उसी आधार पर करें जिन प्रकार मफरमैना पल्टन का साहित्य तैयार होता था। उस में हम बहुत जल्दी इस कठिनाई का दूर कर देंगे।

इस मारे विषय में हमें नीति में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। अंग्रेजी का भाज भी इनका गुणगान होता है कि उस गुणगान को सुनते हुये मुझे दस वर्ष पहले के गुलाम भागन की याद आ जाती है। बड़े बड़े आदमी, बड़े बड़े नेता अंग्रेजी का गुणगान किया करते हैं अभी हमारे एक बड़े नेता ने एक जगह यह कहा कि अंग्रेजी का प्रचार और प्रसार तो दुनिया में बहुत बढ़ रहा है। बढ़ रहा होगा। मुझे अंग्रेजी से कोई द्वेष नहीं। अंग्रेजी एक समृद्ध भाषा है, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे कितना ही प्रयत्न क्यों न किया जाए, अंग्रेजी हिन्दी और हमारी भारतीय भाषाओं का स्थान इस देश में कदापि नहीं ले सकती। पीने दो सी डपों तक हम पुलाम रहे। उस समय इस

भात के पूरे प्रयत्न किए गए कि अंग्रेजी भाषा हमारे देश पर कब्ज़ कर इस देश की भाषा हो जाए। लेकिन पीने दो सी वर्षों के शासन की भाषा अंग्रेजी होते हुए भी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, आखिर इस देश में कितने लोग अंग्रेजी पढ़ सके। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहना चाहूँगा कि जो अंग्रेजी ठीक तरह से बोल सकते हैं या पढ़ सकते हैं उन की संख्या उगलियों पर गिनी जा सकती है। इस विषय में मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूँ वह केवल हिन्दी के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इस देश को यदि आप शिक्षित करना चाहते हैं तो हिन्दी और भारत की जो दूसरी भाषाएँ हम नें मविधान में स्वीकृत की हैं, उन सब को हमें समान रूप में प्रोत्साहन देना होगा।

एक बड़ी भारी गलतफहमी और है जो अहिन्दी भाषियों के मन में है वह यह कि हम हिन्दी को अंग्रेजी के सदृश इस देश पर लादना चाहते हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। अंग्रेजी को जो स्थान इस देश में प्राप्त था वह हम हिन्दी को कदापि नहीं देना चाहते, जिन प्रान्तों की मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है, उन में शिक्षा का माध्यम प्रान्तीय भाषा को रखा जाय, ऐसे प्रान्तों में न्यायालयों तथा विधान सभाओं की भाषा भी उन प्रान्तों की भाषा को रखा जाय। हिन्दी भाषा हम केवल केन्द्र और अन्तर्प्रान्तीय कार्य के लिये चाहते हैं। इस देश को यदि हम एक मूत्र में बांधे रखना चाहते हैं, तो हमें एक भाषा की आवश्यकता है। इसीलिए मविधान में हमने हिन्दी को उस भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया है।

एक गलतफहमी को मैं और दूर करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि मैं हिन्दी को दूसरी, प्रान्तों की, भाषाओं से ऊँची भाषा नहीं मानता। कुछ भाषाओं का साहित्य शायद आज भी हिन्दी से ऊँचा होगा, लेकिन हिन्दी को हमने अपनी राजभाषा इसलिए स्वीकार किया है कि इस देश के प्रांथों के

करीब लोगों की यह मातृभाषा है और सब अधिकांश लोग उसे समझ सकते हैं।

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि वह अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करे। वह देश के वायु-मंडल को बदलने का प्रयत्न करे। अब चूँकि नई लोक सभा आयी है, इसलिए इस लोक सभा के सदस्यों से भी मैं यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे भी सदन में हिन्दी को अधिकधिक प्रयुक्त कर इस सदन के वायु-मंडल को बदलें। एक मांग जो मैं सदा किया करता हूँ, वह फिर मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय में करता हूँ। वह यह है कि सरकार अपनी बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं में करोड़ों अरबों रुपये खर्च कर रही है, जहाँ तक हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं का सम्बन्ध है, उन का साहित्य तैयार करने के लिए वह कम से कम पाँच करोड़ रुपये खर्च करे। मेरा विश्वास है कि यह रकम कोई बड़ी रकम नहीं है और यह रकम अगर उम नें साहित्य तैयार करने के लिए खर्च दी, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि पाँच वर्ष में हमें पर्याप्त साहित्य प्राप्त हो सकेगा।

जैसा कि मुझ में पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा है, यदि हम इस देश की संस्कृति, इस देश के वायु-मंडल को भारतीय बनाना चाहते हैं और गुलामी में अपना पिंड छुड़ाना चाहते हैं—क्योंकि अंग्रेजी भाषा के साथ हमारी गुलामी का सम्बन्ध है, इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता—तो हम को इस भारी नीति में परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। जितनी जल्दी और जितनी दूर तक इस नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए, मुझे खेद है कि हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय वह नहीं कर रहा है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि यह विषय उतना ही आवश्यक विषय है, जितना निर्माण के अन्य विषय हैं। क्या मैं आशा करूँ कि इस विषय में जो कुछ भी किया जा सकता है, वह अधिकतम करने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा।

Shri B. S. Murthy: Mr. Chairman, I have been very closely following the speech made just now by my predecessor, but I was not able to understand much. And, what little I could understand, from that I thought that he has been telling the Education Ministry that as far as possible English names should be avoided and suitable Hindi or sanskritised Hindi names should be used.

In this connection, I have already said what we in the South mean by this Hindiisation of English names. The new name for a wireless office is *Vithanthu Karyalaya*. In the south, *Vithanthu* means a widow.

Seth Govind Das: Have a Tamil word, or a Telugu word or a Malayalam word, I have no objection.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am illustrating how we should not run a race madly for the use of Hindi words for replacing English by Hindi and what it has meant to the public. This should not be done. I am anxious that English should be replaced as soon as possible. But, this does not mean that we should accept anything and everything. For instance, the word 'Republic'. What is the harm in using the word? Instead of that you want to have *Sarvatantra Swatantra Ganatantra*. That ordinary man in the street will be confused. He does not understand what this *Swatantra Ganatantra* is.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Have you any conception of the man in the street?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not conceive about it, if he conceives about it, let him answer it.

I am only saying, please do not run a mad, a fanatical race. Then, take the word, *Vyavasaya*. I hope the hon. Member will understand the difficulty in.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I did not say anything. When he said the man in the street will easily understand the import of the English word re-

public I asked him whether he had any conception of the man in the street.

Shri B. S. Murthy: If I do not understand the man in the street I who represent the lot of them, the hon. Member who has just interrupted me does not know.

Vyavasaya is the word. In Andhra it means agriculture. Nothing more; nothing less. Further south, it means business. If you are going to say *Vyavasaya* as agriculture and all that and if you are trying to give suitable words for certain technical and other words in English, we must do it very carefully. We should use as many as possible and leave the rest to posterity. Do not make it confused. That is my humble submission. If I do not know the man in the street, I shall be a humble disciple of my friend **Shri Shree Narayan Das**. Let him lead me to where the common man, the man in the street is. Or, if he really wants to know the man in the street, let him follow me. I will lead him to the cheries where the people do not know a single Hindi word or what Hindi or Sanskrit is, much less sanskritised Hindi.

This Demand came rightly after the Defence Demands. The best defence of a country is an educated enlightened population conscious of its rights and also of its responsibilities. Therefore, it must be the duty of the State to see that democracy is successful and proper facilities are provided for all people in every nook and corner of the country.

It is said that democracy without education is a mansion without illumination. The Englishman has left the country with illiteracy, poverty, fanaticism, casteism and others as legacies to these 360 million people. It is a tremendous and stupendous task for our Government and our nation to eradicate illiteracy and educate our people. But, having taken to the democratic type of life, it is the bounden duty of the country and the nation to educate itself, because democracy is

nothing but Government by discussion. If you want to place everything before the public, the representatives of the people and get decisions from their discussions, the people must be not only educated properly but they must be enlightened. I think it is Carlyle who said that a man is strong who has advancement or who has culture whose brain is quicker whose blood is warmer and whose heart is softer. Therefore, these are the ideals which the Ministry of Education should place before it in order to impart education to our people. As the time is short and the subject is vast—and I am terribly afraid of you in the Chair—I do not want to exceed even a single minute, even a single second. Therefore, I would confine myself to certain remarks about this subject.

We see indiscipline among the student world in India. There are a number of strikes and demonstrations and so on. They indicate that there is a new wave of life that has overtaken the student life in India. Is it not enough to say that this will be a passing phase and therefore, we must go on in our masterly inactivity and must not do anything. It will not be well for the country and the Government to ignore or bypass this. Indiscipline is a very grave disease which will eat into the vitals of the nation. Therefore, we must set before us the task of knowing the causes of indiscipline.

According to me, indiscipline among the students is responsible for certain things. It is because of two or three factors that the student is losing interests in his studies. Perhaps it is due to the large question of educated unemployed. He finds his brother or brother-in-law being unemployed after taking one or two degrees. He feels if this is the result, why should he study and join the ranks of educated unemployed. That may be one of the reasons.

Education is not attracting the youth today to concentrate his attention upon his subjects. Perhaps the teaching staff is unable to create sufficient

enthusiasm in the student folk. This cannot be denied because the Indian teacher is poorly paid and the respect he has got in our society is low especially the primary school teacher. Sometime back, after reading the fifth class, he was given training and he was asked to handle infant standards. Sometimes, a man who is a lower trained teacher would be able to teach upto 5th standard. Then there is the higher grade training and then the secondary grade training and then BT or LT as the case may be. The Ministry should take early steps to see that highly qualified teaching staff is placed at the disposal of the primary schools. They should not be neglected because that is the basis on which we have to build the great mansion. Unless and until love for culture and enthusiasm for education are engendered in the tiny hearts of the young children, it is not possible for them to evince greater interest when they grow up.

Therefore, I say that the highly educated teaching staff with knowledge of child psychology with creative and enthusiastic missionary zeal to create a new nation which can hold aloft the beacon and gospel of Pancha Sheela and co-existence should be created. Therefore, I would like more money to be allotted for the primary schools. But, unfortunately, in the Second Plan the allotment is reduced.

For elementary education in the First Plan Rs. 93 crores were allotted, whereas in the Second Five Year Plan it is only Rs. 89 crores. It is a significant reduction which we cannot quite appreciate.

The country may be in need of technological personnel and, therefore, much more money may be spent on technical, collegiate and higher education. That does not mean that this fundamental part should be neglected. Until and unless we give a good start to the student who goes to the primary school in the village we cannot build up a new cadre of young and enthusiastic citizens to take up the future role

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

which they will be called upon to take very soon.

It is a good augury that the Centre has come forward to bear 50 per cent. of the increased emoluments of primary teachers in the States. With that the Education Ministry should not feel that it has done everything, because in many States this concession is not being used. For instance, in Andhra State, I am told the Andhra Government wanted a loan and other financial assistance. The Centre must be able to give more money either as financial aid or loan for the States so as to make the primary school teachers most contented.

One more point, and that is regarding the wastage and stagnation at the primary school stage. After reading the report I can understand how the Government is also conscious about this fact. But, merely stating certain things is of no use, because 50 per cent. of the young children who get out of

primary schools are not going to the secondary or higher middle schools. Therefore, Government must know what happens to these children. The education of girls, is much less satisfactory. Figures show that girls' education is going down and is not showing an increase. The stagnation question also must be clearly tackled before it becomes a menace.

In conclusion, I would appeal to the Ministry that the potentialities available in the community, in the villages and also among the teaching staff should completely be exploited to give India the much needed new type of education which will go a long way to create a citizen who will be a warrior of peace in this warring world.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 26th July, 1957

[Thursday, 25th July, 1957]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

S.O. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
327	Construction work of Steel Plants . . .	5059—65
328	Villages near Jamuna Bund . . .	5065
329	Investigations against Income Tax Officer . . .	5065—67
330	Government Construction Programme . . .	5067—68
331	Sales-tax Racket . . .	5069
332	'Bogus' Educational Institutions in Delhi . . .	5069—71
333	'Water Precipitators' . . .	5072—73
334	Air Force College, Begumpet . . .	5073—74
336	Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation . . .	5074—76
340	Trivandrum Corporation . . .	5076
341	Credit on Food grains . . .	5077—80
342	Contribution of Political parties . . .	5080—81
343	Benches of High Courts . . .	5081—83
344	Supply of Coal to Bhadravati Works . . .	5083—85
345	Neo-Buddhists . . .	5085—88
346	Kundah Project . . .	5088—89
347	Petroleum concessions . . .	5090—91
349	Grants to Universities for Scientific Research . . .	5091—93
350	South Zonal Council . . .	5093

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

S.O. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
335	Inter-State Border Dispute . . .	5093
337	Jhumia Rehabilitation in Tripura . . .	5093—94
338	Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme . . .	5094
351	National Council of Applied Economic Research . . .	5095
352	Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal (Patna Bench) . . .	5095—96
353	All India Services . . .	5096
354	Trust Properties . . .	5097
355	Co-operation in Social Welfare Work . . .	5097
356	Sample Survey of Blind Population . . .	5097

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS : (contd)

S.O. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
357	Multipurpose Schools in Andhra . . .	5097—98
358	Loan for flood relief in Orissa . . .	5098
359	Option for Pakistan by Government servants . . .	5099
360	Kargali and Harangdih Collieries . . .	5099
361	Demurrage . . .	5099—5100
362	Higher Technological Institute . . .	5100—01
363	Balance of payments . . .	5101
364	Man-Power Directorate . . .	51. 1-02
365	National Coal Development Corporation . . .	5102—03
366	Salem Iron Ore . . .	5103
U S 2 No		
235	Production of Coalene . . .	5103
236	Industrial Finance Corporation of India . . .	5103—04
237	General Education Courses in Universities . . .	5104
238	Coronary Heart Disease in Defence Services . . .	5104—05
239	Expenditure on Second General Elections . . .	5105
240	Government Basic Schools in Delhi . . .	5106
241	Travelling Allowances of Ministers . . .	5106
242	Indigent writers and artists . . .	5106—07
243	Crime situation in Manipur . . .	5107
244	Regional Committee for Telengana . . .	5107
245	Economy Unit in Finance Ministry . . .	5107—08
246	Promotion of Literacy . . .	5108
247	Buddhist Relics in Orissa . . .	5108—09
248	Boarding Houses for Tribal students . . .	5109
249	Primary schools in Tripura . . .	5110
250	Students in Primary schools in Tripura . . .	5110
251	Director of Education for Manipur . . .	5111
252	Staff cars . . .	5111
253	Requisition of land for Defence Services . . .	5111—12
54	Kerala Education Bill . . .	5112

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS : (contd.)

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
255	Currency Notes Stolen from Nasik	5112
256	Backward classes students in Delhi	5113
257	Licences under Indian Arms Act.	5113-14
258	Delhi Police Force	5114
259	Law Commission	5114
260	Coal Mine in Phullani District	5115
261	Field staff of Life Insurance Corporation	5115-16
262	Subordinate Law Courts in Delhi	5116-17
263	Estate Duty	5117
264	Translation of Arabian Nights	5117

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 5118

The following papers were laid on the Table .

- 1) A copy of the statement showing the Plantation Inquiry Commission's recommendations on tea which have not been accepted and the reasons therefor
- 2) A copy of the Income-Tax (Search of Premises and Seizure of Documents) Rules, 1957

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shri Raghunath Singh called the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the present

5118-22

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF PUBLIC IM- PORTANCE—(contd.)

Subject	COLUMNS
position of the Canal Water Dispute	
The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S.K. Patil) made a statement in regard thereto	
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT	5123—25
The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice by Sarvashri S.M. Banerjee and Tangamani regarding the collision of two trains near Tananagar Station on the night of 23rd July, 1957	
BILL INTRODUCED	5125
The Legislative Councils Bill, 1957	

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 5126—5250

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence concluded The Demands were voted in full

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research commenced The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,

26TH JULY, 1957

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Education and Scientific Research and also consideration and passing of Private Members' Bills