

Wednesday, 16th April 1958

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second

Volume XV, 1958

(8th April to 22nd April, 1958)



FOURTH SESSION, 1958

(Vol. XV Contains No. 41 to 50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 16th April, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Working Journalists

- +
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:
Shri K. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Parvathi
*1677. } Krishnan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Narayanankutty
Memon:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the working journalists of certain newspaper establishments, who had prior to the judgment of the Supreme Court regarding Working Journalists Wage Board Award been given certain increments in emoluments, have received notices from their management of the withdrawal of those increments;

(b) if so, the names of those establishments;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the victimisation of the staff by some newspaper proprietors; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Certain complaints have been received.

(b) The information is not available. The State Governments have been addressed in the matter.

(c) Complaints have been received that some working journalists have been discharged.

(d) The complaints have been forwarded to the State Governments.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the names of the newspaper establishments from which the complaints have been received of discharge of working journalists, and also the names of those journalists who have been discharged?

Mr. Speaker: How many have been discharged?

Shri Abid Ali: The exact number is not available. The U.P.I. proposes to withdraw—it is not about discharge—they propose to withdraw the increase which was allowed after this Wage Board Award. And Express Newspapers Limited, Delhi staff have complained that their emoluments are also to be reduced and some person has been discharged there.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it true that these newspaper establishments who have been just now named by the hon. Minister are making a deliberate attempt to discharge such workers of the Working Journalists Federation who have held very important positions in the Federation; and, if so, will Government do anything in regard to seeing that they are not being discharged?

Shri Abid Ali: It has been complained that the President of the Indian Federation of Working

Journalists who was working in U.P.I. has been discharged.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Is *The Indian Express* one of them?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir, that is what I have said.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Has the management of this paper dropped the name of one Bhaskar Rao and asked him to accept a junior job under the new resident editor?

Mr. Speaker: I won't allow that question. We are not going into individual cases here.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Is it a fact that this newspaper has engaged new men on lesser scale of pay totalling about Rs. 16,500 on the one hand, and at the same time has gone to the Supreme Court, basing its appeal on the pay scale recommended by the Wage Board?

Shri Abid Ali: *Express Newspapers Limited* was a party before the Supreme Court. With regard to the other point mentioned by the hon. Member, we have not received any information.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मसल का दखते हुए क्या सरकार का यह जवाब है कि इस एक्ट में कुछ संशोधन करना आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है ?

श्री अ. बिहारी : २४ तारीख का हम दोनों पार्टियों की एक कन्फेंस बला रहे है और उनमें इन सब मामलों पर विचार किया जायेगा और भाइंदा क्या कार्रवाई की जाये, यह सब उस वक्त जो बातचीत होगी उसके ऊपर निर्भर करेगा ।

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know if Government will consider the advisability of awarding an interim and ad hoc arrangement till the legislation is corrected?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The position should be clear. We have now the Supreme Court judgment, and there is the Act which is subject to some kind of correction as a result of the judgment of the Supreme Court. What we should do about it, we have to consider. The important position now is that we are very soon, in the next few days, going to meet representatives of the parties. The intention is that there should be a discussion, frank discussion with goodwill, in order to reach an amicable settlement on all matters in dispute, including the complaints to which reference has been made here. So, in anticipation of that it will not be very proper for us to say anything very much now.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether till such time as this goodwill is reached, some protection could be extended to these employees under the provisions of the industrial Disputes Act and also whether the Minister would request the proprietors' organisation to maintain the status quo till these negotiations have been completed?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir, regarding the latter part of the question this has already been done informally, and that will be the first thing to be taken up at the time of the discussions that they must maintain the status quo if they want to have the goodwill of the other side. Regarding any other thing to be done on an interim basis, the period between now and the time of the Conference is so short that I do not think we can think of anything earlier than that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated that the Central Government has addressed the State Governments and has also stated that a tripartite conference is going to be held. May I know whether Government is also considering the question of bringing an ordinance to protect the

interests of the working journalists in case all effects fail?

Shri Nanda: I have already answered it. Why should I anticipate the conclusions which might emerge from the Conference to be held in the next few days?

Shri Narayanaankutty Menon: May I know whether the Government is aware that in the wake of the victory they had in the Supreme Court, large-scale victimisation has been done by newspaper proprietors; and may I know, instead of referring these individual cases to the State Governments, whether the Central Government itself will take some measures to see that these victimisations are stopped and also some remedy is given in the case of newspapermen who are already victimised?

Shri Nanda: There are two courses open. One is the procedure under the Industrial Disputes Act which is open to the parties to take; and we have asked the State Governments to look into it. The other is that as a result of a proper understanding between the parties, these things might also be resolved. Our hope is that it will be done.

श्री भक्त वर्मान : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला होने से पहले ही राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सूचित कर दिया था कि इस कानून के अन्तर्गत जो अधिकार उनको दिये गये हैं, वे बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त हैं? ऐसी सूत्र में क्या गवर्नमेंट वह विश्वास करती है कि राज्य सरकारों को लिखने मात्र से ही उसका कर्तव्य पूरा हो जायेगा और क्या वह इस बारे में सीपी मदाखलत नहीं करना चाहती?

Shri Nanda: This does not arise immediately, because the absence of those powers has not affected anything which is now pending. But we might consider also as to what we might have to do to the Act in order to make it more effective.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: In view of the grave situation and unrest, will the Government consider amending the Working Journalists Act to provide positive relief in cases of demotions, transfers, etc.?

Shri Nanda: I have just answered a similar question.

देहरादून में सीमेंट का कारखाना

* १९७८. श्री भक्त वर्मान : क्या बालिग्व तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देहरादून जिले में सीमेंट का एक नया कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A licence was granted to a private firm in December, 1955, to establish a cement factory at Dehra Dun with an annual capacity of 2 lakhs tons. No effective steps have been taken by the firm so far, as limestone of suitable quality and requisite quantities has not been found to be available in the area.

श्री भक्त वर्मान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसको मैं सुन नहीं पाया हूँ क्योंकि सदन में कुछ शोर हो रहा था। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी उस उत्तर को दोहरा दें।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: This is a question in Hindi. The answer should have been given in Hindi first.

श्री अनुभाई शाह : एक फर्म को दिसम्बर, १९५५ में एक सीमेंट की फैक्ट्री जिसकी कैपेसिटी दो लाख टन सालाना होनी थी, लगाने का लाइसेंस दिया गया था। लेकिन चूँकि चूने का पत्थर उस क्वालिटी का और काफी मात्रा में वहाँ नहीं मिला है इसलिए उक्त फर्म ने कोई सूटबक स्टेप नहीं उठाया है।

श्री भक्त वर्मान : क्या इसका यह अर्थ है कि देहरादून में जो यह सीमेंट का कारखाना खुलने वाला था, उसको हमेशा के लिए समाप्त

कर दिया गया है और अब उसके स्थापित होने की कोई आशा नहीं की जा सकती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : फिलहाल ऐसा है कि उस कंपैसिटी का कारखाना नहीं चल सकता है। लेकिन हमारा इरादा यह है, और मिनिस्ट्री आफ माइंस और प्यूल यू० पी० में और खानबीन कर रही है कि कहां कहां चूने का पत्थर मिल सकता है, कि जब वह देहरादून में मिलेगा तो जिस कंपैसिटी की फैक्ट्री वहां लगाई जा सकती है, उस कंपैसिटी की फैक्ट्री वहां लगाने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

श्री जगत बर्बल : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि देहरादून जिले से पूर्व की ओर हिमालय की तलहटी में और भी बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां जिप्सम और चूने का पत्थर बड़ी मात्रा में पाया जाता है और क्या इस के बारे में भी कुछ विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वैसे तो चूने का पत्थर पहाड़ी इलाकों में बहुत सी जगहों पर है, लेकिन वहां ट्रान्सपोर्ट की बहुत दिक्कत है। सीमेंट फैक्ट्री के लिये हम को २,००० टन चूने का पत्थर रोज चाहिये, और चूक वहां ट्रान्सपोर्ट का कोई अरेन्जमेंट नहीं है इसलिये उस का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया जा सकता।

श्री स्वाामी : क्या यह वाक्या नहीं है कि ४० पी० के जो विशेषज्ञ हैं उन की राय में देहरादून में जो बोरिंग किया गया था उस का नतीजा अच्छा निकला है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने कहा कि जहां तक बोड़ी क्वालिटी और क्वाण्टिटी का सवालुक है वह तो अच्छा ठहरा है, लेकिन कितना इतनी बड़ी फैक्ट्री के लिये चाहिये उस सादाच में वह पत्थर नहीं है।

Cement Factories in Orissa

*1981. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa or any private concerns from Orissa have applied to Government for licences to start new cement factories in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether licences have been granted; and

(c) their proposed location in Orissa?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Only one application from a private company has been received for setting up a cement factory in Orissa.

(b) The application is under consideration.

(c) The proposed location is Mahadevpalli in Sambalpur district.

Shri Sanganna: What is the name of the applicant who has applied for the Licence?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally, the names are not given. If the hon. Member are interested.....

Mr. Speaker: If he is interested, he would have known the name. If he is not interested, naturally it need not be given.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether there is any proposal for expanding the cement production in the existing cement factory in Rajgangpur?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes please 29 schemes of Expansion have already been approved in the country.

Shri Sanganna: What is the output of the existing cement factories and to what extent does it fall short of the popular and Government demand?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the current year the estimated production is 7 to 7½ million tons. So, it will be short of the demand of the

country by 2 million to 3 million tons. Therefore, in the Second Plan we have targeted for a rated capacity of 16 million tons and production of 14 million tons.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether it has been finally decided to allocate a cement factory for Orissa in the Second Plan?

Shri Mannbhai Shah: The allocation, as I have explained to this hon. House several times, is not done on an ad hoc basis or Statewise. If there are limestone deposits which can be properly utilized, and if parties are coming forward, we give licences to those factories. As the House is aware, we have already licenced 55 units and they are going into production during the Second Plan.

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I know whether the Churk Cement Factory is also amongst those whose capacity is being extended?

Shri Mannbhai Shah: Yes, it is being doubled. In course of time, we hope to bring it to 3,000 tons per day.

Export Promotion Council for Films

*1683. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 833 on the 5th December, 1957 and state whether a final decision has since been taken regarding the proposal to set up an Export Promotion Council for films?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): The question of setting up of an Export Promotion Council for Indian films is under examination by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and this Ministry.

Shri Ram Krishan: In view of the fact that Indian films are very popular outside India, will the Government decide to set up this Council soon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The Government is desirous of helping the film industry, as any other industry, to increase its export outside. The question of the setting up of the Export Promotion Council has one or two small difficulties, because in the formation of such a Council the general rule is that the industry contributes something. And the point under discussion is whether it is possible for the industry also to participate financially in the setting up of the Council.

Shri Ram Krishan: What is the position of export of films to Pakistan at present?

Mr. Speaker: Details do not arise out of this question. This relates to the Export Promotion Council—how far exports have been made to various countries.

Dr. Keskar: Approximately, about 99 films have been exported to Pakistan.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Who are the members of this Council?

Dr. Keskar: The very principle as to whether there should be a Council and what should be its nature are under examination.

Export of Indian Tussar Silk

*1686. { **Shri Ragnnath Singh:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement for the export of Indian tussar silk to America has been signed between the U.S.A. and India; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of agreement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 92].

श्री रामनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि इस समय हमारे देश से किसनी ताबाद में इसका एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता है, और इसकी उन्नति और विकास के लिये क्या योजना है ?

श्री मन्मोहन झाह : फिलहाल हर साल तकरीबन २६ लाख ब० का नेचुरल सिल्क का सामान जाता है। और जहाँ तक रा सिल्क का सम्बन्ध है, ५०, ६० लाख ब० का सामान जाता है। और इस को बढ़ाने के लिये, बैसा हाउस को पता है हम सिल्क बोर्ड को हमबाद दे रहे हैं, और हर स्टेट के ग्रन्डर रा सिल्क का प्रोडक्शन कैसे बढ़ाया जाय, टसर का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ाया जाय और दूसरी फैब्रिकस का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ाया जाय इस के लिये योजनायें मंजूर की गई हैं।

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether under this Agreement there is some immediate demand from America for exports?

Shri Mannbhai Shah: After the initial stalemate, more people have started exporting.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total amount of export of tussar silk to America and what is the likely quantum of dollars that we will get by these exports?

Shri Mannbhai Shah: No separate trading account is kept. Unfortunately, also the tussar silk is not classified independently from others. But from the moment we started issuing export licences, the trend has been on the upward side.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how many exporters-cum-producers have been issued certificates for handling this export?

Shri Mannbhai Shah: As the statement clearly indicates, the new scheme has come into operation only very recently. It is too early to assess the actual exports or the certificates

of origin that were issued by the Government of India.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Which are the States where tussar silk is manufactured on a large scale?

Shri Mannbhai Shah: Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra.

Powerloom Factories

*1688. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Managements of several Powerloom Factories in the country have reduced their loom capacity during March, 1958;

(b) whether Virudhunagar Textile Mills in Madras State has reduced the loom capacity to 99; and

(c) what action is proposed in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Mannbhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Messers. Virdhunagar Textile Mills Ltd., Madras had reported to the Textile Commission in March, 1958 that they had reduced the working looms to 100 from 200 due to increase in excise duty.

(c) Government of India have announced that Factories having more than 100 looms but not more than 300 powers looms will pay a compound rate of duty of Rs. 90 per loom with effect from 1st April, 1958.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the number of power loom factories that have been closed since March, 1958 as a result of the original announcement of enhancement of duty?

Shri Mannbhai Shah: As a result of this change in the levy, about 2,000 power looms are likely to be affected. But the actual looms so far affected have been very few. And it is our constant endeavour to see that very few of them close, if none at all.

Shri Muhammed Elias: So far as power looms in West Bengal are concerned, about three factories have reduced the power looms to 99 as a result of which 4,000 workers have been thrown out of employment. May I know whether Government has taken any action to remedy the situation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The facts are not quite like that. If the hon. Member gives more detailed information, we shall certainly look into it. So far as our information goes, excepting one mill which has over 300 power looms, to which we cannot possibly give any help, no power loom factories have been closed down so far. We are constantly taking steps to remedy the situation. If any particular case is brought to our notice, we shall certainly take all the necessary steps.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether as a result of the concessions which were announced recently 200 looms have been restored in the Virudhunagar Textile Mills?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As a result of the concessions recently announced, four power loom factories have already withdrawn their notice of closure.

Shri Jinachandran: May I know the number of factories that have been closed down in Kerala?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have no State-wise details.

Mr. Speaker: This relates to the Madras State.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether Government will consider the case of some factories which have closed down because of the increased excise duty, even though the number of spindles in the factories might be more than that prescribed by the Government, for granting this duty concession?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The question of the hon. Member has been rather

of a long nature, but what I can assure him is that not only for the power-loom industry but for any industry in the country if there is any economic reason where the Government can remedy the situation we are always constantly on the watch to see that the situation is remedied and the factories are allowed to continue to operate.

Shri Tangamani: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed several questions.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government will refuse to grant licences to those employers who split up their units just to evade taxes, i.e., where they have got 200 looms, and they reduce it to 99 looms and want to set up another factory will they be given licences?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member is aware, within the same Tex-Mark quantum any unit can be established and it is formalised by the normal application to the Textile Commissioner.

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member is suggesting that that ought not to be done. The hon. Minister says he is going to do it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Just to enlarge the reply I may say that if the party wants to break up the units into less than 100 and applies to the Textile Commissioner within the ceiling of the power looms we will certainly approve that and the dismemberment could be done.

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow any argument in this matter. We clearly see that the policy of the Government is different from what the hon. Member wants the Government to adopt.

लम्बेटा स्कूटर

*१६८६ श्री भोगजी भाई : क्या वास्तविक तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई में बनाये जाने वाले लम्बेटा स्कूटर की कीमत बाहर के स्कूटर की कीमत से लगभग तिगनी क्यों है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इसकी कीमत कम करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार की लगभग २०० रुपये की कीमत के हलके स्कूटरों के बनाने की, जैसे कि विदेशों में बनाये जाते हैं, और जो कि एक व्यक्ति को २० से २५ मील प्रति घंटे की गति से ले जा सकते हैं, कोई योजना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) से (ग). एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [वे.सं.वे.प.र.दृष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६३]

श्री भोगजी भाई : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who ask questions must be alert with their supplementaries.

श्री भोगजी भाई : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि विदेशों से कितने लम्बेटा स्कूटर मंगाये गये ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं सवाल समझा नहीं।

श्री भक्त बर्दान : उनका मतलब यह है कि विदेशों से कितने स्कूटर मंगाये गये ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a total ban on the import of built up scooters but in the past 3,000 to 4,000 units per year were imported.

Shri Jeachim Alva: Are plans regarding models of manufacture

submitted to Government? How does Government determine in the final run the price to be charged in India? Do they not fix the price when the whole matter comes before them for consideration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally the prices are governed by the demand and supply but, as I have already mentioned in the statement, the prices of scooters, scooterettes, auto-cycles or motor-cycles are not at all much higher than the imported price. We have verified it by the price charged for the import of components and the manufacturing cost charged by the present manufacturers. So, if the hon. Member refers to any of the three manufactures I can assure him that the difference in price is not very large.

Shri Bameshwar Tanti: From the statement we find that a Bombay firm is making all these scooters. May I know whether we will not insist on them to make the spare part also instead of importing them from foreign countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are making all the spare parts and components. What I mean by components is the deletion of parts in the course of a phased programme of production. No unit can be made to manufacture 100 per cent parts immediately. There is a phased programme of three or four years. As the period goes by, the import of components gets reduced.

Shri Heda: Since there is no competition the law of supply and demand would not come into play. Therefore may I know how our prices compare with the prices of the foreign collaborators in their own country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly what I mentioned. It is very difficult, firstly, to ascertain the prices of the imported scooters or any of these items. But what we have compared is that if the whole

scooters were to be imported to India, the difference in price of that scooter and the price charged by the present manufacturer here is not too large and whatever difference is there—it is 20 to 25 per cent—is due to the fact that volume of production is not adequate to make it an economic unit.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Is it not a fact that the Canteen Stores Department is still importing a large number of scooters for defence purposes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the last licensing period we have totally banned, except some special items which the Defence Ministry unavoidably require for the purpose.

श्री भक्त वार्धन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि दिल्ली में स्कूटर चलाने का जेंटिलमैनों और लेडीज में बढ़ा क्रीशन हो गया है और इसलिए क्या देश को इस सम्बन्ध में स्वात्मन्वी बनाने के बारे में कोई योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am very glad that the hon. Member has referred to this very important question. We have planned for complete self-sufficiency in auto-cycles, scooters, motor cycles and three-wheelers in the next three years.

Shri Tangamani: We find from the statement that the Bombay firm is manufacturing auto-cycles and that the manufacturing cost is not Rs. 200. May I know the manufacturing cost of these auto-cycles?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is again the same question put in another form. As I have already pointed out to the House, the cost of the locally manufacture one is not very much higher than that of the imported one. The difference is about 20 to 25 per cent. and it is accounted for by the small volume of production by the present units. Once the demand goes up and the production capacity increases than want we have now, the price will come down.

London Jute Association

*1690. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the London Jute Association has recently decided to deal in the Pakistan raw jute only directly with firms in Pakistan and not *via* India, as previously has been the practice;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the London Jute Agents have removed their offices from Calcutta to East Pakistan; and

(c) if so, how far this new situation will affect Calcutta as a traditional jute centre in the East?

The Minister of Industry (Shri (Manubhai Shah): (a) Government have seen some reports to this effect.

(b) No such information has come to the notice of Government.

(c) This situation is not likely to affect the position of Calcutta as a traditional jute centre in the East.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: For the last ten years since Pakistan came into existence this trade was being done through Calcutta. That was the normal channel for this trade and this new move by the Pakistan Jute Board is just to injure the Calcutta trade. Therefore are we thinking to take some action to control the import of low quality cutting or some thing like that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member is fully conversant with this trade, this diversion of the mere commission agency is not at all going to affect our trade pattern or the quantity of export from this country. So, it will not be right to assume that this particular move either on behalf of the London Jute Association or of the Pakistan Government will at all harm either our jute interests or the national interests.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the position in regard to the negotiations held between the representatives of the Dundee Jute Association, who came recently to Calcutta, and the Indian Jute Association?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This really does not arise out of this question but we have continuous negotiations with different world jute interests from time to time. Those are implemented by the Indian Jute Association on our side and the Dundee Jute Association on their side.

Shri Joachim Alva: As the hon. Minister said just now that they have no information about this move, may I ask if they know about the report that appeared in the London Economist mentioning that Pakistan insisted on the transfer of these British firms and the Economist went so far as to say that it was improper to force their firms and other firms in Calcutta to open offices in Pakistan? At least after knowing about this have Government taken the trouble to have consultations with the British and other offices in Calcutta and devise some measures.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If he hon. Member looks into this question he will find that this is the question of export of Pakistan jute to London via Calcutta. It is the legitimate desire of every country to develop its own export trade through its own offices. It is a minor question and our national interests are not harmed.

Pakistani Nationals in Punjab

*1691. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state;

(a) the total number of Pakistani nationals who visited various places in Punjab during 1957;

(b) the number of those who overstayed even after the expiry of their visas during the same period; and

(c) the number of cases in which visas were extended?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) 34,163.

(b) 710.

(c) 137.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know whether the facilities given in India are given in Pakistan to Indians?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the facilities given to Pakistani nationals in India are given to our nationals in Pakistan.

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The agreement applies to both sides. Whether in individual cases it is given or not, is an individual matter.

Shri Daljit Singh: Generally when a request is made by Indians to visit Hindu and Sikh shrines in Pakistan, the Pakistan Government delays its permission or replies at the nick of the time on account of which the Indians cannot be prepared to go. May I know whether Government propose to appoint a special officer to avoid such difficulties?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand how a special officer here can prevent difficulties arising out of delays in Pakistan offices.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that Pakistani nationals, who come here on visas, after coming to this country get themselves lost among their community men here then tear off their visas and it becomes difficult to unearth them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That has happened sometimes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many of the Pakistani nationals who applied for permission were refused such permission, and how

many of the Indians who applied for permission to go to Pakistan were refused permits?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Sir, I require notice to answer that question.

Displaced Persons at Sealdah Station

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*1692. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of displaced persons from East Pakistan has increased in Sealdah Station since February, 1958; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) It is not possible to supply the required information till a fresh census is made.

(b) The question of the rehabilitation of eligible displaced families can only be considered after a decision to clear the Sealdah Station has been taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether a conference of the Rehabilitation Ministers—Central and State and the representatives of all political parties in West Bengal is likely to be held to solve the refugee problem of West Bengal?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no information on the subject.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether there is such a proposal, because you have been saying to us: "If my friends opposite co-operate". I am asking this question whether there is any proposal whether you wish to hold a conference of the Rehabilitation Ministers along with the representatives of all political parties.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have neither received any proposal of that

nature nor is one under my consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether he could assess the number of refugees, and when that particular number will be available to this House?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Last time when we took the census the number involved was round about 7,000. Of them, refugee families with some kind of documents was 919 and the families without any documents—from my point of view, possibly non-refugees—was 1016.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know how many of these refugees have been given rehabilitation doles?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is no question of giving any rehabilitation doles to the Sealdah Station refugees—that is not my camp.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know what has happened to the promise of the hon. Minister, about September last year, that he is taking effective steps to rehabilitate the displaced persons now lodged in Sealdah Station? May I know whether he has changed his mind, or he is likely to take some more time to formulate a clear-cut policy?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no idea about the promise that the hon. Member is referring to; but the question of clearance of Sealdah Station has been under our constant consideration.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister stated that there are as many as 919 families consisting of 3708 members at the Sealdah Station who are genuine refugees, but the others have not got the proper documents. May I know what steps Government propose to take for at least housing these 919 families?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I did not say that they were all genuine refugees; they have got some kind of documentary evidence with them. Some of them have deserted from

within the State of West Bengal.—I think the number of such families is round about 300—some have come from outside, some have got forged migration certificates and some have got some kind of border slips. The main question is, if you divide them into two parts as displaced persons and non-displaced persons, before we clear the Sealdah Station we have to take a firm decision that once we clear it, it will not be squatted upon again. Our experience in the past in this connection has been highly unsatisfactory.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know when a decision will be taken?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have discussed this question recently with the State Government and we have not been able to arrive at any definite decision as yet; because, till the State Government is in a position to take charge of those who are non-displaced persons and also make some kind of arrangement to see that this Station will not be again squatted upon, it is not an easy matter to tackle. I may add one thing more. About a year ago we had cleared this Station of 11,000 persons and within a few months again squatting started. In August we started taking a census. During the period the census was being taken 400 families came, and within two months another 400 families more came. So we are where we were in the beginning. In August there were about 1,000 families. The moment we started having a fresh census another 800 families came. I do not want to take another census till we have taken a definite decision that we are going to clear the Sealdah Station.

Non-Utilization of Irrigation Facilities

*1693. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Programme Advisers of the Planning Commission were asked to conduct an on-the-spot study of the position in each State with re-

gard to non-utilisation of irrigational facilities in the States;

(b) the names of the States visited by the Programme Advisers and whether they have submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the main suggestions and findings of the Programme Advisers team?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, have been visited so far.

(c) The reports of Advisers (Programme Administration) are under study. In due course, it is proposed to lay a statement on the Table of the House on this subject.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any assessment has been made by the Planning Commission with regard to the irrigation potential created in the First Five Year Plan and in the two years of the Second Plan, and how much of this has been utilised?

Shri S. N. Mishra: In regard to the First Five Year Plan we have already given an estimate of the potential created in the Review of the working of the First Five Year Plan. In regard to the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan, it is the precise purpose of the visit of these Advisers that they should accurately report certain figures. They have submitted some reports which are under study. On the basis of information supplied by some of the States we have got some figures, but some factual information is still awaited. We would like to give rather firm figures.

Shri Thirumala Rao: With regard to part (c) of the question, may I know whether there has been any improvement in the irrigated area brought under cultivation under the Tungabhadra Scheme according to the report submitted by these Advisers?

Shri S. N. Mishra: This is a specific question; I do not have information on this point just now.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know if any assessment has been made about the irrigational facilities not utilised by the different States; and, if so, what is the percentage?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Sir, I have already said that some figure is available on the basis of information given by six or seven States, but that is not a firm figure. We are still awaiting some factual information from some States I should like to indicate that it is about 27 to 28 lakh acres on the basis of information relating to six or seven States—but the picture is essentially incomplete.

Shri Ranga: Are Government considering any scheme, or have they considered any scheme by which they can go into shares with State Governments in order to induce people to take advantage of irrigational facilities?

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

Shri Ranga: It was complained by State Governments that they do not have the necessary resources to provide credit and various other facilities to peasants to make use of the irrigational facilities. May I know whether the Government of India have got any scheme by which they can offer to bear some of the cost of these various facilities that will have to be provided?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The Advisers Programme Administration had been authorised to sanction necessary adjustments within the Plan for this purpose. I am told by my colleague that in regard to Tungabhadra a loan was granted for this purpose. There are some funds, as the hon. Member knows, under the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme for minor irrigation, and these funds should be utilised particularly for this purpose.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know why the State of Assam was not visited by these Advisers?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Every State where irrigation potential has been created would be visited. I only gave the names of only these States so far visited; if there is a sizeable irrigation potential created in Assam, that State also will be visited.

Wet Mica Grinding Plant

*1696. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Wet Mica Grinding plant in India; and

(b) if so, what would be the cost of the plant and where this plant would be located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Wet Mica Grinding Plant is proposed to be located at Bhilwara in Rajasthan. Its estimated cost is about Rs. 10 lakhs.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know how much foreign exchange we will save by the setting up of this plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will earn us foreign exchange to the extent of about Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs a year when fully developed.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether we are setting up this plant in collaboration with other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; there is a foreign technical collaborators—American—and the plant is to be set up in the public sector.

Shri Heda: May I know whether this plant will be able to serve the mica mining areas of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. This is meant, for the present, only for Rajasthan. If we succeed there, it is quite likely that we might set up more plants in different parts of the country.

Mine Accident near Asansol

*1697. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fire broke out on the 23rd February, 1958 in coal pit of the Bankshimulia near Asansol; and

(b) if so, the nature of the loss suffered and the number of persons killed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) No one was killed, nor any material loss was suffered except for the expenditure involved in isolating the affected area and in suspending the normal coal raising work in the mine for one shift of 8 hours as a precautionary measure.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know how the fire was caused?

Shri Abid Ali: It was an abandoned mine. The fire was caused by spontaneous heating.

Shri Muhammed Elias: What is the reason for this fire?

Shri Abid Ali: I did not hear the question.

Mr. Speaker: What is the cause of the accident?

Shri Abid Ali: I said that there was spontaneous heating.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is there any fire expert attached to the Labour Ministry and does this fire expert go and visit the places after the report has come here?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): We have Coal organisation manned by

experts, and naturally they have to deal with all these risks.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the enquiry on this Bankshimulia accident will also be added on to the enquiry that is being undertaken for the Chinakuri mine disaster and the Bhowrah accident across the river?

Shri Abid Ali: That is entirely a separate question.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that this accident has followed almost three days after the Chinakuri accident where 202 people were killed, may I know what steps Government have taken to prevent such fire and explosions in the coal mines?

Shri Abid Ali: This particular portion was sealed off. There was no loss of life; as I submitted, it was an abandoned mine. All the coal has already been taken out and because of spontaneous heating, a fire took place. All precautionary measures have been taken.

Handicraft Corporation

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*1698 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Handicraft Corporation is being formed; and

(b) if so, what will be its composition?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation has just been set up as a private limited Company wholly owned by the Central Government. It is likely to have a Board of seven Directors including a Chairman and a Managing Director, the personnel for which is yet to be settled.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the purpose and function of this Corporation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will promote both internal and external marketing of the handicrafts.

Shri Tyagi: In view of the fact that there is already in existence a number of organisations such as the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Handloom Board, the Silk Board, the Handicrafts Board and the Small Scale Industries Corporation, working in the field, is there any justification for opening another Corporation named the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation, and have the Government received any advice from any quarter to get out of this confused situation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I hope the situation is not at all confused. The Boards which the hon. Member mentioned are doing very specific work, and they are working in different sectors of the small industries. Even the Handicrafts Board is doing more promotional work than marketing work. Marketing is a specialised, expert job, and if a Corporation is established on a statutory basis as a private limited company, it will certainly be useful, and I hope the hon. Member and the House will agree that we could then promote considerable export of handicrafts as well as the internal marketing of handicrafts which is the main retardation today in the development of handicrafts.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any relationship, by way of any co-ordination, established between all these corporations and the boards in the matter of production of handicrafts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a very large amount of co-ordination. There is a committee called the Co-ordination Committee on small industries which meets once in two or three months. It co-ordinates the entire activity of the six organisations—The Handloom Board, the Handicrafts Boards, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Coir Board, the Silk Board and the Small Scale Industries Board.

Shri Tangamani: What is the capital invested in this Corporation and may I also know whether any regional committees would also be set up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Perhaps one of the hon. Member thought that even the Central Corporation for this purpose was not necessary. So, the question of regional corporations or subsidiary corporation can be taken up only after this experiment with central corporation has proved successful.

श्री ज० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह प्राज्ञा की जा सकती है कि इस कार्पोरेशन में अधिकारियों के प्रतिरिक्त जनता के प्रतिनिधि भी होंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई साहू : मैं ने कहा है कि अभी पर्सनल के बारे में तय नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन हमारी पालिसी यह रही है कि नान-आक्रिडियल्स को भी लेते हैं और आक्रिडियल्स को भी लेते हैं, जिससे सब तजुर्बकार और एक्सपर्ट आदमियों की सहायता हम को प्राप्त हो ।

Shri Thimmalah: May I know whether the members of the existing Handicrafts Board will also be associated with this Corporation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. At present, the idea is to have two nominees of the Handicrafts Board on this Corporation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What will be the capital for this Corporation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the present, the authorised capital is about Rs. 1 crore.

Shri Heda: Since our handicrafts suffer from want of standardisation on the one hand and proper packing on the other, may I know whether this Corporation will take up the production in the existing centres of sales or will attend only to some aspects of it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I think all such suggestions will always be wel-

come. But we are constantly in touch with all the Boards. The purpose of this Corporation is not to take up the production work as it is, because production is done and supervised by the Handicrafts Board. But if it is necessary, and if any special variety is to be promoted in respect of export and if any production centres desire it, then the Corporation is not barred from establishing or promoting such industries in more centres.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether the State Trading Corporation also has this expert work under it, and may I know what exactly is the very highly specialised nature of export in handicrafts which the State Trading Corporation cannot do?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member and the hon. House are aware, the orbit of work of the State Trading Corporation is very large and it is really for increasing the export to a very sizeable degree in different ores and different large scale commodities. That is the machinery by which the State Trading Corporation works. Handicrafts, as the hon. Member knows, is a rather specialised and widely spread and diversified work, and it would greatly promote the export of handicrafts if an expert body like this Corporation constantly gave its attention to it, because the potential of handicrafts in this country both for internal and external markets is tremendous.

16th Indian Labour Conference

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*1959. { **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been completed for the holding of the 16th Indian Labour Conference;

(b) if so, the date, venue and agenda for the Conference; and

(c) whether representatives of various All India Federations not affi-

liated to any of the Central Trade Union Organisations will also be invited as observers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Arrangements are being completed.

(b) The Conference will be held at Nani Tal on the 19th and 20th May 1958. The main items on the agenda will be—

- (i) industrial relations;
- (ii) productivity;
- (iii) working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. Other items to be included on the agenda are being finalised in consultation with the interests concerned.

(c) No.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court and also in view of the fact that the decisions arrived at in the States Labour Conference held on the 15th and 16th October, 1957, namely, that the decisions of these Boards must have the force of law and that the State Governments should enforce them, that item will also be included in the agenda?

Shri Abid Ali: That will be covered under item (i) mentioned by me.

Shri Tangamani: Item (i) is with regard to industrial relations. It has nothing to do with the Wage Board.

Shri Abid Ali: Well, I was submitting that this particular item also will be covered under that head, "Industrial Relations".

Shri Tangamani: In addition to the four central trade union organisations in the country, may I know whether the many trade federations which have come up and which are not affiliated to any of the central trade union organisations, namely, the All-India Bank Employees' Organisation, the All-India Cement Workers' Federation, etc., will be invited to this Conference? May I know whether the Government will consider the advisability of inviting the

representatives of these all-India organisations to this Conference?

Shri Abid Ali: There are about 40 such federations. There will be about 40 delegates who will be attending this particular conference. Now, if we invite one representative from each of these 40 federations, again we will have to invite their counterparts in the industry. That will make it 80. So, the total number will go up to 120 and that will kill the very purpose for which this Conference is held. We do not want to do that.

Shri Tangamani: I was only referring to the federations which are not affiliated to the central organisations.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that the decisions that will be taken at this Conference will also be binding on labour which are not affiliated to any central body, may I know whether the Government do not think it necessary to invite them as observers so that the decisions taken may also be honoured the workers in these federations?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): So far the question has not arisen. Regarding those federations which are already affiliated to some of the central organisations, the question does not arise. Regarding others too, the number is really very large, the number that I have before me. But I was thinking that, as a whole, all of them might not be invited to each conference. On matters of special concern to some of them we might invite them as observers. But this will be considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that "industrial relations" will be one of the items on the agenda. This also concerns the public sector. In view of what the hon. Minister has said, namely, that he would see that some observers are invited, may I know whether the representatives of the All-India Defence Employees' Federation, the only federation of its

kind, the Federation of All-India Railwaymen—the federation is approved—and the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs, which form the backbone of the public sector at present will be called as observers?

Shri Nanda: The answer covers that question.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the question of representation of workers at international conferences like the ILO will be considered in this connection?

Mr. Speaker: These are all suggestions for action, one after another. Next question.

L.A.S. School

*1700. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift the L.A.S. School from Delhi to Mussoorie; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) There is a proposal to shift the L.A.S. Training School from Delhi to Mussoorie.

(b) No date has yet been fixed. Final decision depends on the availability of suitable accommodation on reasonable terms.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether this decision will be taken before the next session of the school?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have already said that no date has yet been fixed. The present position is that we are negotiating with certain owners of private property in Mussoorie and if reasonable terms can be agreed upon, we can do it quickly.

Shri Tyagi: As the case has been pending in the Ministry for a pretty long time, may I know if they have

sent any officers to see personally the situation in Mussoorie regarding the buildings, etc?"

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, our officers have been to Mussoorie on more than one occasion and held discussions with the various private owners of properties. I would like to assure the hon. Member that the negotiations are in a very advanced stage.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there are very good library facilities and the services of a first class university like the Delhi University in Delhi, may I know the reason for shifting the IAS school to Mussoorie?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member I am afraid, is arguing about the necessity. There is necessity to shift some offices from Delhi. The House is aware of the pressing demand for shifting certain offices from Delhi to other places. After taking all aspects of the question into account, Mussoorie has been decided to be a suitable place for the location of the school.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it will be economic....

Mr. Speaker: Next question. We are arguing about this.

Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

*1701. { **Shri Bhogji Bhal:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur, has given a notice of closure of the Mills;

(b) if so, what is the reason of the closure;

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter; and

(d) the number of workers at present employed in the above Mills?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) **Financial difficulties.**

(c) It is understood that the U.P. Government are taking up the matter regarding credit by Banks with the Ministry of Finance, New Delhi. The Regional Officer of the Textile Commissioner's Office at Kanpur is keeping a close watch on the situation. The Closure notice has been extended upto 14th April, 1958.

(d) 2252.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government is thinking of appointing some enquiry committee to find out the reason of closure not only of this mill, but other mills also and if they are satisfied, take over this mills, as they have done in the case of the Sholapur Mill?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member is aware, we do not have a general purpose enquiry for all textile mills. For different situations, we try to seek different remedies. As the House is aware, some enquiries have been held into some mills, but as far as this particular mill is concerned, it has not closed so far. Our intention is to find out from them if we can resolve the difficulties, so that they continue production.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that this particular mill took huge loans from the State Bank to the tune of a crore, whether this mill has been served with notice by the State Bank and that is the main reason of the closure?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is already contained in a part of my answer to the question, though I would not be quite sure about the figure mentioned by the hon. Member. But the Bank did feel that the accumulation of the stocks with the party and the general financial situation did not warrant the same amount of facility which they were previously giving. We are trying to enquire from the State Bank, the Finance Ministry and the party and examine the situation, so that the credit facilities are extended to the party in a reasonable way.

ऊन कातने के चर्चे

* १७०२. श्री भक्त वर्दान : क्या वारिपुण्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १३ सितम्बर, १९५७ के सार्वकित प्रश्न संख्या १७८२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वार्धा स्थित गवेषणा संस्था में ऊन कातने के चर्चे की खोज करने के प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री अनुभाई शाह) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें इसकी प्रगति बताई गई है। [रेखिये प.१६ पृष्ठ ७, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६४]

श्री भक्त वर्दान : खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन इस सम्बन्ध में जो कार्रवाई कर रहा है, उसके लिये उसे धन्यवाद देते हुये क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जरा शीघ्रता की जायेगी ताकि उस चर्चे का प्रयोग शीघ्रता से हो सके ?

श्री अनुभाई शाह : स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि कितनी तेजी के साथ और किस रफ्तार से खादी कमिशन इस प्रान्तीय को टैकल कर रहा है। मगर यह बात जरूर है कि जैसा आसान हम इस मामले को सोचते थे, वैसा आसान यह नहीं है क्योंकि मशीन जिस किस्म की गांवाँ में चल सकती है, और जिस किस्म की मशीन की हमको आवश्यकता है वैसी अभी तक नहीं बन पाई है। लेकिन जो पूना में मशीन बनी है, उसके चलन को जब हम देखते हैं तो ऐसा विश्वास होता है कि शायद इस काम के लिये उपयुक्त हो और अच्छी साबित हो।

श्री भक्त वर्दान : कुछ दिन पहले इस सदन को बताया गया था कि हमारे देश से बाहर इंग्लैंड, इटली और जर्मनी में जो इस तरह के चर्चे पाये जाते हैं, उनके बारे में भी परीक्षण किये जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता

हूँ कि क्या अब इस विचार को छोड़ दिया गया है ?

श्री अनुभाई शाह : कई बार माननीय सदस्यों ने और सास करके भक्त वर्दान जी में इस सवाल को यहां उठाया है और इसका जवाब भी दिया गया है और उनको इसके बारे में सारी डिटेल्स बताई गई हैं। हमने इटली में, जर्मनी और यू०एस० और दूसरे देशों में इन्व्वायरी की है और जहाँ जहाँ उस तरह की मशीनों को काम में लाया जा सकता है, वहाँ पूछताछ की कोशिश की गई है। लेकिन ज्यादातर कंट्रीस के अन्दर पावर-ड्रिवन मशीन्स इस्तेमाल होती हैं और हमारे देशों में काम करने के लिये हैंड-आप्रेटिड मशीन्स की जरूरत है। इसके बारे में हमने कुछ परीक्षण किये हैं, कुछ प्रन्वेषण किये हैं, और इसके आधार पर जो अच्छी और फायदेमन्द साबित होगी, उसको बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा।

श्री प० ला० बाबुलाल : क्या गवर्न-मेंट को यह बात मालूम है कि राजस्थान के अन्दर विधवायें और दूसरी औरतें ऊन कातने का काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से कर सकती हैं लेकिन उनके पास करने को काम नहीं है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार की तरफ से उन्हें बढ़ावा देने का कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

श्री अनुभाई शाह : यह बात सही है कि हमारे देश में राजस्थान में तथा अन्य प्रान्तों में भी पुरानी किस्म के बहुत से चर्चे हैं। लेकिन अग्नरेबल मेम्बर का जो सवाल था वह यह था कि इन चर्चों के अन्दर कोई इम्प्रूवमेंट करने का विचार किया जा रहा है और क्या नई किस्म का चर्चा तैयार किया जा रहा है ? फिलहाल जो चर्चे काम में लाये जा रहे हैं, उनके लिये खादी कमिशन ग्रांट के तौर पर, इम्प्लेमेंटस के तौर पर और दूसरी कई तरह से बहुत मदद दे रहा है।

Pakistan Raid on Sherwala Village

*1793. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistanis raided Sherwala village in Atta Bisalpur area of Jodhpur District (Rajasthan) between 4th and 5th March, 1958; and

(b) if so, the extent of loss in life and property?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) On 27th February 1958, a member of Jagmal Singh's gang of dacoits along with three others raided village Sherwala in Atta Bisalpur.

(b) The dacoits kidnapped a woman killed her husband and injured the latter's brother. They also took away one camel.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: In view of the frequent unfortunate occurrences not only in Rajasthan, but in Assam and other parts of the country also, may I know what steps Government are taking to meet the situation?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I must confess that in this matter we have not been really very successful mainly because we have not had co-operation from the other side. On a number of occasions the Government of India lodged protests with the Government of Pakistan and have requested them to apprehend and hand over to the Rajasthan authorities the Indian dacoits who were known to be taking shelter in West Pakistan, but the attitude of that Government, we regret to say, has not been co-operative.

Employment of Beedi Workers

*1704. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bills for regulating the conditions of employment of Beedi workers in the various States have been received;

(b) whether any such Bill has been received from Madras Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Yes, only from Madras.

(c) Concurrence of the Central Government in the proposed legislation has been communicated to Madras Government.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether in view of the legislation which is being brought by the Madras Government such legislation on the lines of Shri A. K. Gopalan's private Bill will be brought at the Centre also?

Shri Abid Ali: This matter was discussed sometime back and the Government's policy was fully stated before the House.

Shri Tangamani: Since the Beedi workers are spread throughout India and not only in Madras, may I know whether such legislation will be brought to cover workers in other States also?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already replied to this question.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Did the Government ask for Bills from all the State Governments?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that there are a large number of beedi workers in various States, why is it that the Bill has been sent only to the Madras Government and why have the other States not been asked to send their comments or opinions?

Shri Abid Ali: We had written to all the State Governments that provisions of the law concerning these workers should be implemented and they should be sufficiently alert in this behalf. The Madras Government has sent a proposal to introduce a Bill in the legislature there and we have given our concurrence.

Short Notice Questions and Answers
Minimum Wages in Beedi Industry

S.N.Q. No. 14. Shri Balakrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inter-State Committee to consider the question of removing disparities in the rates of minimum wages in beedi industry fixed by certain State Governments has been convened; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The meeting took note of the difficulties experienced by different State Governments owing to disparities in the minimum wage rates in the beedi industry and felt that the contemplated upward revision of wages in State like Madhya Pradesh and Bihar where the existing rates are comparatively low would ease the difficulties confronting the beedi industry in the adjoining States like Bombay and West Bengal.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that beedi is also one of the items mentioned in the Minimum Wages Act, may I know whether a directive will be given to the various State Governments for fixing uniform rate of wages as per directive to the 15th Indian Labour conference?

Shri Abid Ali: Copies of the proceedings were sent to all the State Governments. Minimum wages have already been fixed for beedi industry also in most of the States.

Shri Balakrishna Wasnik: May I know whether any action is taken to remove the disparity in the wages in the different States?

Shri Abid Ali: Of course, that is what I have stated.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether this committee has also considered the difficulties being faced in implementing the minimum wages which have been promulgated

in the various States and whether any measures were discussed by which they can improve matters?

Shri Abid Ali: There are several other committees to take care of this particular difficulty. The function of this committee was, as I have explained, to remove the disparities between the rates in the wages.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the Government of West Bengal was facing certain difficulties in implementing the minimum wages fixed by its own minimum wages committee in respect of the beedi industry because of the lower-rates of wages in the beedi industry in Bihar? Some time back, there was a proposal to hold a joint conference of the Labour departments of the two Governments along with the employers and labourers. Has anything come out of that conference?

Shri Abid Ali: Exactly that was the purpose of this conference.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: What has come out of this conference?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already explained in reply to part (b) of the question.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon. Minister mentioned about Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. May I know whether the Government is aware that complaints have been received from the Kerala Government because the minimum wages prevailing in the beedi industry is higher than in Madras and Mysore and so the industry is dislocated and may I know whether any discussions were held there to standardise the wages in Madras and Mysore?

Shri Abid Ali: The representative of Kerala Government also participated in this conference.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether any measures have been taken there to standardise the wages in Madras and Mysore and whether their representatives were present and they agreed?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already explained what transpired in this conference.

The Minister of Labour, and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I only wanted further to explain that steps have been taken in this direction. The States have been informed. It may be that they may have to follow up.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Coffee

*1679. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the extent of success achieved by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited in promoting the export of coffee to the U.S.S.R. and the German Democratic Republic and the quantity exported so far in each case?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Prior to 1956, the export of coffee to the U.S.S.R. and the German Democratic Republic was almost negligible.

The figures for the export after 1956 are as follows:

Period	Quantity exported to the U.S.S.R.	Quantity exported to the German Democratic Republic
1956-57	775 tons	200 tons
1957-58	725 tons	1808 tons

Social Security Scheme for Industrial Workers

*1680. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1274 on the 18th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the study group appointed to formulate a Comprehensive Social Security Scheme for industrial workers have since submitted their report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the time by which Government is likely to arrive at a decision on those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Vinay Nagar

*1682. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compounds before some of the quarters at Vinay Nagar, New Delhi, particularly those having roads passing on two sides, have become public thoroughfares;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some balconies in the first floors of these quarters have been converted into kitchens by subletting and that water is thrown through the pipes from these balconies; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). A few cases have been reported where co-sharers of the accommodation used first-floor balconies as kitchens and allowed kitchen refuse to pass through the rain water pipes into the open laws. The allottees concerned were warned and in some cases they were shifted to the quarters on the ground floor. A close watch is being maintained to prevent this misuse.

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited

*1684. Shri Rajagopala Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated earnings of the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited on iron ore contracted for exports so far;

(b) whether there is any scheme with the State Trading Corporation to invest some amount out of its profits

from the iron ore trade, on the development of minor ports to facilitate the export of iron ore; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Corporation has made no such estimates.

(b) and (c). The development of minor ports is the responsibility of State Governments. But the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. are discussing with State Governments as to what can be done to provide better facilities for the export of iron ore.

Displaced Persons in Kuber Nagar

*1687. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assurance was given by the Minister during his visit to the Displaced Persons Colony at Kuber Nagar (Ahmedabad) in January, 1958 about the revision of the valuation of the tenements; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister for Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No. 1, however, promised to send the Technical Adviser to the Ministry to re-examine the matter and to submit a report. Accordingly, the Technical Adviser to the Ministry visited the colony recently and had submitted his report which is under consideration.

Export of Tea to U.S.A.

*1694. **Shri Manabendra Shah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's share in Tea export to the United States has been going down for the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to step up these exports?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, Annexure No. 95],

चमड़े के पट्टे

२४१८. **श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :** क्या बा.शि.उद्य. तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चमड़े के पट्टों का उत्पादन न बढ़ने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कोई उपाय किये गये हैं ?

बा.शि.उद्य. तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सात बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) चमड़े के पट्टों का देश में कम उत्पादन होने के मुख्य कारण हैं (१) निर्माता कारखानों में मशीनों का न होना और (२) उपयुक्त किस्म के चमड़े की कमी होना ।

(ख) जी, हाँ । प्राथमिक मशीनों और विदेशी फार्मों के वित्तीय टैक्नीकल सहयोग से बढ़िया किस्म के चमड़े के पट्टे बनाने के लिये फर्मों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है । उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन शीघ्र ही दो फर्मों को लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे ।

ऊनी कपड़े का तैयार किया जाना

२४१९. **श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :** क्या बा.शि.उद्य. तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के कितने कारखाने ऊनी कपड़ा तैयार करते हैं ; और

(ख) उनका प्रति वर्ष कुल उत्पादन कितना है ?

बा.शि.उद्य. तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सात बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) १०४ कारखाने ।

(क) १९५४ से १९५७ तक के वर्षों में भारत में ऊनी कपड़े के उत्पादन का विवरण ।

वर्ष	परिमाण (लाख गजों में)
१९५४	१३७.५
१९५५	१३६.६
१९५६	१६३.५
१९५७	१७३.७

खादी

२४६०. श्री म० ज्ञान० द्विवेदी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संभरण और निपटान महाविशालय ने खादी की किन-किन वस्तुओं के व्याख्या-पत्र बनाये हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : संभरण और निपटान के प्रधान निदेशालय ने खादी की ३१ वस्तुओं के व्याख्या-पत्र बनाये हैं जिनका व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

१. झण्डों के लिये मलाय बटिंग खादी
२. बटे हुए सूत (Twisted warp and weft)
३. हलकी खादी
४. सफेद और रंगी हुई दरमियानी खादी
५. भारी खादी
६. सफेद दुसूती खादी
७. सफेद चादरों की खादी
८. धोतियों के लिये बारीक खादी
९. सफेद या रंगी हुई खादी
१०. सफेद झाड़नों के लिये खादी
११. पगड़ी के लिये खादी
१२. रंगा हुआ पगड़ियों का कपड़ा
१३. पतली सफेद दुसूती खादी
१४. रंगी हुई पतली दुसूती खादी
१५. मोदी सफेद दुसूती खादी

१६. रंगी हुई मोदी दुसूती खादी
१७. सफेद दुंगरी कपड़ा
१८. सफेद खादी कपड़ा न्यू १ और २ (Q I & II)
१९. चादरों के लिये सफेद खादी
२०. सफेद लट्ठा खादी
२१. लाल और हरी रंगी हुई खादी
२२. नीला खादी कपड़ा
२३. रंगी हुई खादी मजरी कपड़ा (सकीर्ड)
२४. नैपकिनों के लिये सफेद खादी दुसूता
२५. नैपकिनों के लिये सादी सफेद खादी
२६. भेज जोषा के लिये खादी दुसूती
२७. मजपोशों के लिये सफेद सादी खादी
२८. सफेद हक्का बक और हनीकोम्ब (Hukka back and Honey comb) तीलिये ।
२९. हल्के बजून का सफेद कपड़ा
३०. दरमियानी सफेद कपड़ा
३१. खादी का वस्तुओं का पैक करना ।

State Wages (Standardisation) Boards

2461. Shri Ram Krishna: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether all States have set up the State Wages (Standardisation) Boards;

(b) if not, the names of the States which have not set up these Boards so far; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

Deputy Ministry of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). In pursuance of a recommendation made by the Industrial Committee on Cement, the Government of Bihar, Bombay, Madras

Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Andhra, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, P.E.P.S.U. and Madhya Bharat (before re-organisation of State) were advised in March 1955, to constitute Wages (Standardisation) Boards for the cement industry. According to the information available, Boards have been constituted by all the State Governments except the Government of Mysore which is considering the matter. However, since a Wage Board for the Cement Industry has now been appointed, it will not be necessary for these Wages (Standardisation) Boards to continue to function.

Custodian General of Evacuee Property

2462. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Custodian General of Evacuee Property is competent to review the orders of his predecessors; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases pending for review?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Under section 27 (IA) the Custodian General was given power to review his own orders. This power withdrawn by the Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956, which was subsequently converted into an Act (Act 91 of 1956).

(b) The required information has already been supplied in reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 2140 put by the same Member on the 8th April, 1958.

Payment to Contractors

2463. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received from the contractors

for delayed payment in respect of work executed by them; and

(b) the number of contractors who have not been paid for work completed by them in 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1956-77?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Some complaints have been received about delay in payment to contractors. Running and on account payments are made to the contractors regularly. Delay in payment occurs in respect of final bills which are paid on completion of work. It has to be seen at the time of making final payment that (i) the rates for additional or substituted item of work done by the contractor are sanctioned by the competent authority and (ii) the sanction of the competent authority exists for the grant of extension of time beyond the stipulated date. Orders of the higher authorities i.e. Superintending Engineer, Chief Engineer and the Government of India have to be obtained in such cases and as these cases have to be examined at each level some delay occurs. Suitable steps are being taken to avoid delay in payment of final bills.

(b)

1953-54	—	14.
1954-55	—	15.
1956-57	—	189.

Ambar Charkha Programme in Orissa

2464. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Orissa State as grants or loans to introduce Ambar Charkha scheme during the year 1957 and 1958 so far;

(b) the number of centres opened during the above period and their locations;

(c) the number of centres that are likely to be opened at the end of the Second Five Year Plan;

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employed grade-wise in each centre;

(e) if no persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been employed, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the amount spent so far by the State Government on the Ambar Charkha Programme?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) In Orissa State funds have been disbursed only to the Orissa State Khadi and Village Industries Board, a statutory authority, during 1956-57 and 1957-58. The amounts disbursed were as follows:—

Year	Grants Rs.	Loans Rs.
1956-57	1,53,950	1,94,360
1957-58 (upto 15-3-1958)	5,03,355	5,49,000

(b) A training institution for instructors (vidyalaya) and a manufacturing centre (saranjam karyalaya) have been set up at Bhubneshwar. A statement showing the location of training centres for spinners (parishramalayas) and production centres is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 96].

(c) The information cannot be furnished as the Ambar charkha programme is sanctioned on a year to year basis. The allocation of centres in any area depends on the estimated demand presented through the State Board and the assessment of the progress made during the previous year.

(d) and (e). It is not possible to indicate the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes employed in each centre. The total number of spinneers employed in 1956-57 at the centres was 507 and in 1957-58 upto the end of February 1958, 1,321. The number of instructors employed in 1957-58 was 98.

(f) No amount has been spent by the State Government to whom funds were not disbursed. Details of the actual expenditure incurred by the State Board are not yet available,

Imported Materials for Steel Processing

2465. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total value of imported material required for processing steel in India in 1956-57 with break-up of value for each of the important items?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No such statistics are being maintained. However, if the Hon'ble Member mentions any industry specifically, we will try to supply the required information.

Shellac Trade

2466. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of shellac is liable to price fluctuation due to speculation trade there; and

(b) the steps Government of India have taken or propose to take to ensure necessary stability in the export and to prevent the speculation in the trade?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Since 1954, when forward sale of lac was banned the speculative element has not been prominent. But certain other factors like hoarding, under-quoting, paucity of expert finance, etc., have contributed to the continuance of price fluctuations.

(b) It is not easy to regulate or control price movements. Nevertheless, Government are exploring ways and means of promoting some steadiness in the lac market and trade.

C.P.W.D.

2467. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons working under the work-charged establishment of the Central Public Works Department in different State;

(b) how many categories of posts will be included in the regular establishment with effect from 1st April, 1958;

(c) what are those categories of posts; and

(d) whether the State Governments have been asked to bring part of the work-charged establishments in the regular Works Department?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(b) 35 categories.

(c) A list showing the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. (See appendix VII, annexure No. 97).

(d) The work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D. are employees of the Central Government and the State Governments have nothing to do with their service conditions. The question of asking the State Governments to bring part of the work-charged staff to the regular establishment does not, therefore, arise.

Irrigation Schemes

2468. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have submitted to the Government of India any fresh irrigation schemes to be included in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the schemes;

(c) the total estimated cost of the schemes; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, three schemes of minor irrigation have been received.

(b) and (c):
Schemes

Provision for
1957-58
[Rs. in lakhs]

i. Minor Irrigation [New works]	4.00
ii. Repair, refitting and maintaining the exist- ing pumps.	1.84
iii. For securing 500 pumps from the Hirakud organisation and neces- sary staff to work them.	5.00
	<hr/> 10.84

(d) Loan of Rs. 10.84 lakhs for the above-mentioned three schemes has been sanctioned.

Educated Unemployed in Punjab State

2469. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of educated unemployed registered with the Employment Exchange in Punjab State as on the 31st March, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information as at the end of March, 1958 will not be available until the last week of April. The number of educated unemployed who remained on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Punjab State at the end of December, 1957 was, however, 16,898.

१९५८-५९ के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश का
योजना व्यय

२४७०. श्री कुशावन्त राय : क्या योजना मंत्री ४ मार्च, १९५८ के तारिकित प्रश्न संख्या ६६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८-५९ के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के योजना व्यय में ११.२४ करोड़ रुपये की कटौती करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इस कटौती का उत्तर प्रदेश की कौन-कौन सी योजनाओं पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्याम नं० मिश्र) :

(क) १९५८-५९ के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश तथा

अन्य राज्यों की योजनाओं के लिये राशि का निश्चय उस राज्य के १९५७-५८ के संभावित व्यय, राज्य द्वारा एकत्र की जाने वाली अनुमति राशि और १९५८-५९ में सहायता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध राशि के आधार पर किया गया है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने स्वीकृत राशि को विभिन्न योजनाओं में जिस प्रकार बांटा है, इसका विस्तृत विवरण अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Eviction of Displaced Persons from Agricultural Lands

2471. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons from North West Frontier Province, Sind, Baluchistan and Bahawalpur, who have been evicted or are under notices of eviction from agricultural lands in urban areas; and

(b) the circumstances because of which such allotments have been cancelled?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Regional Settlement Commissioners do not maintain separate statistics for evictees belonging to the different provinces of West Pakistan viz., N.W.F.P., Sind, Baluchistan and Bahawalpur. Therefore, the number of evictees belonging to the different provinces of West Pakistan is not known. The labour involved in collecting this information would not be commensurate with the results.

(b) Urban agricultural lands were not 'allotted', but were given on temporary lease. The policy regarding permanent allotment of agricultural land in urban areas is laid down in Rehabilitation Ministry's press note, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 98.] The leases of those who are not qualified for permanent allotment are being cancelled.

Large and Small Scale Industries in Punjab

2472. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for financial assistance for the development of large and small scale industries in the State during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof and the action taken in that regard?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 99.]

Bicycle and Sewing Machine Industries

2473. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industries such as bicycle and sewing machines are progressing in Punjab;

(b) if so, the places where these have been established;

(c) the estimated cost incurred on these industries;

(d) the financial assistance given by the Centre; and

(e) the actual output so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir, particularly in the small scale sector.

(b) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See appendix VII, annexure No. 100.]

Industrial Survey of Punjab

2474. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the area in Punjab State in which Industrial Survey has been completed and the area in which it

is yet to be undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the schemes implemented as a result of the survey?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Industrial Surveys of Batala Community Project Area and Dhuri-Malevkotla Community Project Area have been completed. No other area surveys are under contemplation at present.

(b) The reports are being examined.

Shoe-making Industry in Madras

2475. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what amount of assistance has been given by the Central Government for the shoe-making industry in Madras State during the current financial year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No scheme for Shoe-making Industry has so far been received from the Government of Madras during the current financial year. However, financial assistance was given to the State Government in 1957-58 for the development of leather and allied industries as per statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure 101].

Gramdan in West Bengal

2476. { Shri Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any village of West Bengal has been included in the list of Gramdan; and

(b) If so, what is its name?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

Chembur Colony for Displaced Persons

2477. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons who are occupying the tenements in the Chembur Colony; and

(b) the number of displaced persons who have applied for the purchase of tenements in the colony?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 1312 tenements are occupied by displaced persons.

(b) 1048

Rubber

2478. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what was the annual output of rubber in our country during the years 1952 to 1957 (year-wise);

(b) the extent to which our requirements for the manufacture of motor tyres are met from indigenous rubber; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of tyres for motors and cycles during the years from 1952 to 1957 (year-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See appendix VII, annexure No. 102]

(b) Precise information is not available. Roughly about two-thirds of the requirements of the Tyre and Tube Industry for raw rubber are met from indigenous production.

Displaced Persons from Pakistan-held Kashmir

2479. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of displaced persons from the Pakistan-

held area of Kashmir waited on the Prime Minister recently and presented a memorandum in regard to their rehabilitation;

- (b) if so, the main grievances contained in the memorandum; and
 (c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The main grievances of these displaced persons are (i) grant of loan, (ii) allotment of residential and/or business accommodation, (iii) stay orders for sale of Government properties in their occupation, (iv) stoppage of recoveries of arrears of rents due from them, and (v) non-receipt of compensation for the properties left behind in the Pakistan held areas of Kashmir. These grievances of the Kashmiri displaced persons were re-examined carefully in spite of their having already been considered on numerous previous occasions. So far as compensation is concerned, it is not possible to concede the request because Pak-held territories of Kashmir are Indian territories and no compensation is admissible for such properties. As for the other matters the position is that the displaced persons from Kashmir are treated identically at par with the displaced persons from Pakistan except in regard to R.F.A. loans. In the case of the loans also the State Governments have instructions to advance loans to deserving Kashmiri displaced persons on an *ad hoc* basis. The attention of the State Governments has again been drawn to the desirability of treating the needs and requirements of the Kashmiri displaced persons with sympathy. They have been advised to treat each case on its merits and in hard cases where they feel that realisation of loans or arrears of rent was likely to cause distress or undue hardship they have been asked not to take coercive steps against the defaulters but suspend or stagger the realisation of the dues as necessary.

Government Quarters in Delhi

2430. Shrinati Ila Palchandhuri:
 Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Government of India residential quarters in Delhi and New Delhi have been allotted to persons who are not Government servants;

(b) if, so, the number of such quarters at present;

(c) the reasons therefor and the circumstances and conditions under which they were let out to these people;

(d) the area where they are located; and

(e) the dates from which they were allotted?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) 131.

(c) The reasons and circumstances of allotment are generally as under:—

- (i) Maintenance of cordial relation with foreign Governments;
- (ii) Assistance to international organisations who are doing useful work in the sphere of health, education, culture etc.;
- (iii) Encouragement to non-official organisations which are doing useful work in the social, education and cultural spheres;
- (iv) Consideration for the essential staff of organisations which are not Government Departments in the technical sense of the word but are in actual practice discharging functions which the Government could, if they so chose, discharge directly;

- (v) Dissemination of information connected with Governmental activity;
- (vi) Reasons of State;
- (vii) Provision of amenities and welfare activities in Government colonies;
- (viii) Provision of alternative accommodation to persons occupying houses which were requisitioned by Government for public purposes;
- (ix) Compassionate grounds;

The allotment have been made on a temporary basis and except in the case of Press Correspondents, the allottees have to pay rent under FR 45-B.

(d) These allotments have been made in various localities in Delhi and New Delhi.

(e) The allotments were made at various dates from 1947 onwards.

Custodian of Evacuee Property

2481 { Shri Braj Raj Singh:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff formerly in the offices of Custodians of Evacuee Property which has since been absorbed in the Resettlement organisation of the Ministry is not being treated on par with other Central Government Staff with regard to salaries and other conditions of service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the periods of service of such staff under the Custodians of Evacuee Property have not been counted for purposes of seniority in the new set-up; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mohr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The officers and staff formerly under the Custodians of Evacuee Property were taken in the Settlement Organisation on the same terms and conditions as were applicable to them as employees of the State Governments. As they entered the service of the Central Government only on the transfer of the organisation from the State Governments, they could count seniority in the Central Government only from the date of their entry. The question of allowing them the Central Government rates of pay and allowances is, however, under the consideration of Government.

सूती वस्त्र उद्योग का मजूरी बोर्ड

२४८२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या अब श्रीर रोजगार मंत्री १० दिसम्बर, १९५७ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४३७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के मजूरी बोर्ड ने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ; और

(ख) बोर्ड का काम सम्भवतः कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा ?

अब उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष अली) :

(क) श्रीर (ख). वेतन बोर्ड द्वारा जारी की गई प्रस्तावली के उत्तर प्राप्त हो गये हैं और बोर्ड कर्मचारियों तथा नियोजकों की गवाही लेने के लिये सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के विभिन्न केन्द्रों का दौरा कर रहा है। इस वक्त यह बताना संभव नहीं कि बोर्ड का काम संभवतः कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा।

औद्योगिक वस्तियाँ

२४८३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या आशिष तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना-काल में संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में कितनी औद्योगिक

बस्ती स्थापित की गयीं ग्रामवा की जाने वाली है ; और

(ख) यदि प्रश्न के उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वा. वि. लक्ष्मण तन्ना उद्योग मंत्री (श्री. लास बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) एक बड़ी औद्योगिक बस्ती दिल्ली में स्थापित की जा चुकी है। ३५ कारखानों का पहला सेट बन कर तैयार हो चुका है और कारखाने बनाने का दूसरा दौर शीघ्र ही शुरू किया जायेगा।

दिल्ली में एक छोटी औद्योगिक बस्ती और स्थापित करने तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर तथा पांडिचेरी में भी एक एक छोटी औद्योगिक बस्ती स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।
हिमाचल प्रदेश में अन्न सहकारी समितियां

२४८४ श्री. पद्म देव : क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई अन्न सहकारी सत्रियां हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी ;

(ग) ये समितियां कौन से कार्य करती हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इन्हें किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जाती है ?

अन्न उपमंत्री (श्री. आ. बि. अ.) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ३० जून, १९५७ को दस।

(ग) ये समितियां सड़क, इमारत और जलमार्ग बनाने एवं सड़क प्रादि की मरम्मत करने सम्बन्धी सरकारी ठेके लेती हैं।

(घ) सरकार ने इन दस समितियों में से तीन को १३८० रुपये की वार्षिक सहायता दी।

कामबिलाज इस्तर

२४८५ श्री. पद्म देव : क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५७ में प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम कामबिलाज इस्तरों में दर्ज किये गये ; और

(ख) इन में से कितने प्रनपक थे ?

अन्न उपमंत्री (श्री. आ. बि. अ.) : (क)

राज्य/केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र	सन् १९५८ में दर्ज उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	१,१४,०७४
असम	३२,२६१
बिहार	१,५८,४०३
बम्बई	२,५०,१८५
दिल्ली	७८,८६८
हिमाचल प्रदेश	५,७२४
केरल	७४,३२७
मध्य प्रदेश	६३,७४९
मद्रास	१,६०,५०३
मणिपुर	१,८५२
मैसूर	५४,२८६
उड़ीसा	३९,०८७
पांडिचेरी	५,१६४
पंजाब	१,४१,३४५
राजस्थान	६१,१००

मिपूरा	२,७७८
उत्तर प्रदेश	३,३५,१३५
पश्चिमी बंगाल	१,६५,८२७
<hr/>	
प्रसिद्ध भारतीय योग	१७,७४,६६८

(ख) जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं है।

National Industrial Development Corporation.

2486. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the industrial units of Kanpur have asked for loan from the National Industrials Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the names of such units; and

(c) the amount sanctioned during 1957-58 or proposed to be sanctioned during 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details are given below.

Name of the Mill	Remarks
<i>Cotton Textile Mills:</i>	
1. The British India Corporation, Kanpur.	Application rejected.
2. M/s Lakshmiran Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	Company asked to submit a fresh application when they are ready.
3. M/s New Victoria Mills Ltd., Kanpur.	Under consideration.

4. M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. Kanpur. Application rejected.

Jute Mills:

1. The Juggilal Kamlat Jute Mills Co. Ltd. Kanpur. Revised application under consideration.

2. The Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills Co., Kanpur. Revised application awaited.

Handloom Weavers in Manipur

2487. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how much yarn has so far been supplied at cheap prices to the weavers in Manipur; and

(b) whether any subsidy has been granted to the weavers for the purchase of yarn and sale of handloom cloth?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The information is not available.

(b) No subsidy has been granted for the purchase of yarn. Subsidy has, however, been granted for sale of handloom cloth.

Fertiliser Factories

2488. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of factories manufacturing fertilizers in the country and their annual output in tons?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

Number of factories. 21.

Annual Output (1957):

Ammonium Sulphate. 3,80,000 tons.
Super-phosphate, 1,41,000 tons.

Khadi and Village Industries in Himachal Pradesh

2489. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Himachal Pradesh by Government for

the development of the Khadi and Village Industries during 1957-58; and

(b) the total amount of non-official grants received for the purpose?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Rs. 20,100.

(b) The information is not available as it does not pertain to Government grants.

Government Publications in Hindi

2490. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadania: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) how many Governmental publications during the years 1956-57 were first published in Hindi and then translated into English;

(b) in how many cases the reverse procedure was followed; and

(c) in how many cases Government publications in English were condensed or summarised in the Hindi translation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) During 1956-57 one publication was brought out by this Ministry in Hindi originally and then translated into English;

(b) The reverse procedure was followed in 14 cases;

(c) In two cases were this Ministry's publications in English condensed or summarised in the Hindi translation.

Caustic Soda, Alum and Crude Glycerine

2491. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production of caustic soda, alum and crude glycerine in India at present; and

(b) what are the respective quantities required for consumption in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) and (b). The production during 1957 and the present consumption are given below:—

	Production in 1957. ('000s)	Estimated present consumption per year (tons)
Caustic Soda	42,653	12,000
Alum	5,116	5,000
Crude Glycerine	6,810	4,500 to 5,000

Handloom Industry in Kerala

2492. Shri Jnachandran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the average wages and other benefits paid to a worker in the handloom industry in Kerala during 1957-58 by

(1) the handloom industry under Co-operative sector;

(2) handloom factories outside the Co-operative fold;

(b) whether the handloom factories outside the cooperative fold have to give extra facilities to their workers under the Factories Act, over and above the above cash payment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Cement Supplies to Bombay

2493. Shri Fangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the actual quantity of cement supplied to Bombay State during 1957-58; and

(b) whether the Bombay Government requested for any increase in the

quota of cement during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The allotment to Bombay during 1957-58 was 634,020 tons.

(b) No, Sir.

Employees' States Insurance Scheme

2494. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1533 on the 21st March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the benefits to families of the persons under Employees' State Insurance Scheme will be extended;

(b) the regions, if any, which have accepted the extension; and

(c) whether enhanced rates are being collected from any region now?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) All the States except Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have agreed to extension of medical care to families.

(c) No.

Renewal of Trade Agreements

2495. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which Trade agreements are due for renewal in 1958;

(b) the total imports made from these countries during the period of the last agreements separately; and

(c) the total exports made to these countries during the same period (country-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Trade Agreement with Rumania, U.S.S.R., Austria, Indonesia and Afghanistan are due for renewal in 1958.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See appendix VII, annexure No. 103].

Pashmina Wool

2496. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which are the main producers of Pashmina wool;

(b) the quantity of Pashmina wool imported into India in 1957; and

(c) the quantity that was exported from India to foreign countries with their names during 1957?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Tibet, so far as the Government of India are aware. No information is available in regard to other countries.

(b) 4,000 Maunds (estimated) during January-November, 1957.

(c) Statistics of actual exports during 1957 and information regarding the countries to which pashmina was exported are not available. During January to September 1, 1957, however, about 1000 maunds were passed for shipment.

Evacuee Property Act

2497. { Shri B. C. Mullaik:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases which have come to the notice of Government under section 33 of the Evacuee Property Act so far; and

(b) how many cases have been decided and how many are still pending?

The Deputy Minister for Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Export of Bamboos

2498. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which bamboos for "hukkas" are exported from India; and

(b) the quantity and the value of bamboos exported during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Exports of Bamboos for "Hukkas" are not shown separately in the trade classification of the country. The information asked for is therefore not available.

(b)	Cwts.	Rs.
1956-57	24,333	2,98,000
1957-58	31,638	1,43,000

*(April to October, 1957)

*Figures in respect of later months are not available.

Note.—Figures for 1956-57 do not include export by land prior to January, 1957 as they were not recorded separately.

12-00 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE TO SHRI SHAMBU DAYAL MISRA

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Shambu Dayal Misra, who passed away in Delhi on the 13th April, 1958, at the age of 74.

Shri Misra was a Member of the Old Central Assembly. I am sure the House will join with me in conveying our condolences to the family of Shri Misra.

The House may kindly stand in allience for a minute to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a minute.)

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ACTION BY CERTAIN TEACHERS DUE TO NON-PAYMENT OF SALARIES

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion by Shri Hem Raj Barua and another by Shri Vajpayee and Shri U. L. Patil relating to the unrest created by the reported hunger strike of 18 teachers of the Arya Vedic Hindi Middle School of Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi, since 15th April for non-payment of that salaries for a year.

Normally I do not take notice of any hunger strike as a method and allow it to be brought here. This is a territory attached to the Centre. I would like to know what the situation is.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): On the 9th April, 1958, five teachers of the Arya Vedic Hindi Middle School of Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi, represented to me in connection with non-payment of their salaries by the school management for the last about one year. They further mentioned that they had been given post-dated cheques by the school management in payment of their salaries which they refused to accept. The teachers also threatened to go on hunger-strike from the 15th April, 1958 if their salaries were not paid immediately.

The Delhi Administration who were asked to investigate the complaint have since reported that the affairs of the school had been mismanaged for some time. The school has permanent recognition up to the primary standard but only provisional recognition for the Middle Department. It is one of the 15 schools which were paid grants-in-aid last year after relaxation of conditions regarding production of accounts and pre-payment of salaries to teachers. In order to mitigate the hardships caused to the teachers by the non-payment of their salaries for the last 1 year the Ministry, has as a special case, issued

orders for payment of grant-in-aid to the school up to the period ending 31st March, 1958 in relaxation of the normal condition of pre-payment, that is on the basis of submission of a statement of actual expenditure. The Delhi Administration have also been asked to ensure that the grant so paid is actually utilised by the management for the payment of arrears of staff salaries. The Delhi Administration and the Education Directorate have been requested to arrange for the payment of the salaries immediately.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The cold indifference of the Government is reflected in the incident of 18 teachers of the Arya Vedic Hindi school going on hunger-strike. They have not got their salaries for the last 12 months. At the same time, there was an enquiry committee instituted to go into the working of the aided schools and all that. That committee has submitted its report in November last. Up till now that report is not published for information either of this House or of the public. At the same time, serious charges have been made against the Government that it is not only in this school but in 12 other schools, the teachers have not got their salaries from 3 to 12 months. This is the state of affairs. At the same time, the Education Minister has stated that there is certain bungling there I want to know why is it that the Education Minister cannot authorise or instruct the Education Directorate to make payment to the teachers directly, instead of handing over the money to the school authorities. At the same time.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I am not going to allow this. Order, order. This is not the way. I would not have admitted this kind of a motion re: hunger-strike for the purpose of coercing the Government. Further this is a private school. The hon. Minister has said that he has issued instructions. How anything more could be

done now, in the circumstances, by the Government, I am unable to see unless we can accuse the Government of not having done a thing which it ought to have done. No adjournment motion lies.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir, the life of 18 teachers is involved.

Mr. Speaker: It is a precious thing (*Interruption*). Order, order. I am not concerned with it. Any person who goes on hunger-strike must take care of his own life and not come to Parliament for saving his life. I refuse to give consent to the adjournment motion.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

- (1) Supplementary Statement No. II—Fourth Session, 1958.
- (2) Supplementary Statement No. V—Third Session, 1957.
- (3) Supplementary Statement No. XI—Second Session, 1957.

[See Appendix VII, annexure Nos. 104, 105, 106].

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SUPPLEMENTARY

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and power (Shri Hathi): Sir, on the 24th March, 1958, in reply to a supplementary question put in the Lok Sabha by Shri Tangamani about the funds allotted to the Concrete and Soil Laboratory at Chepauk in Madras

[Shri Hathi]

out of a provision of Rs. 105 lakhs, I stated "So far as the Plan period is concerned, it is Rs. 1,95,818". This figure, however, relates to the provision earmarked for the above Station during the year 1958-59. The total allotment for the plan period in respect of this Station is Rs. 5,83,760.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th April, 1958."

In this connection, may I add one thing? The Business Advisory Committee decided that on Tuesday, the House will sit till 6 o'clock. We have got a function on that day. Instead of sitting till 6 o'clock on Tuesday, the Government is prepared to give one hour more on Wednesday to complete the twelve hours, so that the Finance Bill will have 12 hours.

Mr. Speaker: Originally the Government agreed to allot 8 hours for the Finance Bill, but then we increased it to 12 hours and said that on each day we might sit for one hour more, instead of for five hours. The Government finds that on a particular day there is some other engagement. Therefore, they are prepared to allow that one hour out of their time on the next day.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-third report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th April 1958, as now amended."

The motion was adopted.

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 6 hours allotted for these Demands, 1 hour and 56 minutes now remain.

Whenever the House is willing to sit longer to accommodate some hon. Members, that would not be counted normally as part of the time that is allotted, and therefore I will allow the 35 minutes extra taken yesterday also to be added to the remaining 1 hour 56 minutes. Then we will have about 2½ hours.

How long does the hon. Minister propose to take?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Just about an hour.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him at 1.45, he can go on till 2.45—or from 1.30 to 2.30. Shri Braj Raj Singh may kindly continue his speech.

श्री बजरज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
प्रध्दल महोदय, कल के प्रतिरक्षा व्यय के वाद विवाद में सरकारी पक्ष के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाया कि प्रतिरक्षा व्यय में और बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये। मैं देखता हूँ कि इस साल ७० करोड़ की बढ़ोतरी वैसे ही बजट में की गई है, परन्तु कुछ सदस्यों का कहना है कि इस के अतिरिक्त और भी बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये। इन माननीय सदस्यों का यह भी कहना है कि हमारे राष्ट्र को हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र से खतरा भा रहा है और उस खतरे से बचने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे प्रतिरक्षा व्यय में और अधिक बढ़ोतरी हो। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस भाषा में इस सदन के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने पड़ोसी राष्ट्र को दुश्मन कहा है, वह उचित नहीं है। किसी भी राष्ट्र से हमारी दुश्मनी का कोई सबाल नहीं है।

हमारा पड़ोसी राष्ट्र हमारा मित्र है और हम मित्र को दुश्मन कहे, यह उचित बात नहीं होगी। माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र पाकिस्तान के कई नेताओं ने इस तरह के बयान दे दिये हैं जिन से पता लगता है कि निकट भविष्य में वह हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर कोई आक्रमण करने वाला है, लेकिन आज ही के अखबारों में वहाँ के प्रधान मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस से पता लगता है कि इस तरह की बात कोई निकट भविष्य में होने वाली नहीं है। फिर हम क्यों यह समझ लें कि पाकिस्तान की जनता भी जो कुछ कहती है वह वही है जो वहाँ के नेता उस से कहलाना चाहते हैं या जो वहाँ के नेता कहते हैं वही वहाँ की जनता भी चाहती है। वहाँ के नेता हमारे भारत के खिलाफ विषममन किया करते हैं यह मैं मानता हूँ, पर हम यह क्यों मान लें कि वहाँ के नेता जो विषममन किया करते हैं वही वहाँ की जनता भी चाहती है। हम और पाकिस्तान खाली कुछ ही दिन हुए तब अलग हुए हैं। हमारा उन का एक खून है, ऐसा हो नहीं सकता कि पाकिस्तान के नागरिक और हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक कभी आपस में लड़ना चाहें। मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि कभी वह समय नहीं आयेगा जब पाकिस्तान भारत पर कोई हमला करने की बात सोचेगा और हम सभी जानते हैं कि इस सदन की यह राय है, इस मुल्क की राय है कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसी पर भी हमला करने का कोई प्रश्न कभी नहीं उठेगा। ऐसा मौका कभी नहीं आयेगा कि जब हिन्दुस्तान किसी पर हमला करे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में जब कि कोई ऐसी सम्भावना न हो कि पाकिस्तान की तरफ से हिन्दुस्तान को खतरा हो, यह कहना कि पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान को फौजी खतरा हो सकता है, कोई मुनासिब बात नहीं है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ भी दिलाया कि हिन्दुस्तान पर पिछले जमाने में २७ बार आक्रमण हुआ, और चूँकि २७ बार आक्रमण हुआ इसलिए अब भी उस तरह का आक्रमण हो सकता है।

मैं विनम्र शब्दों में निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जब भी २७ बार आक्रमण हुआ किसी विदेशी शक्ति ने हिन्दुस्तान को नहीं जीत पाया सिर्फ फौज के बलपर। देश को अगर कभी जीता गया तो हिन्दुस्तान की अपनी फूट के कारण, अपनी कलह के कारण और अगर हम हिन्दुस्तान में हमेशा के लिये एक स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट रखना चाहते हैं और देश की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं तो इस के लिये फौज को बढ़ाना इतना आवश्यक नहीं है, बल्कि आवश्यक यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों में आपस में कोई कलह न हो, कोई फूट न हो, देश के नागरिकों में अपनी मातृभूमि के प्रति प्रेम और सद्भाव बढ़े। हिन्दुस्तान का हर एक नागरिक देश की एक एक इंच भूमि के लिये अपना जीवन दान कर सकता है, जीवन अर्पण कर सकता है। इस के साथ ही साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहना हूँ कि यही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान में आज जो व्यवस्था है जनतंत्र की, जनता के राज्य की, वह वास्तव में देश में कभी नहीं रही। जब भी कभी पहले देश पर आक्रमण हुआ तो यहाँ राजाओं का राज्य रहा। उस वक्त जनता में अपनी मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिये कभी इतना साहस नहीं हो सकता था जितना अब हो सकता है क्योंकि आज जनता का राज्य है और इस देश का हर एक नागरिक यह महसूस करता है कि इस वक्त राष्ट्र में, जनतंत्र में प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह अधिकार है कि वह सोचे कि यह उस का राष्ट्र है, अगर उस के मुल्क के लिये कोई खतरा पैदा होता है, कोई आक्रमण होता है तो उस को उस की रक्षा करनी चाहिये। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस प्रकार कहना ठीक नहीं है, मुनासिब नहीं है कि भारत के प्रतिरक्षा व्यय में कोई बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी ओर मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि अब समय आ गया है कि जब हम अपने सिद्धान्तों के प्रति श्रद्धा रखते हैं, उन के प्रति

[श्री बजरंग सिंह]

भावर रहते हैं, तो कम से कम सांकेतिक रूप से यह दिखायें कि हम प्रतिरक्षा व्यय में कुछ प्रतिशत की कटौती करना चाहते हैं, कम से कम १० प्रतिशत की कटौती कर के दिखायें दुनियां के लोगों को कि हम सिर्फ शब्दों से ही यह नहीं कहते हैं, हम महात्मा बुद्ध, महात्मा महाबीर, महात्मा गांधी और अशोक की सन्तान हैं, अशोक के अनुयायी हैं, हम केवल उन के बताये मार्ग पर चल रहे हैं। हम सिर्फ शब्दों से नहीं कहना चाहते कि हमारी नीति अहिंसा की नीति है, परन्तु अमल में भी दिखाना चाहते हैं कि हमारी नीति शान्ति की नीति है अहिंसा की नीति है हमारी कोई मंशा किसी पर आक्रमण करने की तो है ही नहीं इस के विपरीत हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि अपने मुल्क के फायदे के लिये भी हम कोई ऐसी तजवीज न रखें। हम कभी किसी पर आक्रमण नहीं करेंगे। आज जिस परिस्थिति में हम रह रहे हैं उस में हम कहाँ तक अपना खर्च बढ़ा सकते हैं। उदाहरण दिया गया कि पाकिस्तान में १०० करोड़ के करीब अपने बजट से प्रतिरक्षा पर खर्च किया जा रहा है और १०० करोड़ के करीब दूसरी जगहों से आता है। इस तरह से २०० करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो रहा है। और हमारे बजट में २७८ करोड़ ६० प्रतिरक्षा व्यय पर खर्च होता है। लेकिन जहाँ तक नेटो पावस का सवाल है उन्होंने पिछले १२ महीनों में अपनी सुरक्षा पर २१ अरब ६ करोड़ और ४० लाख पीछे खर्च किये हैं। लेकिन क्या हम और पाकिस्तान इस प्रकार की पिछड़ी अर्थ व्यवस्था में इस साल तक इस तरह खर्च करने की बात सोच सकते हैं। मुल्क को बचाने के लिये जो हमारे पुराने तरीके के हथियार हैं उन से हम कभी भी उन लोगों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। आज दुनियां सायंस और विज्ञान के विकास से जिस स्थिति पर पहुँच गई है उस पर हम नहीं पहुँच सकते। इसलिये अगर हम १०, २०, ४० या १०० करोड़ का खर्च प्रतिरक्षा व्यय में बढ़ा भी दें तो भी हम कुछ से

उन का कोई मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। आज पश्चिमी राष्ट्र जिस तरह से अपनी रक्षा व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं उसको हम कभी भी नहीं पा सकते। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे सामने इस के अलावा कोई रास्ता नहीं है कि अपने मुल्क की पिछड़ी अर्थ व्यवस्था के विकास के लिये अपने मुल्क की गरीबी को देखते हुए अपने मुल्क के नागरिकों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये हम मुल्क में शांति की भावना पैदा करें जैसे कि हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर महोदय दुनियां में शान्ति का प्रचार करते हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और आज अपने को बचाने के लिये इस के अलावा कोई और तरीका नहीं है। आज दुनियां यह समझे कि जब तक दुनियां में शान्ति नहीं होगी तब तक दुनियां बच नहीं सकती। दुनियां बरबाद हो जायेगी। इसलिये हम अपने प्रतिरक्षा व्यय के बजट में ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी करने के बजाय इस फील्ड में इस मोर्चे पर ज्यादा काम करें कि दुनियां में शांति कायम हो हमारे देश में शांति की भावना पैदा हो हमारे पड़ोसी देश में जो हमारा मित्र है जो हमारा ही खून है उस में शांति की भावना पैदा हो कभी एक दूसरे के खिलाफ रहने की भावना पैदा न हो। उसी से हम अपने मुल्क की रक्षा कर सकेंगे अपने मुल्क के रक्षा बजट में बढ़ोतरी कर के मुल्क की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में कौन सा ऐसा नागरिक है जो इस की रक्षा के लिये अपना खून बहाने को तैयार न हो अगर मुल्क के लिये कभी खतरा पैदा हो ? इसलिये अगर मुल्क की एक इंच भूमि पर भी किसी विदेशी आक्रमण का खतरा पैदा होता है तो इस मुल्क का हर एक नागरिक अनिवार्य सैनिक सेवा के लिये तैयार रहेगा। हम सब जानते हैं कि अगर इस तरह का कोई खतरा पैदा हुआ तो इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य भी सदन में बैठना मंजूर नहीं करेंगे मोर्चे पर जाना पसन्द करेंगे और मुल्क की रक्षा करेंगे। आज सब से ज्यादा बकरी चीज यह है कि

हम को अपने प्रतिरक्षा व्यय में ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी करने की जरूरत न रहे बल्कि यह भावना पैदा करनी चाहिये कि मातृभूमि के प्रति हर एक नागरिक अपना कर्तव्य समझे हालांकि मैं समझता हूँ कि आक्रमण का कोई खतरा आने वाला नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी हर एक नागरिक भ्रमसर पड़ने पर उस की रक्षा के लिये अपना जीवन धरपंज करने के लिये तैयार हो जाये। मैं तो इस पर विशेष जोर दूंगा कि जनता के अन्दर जो देश भक्ति की भावना होनी चाहिये उस को उन के अन्दर बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न किये जाने चाहिये। यह कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि मुल्क में कभी भी कोई इस तरह की बात न आये जिस से कि हमारे यहां कोई फिफथ कालम का आदमी पैदा हो जो मुल्क की आजादी के साथ कोई सीदा करना चाहे जो मुल्क की आजादी से खिलवाड़ करना चाहे। और अगर कोई ऐसे लोग यहां हों तो उन को सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जानी चाहिये। इस में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन मुल्क की जनता की गरीबी को बढ़ाने के लिये मुल्क की जनता के जीवन स्तर को जो नीचा है उस को ऊंचा न कर के और नीचा करने के लिये अगर प्रतिरक्षा व्यय में कोई बढ़ोतरी करने की बात आप करें तो वह कैसे हो सकता है? इसलिये मैं अपनी पूरी शक्ति के साथ परन्तु विनम्रता के साथ निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे प्रतिरक्षा बजट में कम से कम सांकेतिक रूप में कुछ न कुछ कटौती की जाये। कम से कम १० प्रतिशत कटौती आप कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर इस साल यह सम्भव न हो तो अगले १२ महीनों में जब खर्च करने की बात आये तो उस में कटौती कर के आप दिखलायें जिस में हम अपने जोरदार शब्दों में दुनियां के सामने यह रख सकें कि हम सिर्फ मुंह से ही अहिंसा की बात नहीं कहते हैं हम सिर्फ मुंह से शान्ति की बात नहीं कहते हैं हम अपने अमल से भी दिखलाना चाहते हैं कि हम अहिंसा में विश्वास करते हैं शान्ति में विश्वास करते हैं। आज दुनियां में प्रेम और अहिंसा को साने के लिये इस के सिवा कोई रास्ता नहीं है कि सब जगह

निःशस्त्रीकरण हो। राष्ट्र अपनी फौजें घटाये, अपने देश के लोगों का जीवन स्तर उन्नत करने के लिये देशों को प्रयत्न करना चाहिये, और यह तभी हो सकता है जब निःशस्त्रीकरण हो, जो खतरनाक हथियार पैदा हो रहे हैं, उन पर रोक लगे। जैसा कि हम देख रहे हैं। इधर इस के लिये कुछ प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। सोवियत रूस ने कुछ कदम बढ़ाया है। आशा की जाती है कि दूसरे लोग भी उस का अनुकरण करेंगे, उस के पीछे चलेंगे और इस तरह में जो बड़े खतरनाक हथियार पैदा हो रहे हैं वह कम होंगे और संसार निःशस्त्रीकरण की ओर बढ़ेगा।

इतना कहने के बाद मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक हमारी अपनी फौज के लिये बाहर से लाए गये सामान का मवाल है, जहां तक मिलिटरी स्टोर्स की खरीद फंडांक का सवाल है, उस के विषय में हम मुल्क में अच्छी भावनायें नहीं हैं। इस से पहले कि से इस पर कुछ कहें, मैं खूत्रमखुल्ला शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें अपने मुल्क के सैनिकों पर गर्व है, उन्हें न सिर्फ अपने मुल्क में बल्कि बाहर जा कर भी बड़े प्रशंसनीय कार्य किये हैं जिस से हमारा मस्तिष्क दुनियां के और मुल्कों में ऊंचा हुआ है।

यह ठीक है कि अपनी फौज पर हमें गर्व होना चाहिये लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ अगर हमारा पैसा ठीक तरह से फौज के कामों पर न खर्च हो तो उसमें हमें निराशा होती है।

मैं बड़े विनम्र शब्दों में कहना चाहूंगा कि बाहर के मुल्कों से जो हम करोड़ों रुपये का सैनिक सामान खरीदते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में इस मुल्क में शंकाएं हों और उनके बारे में इस सदन को विश्वास में न लिया जायें तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। हम नहीं चाहते कि कोई गोपनीय रहस्य इस सदन भ्रमना मुल्क को बताये जायें नैकिन जो रहस्य बाहर के

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

लोगों को बता दिये जाते हैं और ऐसे लोगों को बता दिये जाते हैं जो कि इस मुल्क के नागरिक नहीं हैं इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को उन का पता न लगे, तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय यह कोशिश करें कि ऐसे रहस्यों को छोड़ कर जिनका कि सम्बन्ध बास तौर पर मुल्क की सुरक्षा से हो, ऐसे रहस्यों को छोड़ कर बाकी सारी चीजें सदन के सामने लाई जानी चाहिए। सदन को इस बारे में पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वह यह देखे कि क्या हो रहा है, कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी तो नहीं चल रही है और कहीं पर कोई ऐसा काम तो नहीं हो रहा है जिसकी कि वजह से मुल्क में शंकाएं हो सकती हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि बाहर से जो फौजी सामान खरीदा गया, ऐयरक्राफ्ट और हथियार बगैरह, उनके सम्बन्ध में मुल्क में जो शंकाएं हैं, उसकी जांच पड़ताल के लिए इस सदन की कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए जो कि जांच पड़ताल करके यह देखे कि कहीं उसमें कोई गड़बड़ी तो नहीं हुई है ताकि शंकाएं दूर हो सकें और अगर वे शंकाएं दूर हो जायेंगी तो मुल्क की जनता में सरकार की सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी नीति और कार्यक्रम के बारे में विश्वास पैदा होगा और उनके प्रति जनता में श्रद्धा पैदा होगी और सुरक्षा नीति को अमल में लाने और उसकी भागे बढ़ाने में जनता का पूर्ण सहयोग आपको मिलेगा। ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न करने के लिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि सरकार इसके लिए एक कमेटी की स्थापना करे जो कि इस बारे में जांच पड़ताल करे ताकि जनता की शंकाओं का निराकरण हो सके।

इसके साथ साथ जहां तक लोक सहायक सेना और टैरीटोरियल आर्मी का सम्बन्ध है उसकी तरफ हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि उसका विकास हो और उसका विकास हो कर वह हमारी मुख्य सेना की दूसरी पंक्ति बन सके। अगर हमारे देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा होता है जिसकी

कि मुझे कोई आशंका नहीं है लेकिन अगर देश की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ती है तो यह मुख्य सेना की दूसरी पंक्ति बन कर इस देश को ठीक तरह रखा कर सकेगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं मंत्री महोदय और इस सदन का ध्यान मुल्क में इस तरह की फौजी हुई भावनाओं की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत को स्वतंत्र हुए १० वर्ष से ऊपर होने के बाद भी हमारी फौज में विदेशी लोग मौजूद हैं और जिनसे कि हमारे देश को खतरा हो सकता है। अगर अभाग्यवश हमारे मुल्क पर कभी कोई संकट घा जाय तो उस समय इन विदेशी लोगों की बफादारी पर कितना विश्वास किया जा सकता है, मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि अब भी हमारी फौज में विदेशी हों, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है और हमारा यह प्रयत्न होना चाहिए कि हमारी पूरी सेना में, जल, थल और वायु, उसके हर विंग में भारतीय अफसर हों और हमारी सेना के सम्पूर्ण भंग भारतीयों द्वारा अर्थात् अपने आदमियों द्वारा ही चलाये जाय जिससे कि इस तरह के खतरे की कोई आशंका ही न रहे।

अन्तिम बात जिनका कि मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री महोदय और इस सदन को ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह है फौज के छोटे से छोटे सिपाही और बड़े से बड़े फौजी अफसर के वेतन में काफी बड़ा अन्तर। आज की बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में इतना बड़ा भेद रखना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है और उससे कोई अच्छी भावना नहीं फैलती है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि छोटे सिपाहियों और बड़े अफसरों के वेतनों में आप को इतना बड़ा फर्क न रख कर कम से कम फर्क रखने की कोशिश करना चाहिए। इन घबड़ों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि एक कमेटी इस सदन को बनाई जाये ताकि आज जो यह सोचा जा रहा है कि उसमें कुछ गड़बड़ी हुई है उस की जांच करके मुल्क के सामने जो सही स्थिति है वह रख दे।

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri N. B. Maiti.

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): Mr. Speaker, Sir,.....

Shri Birendra Singhji (Raipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir,.....

Mr. Speaker: Two persons cannot be Maitis.

Shri N. B. Maiti: I am Maiti, the original and true Maiti.

The Defence Ministry has been accused either of doing too much or of doing too little. The Communist Member from the Opposition has accused the Ministry that it is doing too much in the sense that it is not lessening the expenditure on defence. I do not know whether it is proper that it should lie in the mouth of a Member who is all out to preach violence and hatred to accuse a group of persons who form the Government that they are not doing justice to the preachings that they do.

The defence policy of Government should be inkeeping with its foreign policy. The foreign policy of Government is that it should not join any of the blocs that are functioning in the world today, and without joining any bloc, it will see what it can do by the policy of persuasion to lessen the tension that is prevailing in the world today. If we see the history of the performance of Government during the last ten years or so, so far as foreign affairs are concerned, we shall find that it has become successful on several occasions in several spheres in the world. It has succeeded in Korea, in Indo-China, in Egypt and in other spheres also. But it has not succeeded so far against the Governments which have provoked the country as far as they can do, namely against the Portuguese Government in the case of Goa and against the Pakistan Government in the case of Kashmir. This is because our Government believe in the policy of persuasion and, if I may use the term, in a change of heart. That policy should

not be trifled with or given away for any temporary advantage that we can have.

12.31 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

It is a policy by the pursuit of which it is hoped that the present tension might lessen or mitigate to some extent. So the Government have taken the middle course, that is to say, they will not commit aggression but they will not allow any aggressor to come and invade any part of the country. Keeping that object in view and putting that in action, they have proceeded so far as they can. Therefore, we must not forget the objective that we have in view.

The Ministry has been accused of being unduly or unusually secretive. The Defence Minister must place his cards on the table and say whether it is so. Of course, advertising agencies might put forth all sorts of things, but whether Government can divulge everything that they have is a question which has got to be considered. The Government have been accused of purchasing old and absolute arms. The world is changing so much, particularly in respect of arms and ammunition so that a thing of today may become obsolete day after tomorrow or even tomorrow. I do not know when the orders were placed. In the meantime, many things might have happened and the weapons might not be as modern as they should have been. A few months before, who thought of sputniks? But they are a fact today. Even the Government of the USA were behind. So if our Government are behind, they could not be charged with falling in their duty.

As some hon. Members have said, I also think that the money that is spent for the Navy should be increased, because, after all, we have the great Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal a portion of the Indian Ocean to guard.

[Shri N. B. Maiti]

A charge has been levelled that the Ministry or the Government are in collusion with British imperialism, because they purchase stores from the United Kingdom and other countries, some of which are in the British Commonwealth. I do not think it is a fact. The difficulty is that if we purchase from Russia, the other friends will say that we have joined the Communist camp and if we do transactions with the western Powers, these friends would say that we are in league with the western Powers. But we are neither in the one nor in the other. We stand where we do stand, and India, which wrested her freedom from England not many years before is certainly not going to barter away her freedom and independence only by purchasing certain stores from the United Kingdom.

If I may state a plain truth, many of the ills that the world is suffering from today have their origin in the tension created by the two power blocs headed by Communist Russia on the one side and by the USA on the other. If they compromise, if they come to terms, then certainly we have not to spend so much valuable money that is required for constructive purposes, for constructive work, for purchase of these weapons. If, therefore, anybody is to blame, I would certainly ask through you the Great Powers to halt their campaign of hatred and preparation for the destruction of each other.

Therefore, India, standing on the rich heritage of her past, has propounded the theory of 'live and let live' and has given to the world the theory of peaceful co-existence. We want to live together. It will not do if we generate a war psychosis in the country, because the heat that will be produced here will be remain within the confines of our country but it will go far and far and spread, and the condition in the world will not be brighter but will worsen. Therefore, we shall have to proceed in a cautious

way, in a way that the country and the world may come to lead a life of peace and purposeful construction.

Sir, we are happy that the Defence Ministry has been headed by a man who knows the world conditions well, who at the same time, is wedded to a socialistic state of society, a man having intimate knowledge of the affairs of other countries and who can very well lead us to a position where we shall not have to spend much on armaments but could give, if it so happens, some money to each Ministry for developmental work.

Our Army personnel and others have received encomiums throughout the world, not by the strength of arms but by the strength of the service that they have rendered in various parts of the world where they had been called upon to do service. It is fortunate for us, fortunate for the building up of a young nation—a nation though old in heritage is nevertheless a new nation—which is going to have its own place in the comity of the most advanced nations. Therefore, we need not despair, we need not encourage war psychosis and we need not be gloomy and afraid. We should not speak in terms of war with Pakistan or so.

The other day, the leader of the Praja-Socialist Party enunciated.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.....

Shri N. B. Maiti: Only two minutes more, Sir. The other day, the leader of the Praja Socialist Party enunciated a very good precept. He said that while swearing by the name of Gandhiji we are not lessening the armaments and it is rather difficult to face our accusers of increasing armament. That is quite so. The Prime Minister gave a reply and he admitted that there is a desire but there is a limit to the desire; and in the practical world we have to admit that. Therefore, we do not go to other countries to have their terri-

ories; but, we do not allow other countries to have a part of our own territory. I think, therefore, the way in which the Ministry is functioning is the only way that we can have. Of course, we shall have to see that we plug all the holes that are there. We have absolute confidence in the Minister and his Ministry that they would do so.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in spite of the protests which were registered in this House last year on this Defence Memorandum being excessively secretive and unnecessarily not giving to the Members—or rather withholding from the hon. Members—even the minimum of information, I feel the Minister or his Ministry have been pleased to throw a Memorandum at this House which is, if anything, more in contempt of the House than the Memorandum thrown at us last year. Quite frankly, I regard this memorandum—perhaps it may not be advised or may not be calculated—I regard it as an affront to this House. Perhaps the Minister feels that in his party the Members will dutifully endorse any attitude of contempt which he may have for them and, perhaps, he feels that so far as the Opposition Members are concerned, Government can continue to ignore the Opposition.

Sir, I do not know; but I am prepared to give the Minister the benefit of the doubt that perhaps because he is new to the House, he has not become accustomed to the conventions of the House and he has not come to respect the conventions of this House which this House insists on its elder Members to respect. Or, perhaps, it may be due to the fact that the Ministry of Defence—I won't say the Minister—suffers from some illusions of grandeur; perhaps the Ministry of Defence feels that they can foster some kind of illusion of grandeur if they can pretend to this House or strike a pose that even if they give us the least innocuous information,

they, to that extent, are enhancing the prestige of their Department. Or, may be, the Minister is just a victim of some kind of colonial tradition in his own Ministry of withholding from a subject Legislature even the most innocuous information.

Sir, the Minister has told us in this very cryptic document—at least he has told us this—that there is a shortage of officers. But he has not been pleased to tell us exactly what this shortage is. Perhaps, he thinks that if he gives these figures, it will imperil the security of the country. I am quite certain that every reasonably well-informed high-school boy knows approximately how many officers there are in the Indian Army. The only people who, perhaps, do not know that are the Members of this House. In two lines, he does not tell us what the shortage is, whether it is 100 or 500. I believe the papers, 2 or 3 of them, say that there are 10,000 or 11,000 officers. I do not think we have added, if at all, to that number because that information cannot be relayed to us in the interests of the security of the country. In two lines the Minister tells us that our Forces have been re-equipped and modernised. But, how can he possibly tell us how many planes we have bought, or from whom we are going to buy and at what cost because that will imperil the life of the country. And yet the Prime Minister of Pakistan, speaking at Dacca tells the Pakistanis that India has entered into an arrangement for the purchase of 73 Canberra Bombers and 175 Hunters. The only people who are ignorant of what they are voting for and what amount they are voting are the Members of this House.

I say all this with a great deal of respect to the hon. Minister, that there are some of us in this House who insist on the House being respected. We believe that the House is the ultimate custodian of the security of the country and not the hon. Minister; we believe also that it is ultimately

[Shri Frank Anthony]

this House that ultimately has to ensure that the maximum of measures are implemented in respect of the security of this country.

There may be certain hon. Members in this House who are prepared to abdicate their responsibility. But, I do not believe that there is a single hon. Member who has no regard for self-respect, who will accept blindly voting for this Budget. Personally, I do not propose to vote for this Budget; at the same time, I do not propose to oppose it because it may give a wrong impression that we are opposing Defence expenditure. But, on principle, I am not going to vote for this Budget not because I do not wish they should not expend money, but because you continue to treat this House with calculated contempt, and do not give us the minimum information as to what your defence requirements are precisely and what the country is spending money on. I am told that even the Defence Consultative Committee, if anything, is treated with even greater contempt by the Minister than the House and no information is made available to it.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Does the hon. Member remember that he wrote an article in his Anglo-Indian journal treating Members of this House with contempt and saying that they did not know sufficient English?

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not know whether it is relevant....

Shri Joachim Alva: It is relevant.

Shri Frank Anthony: But may I say for the record that it is a complete canard... (Interruptions) I do not know where he got it but this is a deliberate and complete canard, rather typical of the canards which my hon. friend is in the habit of perpetrating inside and outside this House... (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I think we must preserve the decorum in this House. So long as the hon. Member is not using unparliamentary expressions, I cannot stop him. Besides, it is hardly a forum to exchange views on a matter like this.

Shri Frank Anthony: As I have said I am quite certain that everyone in this House is quite prepared to vote not Rs. 278 crores but Rs. 378 crores. If you justify the expenditure, we are prepared to vote it. I for one am quite prepared to allow a margin for waste because I know that in defence matters there must be a certain minimum margin for wastage. At the same time I feel that an inflated Budget is by itself no guarantee that the maximum measures for security are being taken. With the country's Second Plan facing a collapse, we have to strike a balance between our undoubted security needs and the needs of our developing economy. In 1953-54, the defence expenditure was 196 crores. Today it is Rs. 278 crores. Probably we will have a Supplementary Budget for another Rs. 100 crores. But at any rate the expenditure has gone up by about Rs. 80 crores or by 40 per cent. I am not questioning that. What I do ask is this. What machinery have we got to ensure that there is no avoidable waste. Perhaps my hon. friend will say that there is a special committee for economy appointed by him and presided over by the Deputy Minister. But I am not satisfied. I want hon. Members of this house use to be actively associated with the machinery to ensure that their purchase are necessary and you get your money's worth. I am quite certain that the Minister does not consult his committee in respect of the purchases or the amounts that are to be spent. Hon. Members of this House yesterday referred to, I believe, what they regarded as wasteful expenditure on the purchase of unsuitable planes or obsolete aircraft carried. The hon. Minister will perhaps reply to it.

But what I regret more is this. Outside this House in the lobbies there is uninhibited discussion of wasteful expenditure by the Armed Forces. That is what I am criticising. I do not know whether it is correct but they talk outside of lakhs of rupees wasted in respect of certain arms being bought for the Air Forces. Why do not they refer to it here? Even Congress Members refer to it there but they would not have the courage to refer to it in this House. We entered into a deal with a Swiss or Swedish firm for some kind of 20 m.m. ammunition which had to be thrown away. We talk about it outside this House. It was bought from a notoriously bad firm, the same firm which supplied dud ammunitions to King Farouk and he lost his throne. Of course our uncrowned kings are a little more secure but this ammunition was thrown away. This sort of thing is not good but this sort of things carry on. You have uninhibited discussion on these things outside this House, on wasteful expenditure running into lakhs or perhaps crores of rupees. In this House, however, most of the people are prepared blindly to vote huge amount of money without asking any question from the Minister. I feel that the Minister is not giving us information which we have a right to get from him. What steps is he taking to ensure the security of the country?

My friend who preceded me said that we should not create a war psychosis. I agree with him. But we need not go to the other extreme and be complacent imperilling the security of the country. I believe that it is the policy of the Government of India to ensure security against potential aggression. Obviously, we are not seeking to secure the country against aggression by Russia or China. We cannot do that even if we have ten times this money. We cannot single-handedly ensure the security of this country in such a case; there shall have to be collective security. So, it is not either of them.

Against whom are we spending this huge amount of money which is responsible for breaking the financial back of this country? Pakistan. Let us face it. The only potential aggressor against whom we have to ensure security of this country is Pakistan. The fault is not ours. It is because of Pakistan's bellicose policies and constant cries of jehad against this country. Now, having accepted the basis of this comparatively large expenditure what do we do? In my opinion as a layman the security questions resolves itself into this. Are we able to repel a sudden attack by Pakistan within the first three or four weeks? There is no question of India ever being an aggressor. If ever Pakistan were to mount aggression against this country, the U.N. will ultimately intervene and it may take some time. In the meantime what do we do? If we could gear our war machine or the Armed Forces in such a way that we can in the first three or four weeks be able to repel the attack by Pakistan, we will have the advantage of having deployed the armed forces in defence positions to our maximum advantage. What do we do?

We have got the finest fighting men in the world. But today, even in a war between India and Pakistan, the initial advantage will go to the country which has superiority in the air and in the armaments. I am glad that we have spent money on buying bombers and fighters. But what is the position with regard to our armour? I am not very certain about the position with regard to armour?

We discuss these matters in the lobbies of Parliament. So far as Air Force is concerned, I feel that the imbalance that was created against us by American supplies to Pakistan has been set right in our favour. The discussions in the lobbies are very informative. They say that quantitatively we have more armaments. The Minister would not tell us about these things and so we are left to our own resources. Quantitatively we may have more

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than Pakistan—not the kind of ratio that I would like to see. Qualitatively, my own fear as a layman is that we have not perhaps got superiority, particularly in anti-aircraft guns. What happens?

Shri Joachim Alva: Does the hon. Member know that anti-aircraft guns have been abolished after the hydrogen bomb has come into the picture?

Shri Frank Anthony: They have not been abolished in India. I should have imagined that the hon. Member knows that he is not getting hydrogen bomb and we still have to depend on anti-aircraft guns.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): Guided missiles are only a projection of the anti-aircraft guns?

Shri Frank Anthony: As I see it the question is this. Are our forces mobilised in such a way that we can repel a sudden attack by Pakistan within the first three or four weeks because I believe that if there is a long-drawn out struggle there is no doubt about the result because of our superiority in man-power, in the matter of internal production and so on. I have no doubt that in the final analysis, in the long-drawn out struggle, the other factors will come into play. In the first three or four weeks, what will happen? So far as our Air Force is concerned, we can move it up wherever it is required. This is quite obvious. We do not need any obsolete aircraft carrier to be able to deploy our forces to the maximum advantage? What are our armaments? I do not know. The other day I was reading an article in an American paper where it was said that even for Americans to move an armoured division takes weeks. How long would it take to move our armour in India, I do not know. These are matters which we should be told, if not in this House at least outside. The Minister should call a small section of Members of this

House and tell them these things. These are elementary questions which even laymen are entitled to ask. Can we move up our armour in a day or two? If we can I would be happy. But if it takes longer than that what will happen? In three or four weeks Pakistan may penetrate sufficiently to capture Amritsar and even further. It will have disastrous effects on the morale of this country. Those of us who are responsible for the security of this country, have the right to ask these questions and to get answers to them.

13-00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am the only Member of my Group.

What is the position with regard to our ordnance factories. Last year I asked this question. I got no reply. I was told in the lobby by a Member who ought to know that it would take one year to put our ordnance factories on a war footing. One year! I do not know. Somebody tells me today that we can do it in one month.

I would now like to deal with the equally important question of shortage of personnel. The Minister has told us in this cryptic document of this shortage of officers. He has not told us how short he is. He has told us that he is re-employing certain officers. I do not know what the policy behind it is. If re-employment means that it blocks the prospects of the people who are in service I think that the re-employment policy is bad.

The Chief of Army Staff in a speech recently mentioned that we are not attracting the top flight of young men in this country to the officer cadre. That is a fact. Most of us feel that way. Now the Minister is re-employing people. I do not know whether that is going to solve the problem. As I said, if re-employment means blocking the promotion, the normal exception of promotion, of the men next

below, it will create frustration in the Army.

In this connection may I refer to the policy of giving extensions? I have opposed it on the civil side. I think it would be a wrong step to introduce it in the Army. If an officer is not good enough to go to the next higher rank, why give him extension? It only means you have got a limited number of officers in a certain rank. This is a tendency we notice; I do not say it is deliberate. If you keep on giving extensions to Sandhurst Commissioned officers, it will only mean that your India Commissioned officers will not get the ranks which they would normally get.

Sir, to my mind there are two reasons for the right type of young Indians not being attracted to the officer cadre. The first reason is that comparatively their emoluments and prospects are unattractive. I would ask the Defence Ministry to strike a comparison with their counterparts, if you can so call them, in the I.A.S. If you strike a comparison with the officers in the I. A. S. you will find that both from the point of view of pay and prospects the comparison will be most unfavourable so far as officers of the Army are concerned. An Army officer has to go out at forty-five. It has been extended to fifty, but that is only a temporary extension. In any case most of them will go out as Majors either at forty-five or fifty. They are too old to get rehabilitated on the civilian side; their financial commitments are at the maximum. These are things which are making the officers' cadres unattractive. The comparison is most unfavourable if you do it with employment in commercial field. There is no comparison at all, with the result that quite frankly if you talk to many senior officers in the armed forces this is what they say. "What are you going to do with your son?" "I would not like him to follow my foot-steps. After all I come from a long line of soldiers; but it is not attractive enough." So the army is losing that traditions of soldiery.

I feel—and this is an important thing—that there is no security for the officer cadre. The other day when giving evidence before the Pay Commission I cited before them a survey done by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion. That survey very recently undertaken underlined that it is a peculiar feature of Indian character to make security a passion. And there is no security for the officer in the Army. I say that advisedly. I deal a lot with cases of army officers. I am not saying that you should not have discipline. You have the most rigorous, Draconian, discipline you like. But that does not justify measures or processes which are a negation of justice. Now an army officer—I say this, because I took the matter to the Supreme Court—permanently commissioned, can be thrown out without any reason at all. I know the rules framed in 1954 were relatively better, because for misconduct he is supposed to get a trial. But even today, an officer with fifteen years' service is removed just like that; he gets no pension; he gets no gratuity. A senior officer cannot get even an interview with the Chief of Staff of the Army. You must give a minimum of security.

There is this procedure of court-martial. I feel that it must be liberalised. I am not suggesting that felons in the Army should not be punished. But I do feel the procedure in the Army leaves a great deal to be desired. It does not ensure free and fair trial. Ultimately the tribunal to which they can go, the Judge-Advocate's Branch may be a good Branch; but it has not sufficient independence of the Army, because the convention in the Army, so far as courts-martial are concerned, is quite wrong. It is the Judge-Advocate's Branch which decides whether a man should be put up for trial; they decide whether he has committed a crime *prima facie*. Having done that the Judge-Advocate General appointed to the court feels that it would be a reflection on him unless he gets a conviction. He acts as a prosecutor; he acts as a judge and as the Members of the court are laymen they take their directions blindly. Then it again

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goes to the Judge-Advocate General, one of the persons who is responsible for the conviction. This is a vital matter and we will have to do something about it in order to attract the best of our young men, because, as I said before in the final analysis an army is only as good as the men and the officers who lead it.

श्री कालिका सिंह (भाजमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, यह सुरक्षा का जो बजट है इसको अगर हम इस दृष्टिकोण से देखेंगे कि इसमें हम कितना खर्च कर रहे हैं तो इसमें हम अपनी सुरक्षा की नीति निर्धारित नहीं कर पायेंगे। १९५८-५९ में २७८ करोड़ रुपया रखा हुआ है। हम पांच बरस में प्लान पर ४८ अरब रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं और हमारी प्लान का एक साल का बजट करीब एक हजार करोड़ का होता है। इसके अलावा हमारा रेवेन्यू बजट है। इस को देखते हुए अगर हम कहें कि यह जो २८७ करोड़ रुपया हम खर्च करते हैं इसमें बस बीस करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा है या कम है तो इससे बहुत ज्यादा जोर हमारी डिफेंस की नीति पर नहीं पड़ता। हमको तो यह सोचना होगा कि हमको जो अपनी डिफेंस की नीति निर्धारित करनी है वह किन किन चीजों को देख कर निर्धारित करनी है।

भाज यहां यह सवाल पैदा हो रहा है कि अगर पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान की लड़ाई हो जाती है तो क्या होगा। लेकिन हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न कभी एक मिनट के लिए भी उठता ही नहीं कि कोई भी प्रश्न हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई का पैदा होगा। अगर लड़ाई का प्रश्न हो सकता है तो वह अमरीका रूस और इंग्लैण्ड जैसी बड़ी बड़ी शक्तियों का हो सकता है जिनका कि पेंकट पाकिस्तान के साथ है। इधर बगदाद पेंकट है, उधर सीआटो पेंकट है, नाटो पेंकट है और बहुत से पेंकट हैं। अमरीका कहता भी है कि पाकिस्तान हमला कैसे करेगा वह तो हमारे पेंकट में है। इसके

मानी यह है कि अगर हम पर हमला होता है तो वह अमरीका की तरफ से, फ्रांस की तरफ से या इंग्लैण्ड की तरफ से ही हो सकता है और इस मामले में हमारी दृष्टि बहुत साफ थी जब कि इजिप्ट पर हमला हुआ। इजिप्ट पर हमला हुआ तो हम ने ठीक समझ लिया कि वह इजराइल और इजिप्ट का झगड़ा नहीं था। हमने समझ लिया कि इंग्लैण्ड ने मिस्र पर आक्रमण किया है। इंग्लैण्ड कहता था कि इजिप्ट और इजराइल के बीच गाजा स्ट्रिप का झगड़ा है और इन दोनों का बीच बचाव करने के लिए इंग्लैण्ड के बास्मर वहां पर गये हैं। लेकिन यह बात नहीं थी। हिन्दुस्तान ने उसको ठीक समझ लिया कि इंग्लैण्ड इजिप्ट और इजराइल के बीच बचाव के लिए वहां नहीं गया था बल्कि इंग्लैण्ड ही हमलावर था। हिन्दुस्तान ने इस बात को समझा और इजिप्ट को कहा कि अंग्रेजों ने तुम्हारे ऊपर हमला किया है और हम तुम्हारी तरफ हैं, और जब इजिप्ट की तरफ हिन्दुस्तान ने अपना हाथ बढ़ाया तो इंग्लैण्ड समझ गया कि हमारी बात पकड़ी गयी। हम जो दूसरे को भागे कारके हमला कर रहे थे उसको हिन्दुस्तान ने समझ लिया है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला होगा तो इजराइल की जगह पर पाकिस्तान होगा। अगर हम पर पाकिस्तान का हमला होता है तो हमको ठीक समझ लेना चाहिए कि यह पाकिस्तान का हमला नहीं है, यह इंग्लैण्ड का हम पर हमला हुआ है और अगर इंग्लैण्ड का हमला होगा तो हमको उसका उपाय करना होगा। एक बार जब श्रीमती बिजय लक्ष्मीपंडित इंग्लैण्ड में थीं तो एक अंग्रेज ने उनसे प्रश्न किया था कि अगर आपके मुल्क पर हमला हो तो आप क्या करेंगी, हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा कैसे कर पायेंगी? उसका जवाब श्रीमती पंडित ने यह दिया था कि अगर इंग्लैण्ड पर रूस का हमला हो जाता है तो तुम क्या करोगे। अंग्रेज ने कहा कि हमारा तो अमरीका से एलाएंस है। श्रीमती पंडित ने कहा कि जब हम पर हमला होगा तो हमारा भी किसी से एलाएंस हो जायेगा। जब इंग्लैण्ड इतना शक्ति-

वाली होते हुए अकेला अपना बचाव नहीं कर सकता तो हिन्दुस्तान ही कंटे थोड़े से एयरक्राफ्ट और दूसरी चीजों बड़ाकर अपनी सुरक्षा कर सकता है। यह तो फॅक्ट है का सवाल है। जब लड़ई होगी तो उस वक्त देखा जायेगा। लेकिन इन सब चीजों के बारे में ऐसे ऐसे भाषण हमारी पार्लियामेंट में यहां दिये जाते हैं कि जिनसे यहां कमजोरी पैदा होती है और वे भाषण पाकिस्तान के लिए हितकर होते हैं। जो बातें यहां पर कही जाती हैं उनको लड़ाई के वक्त कहने नहीं दिया जाता। इसलिए हमें ये सब देख कर सोचना होगा कि हमको किस आधार पर अपनी नीति निर्धारित करनी होगी।

आज बेसेज का सवाल है। आज बड़ी शक्तियां दुनिया भर के देशों को स्वराज्य दे रही हैं। अमरीका ने फिलिपाइन को स्वराज्य तो दे दिया लेकिन वहां पर बेसेज बनाकर उसे कंट्रोल कर रखा है। सन् १९४५ में जब हिन्दुस्तान को स्वराज्य देने का प्रश्न पैदा हुआ उस वक्त एक साहब थे रेतफ इजांड जो कि सात महीने हिन्दुस्तान में रहे और फिर उन्होंने अमरीका में जाकर एक बहुत बड़ा आर्टिकल छपा कि हिन्दुस्तान को स्वराज्य तो दिया जा रहा है लेकिन यह नहीं देखा गया कि हम उस पर बाद में कैसे कंट्रोल कर पायेंगे। उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ा नक्शा बनाया जो अमरीका के अखबारों में निकला जिसमें काश्मीर फॉकल प्वाइंट था। उनका कहना था कि स्वराज्य हो जाने पर भी हमारे बेसेज यहां पर हों। और आप देखें कि उसी वक्त लाई बेबेल यहां से चले गये। लाई माउंटबेटन उनके बाद आयें, और आज तक कोशिश उसी दिशा में है कि किस तरह से स्वराज्य देने के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान को कंट्रोल में रखा जा सकेगा। आज काश्मीर बीच में है, एक तरफ आप बगदाद को देखते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप बेंकाक को देखते हैं। बगदाद मिलिटरी हैडक्वार्टर है बगदाद पेट और बेंकाक मिलिटरी हैडक्वार्टर है सीआटो पेट का आर्डर और पाकिस्तान दोनों तरफ है।

यह एक बगदाद बेंकाक एक्सिस बनी हुई है और काश्मीर बीच में पड़ा हुआ है। काश्मीर में गिलगिट का बेस है जिसको अंग्रेज इतने समय से अपने हाथ में रखे हुए थे और उसको बे छोड़ना नहीं चाहते। सन् १८४८ में जब अंग्रेजों ने महाराजा गुलाब सिंह को काश्मीर दिया तो उनसे कह दिया था कि गिलगिट हमारे पास रहेगा। उसके बाद वहां पर उनके पोलिटिकल एजेंट रहे। और गिलगिट को उन्होंने अपने हाथ में रखा। गिलगिट वह स्थान है जहां से वह चाहें तो रूस के ऊपर हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर और चीन के ऊपर कहीं भी इस मिलिटरी बेस से हमला कर सकते हैं और इमीलिए उसको नहीं छोड़ना चाहते। आज जो कुछ भी काश्मीर का झगड़ा है वह हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच का झगड़ा नहीं है। अमरीका और इंग्लैंड यह जानते हैं कि जब तक काश्मीर का सवाल रहेगा तब तक हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच झगड़ा पड़ा रहेगा और अबसर आने पर अंग्रेज सीक्योरिटी काउंसिल की सहायता में वहां पहुंच जायेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान को रोक सकेंगे। इसलिए अमरीका यह देखता है कि काश्मीर के इस बेस को किस प्रकार अपने पास रखा जाये।

सन् १९३५ में जब कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एक्ट बना तो उस वक्त अंग्रेजों ने देखा कि हम हिन्दुस्तान को स्वशासन देने जा रहे हैं और इसलिए उन्होंने महाराजा को ६० बरस का गिलगिट का पट्टा लिखवा लिया। फिर जब सन् १९४७ में हिन्दुस्तान को स्वराज्य दिया तो उस वक्त उन्होंने गिलगिट को अपने पास फंसाये रखने की बहुत कोशिश की। और आज हमको यह देखना है कि हम किस प्रकार गिलगिट को बचा पा रहे हैं। गिलगिट ऐसी चीज है जो बगदाद और बेंकाक के परमानेंट मिलिटरी हैडक्वार्टरों के बीच में पड़ता है। इन हैडक्वार्टर्स में सीआटो पावर्स के मिलिटरी जनरल बैठते हैं जिनमें पाकिस्तान के और इंग्लैंड के मिलिटरी जनरल भी शामिल होते हैं।

[श्री कालिका सिंह]

एक और नई चोज पैदा हो गयी है, मलाया। मलाया को उन्होंने पूरा स्वराज्य नहीं दिया। वहाँ के प्राठ सुलतान मिलकर एक सुलतान को सुपर सुलतान चुनते हैं। और वह वहाँ का प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो जाता है। वह जो मलाया के प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब हैं उन्होंने एक कोस्ट डिफेंस एप्रोमेंट साइन किया है और उस एप्रोमेंट में यह लिखा है कि पांच हजार ब्रिगेज फौज यहाँ पर रहेगी।
to drive out the communist aggression
or the terrorists from Malaya

उस का नाम रखा गया है ब्रोवरसीज कामन-वैल्य फोर्स। ऐसा हमारी राय के खिलाफ किया गया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि कामनवैल्य के किसी भी मेम्बर से इस बारे में राय नहीं ली गई। मलाया में उस का नाम रखा गया है ब्रोवरसीज कामनवैल्य फोर्स और उस का कनेक्शन किससे होगा? उस का कनेक्शन रहेगा बंगकाक और बगदाद से। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंगकाक, बगदाद और ब्रोवरसीज कामनवैल्य फोर्स ऐसी चीजें हैं, जो कि कामनवैल्य के नाम पर हैं, जिन का कामनवैल्य के देशों से सम्बन्ध है, चाहे हम उस के बिल्कुल खिलाफ रहें। बंगकाक और बगदाद के सम्बन्ध में तो हम एतराज नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन ब्रोवरसीज कामनवैल्य फोर्स के नाम पर हम एतराज कर सकते हैं। हम कह सकते हैं कि कामनवैल्य के नाम का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है, जब तक कि हम उस के मेम्बर नहीं हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि हम मलाया में ब्रिगेजों के साथ टेरिस्ट्स, जो कि नेशनलिस्ट्स हैं, को ड्राइव प्राउट करें। यह पालिसी हम को देखनी है। हमारे दुश्मन दुनिया में कौन हो सकते हैं, यह देख कर हम अपनी नीति निर्धारित करें, न कि हम इस में जायें कि हिन्दुस्तान और पकिस्तान का झगड़ा है, हमारे पास टैंक हैं या नहीं इनका पैसा कम है या नहीं। इस का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

बख्शी عبدالرشید (जमों तथा
कشمिर): جناب والا - کل سے ملستری

آف ٹیلیفونس کی قیمتوں پر اس ہاؤس کے معزز ممبران کے سامنے ڈیر بھٹ بھٹ ہوں اور اس سلسلے میں بہت سے معزز ممبران نے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا ہے - بہت سارے ممبر صاحبان نے فرمایا ہے کہ انتہین آرمی اور ملستری آف ٹیلیفونس میں بہت سارے مد ایسے ہیں جو فہر ضروری ہیں اور ان میں کسی کی جانی چاہئے - میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ممبران جب اس ہاؤس میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار فرماتے ہیں تو وہ بھول جاتے ہیں ان تمام واقعات کو جن سے ہندوستان کو پچھلے بس گھارے برس میں مقابلہ کرنا پڑا ہے - آج ہندوستان کی آرمی اس بہت بڑے ملک کے ہر ایک حصے میں پھیلی ہوئی ہے - میرے خیال میں اس ہاؤس کے بہت سارے معزز ممبر صاحبان کو یہ دیکھنے اور جاننے کا موقع نہیں ملا ہوگا کہ اس ملک کے ہارترز کہاں کہاں پر ہیں - ان کن آرگنائزیشنوں پر ہیں اور کس لحاظ سے اس ملک کے ہارتز کی حفاظت کرنی ہے اور کن کن مقامات پر ہماری انتہین آرمی موجود ہے چنانچہ اگر معزز ممبران گلگت، لدانچ، سکوتو، اوتی، گوہی اور مظفرآباد جیسے پہاڑی مقاموں کو دیکھیں تو وہ جانوگے کہ ہندوستان کی آرمی کس طریقے سے اور کس بہادری سے اس ملک میں اپنے فرائض سر انجام دیتی

جو معزز ممبر ابھی مجھے سے پہلے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کر رہے تھے انہوں نے گلگت کا ذکر کیا۔ آج ہم لوگ جانتے ہیں کہ گلگت، سکوت اور اس تمام علاقے میں جو اس وقت پاکستان کے قبضے میں ہے، کس طریقے سے پاکستان کی فورسز وہاں موجود ہیں اور کس طریقے سے وہ اس وقت دن اپنے پلانز کو مکمل کرنے میں لگی رہتی ہیں۔ چنانچہ جن تک گلگت کا تعلق ہے۔ وہاں محض پاکستان کا ہی قبضہ نہیں ہے، بلکہ وہاں پر فارن ٹروپس موجود ہیں۔ وہاں پر نئے قسم کے ایئر فورس بنائے گئے ہیں، جن سے مہرے خیال میں کسی وقت پر بھی ناجائز فائدہ اٹھایا جا سکتا ہے۔ ان کی سرکھوں دیکھ لیں۔ یہ بھی دیکھ لیں کہ کس طریقے سے وہاں کے کمیونیکیشنز کو بڑھا رہے ہیں۔

ہم سب جانتے ہیں کہ ان لوگوں کی نیت کیا ہے۔ اس ہاؤس میں بیٹھ کر کچھ دوستوں نے کہا کہ ان کا پرائم مینسٹر آج ہندوستان سے نو وار پیکٹ کرنا چاہتا ہے۔ میں ان بزرگوں سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج سے دو چار پانچ برس پہلے ہی یہاں کے پردھان منتری جی نے انہیں یہ کہا تھا، اس وقت یہ نو وار پیکٹ کیوں تھکرایا گیا؟ ان پاکستان یہ سمجھتا

ہے کہ وہ ہر لحاظ سے اور ہر صورت میں مکمل ہے اور اس کو فارن متحد اس قدر مل رہی ہے کہ وہ اپنے آپ کو پوری طاقت میں سمجھتا ہے اور ہندوستان کو اپنے مقابلے میں نہیں سمجھتا ہے۔

13:23 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

آج پاکستان کو امریکہ سے بغیر کسی قیمت کے، بغیر کسی معاوضے کے ہر قسم کا فوجی سامان، مہدائی فورس کے لئے، ایئر فورس کے لئے اور سی فورس کے لئے سامان، مہیا کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اس کے برعکس ہندوستان، جو کسی بھی بلاک میں نہیں جانا چاہتا ہے، اپنے ملک کی حفاظت کے لئے صرف اپنے ہی ریپیسورسز پر کھرا رہنا چاہتا ہے۔ اس لئے اس بات کی سطح ضرورت ہے کہ اپنے ان ریپیسورسز کو ہم اور مضبوط کریں۔ آج ہمیں دیکھنا ہے کہ ہم نے اپنے اس ملک کی آزادی کو، جس کو ہم نے بہت بڑی قربانی دے کر حاصل کیا ہے، قائم رکھنا ہے اور اس ملک میں امن و امان قائم رکھنا ہے۔ یہ ہر ایک ہندوستانی کا فرض ہے۔

یہاں پر کہا گیا کہ جب کہیں حملہ ہوا تو ہندوستان کے لوگ سامنے اٹھائیں اور دشمن کا مقابلہ کر لیں۔ ہوں پتہ ہے کہ لوگ کوسے سامنے اٹھائیں۔ اس وقت لوگ اپنی حمایت دکھا دیں گے لیکن میں عرض کرنا

[بمضی عبدالرشید]

چاہتا ہوں کہ خالی ہاتھ متبادل نہیں ہو سکتا ہے - اس وقت خالی ہاتھ کچھ مدد نہیں ہو سکتی ہے - جب تک کہ ملک میں تمام سار و سامان موجود نہ ہو - لہذا کسی دوست کا یہ کہنا مناسب نہیں ہے کہ اس وقت فضول اخراجات کئے جا رہے ہیں اور ہندوستان کی آرمی میں لوپ ہولڈ ہیں - اس وقت ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ہم ان بڑی بڑی باتوں کو اور ان بڑے بڑے مسائل کو زیر نظر رکھیں جو اس وقت ہمیں درپیش ہیں -

آپ جموں کشمیر کا ہی مسئلہ لہیں - پاکستان کس بل بوتے پر وہاں کھڑا ہے وہاں پر اسکو لیگی - قانونی طور پر - رھنے کا کوئی حق نہیں ہے - وہاں پر صرف فوجی طاقت کی بدولت کھڑا ہے - اور کوئی طاقت اس کو وہاں نہیں رکھ سکتی - اس لئے وہاں پر کسی قسم کی اقتصادی ترقی نہ کرے پاکستان ان پچھلے دس سالوں سے صرف اپنے آپ کو مسلح کرنے پر لگا ہوا ہے - اس کی نہت صاف نہیں ہے اس لئے کہ وہ بڑور شمشیر، بڈور طاقت کشمیر کی حریت کو ہرپ لہنا چاہتا ہے -

اس لئے میری یہی گزارش ہے کہ ہمارے سامنے جو قیامتیں ہیں ان کو

منظور کیا جائے اور جو بھی ذرائع ہم کو ملیں انہیں ہمیں کام میں لانا چاہئے تاکہ ہم ہر ایک صورت اور ہر ایک وقت میں اپنے ملک کو بچانے کے لئے تیار رہیں -

[*Bakshi Abdul Rashid (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, this House has been discussing since yesterday the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence and a number of hon. Members have taken part in the discussion. Many hon. members have expressed the view that some of the items in the Ministry of Defence and in the Indian Army are unnecessary and should be dispensed with. I beg to submit, Sir, that Members while forwarding such suggestions in this House, often forget those problems which India has had to face during the past ten or eleven years. Today the Indian Army is Scattered in every part of this vast country. I think many of the hon. Members here did not have an opportunity to see where the borders of this vast country lie and how these borders are protected. They do not know that the borders are situated even on high altitudes and perhaps they also do not know the places where our Indian army has been stationed. If hon'ble Members see the hilly places like Gilgit, Laddakh, Skardu, Uri, Garhi and Muzaffarabad, they will come to know how efficiently and bravely our Army is fulfilling its duties.

Hon'ble member who just preceded me referred to Gilgit. We all know that Pakistani forces are stationed in Gilgit, Skardu and all other places which are under its occupation, and we know how they are busy day and night in implementing their schemes. So far as Gilgit is concerned, it is not merely under Pakistan's occupation but foreign forces are also stationed

there. New and modern type of aerodromes have been constructed there, and I think they can be put to any improper use at any time. You can see their roads; you can also see that they are developing the communications of that area.

We know what their intentions are. Some hon. Members said that their Prime Minister desired to have a 'No War Pact' with India. But I would ask those hon. Members as to why Pakistan rejected the proposal for a 'No War Pact' which was made by our Prime Minister four or five years ago. Today, Pakistan thinks that she is fully prepared. She is getting huge foreign aid and thinks that she is quite powerful and superior to India.

12.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Today, Pakistan is getting from America all kinds of military equipment for her Land, Air and Naval forces without any cost. On the other hand, India, which does not want to join either of the blocs, wishes to stand upon her own resources. Therefore, it is very essential that we strengthen our present resources considerably. Today we have to see direct our efforts towards preserving our freedom which we have obtained after a great sacrifice. We have to maintain peace in our country and that should be foremost duty of every Indian.

It has been said that if we are attacked, the people of India will come forward and face the enemy. We know people will come and support us but my submission is that one cannot face the enemy when one has no arms and weapons and when there is no essential equipment in the country. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we are wasting money or that there are loopholes in the Indian Army. At this moment we must keep in our mind all these big problems before us.

Take the case of Jammu and Kashmir—how Pakistan is able to stay there. Legally, she has no right to stay there but she is staying there because of the military power behind her. No other power can keep her there. Pakistan has not done any thing for her economic development but she has been arming herself for the past ten years. Her intentions are not good because she wants to destroy the freedom of Kashmir with the sword.

I, therefore, submit that these Demands may be passed and that we should also utilize all other resources which may be available to us, so that we are fully prepared to defend our country at any time.]

श्री बालासाहेब सार्लुके (खेड) : ज्या-ध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप ने प्रतिरक्षा विभाग की डिमांड्स पर बोलने का समय दिया, इस लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

प्रतिरक्षा (डिफेन्स) सेवाओं के लिये मूल बजट में २५२.७१ करोड़ रुपये व्यय का अनुमान लगाया गया था, लेकिन प्रतिरक्षा (डिफेन्स) सेवाओं के शुद्ध व्यय का संशोधित अनुमान २६६.०५ करोड़ रुपये का है। यह बताया गया है कि यह वृद्धि बाहर से जहाजों और साज का सामान मंगाने के कारण हुई है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो सामान आप बाहर से मंगवाते हैं, अगर वह हमारे देश में पैदा किया जाय, तो हमारे यहां की फैक्टरीज में वह अच्छी तरह से बनेगा और इस तरह बहुत लाभ होगा।

आज जगत में सब का ध्यान युद्ध की बुद्ध-बोले लो शान्ति स्थापित करने की ओर लगा हुआ है, क्योंकि युद्ध से मानव की हानि होती है और राष्ट्र की भी हानि होती है। युद्ध के क्षत्रे को मिटाने के लिये भगवान युद्ध के शान्ति के मार्ग पर चलना आवश्यक है। हमारा भारत देश भगवान युद्ध का देश

[श्री बालासाहेब सासुंके]

है। इस लिये हम भारत में शांति और पंच-शील का नारा लगा रहे हैं। भारतवर्ष शांति मार्ग पर चल रहा है और दूसरे राष्ट्र भी इसी मार्ग पर चलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारी नैतिक विजय है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का तथा शासन का इस ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस के खर्च में जो हम वृद्धि कर रहे हैं, उसे हम नहीं करना चाहिये और अपने इस खर्च को हमें कम करना चाहिये।

हमारी जो आर्डनेंस फैक्टरियां हैं वे भी डिफेंस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आती हैं और उन पर जो खर्च किया जाता है वह भी डिफेंस मंत्रालय के बजट में इनकल्यूड होता है। हमारे यहां पूना खड़की जो आर्डनेंस फैक्ट्री है उसके अन्दर जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब तथा बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस के जो लोग काम करते हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उन की कुछ डिमांड्स हैं जिन को मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। इन जातियों के वहां पर कोई दो हजार कर्मचारी काम करते हैं ये लेबर कर्मचारी हैं। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स या बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस का कोई भी व्यक्ति वहां पर बतौर अफसर के काम नहीं करता है। इन क्लासिस का वहां पर कोई अपर डिविजन क्लर्क तक नहीं है। वहां पर तीन लेबर आफिसर हैं उनमें से एक भी इन क्लासिस में से नहीं है। इनमें एक तो ऐसा आदमी होना चाहिये था जो इन क्लासिस में से किसी को बिलांग करता होता। वहां पर केवल एक चार्जमेन, दो सुपरवाइजर्स और तीन लोअर डिविजन क्लर्क शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हैं जो इन पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं। अपर डिविजन क्लर्क इन जातियों से किसी का भी वहां पर नहीं है।

वहां पर फैक्ट्री की डिपार्टमेंटल प्रमोशन कमेटी है जो कि आपकी मर्जी से लोगों को प्रमोशन देती है। इस कारण से इन जातियों के लोगों में से किसी को प्रमोशन नहीं मिलता है। यह वहां पर जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट लेबर है उसकी कम्प्लेंट है।

जब कभी भी इन जाति के लोगों के रिजर्वेशन की बात की जाती है और कहा जाता है कि जो सीटें इनके लिये रिजर्व्ड हैं वे तो इनको मिलनी चाहियें, उस वक़्त यह कह दिया जाता है कि हमारी डिपार्टमेंट की लेबर में इतने व्यक्ति शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस के काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उच्च पदों पर या ऊपर की श्रेणियों में कितने व्यक्ति इन जातियों के काम कर रहे होते हैं उनके रिजर्वेशन परसेंटेज हर श्रेणियों में कितने हैं—उनकी संख्या नहीं बतलाई जाती है। यह कह दिया जाता है कि इन जगहों के लिये इन जातियों में से सूटेबल आदमी मिलते नहीं हैं। इस तरह की गलत रिपोर्ट भेज करके आपकी मर्जी के आदमी सिलेक्ट कर लिये जाते हैं और उनको रख लिया जाता है। इन जातियों के लोगों के लिये जितनी सीटें, जितनी नौकरियां रिजर्व होती हैं वे इन्हीं जातियों के लोगों को मिलें, इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जब कोई लेबरर लिखा पढ़ा होता है तो वह अपनी होशियारी से स्किल्ड लेबरर बन जाता है। अगर उसके काम को देख करके तथा उसकी सीनियारिटी को देख करके उसको सुपरवाइजर की पोस्ट तक अगर प्रमोशन दिया जायगा तो वह अपना काम दिलचस्पी के साथ करेगा और जो उसकी एफिशेंसी है वह भी बढ़ेगी। अगर कोई व्यक्ति पांच बरस तक काम कर ले और उसके बाद

रिक्लड वर्कर बना दिया जाये, उसकी प्रमोशन कर दी जाय तो अच्छा होगा ।

काम का जो रोल बनाया जाता है उसको समय समय पर चेंज कर दिया जाता है । रोल को हमेशा चेंज करने से वर्कर्स का जो सर्विस नॉद होता है वह बदल जाता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह हमेशा कायम रहना चाहिये । अगर उसको बदल दिया जाता है तो जब रिट्रिब्यूट का वक्त आता है उस वक्त काफी तकलीफ़ होती है । रोल कभी भी चेंज हो लेकिन नॉद कभी चेंज नहीं होता चाहिये ।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस तथा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के वर्कर्स को प्रमोशन की फ़ैमिलीटीज मिलनी चाहिये । उनकी जितनी स्ट्रग्ल सेवशन में है उसी के अनुपात में उनके प्रतिनिधियों को डिपार्टमेंट वर्कर्स कमिटी पर लिया जाना चाहिये । उनकी जो यूनियन है वह रजिस्टर तो कर ली गई है लेकिन उसको अभी क रिकर्गनेशन नहीं मिला है यह वहाँ के जो इन जातियों के वर्कर्स हैं उनकी कम्प्लेंट है । इस पर भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें और उनकी यूनियन को रिकर्गनाइज कर लें ।

अब मैं पूना खड़की—जबलपुर आर्डनंस फ़ैक्ट्री के कर्मचारियों के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । इसमें जो कर्मचारी होते हैं उनको बिगरे वार टाइम के काम कम मिलता है और इसलिये इनका रिडक्शन कर दिया जाता है । इसके बारे में मैं एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ । मिलिट्री के लिये आप जो सामान बाहर से मंगते हैं उसको आपको बाहर से नहीं मंगाना चाहिये और उसको यहीं पर इस फ़ैक्ट्री में तैयार किया जाना चाहिये । इससे वहाँ पर काम करने वालों का भी फायदा होगा और राष्ट्र का भी । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस सुझाव को स्वीकार करें ।

खड़की—देहु रोड की फ़ैक्ट्री के बारे में जो वहाँ रिडक्शन हुआ था उसके बारे में संप हुआ था । उस वक्त सरकार की तरफ़ से वह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि जिन कर्मचारियों को निकाला गया है उनको दूसरी जगहों पर लगाया जायगा । लेकिन अभी तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कर्मचारी को किसी दूसरे स्थान पर लगाया नहीं गया है । बाकी । माननीय मंत्री जी को जो आश्वासन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से दिये जाते हैं उनको पूरा करना चाहिये और मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें ।

अब मैं डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने नासिक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट अन्य वर्गीय गरीब एथिकलचरिस्ट्स की ज़मीन को एक्वायर किया है और जिसका उसने अभी तक कोई कम्पेंसेशन नहीं दिया है और ज़मीन का वार्षिक भाड़ा पट्टादि दिया नहीं है उसका ज़िक्र करना चाहता हूँ । ये बेचारे गरीब लोग हैं और इनको पैसे की आवश्यकता रहती है लेकिन अभी तक इस मामले में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है । वहाँ पर १७,६६० एकड़ और १५ गुंठास लैंड एक्वायर की गई है जिसका कम्पेंसेशन मिलना अभी बाकी है । गांव. भगूर में ४५४ एकड़ और २१ गुंठास जमीन एक्वायर की गई है । सिंगवे बहुला में ७५५ एकड़ और १८ गुंठास एक्वायर की गई है । वडणेर बहुला में ८५ एकड़ और २१ गुंठास एक्वायर की है देवलाली में १५० एकड़ और १५ गुंठास एक्वायर की गई है । वडाला में ४०६ एकड़ १२ गुंठास एक्वायर की गई है । वेलगाम डोगा में २१५६ एकड़ और १८ गुंठास एक्वायर की गई है । अम्बे बहुला में २८६६ एकड़ २ गुंठास एक्वायर की गई है । अम्बाड बुडक में ४८७६ एकड़ २५ गुंठास जमीन एक्वायर की गई है । असवाली बहुलवा में ३२०१ एकड़ ३५ गुंठा एक्वायर की गई है । यवलाने में १७८८ एकड़ १५

[श्री: बामासाहेब सालुंके]

गुंठास यह है। लहाबीट में ११३४ एकड़ १६ गुंठास है। सोहा सिंगवे में ३५ एकड़ १४ गुंठास एक्वायर की गई है। यह सारी की सारी जमीन शोइयूल्ड कास्ट और अन्य वर्गीय एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स की है। मिलिट्री का काम तो जल्दी होता है लेकिन यह जो कम्प्लेक्स देने का काम है यह उसी तरह से आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हो रहा है जिस तरह से कि मूलकी रेवेन्यू का काम होता है। आपको चाहिये कि कम्प्लेक्स देने के बारे में आप कलेक्टर को जल्दी से यहां से आदेश भेज दें। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस पर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे और इस काम को जल्दी से करवा देंगे।

ब्रिटिश राज का जमाना खत्म हो गया है और अब हमारा अपना राज है। आज हम प्रजातन्त्र के युग में रहे रहे हैं। इस खयाल को ध्यान में रखते हुये मैं समझता हूँ आरमी में भी नये सुधार होने चाहिये। महाराष्ट्र में लश्करी पेसा की भावद शिवाजी महाराज के मराठा रियासत से हैं। अभी आपके बटालियनों में महाराष्ट्र की तरफ की मराठा बटालियन और महार बटालियन हैं। पंजाब में सिख-जाट राजपूत आदि बटालियन हैं और उनमें बाप जादे से लश्करी पेसो की भावद है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे यहां के लोग हैं उनको भी इसी तरह से प्रेरेंस दे करके फीज में भरती किया जाना चाहिये। यह बहुत आवश्यक है। पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जब काश्मीर पर आक्रमण हुआ था उस वक्त महार बटालियन के मशीनगंस के सैनिकों ने अच्छी बहादुरी दिखाई थी। इस आधार पर उसमें जो शोइयूल्ड कास्ट और शोइयूल्ड ट्राइब के आदमी काम करते हैं उनको प्रोमोशन मिलनी चाहिये। इन सैनिकों के ऊपर दबाव पड़ता है और उनको प्रोमोशन मिलती नहीं है। डिस्प्लिन में मैं चूक वे लोग रहते हैं इस वास्ते उनको अपील करने का भी मौका नहीं मिलता है।

मिलिट्री के विभवविद्यालय हैं उनमें शोइयूल्ड कास्ट और शोइयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को एडमिशन नहीं मिलता है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करे जिस से उनको उन विद्यालयों में प्रवेश मिल सके।

पूना नेशनल अकादमी देहरादून में लोगों को जो कि आरमी में भरती होना चाहते हैं और जो इसके लिये चुने जाते हैं ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था है। इसके बारे में लोगों में ज्यादा पब्लिसिटी नहीं की जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप ज्यादा पब्लिसिटी करने का प्रबन्ध करें। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि पूना शिवाजी मिलिट्री स्कूल नासिक भोंसले मिलिट्री स्कूल इत्यादि में सरकार को शोइयूल्ड कास्ट और शोइयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कैंडिडेट्स को स्कालरशिप देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

पूना महाराष्ट्र व्यायाम मंडल एक प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन है। वहां पर जब दाखिला शुरू होता है तो वे अच्छी तरह से इसकी पब्लिसिटी करते हैं। इसी तरह से आपको भी पब्लिसिटी की ओर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह इसलिए आवश्यक है ताकि पढे लिखे लोग इसकी तरफ आकर्षित हो सकें और अच्छे अच्छे आदमी आपको मिल सकें।

मिलिट्री के जो स्कूल होते हैं उनमें उम्र की मर्यादा रहती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शोइयूल्ड कास्ट और शोइयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के केस में ही नहीं बल्कि सब के केस में इस मर्यादा को ढीला कर दिया जाय। वहां पर भी हमारे लिये रिजर्वेशन रहना चाहिये। पूना तथा देहरादून में जो नेशनल अकादमियां हैं उनके बारे में मैं इस बात को खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ। रो० का० के लोगों को यहां प्रवेश मिलना मुश्किल होता है।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बँनिकों के लिये प्रोमोशंस की और अधिक सुविधाये होनी चाहिये । मामूली मामूली बातों पर लोगों को नोकरीयों से निकाल दिया जाता है । उनको धपील करने तक का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है । हो सकता है यह पुराने तरीकों पर आज भी चला आ रहा हो । अगर ऐसी बात है तो इसमें सुधार होना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय इस ओर भी ध्यान दें ।

डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट के पास बहुत सी जमीन पड़ी हुई है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको कनसेशनल रेट पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में बांट दिया जाये और उनको इसे दे दिया जाय । अगर आपने यह किया तो मैं समझता हूँ यह बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

पूना-देहू रोड खड़की रेंज वाले मिनिस्ट्री एरिया में धार्मिक मंदिर है । मंदिर के नजदीक की जमीन मंदिर के ट्रस्टी ने मांगी है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको उसे फौरन दे दी जाय । देहू रोड खड़की रेंज में एक बौद्ध मंदिर के नजदीक जगह पड़ी है । उसको मंदिर के लिये देने की मांग की जा रही है । उसको वह मीप दी जानी चाहिये ।

जब अंग्रेज लोग थे उस वक्त उन्होंने कन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड्स को अलग रखा हुआ था । आज यहाँ पर प्रजातन्त्र है । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इनको नजदीक की म्यूनिसिपलिटियों या कारपोरेशन्स में मिला दिया जाय । पूना कारपोरेशन ने इसी तरह की डिमांड की थी कि वहाँ के कन्टोनमेंट को उस में मिला दिया जाय लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय इस ओर भी ध्यान दें ।

अब मैं एक दूसरी बात की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । मैं आप को

बतलाऊँ कि डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने एक सर्कुलर निकाला है :

“Eligibility of Government servants to stand for election to Local Bodies.”

लोकल बाडीज के एलेक्शन में खड़े होने की इजाजत तो आप देते हैं लेकिन साथ में एक दूसरा सर्कुलर जो निकाला गया है कंवेशन और रिलिजन के बारे में उस के लिये कुछ सजेशन देता हूँ और शासन के सामने यह सवाल रखता हूँ । मैं इस को मानता हूँ कि सिक््योरिटी होनी चाहिये यह बिल्कुल ठीक बात है लेकिन लोकल बाडीज के चुनाव में खड़े होने की पमिशन तो आप देते हैं पर धार्मिक संस्थाओं के बारे में जिस में कोई पालिटिक्स का सवाल नहीं आता, उसके बारे में आप ने सर्कुलर निकाल दिया है । आज धार्मिक और कल्चरल ऐक्टिविटीज में हिस्सा लेने की पमिशन न देना ठीक नहीं है । हमारा प्रजातन्त्र राष्ट्र है । इस लिये मैं शासन का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और जो सर्कुलर डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट और होम मिनिस्ट्री ने निकाला है नं० २५/५०/५७ वह आप के सामने रखता हूँ । इस सर्कुलर के मातहत आदमियों को निकाला जाता है । इस सर्कुलर के जरिये आप ने आफिसर्स को बहुत अधिकार दिये हैं । जैसे पुलिस के हाथ में यह अधिकार दे दिये जायें तो वह पब्लिक को सताती है वैसे ही किमी अफसर को जब यह अधिकार मिल जाते हैं तो वह उन का गलत इस्तेमाल करते हैं । जिस आदमी को वह पसन्द नहीं करते उस के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करते हैं उस को निकालते हैं । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस सर्कुलर को देखिये । मैं इस चीज का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । एक फिटर आइर्नेस फेक्ट्री में था उस की रिपोर्ट कोई गलत नहीं है काम भी अच्छा है लेकिन उस को निकाल दिया गया है । ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये । हाँ अगर उस से देश की सिक््योरिटी को कोई खतरा हो

[श्री बालासाहेब शालु के]

तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन घम के काम में वह हिस्सा लेता है इस लिये उस को सजा दी जाय यह कहाँ तक ठीक है। आप इस को थोड़ा सोचिये तो कि क्या ऐसा करना चाहिये। मेरी यही रिक्वेस्ट है और इस के साथ इस सवाल को सामने रखता हूँ। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर हमारी बार्डर स्टेट है और उसके बारे में जो हमारी पालिसी है उसे फर्म रखना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If Shri Birendra Singhji wants to speak, I can give him 10 minutes. Otherwise, I shall call the hon. Minister. I have to call the hon. Minister at 1.45.

Shri Birendra Singhji (Raipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, only two days ago, I had the greatest pleasure in reading in the *Hindustan Times* the following lines spoken by the Prime Minister while unveiling the Sikh Memorial at Meerut:

"If we want to save our freedom, we have to be alert all the time, and whenever there is any slackening in this respect it is dangerous for our freedom. It was the cherished desire of Indians to save their freedom and make progress in all directions".

With these prefatory remarks, I would like to say that what the Ministry needs is a fully integrated, highly trained and contented defence force. I have heard a lot of speeches made, and as the Deputy-Speaker has asked me to speak only for 10 minutes, I would not deal with all those points, but I want to deal with one point and I have to deal with it very effectively. If we are going to hold Kashmir and even if we want to send out our troops overseas just like, say, to Central Indonesia or Suez,—indeed, we sent our troops last time to Korea—we cannot afford to reduce even one rupee from the defence budget. Barring aside the

other aspects, today, what are we seeing in the army? I am referring to this not because I am holding a Commission, not because a few of my army colleagues are sitting over there. Where is the morale of the armed forces today? I would say there is none. Are the armed forces getting good pay? Are they getting proper living allowances? Are they getting any privileges? I have to say with all the emphasis at my command that when compared to what the privileges were prior to Independence, there has been no improvement at this moment.

What is happening today? Just compare the defence services with the other services, whether I.A.S. or I.P.S. When we take the army officers, at the age of 45, when he has to think of the children, when he has to give proper education for the children, when he has to think of the marriage of the children, they are being packed off. The army officer at that age has therefore to go to others, various persons, and say, "I may be kept for some more years. Please give me a chance to serve". This is the position.

Take the officers in the other services. After ten years of service, an I.A.S. officer reaches Rs. 1,800. On the other hand, in the army, navy or air force, the officers will retire when they get about Rs. 1,050. I, therefore, submit to Defence Minister, why not appoint a small committee to go into this matter. England, right from 1947, has had four or five revisions made into such matters. Someone said that in a country like China, the pay of the armed forces is nothing. True, but in China, all the other services also are not getting any good pay compared to what they get here in India. They get less. If we are to reduce the pay of all the officers, certainly there is no objection. But I ask, why not appoint a small committee? Let that committee go

into these matters. They will put in their points. At the same time, we must also try and see that whatever saving could accrue, we shall save.

Here, I am afraid I will incur the displeasure of my colleagues in this House when I say it, but I personally think that there is a colossal waste of money over the Lok Sahayak business—the Lok Sahayak Sena. I think it is high time that the Government appointed a committee to go into this matter. If necessary, change the Constitution. Well, it may be popular in one or two States. It may be popular in Mysore or in some other States. But what is the result in the other States? Only a week ago I was in Madhya Pradesh. There was this camp going on. The Tahsildars were roaming about and asking every patwari, every chprasi, every other person, and saying, "Come to this Lok Sahayak Sena for one month training". Is it our idea to train Government Servants in the Lok Sahayak Sena? Did we make certain rules regarding that in the Constitution? It was not so.

Now, what happens? The people come for one month. Then they are trained for one month in the year. After that they are gentlemen at large, fully trained, and the result is, either they have to go and join the dacoit bands or something else and commit crimes. This is what is happening, I dare say. It may not be so in all the States. Ask the Chief of the Army Staff. Ask everybody else about what I am saying about the Lok Sahayak Sena. A large amount of money is being wasted over it. Is it right? Simply because someone wanted it, it is done.

Now, there is one thing, and I say it with due regard to the Minister of Defence. In England and other places, what happens? Whether the Secretary or the Minister, whoever is the head of the armed forces, they know what they are to do and what the army officers are. Here, in the Secretariat, they do not understand

the position of a Major-General or anybody else in the army. The position of a Major-General or anybody else is less than today, say, of that of a Joint Secretary, No one cares. जनरल साहब हैं जनरल साहब हैं सब ठक है । But no one cares to know what they are. If that be the morale, what can be done?

I am not saying anything about the people—whether you give them ordinary posts or not, whether they are obstinate or whether they are useless. The result will be there. One of my hon. friends said something about the equipment, that one musket will be used or ten muskets will be used. Well I am not disputing that. I only ask, why not give better facilities to the armed forces.

There is another thing to which I should like to refer. We have got two fronts: one in Kashmir and the other in N.E.F.A. and sometimes overseas also. What happens when officers are posted there immediately after a month? The officer posted to such places gets no family allowance. He does not see his family for days together. What happens to his children? He does not know anything about them. The only thing is he has to go and bow down everywhere. I suggest, for this purpose, that there must be an educational allowance. Do you not consider that the army men should get very good pay? Give them family allowance and educational allowance, if the family officers go to Kashmir and if the family officers go anywhere else to serve. These facilities should be given. Otherwise, how can we expect fine service from them if they are not given these facilities?

Now, I may be excused if I refer to another thing in this connection. Today, in the Rajya Sabha, we have got all kinds of representatives there. So, why cannot you choose some ex-Army people to be represented there? One may be from the general cadre

[Shri Birendra Singhji]

of army men. You may nominate some army men to the Rajya Sabha from the Generals who have retired. They can be easily taken. There will be experts then. One or two may be represented in the Rajya Sabha, and they can easily explain to the Minister of Defence what is needed. It is the morale of the defence services that should be kept up.

An Hon. Member: Shri Tyagi is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Tyagi was not taken as an ex-Army officer.

Shri Birendra Singhji: One more point. I was very surprised at this. I happen to be in the governing body of three public schools. I met some of the Generals' sons there. I asked them what they would do when they went out of the school after the certificate examination. They said, "Tea gardens Business". I said, "What is it? You are the sons of so and so, so and so." They said, "What am I going to do with just Rs. 300 when we get Rs. 800 or Rs. 1,000 elsewhere?" This is what is happening today. A lot of people are not joining the army. 3,000 to 4,000 persons—appeared before the Public Service Commission. The list is there. It consisted of M.A.s—first class, mathematics, and M.A.s—first class, English. The Public Service Commission do not care. They see the Academic careers. Then they select Persons who could have made good officers are not selected. Out of that list, 900 names go to the Army Selection Board. Their choice is limited. The result is they are all book-worms. Today if you visit the Indian National Defence Academy, you will find half of the boys reading in some corner and only some boys going away for playing tennis, cricket and other games. Therefore, my suggestion is if you want to stick to this and adopt this method, the best

thing would be to reserve 10 per cent out of the 900 and give the selection to those boys who are good and alert. And, let the Army Selection Board select them. If this is done, then sometimes you will find them not only good in the academic career, but they will be good even as battalion commanders. This 10 per cent reservation for boys who should be selected by the Army Selection Board will go a long way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. The hon. Member should not be incited to defy the Chair.

Shri Birendra Singhji: These are the few points I wanted to submit.

With regard to equipment, the question has been dealt with at length. Of course I am not quarrelling with anybody, because I understand what action is and what the troubles are. All that I say is this. Taking our Navy, I think the total coastal mileage is over 3,500 miles and if we can go in for some submarines, it will be good. We are having an aircraft carrier. Someone asked, "Why should we have an aircraft carrier?" Aircraft carrier is very essential in modern warfare. If we can have submarines, it will also go a long way.

Lastly, my humble appeal to the Minister of Defence is, please do consider this question of betterment of pay and allowances to keep up the morale of the Army. It is slowly going down. I humbly request him to appoint a small committee—have the Chief of the Army Staff and everybody else you want there—to go into this question whether better living allowance and educational facilities are there or not. If they are there, they will not grouse about it; but, if they are lacking, it should be seen that they are given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Defence Minister.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): What about my turn?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: During the Finance Bill.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it will be unusual, indeed surprising, if, in this House of ours and in this great democracy, on an issue of this kind, very divergent opinions were not expressed.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I thought I would be allowed to speak. I am leaving the House.

(Raja Mahendra Pratap left the House)

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair]

13.54 hrs.

Shri Krishna Menon: Before I address myself to some of the observations in relation to the existence of defence forces in this country at all, I would like with great respect to express the appreciation of the Government and the armed services for the words that have been spoken about them in appreciation of their services and the concern of this House about their conditions of service and the legitimate pride in the state of our armed forces. It is quite true that there have been discordant notes which when reduced to detail do not provide any substance in regard to the allegations.

First of all, when the Finance Bill was introduced, a leading Member of the Opposition and one of our great national leaders referred to the whole decision of maintaining defence forces and certainly forces of this size in a country that has risen to independence as a result of non-violent struggle. I would be the last person to question the raising of an issue of that kind, because for one thing it proclaims to the world that this country in spite of its being forced by necessity to be armed, still thinks

in terms of not using arms for aggressive purposes. I would be the last person to think that it is a contribution of an obstructive character. But it is for this nation and this House to decide whether its frontiers can be protected in any other way at the present moment except by the maintenance of defensive forces even to the minimum that we have at the present time. If it should be the decision of the country, if public opinion would support an unarmed land and take its chance, or place its faith in the capacity of repelling the enemy or of converting his heart after he has arrived on our homeland in order to be beneficent inhabitant of this place, if we reach the stage of our own lack of fear which is the essence of this gospel, our ability to raise the standards of life of this country, so that its stability would be such that its strength will be derived from its own economic and political organisations, if we reach that stage, then we would have fulfilled the first criterion that is necessary for adopting this attitude.

I submit that that criticism does not particularly apply to this year's defence estimates. It is a challenge; it is a question that has to be addressed to the Government as a whole, to the country as a whole, whether this is right and proper and possible from a moral and national point of view.

In regard to the second argument that is raised, that if we did so, if we naturally disarm, the world would disarm, a few years ago, we did cut down the size of our armed forces, but the response was in inverse ratio. I am not saying that a good thing should be done in anticipation of a good return. I am only saying that the argument of reciprocal reaction has not been justified by experience. I have already referred to the tributes paid to the armed forces and the appreciation of the gallant work they are doing in the preparedness for the defence of the country.

[Shri Krishna Menon]

A great many observations have been made in regard to details. Some of them have been, particularly one lately, of an extremely personal character. It is not my intention to answer it. This House is not interested in personal observations or observations that have no relevance to the defence of the country. I will, therefore, try to confine myself not to answering each question seriatim—there are a large number of cut motions and within the time you have allowed me it is impossible to deal with all of them—but try and deal with the main sectors of concern, apprehension, curiosity and legitimate criticism.

The first of these relates to what is called the secrecy of the defence forces. In dealing with that, I would restrain myself and not fall a prey to the temptation of trying to answer the attributions of motives or trying to fool this House. My estimate of this House is rather different. There is no doubt, the withholding of a certain amount of information in the publication of defence material. When the Estimates Committee ask for information, the largest possible amount is supplied. Officers are questioned and in certain cases, the Chairman of the Committee is given the information and it is left to his discretion whether the interests of the country will suffer or not by its publication. You are well aware, Sir, that in the last analysis you are the repository of confidence in this matter. I want to say to this House that it is not the desire of the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister or the armed services or the Government as a whole to withhold information from this House just for the fun of withholding it. It may be that our judgment is mistaken. That is why the House is here to criticise and in that criticism, some of it would make its impact. I freely admit that secrecy is one of those things which grow from more to more. The weaker the country, the greater the inclination to

fear publication of information. But, the criticism that is levelled is on the basis that this does not follow the practice of democratic countries. Especially, Mr. Speaker, when you were out of the House, it was said that we give less and less information. I think it is useful in this connection to try to give facts.

14.00 hours.

Mr. Speaker: We are all fond of freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of association. But, there is one freedom that is very dangerous, and that is freedom from fact. In 1948-49, the Defence Ministry circulated information which extended to 16 pages. This year, the book before you contains 80 pages.

An Hon. Member: Blank pages.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not as if all this is verbiage because we have been told in express terms that most of this is cryptic, that is, abbreviated. Therefore, it is full of substance. The House has been treated with the experience that is supposed to be taking place in the U.K. It is quiet legitimate that this Parliament should sometimes draw inspiration from the practice of the British House of Commons.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May we know how far the information given to us in that small brochure compares with the Army Estimates, Navy Estimates and Air Estimates of the U.K., printed and presented to the House every year?

Shri Joachim Alva: Their budgets are enormous. Their expenditure....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister wanted one hour. Even that may be too short for all the wings. Therefore, let him go on uninterrupted.

Shri Krishna Menon: When I have finished, Mr. Speaker, perhaps, the hon. Member on better reflection may feel that he need not have asked this question. I am not going to answer this question.

It is true that in the British Estimates, the number of troops under the employment of the Crown is published. This is due to historical facts which go back to the Bill of Rights, succeeding the Petition of Rights in 1688. In 1689, the King was raising levies against the people and as a result of that, Parliament took power and Parliament said, under the Act, we shall not raise troops. Due to historical accident, now-a-days all that it says is that the troops shall not go higher than this figure. It is published as a historical relic as there are so many relics in British Parliament. For example, the Speaker is dragged to the Chair. I do not know whether we do it or not. With great reluctance, the Speaker steps back and he is dragged to the Chair because in the olden days, it was dangerous business to be a Speaker. He is tied to the Chair in order that he may not run away. Are we going to do it and tie the Speaker to the Chair for that reason? I would like the House, especially those who have made this comparison, to compare the British Estimates with ours. You will find that in regard to equipment, far more information is given.

Secondly, there is another fact to be borne in mind. This country has no allies. It is not likely to have any. When the British Parliament speaks of military strength, it speaks in the context of the N.A.T.O. In the olden days, it spoke in the context of *Entente cordiale*. It speaks today in the context of Anglo-American strength. It speaks in the context of hydrogen bombs. We speak in the context of a small country trying to defend its shores against whatever local troubles there may be. These are different situations. We do not speak from a position of strength. The purpose of a debate in Parliament, apart from examination of accounts, is to tell the world that they are not a weak nation. The idea of showing the Flag or naval displays that used to be held in the Kiel Canal or elsewhere is to impress on the world the might of

the British strength. That is not our outlook. Therefore, the reasons why these things appear in the British Estimates can only be translated in our context by some reference to the conditions.

The trend of the arguments that was running through so many speeches, although contradicted by the later parts of them is, why should a comparatively neutral country, a country that does not want to involve itself in various military adventures, following our policy, have armed forces at all? Does it happen anywhere else in the world? There are few countries in our position. The only instance I can think of is Switzerland—a professional neutral country which kept out of two great wars. There is no secrecy about this. Their military expenditure is published. In 1947, the little Republic of Switzerland spent 23 per cent of its revenue on military expenditure. In 1958, it is spending 40 per cent of its revenues on military expenditure. Therefore it is not only we who are not part of any military alliance. Sometimes, one has to defend one's neutrality. That is our position. When in its wisdom Parliament accepts public opinion and decides otherwise, I fear that sort of decision will not come from Members opposite.

Shri Nath Pai: We say that you should be in a state of preparedness: not that we should not spend. Switzerland spends and is ready for defence from any quarter, against any attacks.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister is answering various points that have been raised. In his own Party, the Leader on a prior occasion said something which is different from what the follower says.

Shri Barrow (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): The reference to Switzerland is wrong. The neutrality of Switzerland is internationally guaranteed.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no interruption; this is not the way.

Shri Krishna Menon: I simply pointed out an instance where a country that does not spend on arms, that is not likely to enter into a war, during the last war had mobilised one-fourth of its population between the ages 16 and 55. What is more, today it is spending 40 per cent of its revenue in very heavy arms. I only tried to point out that existence of a neutral attitude does not always mean an attitude of defencelessness. One of the ways to protect our security is not to allow our people to be afraid. So far as we are concerned, the Defence Ministry is concerned, in spite of the fact that we think that most of the criticisms that were levelled with regard to concealment of information is probably not justified, it will be my endeavour as far as possible and consistent with my responsibility as your Defence Minister, to give to Parliament all the information that is available. But, if in this I am merely to be guided by the desire to satisfy curiosity and thereby lay myself open to the charge of endangering the defences of the country by helping adverse forces, I am sure Parliament itself will feel that I have not discharged my obligations.

Another aspect of this criticism is in regard to the items of expenditure given here. Hon. Members who naturally have to read a large number of documents, voluminous ones,—figures are always difficult—probably have not been able or have not had the time perhaps, and it did not strike their mind by the reading that they could give, to get the amount of details that are given. Without any personal feeling, I would like to quote one or two instances of this. The House was told that large quantities of money had been provided under an item called 'Miscellaneous'. It was read out, what does this 'Miscellaneous' consist of? Postage, printing and stationery, telephone charges—Rs. 5,56,00,000 or whatever it was. Then, it was eloquently asked, quite rightly,—that was clear—how does the Army spend on postage, telephones

etc. this much? I was myself staggered for a time. One cannot carry all these figures. I looked into that. I found that this particular item of printing and stationery appears on page 40 under Head C, Miscellaneous. You turn to Head B Miscellaneous, another page, a whole full page, then still another page for B and another page for A. This is the Miscellaneous heading. It consists of a large number of items such as allowances for units, specialised training—I am only reading at random—Army Service Corps Units and formations, Defence Accounts officers, Army Headquarters, Command Headquarters, and other Staff formations, Military Engineering Services and other Miscellaneous Establishments, Military Attaches to Indian Embassies abroad, Recruiting organisation, Cantonment Services, Engineer Store Depots, Annual Training Grant, Amenities to troops, printing and stationery, purchase of publications, telephones and trunk calls, Renting of circuits; purchase of publications, expenditure on annual practice, field firings, telegraph stores, equipment, technical training etc. It is all these items on five pages that make up the total of Rs. 5 crores. I offer no criticism of this. This is a very natural mistake which any person may commit. I only deal with the defence estimates, but the hon. Member has to read all the estimates.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): Which page are you reading from?

Shri Krishna Menon: I am reading from the page that is in the book. I have not substituted anything.

Shri Hem Barna: That is not the idea.

Shri Krishna Menon: Pages 40, 39, 38 and 36. So, that is the heading of miscellaneous. It covers a large range of subjects including communications, administration, welfare, training, exercises, ordnance establish-

ments and other things which cover Rs. 5 crores. I was surprised at the smallness of the amount. And then the House is invited to consider whether it is right that the Defence Ministry should spend Rs. 5 crores on printing and stationery including this book and telephones and trunk calls. If it had been so, it would have been unpardonable, but that happens not to be the case.

Still another criticism was made to which I was asked to pay attention at that time, that is, turning to page 100, in answer or in explanation of the headings given on the other side, our answer was a blank page. Seen in that way it looks somewhat disparaging, and I think it is an offence to the House, but this book, I suppose, following the pattern of Whitehall publications prints explanations on this side and figures on that side.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli): Very clever.

Shri Krishna Menon: And it so happens that on this particular item, it is not that there are no explanations. The item covers the previous pages, and the explanations are given there. The reference was to item (G). For item (G) explanation is given on page 99. The item is carried over to page 100, the explanation is fully given on page 99, and therefore when we come to page 100 there is nothing more to print. Therefore, it was not as though (Interruption.)

Mr. Speaker: Let him go on. There cannot be explanations almost every second.

Shri Hem Barua: We are not convinced. We need explanations.

Shri Krishna Menon: The House is justly entitled, if I may say so with respect, to have concern in regard to the scrutiny of expenditure, and generally to feel that it is not voting blindly on demands for large amounts of money. Usually it will be found in any Budget that the largest amounts

of money are on undebatable items, because they are permanent things which go on from year to year.

If I may do so, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the procedures adopted in this matter. So far as defence expenditure is concerned, with the exception of smaller items, these are first initiated by the using services, the fighting services. They are scrutinised by their Finance, by their scrutiny apparatus. Well, elimination takes place there. And they have themselves the assistance of numerous financial advisers. I hope the Finance Minister would not think that a measure of economy is required in this connection, but the Defence Minister gets the assistance of Principal, Additional, Joint and Deputy Finance Advisers to the number of 14, and he has got 30 Assistant Financial Advisers, their number coming to 43, who are giving us advice—not advice in the sense of advice in a vacuum. They scrutinise every item, they sit with each committee. In fact, it is impossible even to express a word at a meeting without the assistance of the Financial Adviser. And the sooner I would have them in a meeting than any one else.

So, it goes through this process in the armed services. Then it comes before the Defence Minister's Inter-services Committee. It is discussed there in full. Then it goes to various departments of the Defence Ministry for further probe. Then it goes finally before the Defence Committee of the Cabinet.

So, it is not as though these figures are just pencilled down by somebody and brought before the House relying at the present moment on the majority the Government has in this House. Government does not regard those people who sit on these Benches as sheep who will vote for anything that is put forward. They are discussed elsewhere, and they go through all these procedures.

[Shri Krishna Menon]

Now, the hon. gentleman opposite has referred to—and I would like to make a point of personal explanation—my lack of respect for this House. If that is so, it would indeed be a grievous charge, but I was not the one who said that the average high school boy knows this, but the House does not. I did not say that. If I had said that, it would be extremely disrespectful.

Within the limits of my responsibility and my capacity, I have tried to place before the House as much information as is available, and it is always available to the House by its various methods, of large numbers of questions, by the Public Accounts Committee's operations, by the Estimates Committee, by conversations which Members have with Ministers, and also by published documents. We have got to think of this country in terms of its $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of area, its 3,000 miles of coastline and its 9,000 miles of international frontier, most of it with Pakistan.

I am, in this connection, asked: what is our pattern of defence? I freely confess I do not understand the content of this question. If the question is: what is our defence policy based upon, I think I am free to state that it is based firstly on the necessity of the protection of the external frontiers of this country from any one who should either be so unwise, or so ill-advised, or so adverse to us as to want to violate our sovereignty. Secondly, it is the purpose of the defence forces to go to the aid of the civil power. It is doing so today at great cost to itself in the Naga Hills area of Assam. But in this country of ours, going to the aid of the civil power has not meant, since independence, merely being an additional police force. The Army, the Air Force, and on occasions even the Navy have been called into commission for relief from floods, in case of disaster and in various other ways to assist the civil power. They have also been called in on works of

construction. That is the second aspect of our defence policy.

Thirdly, conditioned as we are as a Member of the United Nations, as one of those people who have not only accepted the Charter but try to follow it as far as we can to the best of our ability, we have placed our defence forces according to our own conviction, not at anybody's behest, at the disposal of the international community for purposes of maintenance of peace. We have not gone anywhere to police anyone. Our soldiers have not stepped out of this country since the 15th August, 1957 to do what is called showing the flag, or coveting anybody's territory, or to impose on any people the might of our arms, but to serve others, to keep conflicting forces separated under international auspices. And they have gone there at great risk to themselves, because they are not covered by the protection of armies. They are not covered by the law of that country, but by the law of our country. And what is more important, they have gone in such limited numbers, and I am happy to repeat once again before the House that no deed of valour, no act of prowess, no colours won, no record in the great deeds of the Indian armed forces equal the performance of these men. I say it not only of the much-maligned officer who has had the opportunity of education, experience, good manners and all that sort of thing, but of the ordinary soldier who has gone out, and I tell you he has not been specially briefed for this, but he has been a true ambassador of the spirit of this land.

Therefore, it is with some sadness that one hears reflections for the purpose of political argument against those gallant men of our fighting services.

An Hon. Member: Who did it?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Nobody did it.

Shri Krishna Menon: I suggest you read your own speeches.

Shri U. C. Patil: On the other hand, we have put one question, every one of us has put that question, which the hon. Minister has not tried to reply to, namely: how is it that the purchases of Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 crores last year which have not been told to us in detail have been published in a number of magazines and books published in England? All our ships, all our aircrafts, all these purchases during the last one year are there in various magazines, and how is it that the Minister does not even now take us into confidence?

Shri Joachim Alva rose—

Mr. Speaker: There is yet a long way between the hon. Member and the Treasury Benches.

Shri Joachim Alva: He cannot reiterate the same charges which he made yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is sufficiently strong to take care of himself.

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not place any reliance on my strength; I do not defend this country: the people of this land and our Armed Forces as a whole defend it. And it is a great mistake to think that the Defence Minister is a soldier in mufti. That is not his job. My responsibility is . . . (*Interruptions.*) I do not intend to give way any more.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is a limit to this kind of interruption. (*Interruptions.*) What if? Is it not right for him to say that the whole country defends and not himself? What is wrong with it? (*Interruptions* Order, please. I am not going to allow hon. Members to interrupt like this. I will make a special note of all those interrupters, and would not call them for some time. There is no other method of trying to punish them. What is this method of interruption? Why should they not allow the Minister? He is not speaking only to these few people here, but he is speaking to the whole country. Is it open to those

hon. Members to say anything they like and then not allow Government to justify its action? What is this kind of thing? Are we entering into a battle here?

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareilly):
No.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members if they want to draw their swords may do so outside this House. But let them confine themselves to remarks in this House. I shall allow them to express their views in an orderly manner; if they are interrupted, I shall pull up this side. Likewise, I expect hon. Members also not to interrupt. I say it once, and I say it twice; if for a third time they do any one of these things, I shall take more serious action about it. I have said a dozen times about this matter that they ought to keep quiet. Let the Minister go on. To the best of his ability, he will answer. Why should hon. Members get up again and again and say, 'My particular point has not been answered?' It is open to the Minister to find out on which point emphasis has to be laid by him, which he need answer, and which he need not answer. Hon. Members may draw any conclusion regarding a matter which he does not answer. In his opinion, it is too trivial. In the opinion of the hon. Members, it may be too big. All right, let them go to the country at large.

Now, the Minister.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): On a point of information . . .

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Krishna Menon: If I referred to adverse observations in regard to our Armed Services, it referred to . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Are the hon. Members interested in disturbing the proceedings of this House?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: All right, Hon. Members may please keep quiet.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order . . . *(Interruptions.)*

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not withdraw, and I would not want to withdraw one word of what I said about my attitude towards the Armed Forces . . . *(Interruptions.)* And the cap will fit where it should fit, and no one else . . . *(Interruptions.)* I am responsible to Parliament. It is my duty to defend them before Parliament. They are a band of gallant self-sacrificing men who are serving this country to the best of their ability. And it does not lie in the month of any one of us to make any attack upon them.

Shri Nath Pal: We are equally proud of our Armed Forces.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Mazaffarpur): It is a serious charge that has been made against this side of the House.

Mr. Speaker: What is the serious charge?

Shri Asoka Mehta: A serious charge has been made against this side of the House, that some Member on this side has challenged the gallantry of our Armed Forces. I would like the Minister to point out who has done it . . .

An Hon. Member: Nobody has done it.

Shri Asoka Mehta: . . . or else, withdraw the allegation. He is also a gallant man; he leads our gallant men. Either he should withdraw the allegation that is baseless, or he should substantiate it and point out the Member, and we shall look up the record and see if he has said it; and I on behalf of this side of the House promise you that if any one has made that kind of charge, we will see to it that he withdraws it in the most honourable manner.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Speaker: I am exceedingly sorry that hon. Members here would take to heart even a small remark. He says . . .

Shri Asoka Mehta: He repeated it.

Mr. Speaker: It is open to the Minister to find on the basis of the various kinds of remarks that have been made that there is a kind of accusation against the gallantry *itself*, not that he says that Shri Asoka Mehta said so.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I completely kept quiet. It was only when he repeated it that I got up, to give him a chance to put himself aright.

Mr. Speaker: I would once again say this. I shall look to the leaders of the various groups to see that their followers do not go on interrupting Government, when they are on their legs. I shall expect this side also to equally observe reticence and not go on interrupting them from time to time. Why should we go on like this? Are we having a battle today? The whole world is clam. Inside this House, should there be a battle royal? Hon. Members will keep silence for some time.

There is no point of order in this. *(Interruptions.)*

I am not going to allow this kind of interruption. There is no point of order in this. Nothing is meant against the gallantry of any of our Forces.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: From this side, we have been paying the highest compliments to our Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker: I agree that the hon. Member is a gallant man.

Shri Krishna Menon: My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta . . . *(Interruptions.)*

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members here assure that the Defence Minister and his Forces are all gallant. There is no difference.

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not refer to gallantry. I said about the Defence Forces. Here is an observation:

“Does our soldier know what he is fighting for?”

That is a reflection on him. We are told again, our Army will go to Colombo, the Air Force will go to the Himalayas or whatever it is.

Shri Goray (Poonja): I never doubted the gallantry of our soldiers. I said that in other countries, the soldier is given some sort of education as to the ideals that he is fighting for. Are we taking care to do that? What is he fighting for? What is he defending? That was what I said. That was not a reflection on the soldier. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There seems to be no end to this kind of discussion. I did not know about this; I was not present when the hon. Member made this statement. It is certainly open to the Minister to feel that the remark was that they have not been so far coached up, that is, those people who stand first, go through a number of tests, and are working in the various Forces, are Commanders in Chief, our young men who have come up, have yet to be told what exactly they are fighting for; that means that they do not know what they are fighting for. Now, therefore, the gallantry of the Forces comes under question. If the Minister reinforces his point and says that our men are quite good and have established themselves at various levels, I think it is proper justification on the part of the Minister to re-emphasise this matter.

Shri Krishna Menon: If you will permit me, I would like to say that I consider it my duty as Defence Minister to say this that if there are observations, which there are always, coming from one source or two sources as the case may be, which do not reflect the view of the House or of the country, I believe, I have as much freedom as the ordinary Member: I have greater responsibility to the Armed Forces of the country, when observations of this character are made. I shall refer to another one very soon. In the increased budgets, it would be an error to suppose that all this expenditure is because of the increase in equipment; none of it is on any kind of armaments race for the expansion of the Army. The Armed Forces cannot escape the consequences of rise in prices, of rise in pay and things of

that character. So far as the figures are concerned, I have them here. There has been an increase of Rs. 5 crores in dearness allowance; there has been an increase of Rs. 5 crores on account of food stores, and Rs. 8 crores on another item. These are all items coming under pay and allowance of the troops.

Then, what has to be remembered is this, that however much the quantum of equipment you buy in a year, all Armed Forces equipment have limited lives; they may look serviceable, but they must be in a condition not only of potency, but they must also be free from danger to other people. So, normally speaking, all the usable ammunitions of all sizes and kinds have got marked periods of life. After that, they have to be replaced. And the replacement years sometimes come all together. But apart from that, equipment also wears out. Now, it will be seen, and there is no secrecy about it, that the bulk of this increase is in regard to the Air Force. Either you have an Air Force which can give a reasonable account of itself—we are not putting young men in planes where they are bound to be shot down—or you do not have. So long as this country thinks it is necessary to provide reasonable defences in the air, we have to provide the Air Force with such equipment—not the best in the world; we cannot afford to do it, and we do not need it at least in the present circumstances. We are not conditioned, and it is not our purpose to condition our armies in the context of a world conflagration. If there were a world conflagration, where the modern weapons of mass destruction were to be used, we would not have to make a decision: our people will make it for us.

Therefore, the Air Force, which converted itself into a jet force some ten years ago, had to replace these planes which were not thrown away but have gone into the Territorial Air Force and for training purposes. In any case, we would have to have these new planes, and so the replenishment

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of these forces accounts for a very considerable increase in the Air Force budget.

In that connection, questions were asked about particular aeroplanes. Before I answer that, I may say, since it has been said that the methods of purchase require enquiry and explanation, that there is always room for enquiry, there is always room for improvement. I would like to tell the House that the Defence Ministry does not buy anything; probably, 'anything' is not quite accurate, but the only things the Defence Ministry buys direct are things coming under government to government purchases. That is to say, if we buy equipment from the War Office in England or from the Government of France or whatever may be the source, then it is not necessary to introduce any other civilian element in it. In the case of the British Government, it will be either the War Office or the Ministry of Supply dealing with the Defence Ministry, its advisers, financial advisers, everybody direct. All other purchases of the Defence Ministry are made through the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, and they go through the normal procedures of every other purchase in this country, and they are subject to the same scrutiny. Our function—I won't say our responsibility—what part we can play in this is in estimating what is required, telling the procurement agency, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, what is required, and in many cases, particularly of specialised equipment, proving the machinery of inspection, in order that what is bought is of use to our country.

Therefore, there is no question of any one specialising in purchases or going to the Planning Commission for that purpose. The purchasing machinery is the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. So far as as we understand, they are governed by regulations and all the operations of purchase come before the Public Accounts Committee in the normal way. In chase come before the Public Accounts

Committee in the normal way. In regard to some items, questions are asked in Parliament.

Government were asked with regard to the efficacy, obsolescence or obsolescence or otherwise of certain aircraft. I think there is no harm in saying that none of the aircraft we possess is an up-to-date aircraft in the world flying at 2000 miles an hour. We could not afford them; we could not use them; we do not need them. But the aircraft that we have got in this country are the best that could be obtained for our purposes, and they form the front-line fighting forces of the Air Forces of the countries from which they are procured. Members of Parliament, Members of this House have seen them in operation.

Reference was made to the fact that in the British House of Commons there was a considerable discussion about the Hunter Fighter aircraft. It is entirely true. That is why it is a good aircraft today. What we have today is not the Hunter aircraft to which those references were made. Aeroplanes, as was suggested, cannot be made overnight or in a period of a year in this country. They go through enormous, intensive research both in period and in the quality. Then they are produced. They go through a considerable amount of tests and experience at Ruxtom, so far as the British planes are concerned, and then they go into the Royal Air Force and it is only when they are tried that way that we, with our limited resources, can afford to have them, because if they are not good, what are we to do it. So this is the aircraft that we have, what is called Hunter Mark 56. The Royal Air Force has got Hunter Mark 6 now.

My hon. friend, Shri Joachim Alva showed me some newspaper article the other day in which it was mentioned that the Occupation Forces in Germany had large numbers of Hunters to dispose of and everybody was buying them. They are Mark 4 Hunters. They were manufactured three or four years ago. These planes that we have here come off the pro-

duction line to us. They are not bought from anyone else. They are manufactured for us, and what is more, they contain modifications suited to our country and to the requirements of our own Air Force has specially asked for. So they are not even today identical with the latest Hunter aircraft because they contain improvements upon them, and suited to our conditions.

The same thing applies to the French planes which we bought a year or two ago. They are not the latest version of their *Mystere* planes, but they were the latest in production at that time. Naturally, in these countries of advanced industry, new things come. Otherwise, they become obsolete. This conception of obsolete weapons is very relative. It could be argued that in the days of modern fast travel with trucks and buses and what not, the mule is obsolete. But the mule is very essential for the Indian Army and no truck, or lorry could take its place. It is well known that in a recent war which was called limited war, one of the embarrassments of the fighting force was the greater speed of its planes. They were too good for the purpose.

So this question of obsolescence or otherwise is very largely dependent upon the circumstances including our resources. It is equally true that the equipments of our armed forces are not as much or as good as we would like them to be. But that is all we can afford and it is doubtful if we can really afford even that. So we are stretching ourselves to the limit in order to keep the armed forces in trim against any contingency and also in readiness.

I would like to say that in the case of the armed forces of a country like ours, it is not merely a question of recruiting some men, putting them for three months' training and sitting down waiting for the day when trouble arises. These men and their officers go through continuous training day after day, and much of it today is in the context of modern science and

technology which are highly complicated. It is surprising to see the extent to which they have absorbed it and are able to use it. So it is not as though they have any rest periods or any periods when they can 'let down their hairs', so to say, but they are put through very intensive and efficient training largely because of their smaller size and the requirement that the national army of ours must do the best it can.

A question has been asked: Why is this item of 'stores' appearing? I myself think it is a misleading expression because generally in popular language, stores may mean something rather less than a specialised weapons and so on. But in the parlance of the armed forces, stores include practically everything. They may include engines of aeroplanes, spare parts, grocery, all kinds of equipment, vehicles, in fact, they include all those things that the armed forces require. So you see this item of stores against which a large amount of money is mentioned. What is kept in storage, that is all it means.

An Hon. Member: Cold storage!

Shri Krishna Menon: With regard to keeping in storage, it is not as though the armed forces just require equipment for the day. They have to carry a certain amount of reserves. I believe we have reduced these reserves on account of the economic conditions in the country to the utmost limit of prudence. I am sure my predecessors—any one who knows anything about it—would perhaps feel concerned at the degree to which we have reduced, but we have been obliged to cut our coat according to the cloth or even taking some liberty with the Finance Minister in that way. But the reserves we carry today are, shall I say, very modest, and those reserves are owing to stores.

Then you will ask: 'If you do have reserves and you are not using them, why should 'reserves' come again next year?' The unfortunate part of these things is that the reserve of today becomes the surplus of tomorrow.

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They are 'waged' out. So they have got to be replenished. That is how the defence forces work.

Again, the cost is increased not only by the cost of living in this country but also by the general rise of prices internationally everywhere. During the closing down of the Suez Canal, we experienced some difficulties in this way both on the civilian side and on the military side. I asked the Defence Ministry to take out one example. A three-ton vehicle used to cost the defence forces Rs. 32,000 two or three years ago. Now it costs Rs. 46,000, 50 per cent higher. Everything goes on in this way.

Speaking about vehicles, hon. Members raised a question, why don't we use old vehicles and so on. Though it has not been stated in this House before, by far the greater part of this kind of equipment we have are what has been laid over, what have been left over as a result of the Great War. Some of it has been disposed of. But, now, we are bringing them into condition. They won't be first-class vehicles. We are bringing them into condition. We have brought back 10,000. Now, going further and satisfied with lower quality, another 10,000 from the dump heaps are being brought back into condition. It would leave only a handful of vehicles that would be fit for scrap. But it is not easy to recondition these vehicles because these vehicles are not made now. We have to make a search for the parts, from some far off corner. They are not vehicles in production now; and nobody makes the parts. One has got to wander all over the world and observe all the procedures of procurement and pay really more. This is the point about the reconditioning of the vehicles. Therefore, I think, the consideration that Defence Ministry in all its branches, the Armed Forces, the production side, the procurement side etc. is giving to indigenous production in the last few months—I do not say it is only in the last few months—is

an increasing one and becomes of very great importance.

Already in the last 12 months, we have effected economies by indigenous production of foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 2 crores in regard to ammunition. I believe in the next 12 months' period, though we will not become self-sufficient in the matter of ammunition because of certain difficulties which can only be got over by industrial development of the country, one hopes that indigenous production not only in the way of ammunition but in the way of vehicles, in the way of armament vehicles and certainly in the way of many of the weapons I have been mentioning would go apace.

But the House would bear with me if I say that there should be some time lag allowed for this. As I answered Seth Govind Das the other day, there is, I admit and I recognise that there is a large amount of capacity in the Ordnance Factories, capacity that could be used, these factories were built for a different purpose. They were built in British days where only a certain part of the work had to be done. The capital part came from somewhere else. These were more or less auxiliary apparatus of ours and, therefore, nothing is complete for any full and self-sufficient purpose. Unless there is a balancing of plant, unless there is putting together of things and supply of deficiencies of various kinds these things do take time. And what is more, the Armed Forces cannot be expected to accept equipment unless it has been tried out, not by themselves, it is true. All these things take a little time and I am happy to inform the House that all sections of the Defence Forces and the Defence Ministry are imbued now with the idea that we must make things go, that we have to make this country self-sufficient, that sometimes we have to go without them and sometimes we have to go with second-rate things—and not second-hand things—in the hope of our being able to rely upon ourselves.

It is no fault of theirs that in the past we have had to rely very largely upon other people because today we are able to do certain things which we could not have done two years ago and because the production of Defence equipment really depends upon the industrial state of the country. It is my hope that when some of these efforts reach a little further progress I would be able to acquaint the House with the degree of progress that has been made. But, it is not always possible to submit reports of conferences that take place between officials, progress conferences, production conferences and others because if we proceed in that way it often creates a lack of initiative among these people or a fear that something would go wrong. So a great deal of initiative is allowed in that way; there are financial checks in regard to all this production machinery and it goes through the various organisations that are concerned with production and finally goes before the Defence Minister's Committees and in cases of major importance they go before the Cabinet.

Questions were asked in regard to the slowing down of engine production. I would like to inform the House that there is no truth in this whatsoever. The production of the Gnat Planes is going on. These planes, it is quite true, are of short range and that is only required. Every plane has got a different purpose. I was asked why these came in an air-craft carrier and were not flown from France. These are short-range planes and they are not intended for international or inter-continental traffic. They stay in the air for a few minutes and then vanish; they fire and come back. They intercept other planes, wipe them out and come back after the sortie. These things came by an air-craft carrier because they brought a lot of spare parts with them and the French Government were good enough to place this aircraft carrier without any cost to ourselves except for the fuel. We are grateful for that. It is not the matter that the planes could not fly. They had to be assembled

here; they came in a completely knocked down, breakdown condition. They were assembled by our own men in our own factories. They are in good flying condition and any suggestion that they are not, does not correspond to the facts.

In any squadron of planes or a fleet of aircraft there would be a plane or two which will have to be grounded. It is not like getting into a motor car where one says, let us get into it and see later on if we cannot do something about it. But we cannot do the same thing in the air unless it is 100 per cent in perfect condition. Unless it is in perfect condition and has the certificates of all sorts of officers, it does not go up. On seeing the slightest defect, it is grounded. Not only it is grounded; but the whole family of it is grounded because if there is a suspicion that something is wrong with one plane then the same defect may be somewhere else also and it will be too late to find it out. So, sometimes some newspaper gets hold of this and says that the plane has been grounded. Other planes are also grounded very often. The Constellations in which you travel may have to be grounded sometimes because of defects. I am not saying they are grounded.

I would like to assure the House that so far as it is known, as far as the aircraft machinery is concerned, very close enquiries are made and in the procedures in the Defence Ministry they go up to the Deputy Minister; I see them and the Air Marshal has got close contact in all these matters and there is no suggestion whatsoever that in any aircraft equipment of this character we have defective service.

With regard to the Gnat planes, they are the planes that we propose to manufacture here, and produce engines, the Rolls Royce engines. Reference has been made that there has been slowing down in production of engines in Bristol office—but there has been no slowing and they are made in Bangalore. They are being made in Bangalore and there has been no slowing down of this production. But one cannot wish the engines to

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come into existence; they have to be made. The engine section in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory is making good progress in regard to this. We hope that—I cannot give any time limit—we hope that within the scheduled time or even before it, the planes that are made in Bangalore will take to air.

We are asked why should we have planes that go only 800 or 900 miles in range. But that is the purpose. They are economic in production; they are economic in use; they have got terrific speed and therefore you can put larger numbers in the air and, probably, it may perhaps have some effect upon the psychology of the enemy in case of war.

Then there is the related question posed with regard to aircraft guns. Shri Bharucha told us that out of 14,000 shots only one hits a plane. It may or may not be so. I do not know. But the purpose of the aircraft gun is not merely to bring down a plane; it is to prevent a plane coming near yours. Therefore, anti-aircraft guns, while they may not be used in hydrogen war, in the context in which we are placed, they will have not only this—I am not going into the details—but they have got other functions to perform. Again, there is no harm in telling the House that we have not got enough of them or the latest of them; but what we have we make do and it is not possible to displace them in the present conditions of our country because, it is not merely a question of shooting down a plane; it is a question of preventing the other fellow breaking through your line and making it impossible for him to come through the barrage of fire. In the course of that if a plane is knocked down it is just a chance. I do not think any anti-aircraft people think they are going to have a kind of sniping at the planes and bring them down as clever marksmen. In the whole barrage of fire, the plane is shaken out of gear and is prevented from coming in. That is the position with regard to aircraft.

Shri Warior referred to the shooting down of workers and the troubles in the HAL. I want to say here and how that the Ministry of Defence has not shot down any workers and I hope that the House will accept my statement and join with me in expressing regret that a statement of this kind should gain currency. What is more, in the last 12 months since I have been familiar with the matter, there have been no strikes and no lock outs in the HAL which is concerned with the labour problem. The workers were locked out the other day in order to protect our own equipment because there was tumult and trouble in regard to something else. The maintenance of law and order is a matter for the Mysore Government. If there was trouble outside the factory, processions might have been permitted or might not have been permitted.

14-51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Tangamani: What has the Defence Ministry done when its employees have been shot down?

Shri Krishna Menon: The Defence Ministry is not a foreign State to claim reparations. Maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the Mysore Government and it is not our purpose to offer any criticisms or anything of that character. All I say is this that there have been no strike and no lock out in spite of incitements from certain quarters to do so in the HAL. The troubles that have been in the HAL would have been resolved long ago if one or two individuals did not want to make political capital out of it. I think the Opposition makes a mistake in baiting me to make this statement. It is far better unsaid. The lock out was an essential procedure adopted by the General Manager of that factory which I fully endorsed in order to protect Government property and the lives of innocent people. There was sabotage going on. The organised body of workers was not in it. Not a single responsible working person, irrespective of his political opinion—I

am not concerned about the political view of persons in the HAL—was there. It was not done by any responsible person in it.

There has been no inhibition on trade union activity. There was no attempt to lay down an unjust law. I have told this House that in spite of that lock out, as soon as conditions of sabotage and violence were removed, the factory was opened, compartment by compartment and the attendance on the last day was more than usual. I assure the House that there will be no victimisation, no ban on legitimate trade union activities. There will be no attempt to keep the disputes pending.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not yielding.

Shri Krishna Menon: The trade union friends wanted to go before the labour tribunal and it is a part of the law of this country that if a trade union wants to take a case to a tribunal, it is entitled to do so. I think the Opposition should thank us for the fact that we were so ready to go before the tribunal. Once it is before the tribunal, either the applicant must withdraw the case or it takes its course. I assure the House that as soon as it is possible for me to get out from here, I would go and see that for myself. I am sure the Managing Director of the factory is handling this matter extremely well and there is no encouragement given to anyone whatsoever to keep trouble going....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandpuram): Out of many demands, only one was referred.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member shall have to wait till the end. He is not yielding.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Wrong statements are made here.... (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not yielding; he will have to listen patiently and in the end he may say what he wants to say.

Shri Krishna Menon: All I said was that there was no labour trouble involved in this matter in the lock out. There had been no strikes and the relations between the working people and the management are by and large good. We have the assistance of trade union officials of all sorts of political opinions including the political opinions of the Members opposite who are very helpful and responsible in this matter. I believe that we ought to join forces in order to settle these matters without affecting Government or national production.

Service conditions were referred to. I cannot say that I agree with all that. It is part of the covenant. I share the views that the conditions in which our troops live in various places—not everywhere—are not of the best. The housing conditions are bad. The allocations that we can make in the conditions of our economy are limited. But more strenuous efforts are being made. Only last week in Ambala where the troops live in a rather—shall I say—unenviable condition, projects have been undertaken to improve the condition and troops themselves are taking part and it is our hope in the next few months, the experiment that is being tried would go a long way towards ameliorating the condition at least in that part and that the example will spread.

Reference was made to the education of the children of the army officers. I am sorry I have taken the time of the others. I am happy to inform the House that much progress has been made in this way and the Armed Forces had themselves come forward with plans of contributory schemes for which the Government had made its contribution for the education of the children of the higher officers and the other ranks. There is considerable progress both in quantity and in quality. I would like to say here that in the so-called K.G., schools, the bulk of the pupils are the children of other ranks. Therefore, there is no class distinction in that way.

I was asked why it was that we paid the officers more pay than the soldiers.

[Shri Krishna Menon]

That again is a matter of policy with which the House is concerned and it must decide just as for instance, whether the hon. Members of Parliament should be paid as much as the attendants at the door or less or more and so on. That is a matter which ought to be discussed afterwards. But at present under the provisions of the Army Act, Navy Act and the Air Force Act which this Parliament passed and which is the law of the land, we have this hierarchy.

I am extremely grateful to hon. Members for offering criticisms. I want to assure them that so far so I and the Defence Ministry are concerned, we take these in good part. It is only right and legitimate and natural that they ask why what they regard as information is not made readily available to them. It will be our business to see as to how much of it can be disclosed. It is not because there is some account in newspapers and we were told that some information was given in some magazine. I have not said that it is the correct information. My officers have not said so. We are not prepared to say that it is not accurate information because that would be giving information. These are all flying kites. In the countries from which we procure machinery of this kind, the industry is in private hands and these equipments are manufactured by private manufacturers. Naturally, when they are supplying something they will give out some information except when they are under secrecy in their own country. It so happens that the equipment for which we go in are usually not of the secret type, so far as they are concerned because of the comparatively backward stage of our level of equipment and so on.

Shri Frank Anthony referred to the court martial one of those things of which we are justly concerned: the liberty of the subject even if he is in the Armed Forces. But all court martials are conducted strictly according to the law and the rules framed by Parliament. It will in fact

be very wrong for them to go against this law. I would like to assure the House that there is no question of the Judge-advocate wanting to obtain convictions or succeed in his prosecutions. I would like to say both on behalf of the profession to which he belongs and also the Services that these men are hon. men and perform their duties according to their own lights of duty and to the best of their ability, according to law.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): We could not hear.

Shri Krishna Menon: I said that these officers carry out their duties before the court martial according to the laws and to the best of their ability, according to the laws passed by Parliament and in conformity with the rules under those laws. The Judge-advocate is not a person who either tries to obtain convictions or punishment. As always in a court, when a party is defeated, he thinks that the law is wrong or the Judge is wrong. It is normal human reaction. I would like the House to feel assured that this court martial procedure comes under review of the higher officers and there are provisions of appeal to the Government in certain cases.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thank the hon. Members for their criticisms and also for their expressions of appreciation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I required to put any cut motion....

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, before you put the cut motions to vote, may I in all friendship and goodwill again request the hon. Minister to withdraw the allegation which he made against some hon. Members of the Opposition? It is a serious matter, and I hope the hon. Minister realises our feelings on this subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That had been explained, I suppose.

An Hon. Member: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Speaker had also tried to explain that there ought to have been no grouse

after it when the Speaker had explained the whole position.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Out of respect for the Speaker, Sir, we deliberately kept quiet. We listened to the Minister in utmost patience and courtesy hoping, Sir, that when his speech is over we shall get an opportunity to get these things cleared up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But I should suggest to the hon. Members that, when they have shown so much respect to the hon. Speaker that should not be withdrawn so soon. If there is a grouse that can be settled in the chamber with the Speaker. We can sit together there, talk over it and discuss it instead of pursuing it just now here.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, the matter is of vital importance. It has been suggested that some Members on this side of the House have questioned the gallantry of our Armed Forces. This is something which we find it very difficult to accept. You know, Sir, I am a person who rarely loses his patience, and I have been shocked out of my patience.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I appreciate the extent of feeling that the hon. Members have, but I would advise them that we can sit together, open those records that are there, look into the words that have been used and then decide. Afterwards we can find out if there are some amends required and whether they should be done in the open House or somewhere else.

Shri Hem Barua: Those words were read out by the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I suppose hon. Members would accept my advice at this moment.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, I am most anxious to respectfully submit to whatever you say. I do not think there will be any other Member in the House who is more interested on this cause than myself. I think it would be doing an injustice to myself and to the cause that I have come

here to represent, if on this point this matter is not cleared up just now.

Shri Krishna Menon: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have not the slightest desire to give any offence to any of the hon. Members. I felt it my duty, when things were stated which might be a reflection on the Armed Forces who are not here to defend themselves, to say that with that particular observation I did not agree. If it has offended anybody, I am sorry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-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, 1959, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 8 to 12 and 108 relating to the Ministry of Defence”.

The motion was adopted.

[The Motion 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. 34,54,000 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, 1959, in respect of ‘Ministry of Defence’”.

DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-ARMY

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,63,24,23,000 be granted to the

**DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE-ARMY**

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, 1959, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'".

**DEMAND No. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE-NAVY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,26,32,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'".

**DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,16,30,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'".

**DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,56,28,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective-charges'".

**DEMAND No. 108—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,44,04,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and

voting on Demands Nos. 27 to 41 and 11 to 117 relating to the Ministry of finance (including Planning Commission) for which 7 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND No. 27—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,54,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND No. 28—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,81,58,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Customs'".

**DEMAND No. 29—UNION EXCISE
DUTIES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,21,32,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'".

**DEMAND No. 30—TAXES ON INCOME
INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.,**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,28,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'".

DEMAND No. 31—OPIMUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,34,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Opium'".

DEMAND No. 32—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,55,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Stamps'".

DEMAND No. 33—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,19,03,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Audit'".

DEMAND No. 34—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,30,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Currency'".

DEMAND No. 35—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,37,31,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Mint'".

DEMAND No. 36—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,25,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,50,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 38—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,50,32,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND No. 39—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,50,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Planning Commission'".

DEMAND No. 40—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,11,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'".

DEMAND No. 41—PREPARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,55,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Prepartition Payments'".

DEMAND No. 111—CAPITAL ON INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,15,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on India Security Press'".

DEMAND No. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,66,38,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'".

DEMAND No. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,35,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'".

DEMAND No. 114—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,99,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Commutated Value of Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 115—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'".

DEMAND No. 116—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,37,05,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND No. 117—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,51,68,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'".

Shri Asoka Mehta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the Demands of the Ministry of Finance, and we are also taking into consideration the Planning Commission. The most important problem that faces our country today is the problem of resources. We have recently awakened to the seriousness of the situation as far as our external resources are concerned and I believe, Sir, the time has come when we should be equally vigilant about our internal resources.

I was hoping to be able to pinpoint my criticisms and suggestions, because I was expecting that a memorandum, a White Paper on the re-phasing of the Plan would be given to us before this discussion. Just now, Sir, I just do not know where we stand, what precisely is the nature of the Plan, in what measure and in what direction is the Plan being altered or modified.

I know some of the Ministers are very proud of saying that we have a flexible Plan. Flexibility is a desirable quality in a Plan, but a flexible Plan

should not be merely stringing together of un-related, un-co-ordinated proposals. After all, what we want to know from the Finance Minister, what we want to know from the Planning Commission, what we want to know from the Government is, what is the kind of the integrated Plan that they place before us and, for the purposes of the Plan, where and how are resources going to be found.

Before I come to the Plan, Sir, may I have your permission to say a few words, to make a few brief observations on this question of resources? Only a few days back, in March 1958, the Government of India was kind enough to give us a Paper on the fall in foreign exchange reserves. May I invite your attention to a publication which was put out as early as October last year—it is a publication of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, a non-official organisation with which I have the honour to be associated? If you read these two memoranda together, you will find that six months earlier this non-official publication gave us almost all the key information that has been given here, and much more. This particular White Paper that has been given to us, I am sorry to say, while it gives some information, betrays areas of ignorance and tangle knots of confusion. Neither do I have the time, nor do I want to tire the House by long quotations, but on page 4 of the White Paper at the bottom we find:

"It seems, however, that there was some under-estimation of the higher requirements though it is difficult to say in precise detail where the under-estimates lay."

Then again, on page 9 of the same paper in paragraph 4 it is said:

"The answer to (2) above is also probably in the negative, but cannot be given with quite the same certainty."

In matters of resources, Sir, we cannot afford to have this kind of attitude. Why? And, it is there, Sir, where I would like to draw your attention to a very significant conclu-

sion that this National Council of Applied Economic Research reached in the course of its investigation into the foreign exchange crisis of the Plan. On pages 8 and 9 you find:

"This crisis has been further made acute by a number of leads in import programming. A number of Ministries, anxious that some of their projects which involved a certain drain on foreign exchange should not be affected by the general shortage in exchange availability which could be anticipated for the later years of the Plan," seem to have made early arrangements during 1956-57 to import the necessary capital goods. Similarly, in the private sector, again in anticipation of a possible crisis in foreign exchange and consequent adoption of restrictive measures, there has been a rush to make arrangements to import as much of goods and materials as was possible. These developments present almost a perfect illustration of the theoretical notion of the elasticity of expectations being greater than unity; precisely because a foreign exchange crisis was expected, such as a crisis has arisen".

This is a very important fact. My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, who I hope remembers a bit of economics which he used to teach us in the past will bear me out when I say that this elasticity of expectations can operate in other parts of the Plan also and we have got to be conscious that there is a multiplier, that the multiplier does not keep on multiplying. That is why this confusion or this not placing before the Parliament sufficiently in good time the proposals about rephrasing the Plan, is likely to create harm to the Plan, harm to the Government, harm to the country.

As far as the foreign exchange position is concerned, I do not want to go into very great details, but I would like to know the position. I believe that in the Plan as originally

[Shri Azoka Mehta]

outlined, for the overall availability of capital goods, the figure of imports of machinery, vehicles and iron and steel was put at something like Rs. 2,150 crores over the plan period. With some new plants and projects and proposals, the figures were added on. This Plan keeps on changing and it becomes very difficult to know precisely where we stand. The figure is Rs. 2,500 crores because of the increase in prices to which the Defence Minister made a reference in a different context only a few minutes back. It is suggested that even this figure can go up to Rs. 3,000 crores or more. Where are we going to stand then? Is it at Rs. 2,980 crores or Rs. 2,956 crores or Rs. 2,500 crores or Rs. 2,150 crores? The whole extent of our requirements of foreign exchange ultimately depends upon your knowing what projects we are going to take up and what you are going to give up. On that point, this side of the House at least is in the dark.

The question arises of internal resources. The question of internal resources can be discussed if we know the size of the Plan. Our original estimate was Rs. 4,800 crores. Many things have been added. Today, there has been rise in prices and so, if that Plan is to be executed today in terms of the present prices, it will require an investment of Rs. 5,400 crores. Now, are we going to spend Rs. 5,400 crores or Rs. 4,800 crores or Rs. 4,500 crores or Rs. 4,200 crores? I am told—well, I do not know, but this whole matter is today in a state of incubation, and if my information is correct, our friends of the ginger group seem to be active on this particular point. This is a matter again of crucial importance. We should know precisely what is going to be done—firstly, the size of the Plan and also the pattern of the Plan, because if you are going to chop off something, what is it that you are going to chop off?

Now, when the question of raising internal resources comes, may I invite your attention to the way we have been mobilising our resources?

This is the latest issue of the *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*. I would like to invite your attention to page 239 of that bulletin. In 1951-52, when I believe we launched the first Five Year Plan, the taxes on income other than corporation tax were Rs. 146.19. In the 1958-59 budget, it is Rs. 161.50 crores. It may have gone down a little or it may have increased a little over a period. But the whole of the first Five Year Plan is over. We are in the third year of the second Five Year Plan. Our revenue from taxes on income seems to have stagnated. As against that, our revenue from union excise duties has increased from Rs. 85.78 crores to Rs. 304.76 crores, an increase of Rs. 219 crores. I have no objection to your levying an excise duty. I have been one of those who have been foolhardy enough to support the Government on some of these excise duties, because I want the resources to be raised. But may I point out that only in stagnation economy you draw your resources through excise duties. In a developing economy, the sign of development is that the margin of profit enlarges and when the margin of profit enlarges, the revenue from taxes on income must increase. Why is it that this has not increased?

I pointed out on the previous occasion that the Government of India spending Rs. 280 crores on the construction and building activities in one year. According to the Plan, a thousand crores of rupees will be spent over a period of five years in the private sector on construction activity. Assuming that that amount is split up evenly, we are spending roughly Rs. 500 crores on building and construction alone in the country, and how much are we getting in terms of taxes on income out of this? This is a thing about which I am sure many of my hon. friends here know something. There is a fairly large margin of profit, but where has the margin of profit disappeared? Why is it that our revenue from taxes on income has remained so stagnant?

Then, when you look at the expenditure side,—apart from the fact that our defence expenditure has increased by Rs. 107 crores about which we have discussed and I have nothing more to say about it—you will find that there is a considerable inflexibility in the structure of revenues, there is an equal inflexibility in our structure of expenditure also. What will happen if you cut down the size of your Plan? Who is going to suffer? It is the social services. There has been an increase in our expenditure on these developmental activities. There has been marked increase on this expenditure, and it is here that I am afraid that the axe is going to fall. If the axe falls deliberately as a result of the conscious decision reached by this august House, I will not have much to complain, but what is likely to happen is that you will have the core of the Plan, you will be sticking to the core. The core has a certain amount of built-in, technological effectiveness, but outside the core are the various services, the agricultural activities, the community development areas, the small scale and cottage industries, health, education, etc. It is here that there will be shortfalls. Of course we will blame the State Governments. I am sure the Finance Minister has too much of personal integrity to blame anyone like that, but the lesser minds would not hesitate to state, "What can I do? The States are not doing this and the States are not doing that." We need not concern ourselves with this kind of administrative arrangement, but fundamentally, the States, the Union Parliament, the people on that side of the House and the people on this side of the House—all our hopes and all our dreams are so involved in this Plan and we have such a tremendous amount of emotional involvement in the Plan, that I do not think one is entitled to say that so and so has failed and that therefore we are not responsible.

Therefore, the question that I would like to pose specifically is, are we going to let the Plan go on, hoping

that there will be enough shortfalls. What will be the meaning of this kind of shortfalls? Please tell us whether we are going to make an impact on the life of the common people. You will fail precisely where the Plan is going to mean a change of life, a change in the surroundings as far as the millions of common people are concerned. The steel mills are bound to grow and I want them to grow and build up so that we can build the house of our dreams tomorrow. But the steel mills will become real to the people only if you say that outside the hard core there is always the softness. The hard core is there. Break the hard core; enable the plant to grow; it exposes the seed to enable it to survive and sprout. The hard core by itself can never come up unless there is a soft substance around it. It is the soft substance which is being eaten into not as a result of deliberate decision, but eaten into because we are unable to make up our minds. Then what happens? What happens if you change the character of your Plan suddenly? Here, may I invite the attention of the Finance Minister to a comparative statement, and the way in which industrial output for instance, was organised in 1955 compared to 1954 in India and in China. In India, coal production increased by 3.9 per cent and in China by 17 per cent. Pig iron in India went down by 2 per cent; in China it went up by 27 per cent. Steel in India went up by 1.1 per cent; in China it went up by 23 per cent and so on. But when we come, for instance, to cotton cloth, our production went down by just 1 per cent; in China it went down by 16 per cent. In cotton yarn, our production increased by 3.3 per cent and in China it went down by 14 per cent. In sugar, we increased the production by 46.8 per cent; but in China it was increased only by 8 per cent. So, you cannot have it both ways. What you gain in the round-about, you have to lose in the swing. So, it is no use saying that we are going to put through the core.

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

What is the core? What is the meaning of putting the core through? When you put through the core, certain impacts are bound to be there. I find in this House very often different Members come forward with different proposals; each one champions a different cause. It is the part of the glory of democracy that each one comes forward with a different cause to champion. But the meaning of the plan is that these things are ultimately brought together for a common focus. For a period of five years, a kind of contest is created inside which we may struggle and we may jockey for position. But one cannot go beyond the charm circles that have been drawn. To go outside the charm circle is like Sita to be abducted by the devil. What is the charm circle that we have drawn? Will the Finance Minister, will the Prime Minister, who was good enough to be here a few minutes ago, take pains to explain to the country and to us what precisely is the charm circle, inside which we may jockey for positions, but which we may cross only at our peril?

Thirdly, I would also invite the attention of the House to another aspect that we are a poor country. Because we are a poor country, our resources are limited and we are poor because our resources are limited. It is obvious; it is tautology. Wherever a country is poor, the periphery of the plan can be put through by better organisation. Again, I would invite the attention of the House to China. It is not that I am an admirer of China or of the Communists. I am an admirer of the Chinese people, but I am not an admirer of the communist method of Government. But one has to learn from those countries also. In this first volume of *Contemporary China* published in 1955, at page 84, the break-up figures have been given about investment in different sectors. There it is pointed out:

"The inevitable consequence of a policy so designed is that industry must develop, but agriculture will lag behind it. In good time, therefore, almost *pari passu* with the inception of the five-year construction programme, the government began to take steps to foster agricultural expansion, though without allocating very much capital to it. For instance, in 1952 and 1953, the communist authorities altered the price-ratio between agricultural and industrial products, in favour of the former"—

This is something for Mr. Ranga—

"While among agricultural products themselves, the price-ratio between foodstuffs and cotton was also altered in 1953 in favour of the former."

So, in small-scale industries, we have got to have an appropriate price-policy and an appropriate policy of organisation. The administration can achieve something in certain directions. In the core, administration is of crucial importance. But as far as the periphery is concerned, the administration can provide the broad framework, but the right kind of response is to be evoked from the people. There the difficulty arises, because we are now not only having an economic crisis, but a political crisis. The foreign exchange crisis has been overcome, because, as some people have said, the foreigners seem to have more faith in our country and in the future, than we ourselves have. I say that faith will disappear. We need assistance from foreign countries. We will be throwing upon the people burdens that we should not call upon them to bear, unless we are willing to take assistance from foreign countries in a friendly spirit. But that assistance will disappear if we are not able to create in our country a spirit of confidence. I say that today

the political crisis that is slowly creeping over the land will accentuate and aggravate the economic difficulties that we are confronted with.

At a time like this, the core can be saved only if the periphery is there. In order that the periphery may be there, in order that it may remain strong and grow in strength, vitality and force, we have got to create in the country a new sense of confidence, of goodwill, of mutual-co-operation and understanding. There has been a reshuffle on the treasury benches. May I hope that out of this reshuffle, we shall be able to communicate to the country outside that no longer tired and jaded minds occupy the seats of power, no longer the treasury benches suffer from a spirit of obsolescence, because if the Government suffers from obsolescence, the country cannot progress. My hon. friend, the Finance Minister, in his capacity as Commerce and Industry Minister, reminded us how even the machine grows old ultimately and suffers from senility. May I suggest that the Plan cannot be put through if those who are in charge of the Plan suffer from senility and inject into that senility? I am not referring to anybody's age. I am saying that here is a problem and it is on our capacity, our understanding and ability to face this challenge—this challenge is not confined to India alone—it is on our ability to answer this challenge that the future of Asia and Africa depends. It is by our ability to answer this challenge within the next six months that the peace of the world will be decided.

I believe that resource is not something fixed and final. Resources can be expanded and developed. There is such a thing as ultimately mixing with the sweat of your brow. Give us an opportunity, give the country an opportunity, to create conditions where the sweat of the millions of our people can ultimately mix with these solid resources which may be few, but which shall grow in strength if we can put into it the sweat of our brow.

Therefore, I would suggest to the measure of my ability, let us make use of the 6 or 7 hours that we have before us not to discuss a minor point here and there—they have their own importance—but here is something of crucial and major importance, and the problem cannot be solved unless we can see our way clearly, unless those who are entrusted with the task of the Government are able to egg their way properly and tell us. If they want our co-operation in doing anything, we are willing to do that as far as framing policies are concerned and as far as clearing the ground is concerned. But too long we have hesitated and it becomes very difficult. The Planning Commission accepted and the House was asked to accept the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. For two years we worked on the basis of those recommendations, but one fine morning we hear the Prime Minister saying that those recommendations are absolutely obnoxious. And, lo! Behold! Everyone is suddenly convinced that they are utterly obnoxious.

I do not have that kind of flexible mind. I am unfortunately one of those who demand some time to understand and to get convinced. I say that on this point also, we seem to go from hither to thither, from this direction to that direction, twisting and turning, waxing and waning, with the moods of the different people in power. Too long have we dealt with the Plan in this manner. May we know from the hon. Finance Minister, whom I have had the pleasure and privilege of knowing for 25 years, whom I admire in many ways, whom I criticize in many ways, whether there is going to be an essay in intransigence and rigidity or whether there is going to be an essay in flexibility and reconciliation.

Shri Sumat Prasad (Muzaffarnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since independence, people are developing consciousness. Formerly, they used to ignore their fate. Now, they

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look to the Government. They want food; they want education. In short, they want moral and material progress and more of the good things of life. When foreigners left this country, our economy was shattered. The administration also suffered in a variety of ways and we had to face several difficulties. Then, the country's attention was divided to planning. In the First Plan, it was but natural that great attention was paid to improvement of agriculture. In those days, it was very difficult for the people to get food. We had to import and spend crores of rupees in purchasing foodgrains. Those conditions could not continue. The very stability of the country was in danger. Greatest emphasis was therefore rightly laid on increasing food production.

It appeared in 1954 that we had achieved self-sufficiency in food. In that perspective the targets of the Second Plan were fixed. Sometime after, it was felt that there was scarcity. In spite of the fact that the country had achieved the targets laid down in the First Plan regarding the increase in foodgrains, we were again faced with shortage of food. In 1956 and 1957 foodgrains had to be imported in large quantities. That is one of our greatest difficulties. We expected that we might be able to earn foreign exchange by exporting some of our foodgrains. Now, we have to spend huge sums for importing foodgrains. Our other expenses have also increased. Prices outside went on increasing. Therefore, it appeared that the targets we had fixed for the Second Plan had to be reconsidered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find as hon. Member crossing between the Chair and the Speaker. The hon. Member should not violate the wholesome principle of not passing between the Chair and the Member speaking.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am sorry. [3]

Shri Sumat Prasad: I am glad that great emphasis has again been laid upon agriculture, and community projects. There are difficulties of foreign exchange. These difficulties will be serious in the years 1960, 1961 and 1962, as remarked by the Prime Minister. It is expected if we are successful in increasing the production of foodgrains, we may be able to tide over those difficulties. But, we cannot live on this expectation. However let us hope that there will be better days. If we fail to provide food for the ever increasing population, there may be serious difficulties. It is proper that we re-phase the Plan keeping in view all the financial difficulties that have arisen in our way. Targets were fixed long ago and considerable amount of money has been spent on various industrial projects. We are in the third year of the plan.

The projects that we have taken on hand must be carried through. The steel plants, power projects and the oil refineries are all essential for industrial development. Without them, the base will not be sound. This is a poor country. We have to depend upon our internal resources. Therefore, last year, new taxes were imposed which the people accepted under the expectation that the country will see better days. If we are successful in achieving the targets which we have revised, it may be possible to have subsidiary industries, which will result in more production of consumer goods. If the country is prosperous, it will be possible to spend more money on social services like education and health.

The question of unemployment also demands attention. The condition of the educated young men, coming out of the Universities and colleges is very deplorable. Already, the number of those who are coming out of Universities and colleges has increased from 41,000 to about 58,000. Most of them secure Third class, about 60 to 70 per cent, and they knock from door to door for securing service. Their school

and college education has not enabled them to take to industry or agriculture. These young men from the rural areas find it difficult, after securing degrees in Universities, to take to agriculture. They do not like manual labour. They have no aptitude to compete successfully for higher jobs. That is the position. Unless steps are taken to see that the students coming out from the Universities prove useful citizens and take to some profitable business or industry, things cannot improve. An army of young men who do not find the means to live, is a great menace to the society. The University Commission was appointed and another Commission was appointed for Secondary Schools also. Various recommendations were made, but the question is one of implementation. It was suggested that there may be diversified courses in secondary schools. But the achievement has not been very much, attempt is being made to start new schools of the deserved type. Unless the present schools are converted in the right direction, there will be no solution to the problem of unemployment.

There was a suggestion in the report of the University Grants Commission that rural institutes and rural universities should be established, so that education may be imparted to young men in those branches in which it is necessary, and the condition of the rural areas may be improved. Mahatmaji used to say 'Back to villages'. Now the position is otherwise. Those young men who go to the cities to study there do not like to return to the villages.

Similar is the condition in the case of the village labourer also. He too finds it difficult to earn his livelihood. Leaving aside certain districts which are better off, ordinarily the condition of the agricultural or rural labourer has got to be improved. Thanks to the efforts of Shri Vinoba Bhave which he has made to solve the question of ceiling on holdings by persuasion. It was never considered that he would

be able to collect so much land and distribute it amongst those persons who have no lands.

Now, this question of ceiling has been pending for long. It is causing uncertainty and suspense. Some decision has got to be taken in this direction. The whole scheme should be such as may leave sufficient incentive with the peasant to try his best to increase production, and at the same time, land must be provided to the landless labourer as far as possible. Some sort of experiment may also be tried as follows: every tenant has to engage some labourer of a certain portion of the yield may be given to him instead of cash wages; this may lead to better relations between the labourer and the peasant, and ultimately it may lead to more production and some kind of co-operative farming.

It appears that the purchasing power of the ordinary man is going down. When we say that the national income has increased, it means the income of the whole country. But there are various components. Look at the condition of the lower middle class and the middle class. People with fixed income find it difficult in these hard days to make the two ends meet. The agitation for more salaries and more allowances is an outcome of the lessening of purchasing power.

These people used to invest in post offices and other small savings schemes. These schemes do not appeal to the big businessmen and the industrialists, nor are they meant for them. In spite of the best efforts, we have not been able to raise the necessary quota that we have fixed for small savings. Similar is the condition of loans. Here too, our expectations have not been fulfilled.

Side by side with large industries, it is absolutely necessary that due attention should also be given to cottage industries, village industries and small-scale industries. I am glad to find that khadi has made such pro-

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gress, and Government are conscious of this fact because there is much scope for employment.

Unless the people are satisfied and they are enthused, they will not put forth their best effort in achieving the Plan targets. The ordinary man does not feel any enthusiasm regarding the Plan. So long as his legitimate needs are not satisfied, and he does not realise the urgency of implementing the Plan, the necessary atmosphere may not be created to achieve success. A real socialistic approach has got to be made. He must be made to realise that it is for his development and for his betterment that Government have embarked upon this Plan.

When we were fighting the battle for freedom, people courted imprisonment and suffered all sorts of suffering and privations. I am quite sure that if they realise the urgency of the plan and they feel the glow of freedom, they will gladly undergo any amount of sacrifice in the cause of the reconstruction of the country.

The question of foreign exchange is also a very ticklish one. I am glad that necessary monetary steps are being taken to see that inflationary pressure is kept under control. But there is another difficulty. If the purchasing power is not increased, then it will affect the industrial production, and in the long run, it will stand in our way. For successful implementation of the Plan, it is absolutely necessary that sufficient measures should be taken to increase the purchasing power of the people. Unless that is done, we may have to face serious difficulties. I am glad that there is consciousness about this, and the whole policy or at least the outlook seems to have changed. Already, the Prime Minister has accepted that challenge that within the next few years, that is, during the Second Plan, the country will become self-sufficient in food. I believe that with perseverance and enthusiasm,

the country will achieve success in fulfilling the Plan, and the effort towards the reconstruction of the country will be successful.

I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): The hon. Member who first spoke on this subject spoke with great fervour, and he pleaded for creating great confidence in the minds of the people and enthusing them, but I am afraid he himself appeared to be haunted by some sort of defeatism, particularly in respect of the internal resources of the country. He was very apprehensive of it, but he suggested no particular remedy. All that he possibly stated was that we have got to work hard and produce more. Government is fully aware of the situation, I think, and in more than one speech the hon. Prime Minister as well as other Ministers have stressed that the salvation for us lies in harder work, because the internal resources can only be generated by greater production both in the field of industry and in the field of agriculture. So far as the rural sector is concerned, we are actively considering the Balvantry Mehta Committee Report with a view to enthuse the villagers and to give them that spirit which will impel them to come forward and be interested in greater production. The Government is equally anxious for industrial production also. Only through such measures of greater production both in the field of agriculture and industry can we develop our internal resources and be able to fulfil the Plan to the best of our ability, to the best of the ability of this country. There is a lot of confidence on this side. Nobody has ever felt that we are going to whittle down our Plan, and we feel that we will be able to rise to the occasion, to enthuse the people through all these various activities and create an atmosphere which will be congenial for the fulfilment of the Plan.

But I wanted to deal with certain other basic problems, the basic problems with which this Ministry is concerned, and I feel that a lot of re-thinking has got to be done in this matter. That is my strong view. If we refer to the first paragraph of the report which has been placed in our hands by the Ministry of Finance, we find it has been stated there that the Finance Ministry controls the entire expenditure of the Government of India. I do not know what sort of control is exercised by the Ministry of Finance. I know there has been a complaint of certain obstructions, but the basic question is whether a healthy and a legitimate control over expenditure is exercised by the Ministry of Finance, whether this Parliament is playing its legitimate part in controlling the expenditure of the amounts which it sanctions. It is again a question, whether the Public Accounts Committee is effective as it should be. My allegation in this respect is that it is not so.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): Allegation?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My allegation is that it is not so. The Ministry is not playing the part that it should. The Public Accounts Committee is not half as effective as it should be, and Parliament is most of the time engaged only in registering what has already been done. It does not exercise that control over expenditure which it should.

I know I am making very serious allegations. I know I am making a statement which is serious enough to be taken note of by anybody, but I make it with a full sense of responsibility. When I make this allegation, I owe it to the House to explain what it means, I owe it to the House to substantiate what I say. And in explanation and substantiation of the very grave charges that I have made, I think I can do no better than quote the Comptroller and Auditor-General in this respect. He himself feels that no proper note is taken of the

criticisms which are made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. He says:

"Audit queries and objections do not receive the attention they deserve and at the levels appropriate to their character and importance. Naturally, all this leads to a continuation of the irregularities and encourages a feeling of immunity in the minds of dishonest officers."

This is exactly what the Auditor-General expresses. Now I am mentioning this only because I am criticising the control which the Finance Ministry exercises over expenditure.

He further goes on and says that the arrangement as it exists today and the way in which we are functioning leads to a very unhealthy state of affairs. When the Public Accounts Committee is called upon to examine officers, to examine witnesses, the Secretaries find that they have to work in a background which is very difficult. What he has stated is this:

"This often proves irritating and distasteful to the witnesses and in extreme cases even creates the impression of their *bona fides* being questioned. As a result, officers at all levels are now disinclined to take responsibility."

It is a very dangerous situation which is developing. He comes to the conclusion which requires examination by the Ministry in a very serious manner.

While dealing with this matter further, as I mentioned at an earlier stage, regarding the accountability to Parliament. . . .

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): There is no quorum.

Some Hon. Members: There is quorum.

An Hon. Member: There is double quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker There is quorum. The hon. Member is mistaken. He ought to have made sure himself first.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Perhaps he saw only his own Benches.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Regarding control over expenditure by Parliament, I am again quoting the Auditor-General. He is supposed to be a very good authority on all such matters, and what he states is this:

"It is common knowledge that supplementary demands are presented on the one hand to the House to cover expenditure already incurred in excess over voted appropriations, and there are situations on the other in which the savings in the grants themselves turn out to be larger than the supplementary votes obtained. Parliamentary controls over appropriations thus loses its meaning and purpose."

I am talking of control over civil expenditure, and in this connection this is what he says finally. He feels:

"Unless we can re-orientate the machinery of control, Parliament will be reduced to the position of a registering authority of executive decisions."

He then points out that under the Constitution we have designated him as the Comptroller and Auditor-General, but complains:

"Our Constitution re-designated the office I hold as Comptroller and Auditor-General as it was recognised that the functioning of a Comptroller-General was indispensable for the enforcement of parliamentary control. This designation of Comptroller-General has, under the present state of affairs, become a honorific prefix without any function. If I am to ensure on behalf of Parliament that gov-

ernmental expenditure is kept within the funds appropriated department—and vote-wise, the departmentalisation of accounts is inescapable."

Shri B. E. Bhagat: When was it?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am quoting from the speech of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: Where did he speak? Without knowing the time and place, how do I know?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will pass on a copy of the speech to him. He made this speech at Calcutta immediately after taking over, in 1955. I asked for a copy. Here it is.

I would say that in spite of the fact that these points have been stressed more than two years ago, no steps whatsoever have been taken to improve the position regarding control by the Comptroller and Auditor General, by the Finance Ministry, by the Public Accounts Committee and by Parliament, in this matter.

You are aware that there was reference both in this House and in other House about separation of audit from accounts, because these two functions are not compatible with each other. This principle was accepted by Government and certain steps were taken in this direction, but for the last two years we have made no progress whatsoever in this direction. If we are to discharge our duty, if we are to be true to this principle which has been accepted, I think the Ministry owes some information to the House as to what action has been taken during these two years to further the progress of separation of audit from accounts.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

This point was also dealt with in detail and all the difficulties which we were supposed to face were taken into consideration. But, unfortunately, nothing seems to have been done in this matter. I hope the hon. Minister will be in a position to tell us how he proposes to proceed in this matter, what is the present policy of Government, whether they have revised their policy, whether they want to proceed with it, whether they have taken any particular steps already and whether they propose to take particular steps in the near future.

Again, talking about control over expenditure, I wish to mention that there is absolutely no climate of economy anywhere, and there is a lot of force in the criticism which comes from all sections of this House regarding huge wasteful expenditure. I wish that a high-power committee is set up to go into this entire question. I understand that certain teams have been appointed to go into certain projects. We do not know. I had asked only the other day about the report of the Chambal project. We have not got all the information. But the overall picture regarding the whole matter, which is of such vital importance, requires immediate consideration by Government, and I think when we are expanding our economy, when we are spending crores and crores of rupees, it is extremely urgent that immediate steps are taken to ensure that every pie that we spend is usefully spent.

I do not know what sort of control is exercised. So far as expenditure on the civil administration is concerned, it has gone up tremendously. We know that such a thing is almost inevitable in an expanding economy. Nobody denies it. But I was surprised that when I asked for certain information on this subject from the Planning Commission, I got no information whatsoever. The Research Section of Parliament informed me that no such information was available, and I had to hunt for such

information from various sources. If you take the comparative figures, you will find that in 1938-39, our expenditure was somewhere about Rs. 10 crores. It went up in 1940 to Rs. 11 crores, and in 1941, Rs. 12 crores—it is no use giving all the figures. In 1950, it was about Rs. 40 crores. From that, it has gone up to Rs. 64 crores in 1954, according to the budget figures, and from 1954, it has been rising. It is Rs. 86 crores in 1955, Rs. 75 crores in 1958, Rs. 122 crores in 1957—look at the jump that it has taken—Rs. 194 crores in 1958 and Rs. 200 crores in 1959, that is for 1958-59, they have provided for about Rs. 200 crores.

When there is such a phenomenal increase—everybody understands that increase is bound to be there; we all concede that because in an expanding economy, increase in such expenditure is bound to be there—we are certainly entitled to know whether it is justified. What steps have been taken to examine this increase and find out if it was essential? We have got to go into all this.

Another point I would like to refer to relates to the Pay Commission which was appointed by the Finance Minister sometime in August last year, though it is extremely difficult for me to understand what the Finance Ministry had to do with the Pay Commission, because there appears to be a lot of confusion about the responsibilities which the Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry exercise in respect of the control of services. We are given to understand that it is the Home Ministry which controls the services and their conditions of service etc. I will not go into the whole of this matter. There have been very sharp opinions on this matter also. My point is that when the Pay Commission is appointed, what is more important at the present moment is that the Pay Commission will have to go into the matter in the background as it exists at the present

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

moment. They will have to take into consideration the structure of the services as it exists, but what is much more important is that the structure of services has got to be changed. If the Commission feel that the present structure of services as it exists should remain as it is, they will not be able to give proper advice, they will not be able to do justice while making their recommendations, because I feel that the entire structure of the services has got to be revised and reconsidered. There are so many grades and grades which will have to be eliminated. If so, the first essential thing is to examine the structure of the services as it exists. You will be surprised to know that there are quite a vast number of categories of services which are absolutely unwanted. They do almost the same type of duty, and more particularly, it sometimes happens that they have not only to do the same kind of duty but they are only helpful in delaying matters!

So I think that this question must first be taken up and the Pay Commission directed to proceed accordingly. They cannot work in a vacuum. They will have to take into consideration this aspect. It is very important so far as the administration of services in the States is concerned.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken 20 minutes. He has another two minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Pay Commission must take into consideration the structure of services in the States. It becomes all the more important in the present context, because now we have got so many Central offices strewn all over in the various States. We have certain all-India services, so far as the administration and police are concerned. The Centre is plan-

ning to have engineering services. We want to have all-India services in various other fields. When we have all-India services in various fields, those people who are in the services of the States at the top level will all be guided by the same facilities, the same structure of salary which is obtaining in the Centre. It will create a very dangerous position when people in the services of the States at the top level are guided by the pay scales and service conditions obtaining in the Centre and the entire lower level is left high and dry. That cannot be done. This matter must be taken into consideration by the Pay Commission.

I think we will have to take into consideration certain other matters. I will just mention about the Planning Commission in a minute. Since only a minute is left to me, I feel I will not be able to do justice to it. But, in this growing economy and in this dynamic implementation of the Plan it has been my unfortunate experience that there is hardly any getting out of the rut and routine. I do not understand where that autonomy is.

I have got two typical letters in my hands at the present moment. I asked for some small information of the Planning Minister in the month of August. The Planning Minister, sincere as he is, is trying to collect that information from the State Government. He could not collect it for the last six months—the very ordinary type of information I asked for. I had asked for certain information about programmes which are being taken up by the State Government. He could not get the information. And, eventually, after six months, he writes to me that it is unfortunate that he has not been able to collect the information. He is now trying to collect whatever he could collect from his office and supply it to me.

I wrote to another hon. Minister, Shri Patil, who is suppose to be very

prompt. I wrote some time in the month of October. He also could not get any information. And, after a period of six months he wrote. He gave me interim replies. I do not blame him. But the unfortunate fact remains that he could not get the information. The Minister of the Central Government could not get information about Bhakra-Nangal and the Chambal project and their plans and programmes. Eventually, he sent me only half the information and told me that his successor would possibly write to me in the matter. If this is the type of the administrative machinery we have got, I do not know how we are going to fulfil our Plan.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Madam Chairman, we are today discussing the Finance Ministry under the aegis of new faces in the Ministry. There have been quite a number of casualties last year. I only hope that the new entrants will be much more careful. They are entering this great *padma vyuha* out of which, I feel, not a single person has come out unscathed, so far. I must also tell them that they have entered the Finance Department at a very critical moment. There is crisis surrounding them. There is crisis of Plan; there is the crisis of the internal resources and there is the foreign exchange crisis. There is, I should say today, in certain industries at least the crisis of over-production. Then, there is the crisis—naturally following all these items—of the consumer's purchasing power being reduced. It must also be remembered that the whole world—the capitalist world—is being faced with economic crisis. This is the time when they have taken charge of the Ministry and naturally, of course, I wish them well.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sincerely?

Shri Nagi Reddy: Yes, sincerely. And I hope they will take note at least of one factor. If they are very careful to steer clear of some of

those contacts which big financial sharks maintain with the Finance Department, I think, they will be able to achieve something. These contacts have to be snapped somewhere. I think they have a good amount of young blood now in the Ministry and I hope they would be able to snap them thoroughly and won't fall a prey as others have fallen in the previous regime.

The Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): What are they?
(*Interruption.*)

Shri Nagi Reddy: Whether they are inside or outside I have nothing to do with it but I wish you would not fall a prey to the man-eaters by getting into contact with them.

Shri Morarji Desai: Man-eaters are everywhere.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The position today is very dangerous. We are seeing it all-round. There is a peculiar phenomenon in the world today of growing prices and, at the same time, over-production and lesser consumption. When there is over-production and lesser consumption, naturally, there ought to have been fall in prices which is not taking place as it ought to have because of certain financial interests who have got a strong-hold over certain productive forces.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: But the world prices have fallen.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Not in all places. I do not see the fall in prices in quite a number of industrial commodities on a world scale and even in India. You can see the textile mills being closed and workers getting unemployed. I do not see the huge fall in prices in cloth even. There is some new feature in the present economic crisis. I do hope the Minister would take time to understand these things much better so that they may be able to help the country much more vigorously.

This kind of peculiarity is unforeseen. It could have been fore-

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seen because even in our own country with all the planning that has taken place, in the planned economy in which we are living, it is not a thing which could not have been foreseen.

Today we see that internal consumption is being reduced more and more. That is a point which we can see out of the growing economic crisis. But the point is, did the Government at any time consider this factor at all? Because it did not consider this factor, it did not go deep into the statistical data that is essential for proper planning.

Last year, I had asked a question at the time of the discussion of the Finance Bill whether the Finance Ministry had got cut-up figures of the per capita income of different strata of people in our country. Of course, I was told that the income in the agricultural sector is so much and therefore the per capita income is so much; in the industrial sector, it is such and such.

My particular point was this. The per capita income might be rising in the country—it should have because production in general is rising. But the calculation of the average per capita income is a dangerous factor. It is just like seeking the average depth of the Ganga. Probably, in summer it might be only 3 ft. and if they take the average depth and plunge into the river they would be drowned. I am afraid the Ministry is getting drowned in the averages. Therefore, whenever we come to the question of

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): What about the weighted average?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He won't understand that.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In these averages you are trying to kill the common man. That is what I am afraid because there is a peculiar feature in our taxation policy. I think quite a number of instances might have been brought to their notice quite a num-

ber of times for the Ministry to have understood this particular problem by now. But no proper answer has ever been given on the floor of this House.

If we had taken the statistical data as to what the per capita income of particular groups of people or sections of people or classes of people are, whether it has grown or decreased, then, naturally, the position which they would have adopted would certainly have been different and would not be as it is today. When we do not take note of that, naturally, the general average of income is taken to be increasing and we put quite a number of duties. Quite a number of Central excise duties have been imposed. And there is greater taxation at a time of rising prices. By that, we have reduced the purchasing power of the people and if Government were to take note of this particular factor for the future, then it must come out with a proper understanding of its own position.

If with this idea we are able to look at the collection of taxes, it would be better. We are always talking of internal crisis, crisis of internal resources. This point of crisis of internal resources is a very peculiar thing. This crisis seems to be growing just as taxes are growing. You tax more and the greater is the crisis of internal resources. We have taxed to the tune of Rs. 100 crores last year; it looks as if the crisis of internal resources is growing again. Why is it so? Has the Finance Department at any particular time tried to understand this particular feature, review its own work of the collection of taxes and tried to find out as to where the loop-hole actually is?

I would just give them one particular instance.

For instance, in 1948-49, the year after Independence, the collections from Income-Tax and other allied taxes had been near about Rs. 140 crores. In 1957-58 it had come down

to Rs. 132 crores. We have been told that taxation had been increasing. There is a hue and cry from the big businessmen that the percentage of taxation has increased so high that they are not able to live at all. For patriotic reasons, the socialist-minded big business has been asking incentives and reduction of tax. At the same time, with collection decreasing, the expenditure on the collection of these very taxes had been increasing from Rs. 1.82 crores in 1948-49, to Rs. 4.62 crores in 1957-58. The Budget Estimates for 1958-59 are Rs. 5.11 crores. If there is extra expenditure, there should at least be proper returns. Otherwise, it is bad business. We still believe in private industry and so we should be able to understand that our returns have not been as good as our investment. Unless we go through these things very carefully, our internal resources will always be in danger. I would like to remind the present Finance Minister of a speech made by my hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar. He may not know it because he was till recently in charge of Commerce and Industry portfolio. He said:

"You know that the bulk of the income-tax has to come from industry and not agriculture. From the figures given to me, while there were only 2,546 assesseses paying income-tax of over Rs. 1 lakh in 1952-53 when we had the highest payment, their number had risen to 4,090 . . .

16-23 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The number of assesseses paying income-tax of over a lakh of rupees has been increasing; at the same time the demand and payment from them is decreasing. "The total income-tax demanded from all the companies—there are so many of them now—amounted to Rs. 102 crores in 1952-53. In 1953-54 when the surcharge was also introduced it comes down to Rs. 96.36 crores; in 1954-55, it is Rs. 86.79 crores. In

1955-56 it is Rs. 82.45 crores." As the number of assesseses increases, the demand decreases. Is it because production has not increased or profits had not increased or properties had not increased? The number of people who have an income of more than a lakh of rupees is increasing so much that if we take this (one lakh) as the minimum, the total collections would have worked out to Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 crores more than what it was in 1953-54. Here is a problem for the Ministry to understand. Even the minimum is not collected. Of course it leaves out the greatest problem of tax evasion. This is a simple problem and the Finance Ministry has never tried to understand this problem and solve it, probably because, as I said before, there are quite a number of links which we have seen in the past few months connected to the big business of this country. I hope the Ministry will take care to see that there is a probe into this problem properly and it should try to save the Second Plan by collecting all the amounts that ought to have been collected.

We can see that there is a another peculiarity in our administration. There is a sort of a shielding of people who are trying to evade taxation. I asked a question last year about the misuse of licences in the export and import business. I asked why the names of these firms should not be published. In the name of law and order or probably in the name of saving the public conscience from trouble, they say that it is not generally published. The present Finance Minister has said, probably for the first time, that he would consider it. I do not know what consideration has been given to it. Why is this consideration being shown to people who have been evading taxes or misusing the import-export licences. Prof. Kaldor has said that to the extent of Rs. 200 crores is being evaded. At one time the Ministry came forward to say that it was not so much but it was somewhere between Rs. 39-40 crores. I do not

(Shri Nagi Reddy) know whether it is true but I read in the papers that the present Finance Minister has said in his Party meeting that nearly Rs. 200 crores were being lost in evasion.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I have said nothing of the sort.

An. Hon. Member: It may be arrears. -

Shri Nagi Reddy: I stand corrected. Anyway it was in the newspaper. (Interruptions.)

Shri Morarji Desai: I am also reading Karl Marx.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Perhaps they are arrears. To make our Second Plan a success we must collect these taxes to the fullest extent possible. At least we should see that the yield is not reduced year by year. I wish they see the data from 1948. There have been a series of reductions from 1948 to 1958 even though on the statute book we go on increasing the number of taxes.

When there is shortage of internal resources for the development of the public sector, there is also talk of loans being sanctioned to the private sector, year by year. In some cases the loans to the private sector are to purchase some shares and in some cases it is for an industry which is slowly making some headway. I think the hon. Finance Minister will correct me again, if I am wrong. A few days ago, I saw an article in a magazine in which it was stated that a particular newspaper industrialist was given about Rs. 55 lakhs as loan to construct a building to house his office in the lower floor. He is waiting for some Ministry to come and take the top floor on rent.

Now, in the matter of the policy of loans it is very surprising that even State Governments are refused loans quite a number of times. I am referring to my own Government, the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It may not be deserving.

Shri Nagi Reddy: And, Singhareni collieries do not seem to be deserving to the Government whereas they have been giving to Goenkas and Mundhras, who are considered to be deserving, the required money essential for their needs.

My point is, here is a case of Singhareni collieries which is almost on the public sector—of course, it is not in the central sector but it is in the State sector with nearly 80 per cent of the shares in their hands. It is increasing its production day by day, and it is unquestionable because the Government itself gave statistics and accepted it here in the Question Hour. When the State Governments ask for a loan of about Rs. 7 crores for further development, promising that they will over-fulfil the quota of the Second Five Year Plan if they were to be given that particular loan, the Central Government says: "Either you hand it over to us, then we will develop it ourselves; or, you won't get the loan." We give loans to the private sector without even asking whether we would be allowed to be one of the managers of the company concerned. Quite a number of loans have been given wherein we do not have even a hand in the management of the companies. Yet, when it comes to the question of State sector the Government has a peculiarity of refusing loans.

Shri Morarji Desai: Are there many cases, or is it only one case?

Shri Nagi Reddy: I can give you another instance if you want. Of course, I can give you a few more but I have not got the time. I only want to say that this is a peculiar policy and I wish the Government would review its own policy.

I want the Government after every year to critically re-examine the policy of the past. We are given reports which, I should say, actually explain nothing; the Finance Ministry's Report does not even make a mention of the evasion of income-tax

at all and what steps they have been taking. Therefore, if you do not review a particular major aspect of the financial policy and tell us as to what the Government is thinking in that particular line, naturally I cannot expect that the Government is taking a serious note of these things.

In the two or three minutes that I have at my disposal, I will try to cover two more points. One particular feature with the Government is, even though they are talking of socialism and development of the public sector, of late there has been a great shouting about the invitation to the foreign private capital. The former Finance Minister took it into his head to go all the way to America, England, Canada and Western Germany, talk to the big financiers and give them invitations in person requesting them to come all the way to India. He assured them that all necessary concessions will be given to them for their investment in industries in India. I would ask the Government, is there any country in the world—after all, the history of the world of capitalist development and imperialist development is something like 300 to 400 years old—which has industrialised itself, developed its economy through the investment of private foreign capital? In Canada they went and actually settled in Canada. They went and settled in Australia. Even United States of America and foreign private capital, but they became citizens of United States of America. You see the Middle East. There are huge oil fields. Can Government tell us that Iran is industrially developed or is going to be developed with the help of foreign private capital? Whether it be in South America, or in Middle Asia, or in Africa, or in South East Asia, anywhere in the world, history has proved that private foreign capital is a hindrance for the development of any country industrially.

Therefore, if we are serious of the Second Five Year Plan, if we are

serious that we should develop our economy independently, then we should seek other sources. We would be prepared to tighten our own belts, if the Government is prepared to see that people with enough money tighten their belts. I warn the Government that this experience of history should not be lost sight of in their eagerness to get friends for the Indian big business who are there in American big business—because the Birla Mission went all the way to America and they seem to have given a report to the Government. And the Government is keeping quiet, and ominously quiet, I am afraid. Some day it might burst upon us in a different way, by way of dollars flowing into the country as private capital. I would like the Government to take serious note of this fact as to what is happening in the Middle East, what is happening in South East Asia or as to what is happening anywhere in the world where foreign private capital has invaded particular countries' industries.

Lastly I would only say this. There is another feature which I am afraid is going to hinder the Second Five Year Plan. That is the concentration of the entire power in the hands of the Centre. I want planning; there is no doubt about it, and planning requires a certain amount of centralisation. I can understand it very well, but this concentration of power in the Centre has reduced the position of the State Governments to worse than that of Collectorates of districts. They are just post-offices. Unless there is a certain amount of decentralisation, it will not do good to the country. Because the Government does not want decentralisation, it says, "Come on, give away the Singhareni colliery to us, and we shall manage it properly. You cannot do it. You are all *bachhas*. You should keep out." This kind of attitude on the part of the Central Government is not going to help in the fulfilment of the Second Five Year Plan. This is going to be the great-

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

est hindrance in the fulfilment of the Plan. I would only say this. Let not the Central Government go into the blue-prints even of the type of houses that are to be built under the rural housing scheme if they were to give the money to the States or something like that. I hear that the plan for the Tungabhadra project has been sent to the Centre. Their approval will take time. I do not know how long. They will go deep into every sector of it, every mile of it, every furlong of it and see whether it should be so many miles or whether it should not be so many miles, whether it should face this way or the other way. I only want to say that either for the Nagarjunasagar project or for the Tungabhadra project, concentration of power in the centre is taking place in this way. Naturally, the Finance Minister is the pivot for all the Ministries.

An Hon. Member: Planning.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Yes; planning and the Finance Ministry are the pivot around which the others circle, so to say, as the Sputniks.

An Hon. Member: Also the Prime Minister.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Including the Prime Minister, naturally, because even the External Affairs Ministry has to get the money only from the Finance Ministry. I would only request the Government to realise that this kind of concentration of power is a very dangerous thing. Give it up and decentralise it, to the extent that is necessary to make the second Five Year Plan a success.

The rest of the points will be dealt with by the rest of the Members.

Mr. Speaker: The following are the 67 selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Finance which will be treated as

having been moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
	(TOKEN)
27	1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1496, 1497, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666.
28	1482, 1650, 1655.
29	1667, 1668.
30	355, 356, 801, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1651, 1669, 1670, 1671.
31	357.
35	363.
36	364, 365.
37	366, 1652.
38	367, 368, 490, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675.
39	369, 491, 492, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1623.
41	493.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board and will also be circulated to the hon. Members tonight for their information.

Need to evolve comprehensive measures of economy in different departments of Government

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to evolve methods of making the small savings scheme effective

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to take Parliament into confidence regarding the Private Sector's share in the benefits accruing from the American aid now expected

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to offer any real interim relief to Government employees pending the report of the Pay Commission

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Dangers of the apprehended failure to reach Second Five Year Plan targets in agriculture, industry and other sectors of the economy

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Large-scale payments made through foreign banks by the Indian High Commission in Britain and other diplomatic channels, in preference to Indian banking agencies

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Government's responsibility for not reasonably anticipating difficulties and stopping the fall of foreign exchange reserves

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Desirability of a thorough probe into the squandering of foreign exchange during the last three years

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to take a serious view of loan repayments which need to be made particularly from 1959 onwards

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to offset the effects of the rise in the U.K. bank rate on our deferred payment arrangements

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to meet the legitimate demands of the field workers of the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Administrative and financial propriety of the State Bank's overdraft facilities to the Mundhra concerns to the extent of 5.50 crores, in spite of the character of the Mundhra concerns being well-known to the Reserve Bank

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Defaults in the matter of the Life Insurance Corporation's investments

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to rectify a position wherein the overwhelming majority of Government employees draw a monthly salary of less than Rs. 100

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to take note of dissatisfaction among Government employees in the Union Territories consequent on the non-payment of interim relief

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to control the drain on foreign exchange reserves

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Dishonouring of a cheque issued by the Life Insurance Corporation (Unit—Phoenix Insurance) as reported in the Press

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to introduce effective control on credit

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to check rising trend of prices

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Budgetary principles followed in preparing budget for the Union Ministries

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to implement the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need for amalgamation of Small Banks

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need for effective control over the working of the Banks

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need for nationalisation of Banks

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need for nationalisation of General Insurance

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need for introduction of Union Sales-tax in place of States Sales-tax

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to check smuggling of gold

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to follow up with proper steps the recovery of smuggled gold by Customs officials in certain premises in Calcutta during 1956

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Customs be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to check evasion of custom duty on Borders

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Customs be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to follow up the discovery by Calcutta Customs at Dum Dum airport of smuggled consumer goods and documents on the person of a well-known business man on February 3, 1958

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Customs be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need for reorientation of tax policy

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Union Duties be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need for change in excise duties

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Union Duties be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to check evasion of income-taxes

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to realise the income-tax found to be due by the Income Tax Investigation Committee

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to allocate the share of income-tax realised in West Bengal on collection basis

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100.

Problem of evasion in income-tax collection

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100.

Mounting arrears of collection in the Income-tax Department

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to associate local advisory bodies in the tasks of preventing of income-tax evasion

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100.

Neglect towards allegations regarding evasion and under-payment of income-tax

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100.

Accumulation of income-tax assessment cases

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100.

Delay in the disposal of cases of assessments of income-tax and appeals

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100.

Lapses in the functioning of Tax Collecting Machinery

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100.

Working of the Central Board of Revenue

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need for change in the procedure of Tax Collecting Machinery

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to suppress the illegal opium dens of Calcutta

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Opium be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to consider the demands of the Mint Engravers of Alipur, West Bengal

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Mint be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to abolish political pensions to royal families

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Territorial and Political Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to introduce political pensions for the political sufferers of Indian Freedom Movement

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Territorial and Political Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to increase the quantum of pension in proportion to the increase of cost of living index

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Superannuation Allowances and Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to give relief to low-paid pensioners

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Superannuation Allowances and Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100.

Inadequacy of the assistance to the States for raising the emoluments of low-paid employees

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to give impetus to the Small Savings Schemes

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Injustice done to West Bengal by Finance Commissions

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need for decentralisation of authority in the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Working of the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Service conditions of field workers in Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Service condition of the employees of Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to supervise the execution of small plan-projects entrusted with the States under the Second Five Year Plan

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to check waste of money in the execution of the small plan-projects of the States under Second Five Year Plan

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

Modifications of small plan projects of the states detrimental to the purposes for which projects were sanctioned

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to formulate the Five Year Plans within available resources in the country

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to reshape and reconstruct the Second Five Year Plan for a democratic set up

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to build up the administrative units on hierarchical basis with devolution of powers for rebuilding rural areas and implementation of the Plan

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need for collecting comprehensive and correct statistics for proper formulation of the Plan

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need for cautious measures regarding foreign loans for Plan projects

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

Implementation of plan targets

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

Delay in the payment of pre-partition claims

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Pre-partition Payments be reduced by Rs. 100.

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): I am glad that the strength of the Finance Ministry has been increased and, therefore, we can safely hope that the loopholes that were in this Ministry and about which this House discussed many times before, will no longer repeat themselves in future.

Regarding the Plan, I am very sorry to find that the principle that has been laid down in regard to the method of removal of the disabilities of the various undeveloped Communities and the disparities of the various regions has not been given proper attention. When questions are put in this House whether any assessment has been made to find out what those disparities are and how the financial grants for the various development schemes have been allotted keeping in view of the need for the removal of disparities, no precise answer could be had. I suggest that a committee or commission should be set up to go into this matter and to realot the funds, more particularly to frame the future plans in such a way that these disparities can be removed as early as possible.

In this connection, I want to refer to the provisions of the Constitution wherein it is enjoined on the Government that the backward classes and communities and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to be brought to the level of the other communities within a specified period. While discussing the reports of the Commissioner, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes, it was pointed out from various sections of the House that it would not be possible for the backward communities to reach the level of the other communities—in other words, to bring to a common level all communities in the country—within

the specified period. Therefore, the demand has been made by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that the period of reservation should be extended and the Government have assured these communities that this matter will be considered. My appeal to the Government is to realise that unless and until we have some sort of a machinery to find out year by year as to the progress made in this direction, how far the commitments made by the Government under the Plan and also in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution have been fulfilled, in spite of the appreciable achievements of the Government, they will go unsatisfied.

The Second Finance Commission have made their recommendations which have been accepted by the Government. There also, we hear from various States that adequate consideration has not been given to the needs of the various States, particularly those States which are affected by natural calamities like droughts and the States where these backward classes and communities are in large numbers and the States where the disparities exist to a great extent. It is very difficult to believe that the targets laid down by the Planning Commission to be achieved during the second Five Year Plan in various sectors will be achieved within time. The foreign exchange difficulty is there; various other difficulties are also there.

It is particularly painful to find that our country is still highly deficit in the matter of food. In our part of the country, people believe that it is much beneath dignity and shameful, if I may use that word, for anyone to go and ask for food. I feel in the same strain that in a country like ours we have yet to look to foreign countries for food to feed our hungry millions, when we boast of so many achievements, developments in various industries, plans and all that. I feel that the Plan should have been framed giving the top-most priority to food production. I do not say that nothing has been done, but when we look and analyse things which have

been done so far, we cannot feel very happy. I feel that there is something wrong in framing and executing our schemes, even in the matter of grow more food and increasing agricultural production. I will give some instances. Take minor irrigation projects. They are very essential for increased production. A lot of money has been spent on that also. But, if we ask what is the percentage of increase of foodgrains or other agricultural produces on account of these minor irrigation projects, we cannot have this information. Then, again, improved seeds are given. There are seed farms almost in every district, in different areas in different States. How far food production has increased because of the improved seed farms, we have yet to know. Then again, there is rural credit. Something has been done for giving more credit facilities to the farmers. But, if we go to the working of these credit co-operatives or other organisations, we find that many times, the needed credit does not reach the farmer in time. The season goes out and therefore, there is no production. But, our statisticians will tell us that so much of rural credit was given to the farmers and so much of increase has been achieved. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister and more particularly, the Minister in charge of Planning that whenever any scheme is taken up or whenever a particular target is put before the country, all the connected factors have to be taken together. This we find, is lacking in almost all spheres.

Again, if we apply another test as to whether our plans have really touched the economy in the villages, we will be surprised to find that there is actually no perceptible increase, whether in the amenities or in the standard of the villagers. This is because, I think, there is no village plan. We say that the Second Plan is a village plan because the Plan schemes were sent to the States and sent round to the municipalities, local bodies, mohallas and so on and then they came back to the States and later on, they were accepted by the Planning Commission. Sometimes, it is claimed

that this is a village Plan, a Plan of the people. But, I must humbly disagree with that claim if it is made by any. I would humbly suggest, whatever we do—it is very essential to have key industries, river valley projects, locomotives and so on—we cannot ignore the vital interests of the rural areas and the rural population. Therefore, in our future Plans, we must set apart a portion of the Plan which directly benefits the villagers. That should be based on the plans of the villages or units which may, if found suitable after examination, be adopted.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): What about community development?

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: I have a word to say about that also.

Mr. Speaker: We had a discussion on community development separately. Everything can be brought under Finance. Why not Education?

Shri M. C. Jain: This relates to rural areas.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not give a tip to the Member.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: I will come to that also. It refers to planning.

Mr. Speaker: Every subject can be brought under Finance.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: That is in my mind. I will come to that.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Discussion of Finance means Finance minus all the other subjects which we have discussed.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Without his hint I would have come to it.

Mr. Speaker: He ought not to come to it.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: I will come to it because it is necessary.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking him not to come to it.

Shri Laladhar Kotaki: Very well, Sir, but there is overlapping of our schemes and various agencies are doing the same sort of thing. I do not know how far we have achieved the results that are reported by the various agencies. Community development is there, the Village Industries Board is there, and so many other agencies are there and they are all working almost in the same place.

As I said before, our Plan, so far as it relates to the village community, should be comprehensive so that there is no overlapping and all the factors that may contribute to the improvement of the village economy should be taken together.

Regarding export, it is admitted that tea and jute contribute a large percentage. It is disquieting to find that one important item, that is tea, is going down in volume because of competition from various countries. As was stated in the House during Question Hour, during 1955 and 1957 there has been a decrease, although there was some increase in 1954 and 1956. I suspect the position is not improving in the present year, 1958. This will create various complications. We have already had reports that several gardens have closed down in Assam and some other States and that others are also deteriorating. The causes have to be found out. One obvious factor is that the tea bushes have become too old. They have not been replanted. There is mismanagement in various tea estates and if we do not put a check on this process, apart from losing foreign exchange, there will be a gigantic problem of the labour that will be thrown out of employment because of the closure of these gardens. This is also an important matter to which the Ministry should give its immediate attention.

The same fate also applies in the case of jute. Jute is also facing hard competition because of the finding of substitutes and also because of the production of jute in some other countries. The quality of our jute is also going down because of lack of facilities for retting, and therefore this

will also create some sort of complication. I would appeal that more provision should be made for improving the quality of jute, for the retting of jute and also for setting up processing industries in respect of jute in the country.

It is painful to find that although a jute mill was proposed to be set up in Assam several years ago, for some reason or other the jute mill has not come up. Steps may kindly be taken by the Ministry to see that these things are expedited so that the people can reap the benefit before it is too late.

I find that the taxation policy also needs a little re-examination. We have had a large number of taxes. It is very difficult to assess the proper incidence of these taxes. But the common people generally believe that they are ultimately hit by almost all the taxes, whatever be the immediate sector where that tax is levied. In many cases, they become only the collectors of taxes which are ultimately paid by the common people or the common consumers. So, I would suggest that a machinery may be set up like the Taxation Enquiry Commission or the Evaluation committee or whatever it may be, to re-examine the entire taxation policy of Government and to revise it as may be found necessary.

I have several other points to deal with, but since my time is short, I shall deal only with the Life Insurance Corporation. I am not referring to the defects in it at the present moment because we have discussed it enough. I suggest that the corporation may draw up a scheme whereby the lives of the travellers in the country may be insured. That is done in the case of journey by air, but for journey by trains and by roads, there is no such provision. In many other countries, there is provision for insurance for travel by rail. Since the railways in our country are owned by the State, and there are also large areas where the bus transport is also owned by the State, whether by the Central Government or by the State

Governments, perhaps it would not be difficult to draw up a scheme for insurance in the case of journeys by air, rail as well as road, at least so far as travel by State buses is concerned.

An Hon. Member: What about journey through water?

Shri Liladhar Koteki: Water transport is also there. But I did not bring in water transport, because inland water transport is very limited, at least so far as State-owned water transport is concerned. That would also come in because such provision is there in the case of sea travels.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Manasen. The hon. Member is absent. Hon. Members are anxious, and they come and ask me to call their names. But they are not present here when they are called.

Now, Dr. Melkote.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Are we sitting till 5.30 P.M. today?

Mr. Speaker: As the House likes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The House does not like it.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Dr. Melkote may start.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): The difficulties that Government have been encountering . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must have a number of points.

Shri Thimmalah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Perhaps, he has not come prepared.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): He is worried about the time.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

16.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 17th April, 1958.

DAILY DIGEST

[Wednesday, 16th April, 1958]

Subject		COLUMNS	Subject		COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.O. NO.			S.O. NO.		
1677.	Working Journalists	10133—75	1687.	Displaced Persons in Kuber Nagar	10177
1678.	Cement Factory in Dehra Dun	10138-39	1694.	Export of tea to U.S.A.	10177—78
1681.	Cement factories in Orissa	10139—41	U.S.O. NO.		
1683.	Export Promotion Council for Films	10141-42	2458.	Leather belting	10178
1686.	Export of Indian Tus-sar Silk	10142—44	2459.	Manufacture of Woollen cloth	10178-79
1688.	Powerloom factories	10144—46	2460.	Khadi cloth	10179-80
1689.	Lambretta Scooter	10146--49	2461.	State Wages (Standardisation) Boards	10180-81
1690.	London Jute Association	10150—51	2462.	Custodian General of Evacuee Property	10181
1691.	Pakistani Nationals in Punjab	10151—53	2463.	Payment to Contractors	10181-82
1692.	Displaced persons at Sealdah Station	10153—55	2464.	Ambar Charkha Programme in Orissa	10182-83
1693.	Non-utilisation of Irrigation facilities	10155—58	2465.	Imported Materials for Steel Processing	10184
1696.	Wet Mica Grinding Plant	10158-59	2466.	Shellac Trade	10184
1697.	Mine accident near Asansol	10159-60	2467.	C.P.W.D.	10184-85
1698.	Handicraft Corporation	10160—63	2468.	Irrigation schemes	10185-87
1699.	16th Indian Labour Conference	10163—66	2469.	Educated unemployed in Punjab State	10186
1700.	I.A.S. School	10166-67	2470.	Plan Outday of U.P. for 1958-59	10186-87
1701.	Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur	10167-68	2471.	Eviction of Displaced Persons from Agricultural Lands	10187
1702.	Spinning Wheel for Wool	10169-70	2472.	Large and Small Scale Industries in Punjab	10188
1703.	Pakistani raid on Sher-wala Village	10171	2473.	Bicycle and Sewing Machine Industries	10188
1704.	Employment of Beedi workers	10171—73	2474.	Industrial Survey of Punjab	10188-89
SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO.			2475.	Shoe-making Industry in Madras	10189
14	Minimum Wages in Beedi Industry	10173—75	2476.	Gramdan in West Bengal	10189
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			2477.	Chembur Colony for Displaced Persons	10190
S.O. NO.			2478.	Rubber	10190
1679.	Export of Coffee	10175	2479.	Displaced persons from Pakistan held Kashmir	10190-91
1680.	Social Security Scheme for Industrial Workers	10175-76	2480.	Government quarters in Delhi	10192-93
1682.	Vinay Nagar	10176	2481.	Custodian of Evacuee Property	10193-94
1684.	State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited	10176-77	2482.	Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry	10194
			2483.	Industrial Estates	10194-95

<i>Subject</i>	COLUMNS
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
U.S.Q.	
<i>No.</i>	
2484. Labour Co-operative Societies in Himachal Pradesh	10195-96
2485. Employment Exchanges	10196-97
2486. National Industrial Development Corporation	10197-98
2487. Handloom Weavers in Manipur	10198
2488. Fertiliser Factories	10198
2489. Khadi and Village Industries in Himachal Pradesh	10198-99
2490. Government publications in Hindi	10199
2491. Caustic Soda, Alum and Crude Glycerine	10199-10200
2492. Handloom Industry in Kerala	10200
2493. Cement Supplies to Bombay	10200-01
2494. Employees' State Insurance Scheme	10201
2495. Renewal of Trade agreements	10201-02
2496. Pashmina Wool	10202
2497. Evacuee Property Act	10202
2498. Export of Bamboos	10203
OBITUARY REFERENCE	10203

Reference to the passing away of Shri Sambhu Dayal Mishra

ADJOURNMENT MOTION 10203—06

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment Motions regarding the reported hunger strike of teachers of the Arya Vedic Hindi Middle School of Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 10206

Copies of the statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions were laid on the Table

STATEMENT BY DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER 10206-07

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power made a statement correcting the reply to a Supplementary by Shri K.T.K. Tangamani on Starred Question No. 1180 asked on 24th March, 1958

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED 10207

Twenty-third Report was adopted

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 10208-10350

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 Finance commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1958—

Further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance