

Third Series, No.13

Friday, November 23, 1962
Agrahayana 2, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

[Third Series, Volume X—November 21 to December 4, 1962/Kartika 30 to Agrahayana 13, 1884 (Saka)]

COLUMNS

No. 11.—Wednesday, November 21, 1962/Kartika 30, 1884 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 290 to 300, 302 to 306 and 308 2609—50

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 301, 307 and 309 to 318 2650—57

Unstarred Questions Nos. 642 to 697 2657—89

Statement re: reported Chinese offer of Cease-fire 2689—2702

Papers laid on the Table 2703—05

Messages from Rajya Sabha 2705—06

Public Accounts Committee—

Second Report 2706—07

Customs Bill 2707—2802

Motion to consider 2707—48

Clauses 3 to 101, 103 to 122, 124 to 130, 132 to 161 and Clause 2, 102, 123, 131 and 1 2748—2802

Motion to pass 2802

Defence of India Bill—

Motion to consider 2802—24

Business of the House 2824—26

Daily Digest 2827—34

No. 12.—Thursday, November 22, 1962/Agrahayana 1, 1884 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 321—323, 325, 327—336, 338 2835—71

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 320, 324, 326, 337, 339 2871—74

Unstarred Questions Nos. 698-700, 702-771 2874—2921

Re. Cease-fire on India-China border 2922—26

Papers laid on the Table 2926—30

Public Accounts Committee—

Third-report 2930

Arrest of Member 2930

Leave of Absence from sittings of the House 2931

Ponjicherry (Administration) Bill 2932—44

Motion to consider 2932—43

Clauses 2 to 20 and 1 2943—44

Motion to pass 2944

Business of the House 2944, 2969—75, 3068—70

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill 2945—56, 2958—68

Motion to consider 2945—56-2958—67

Clauses 1 and 2 2967

	COLUMNS
Motion to pass	2968
<i>Re.</i> Extension of Session	2956—58
Defence of India Bill—	
Motion consider	2968—69, 2976—3068
Daily Digest	3071—78
<i>No. 13.—Friday, November 23, 1962/Agrahayana 2, 1884 (Saka)—</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 341 to 361, and 363	3079—3120
Short Notice Question No. 1	3121—22
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 340, 362 and 364 to 369	3122—26
Unstarred Questions Nos. 772 to 857	3126—76
Papers laid on the Table	3177—79
Message from Rajya Sabha	3180
Estimates Committee Report—	
Eleventh Report	3180
Business of the House	3180—86, 3240
Bills introduced—	
1. Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill	3187
2. Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill	3188
3. Major Port Trusts Bill	3187
4. Textiles Committee Bill	3188
<i>Re.</i> Note on publicity in connection with Chinese aggression.	3188
Defence of India Bill—	
Motion to consider	3189—3239
Resolution <i>re.</i> Economy during emergency	3240—3310
Resolution <i>re.</i> Ayurvedic system	3310—14
Daily Digest	3315—22
<i>No. 14.—Monday, November 26, 1962/Agrahayana 5, 1884 (Saka)—</i>	
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Cracker explosion in Delhi	3323—25
Papers laid on the Table	3325—26
Message from Rajya Sabha	3327
Manipur (Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	3327
<i>Re:</i> Cease-fire	3328—36
Defence of India Bill	3337—3512
Motion to consider	3337—3421
Clauses 2 and 3	3421—3512
Daily Digest	3513—14
<i>No. 15.—Tuesday, November 27, 1962/Agrahayana, 6, 1884 (Saka)—</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Short Notice Question No. 2	3515—17
Papers laid on the Table	3517—18
Defence of India Bill—	
Clauses 3, 4, 7 to 12, 16, 17, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15 and 18	3518—89
Motion <i>re.</i> Price of Sugarcane	3589—3662
Daily Digest	3563—64

No. 16.—Wednesday, November 28, 1962/Agrahayana 7, 1884 (Saka)—

Oral Answer to Question—	
Short Notice Question No. 3	3665—70
Re: Cease-fire	3671
Papers laid on the Table	3671—72
Message from Rajya Sabha	3672
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Eleventh Report	3672
Defence of India Bill	3673—3753, 3754—66
Clauses 18 to New clauses 49 and 1	3673—3728
Motion to pass, as amended	3728—53, 3754—66
Arrest of Member	3753—54
State-Associated Banks (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill	3767—81
Motion to consider	3767—81
Clauses 2 to 6 and 1	3781
Motion to pass	3781
Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill	3781—3808
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	3781—3808
Clauses 1 and 2	3808
Motion to pass	3808
Warehousing Corporations Bill—	
Motion to consider	3809—12
Daily Digest	3813—14

No. 17.—Thursday, November 29, 1962/Agrahayana 8, 1884 (Saka)—

Papers laid on the Table	3815—16
Message from Rajya Sabha	[3816
Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (Amendment) Bill—	
Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	3816
Warehousing Corporations Bill	3817—3918
Motion to consider	3817—3914
Clauses 2 to 43, and 1	3914—18
Motion to pass	3918
Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	3918—42
Daily Digest	3943—44

No. 18.—Friday November 30, 1962/Agrahayana, 9, 1884 (Saka)—

Paper laid on the Table	3945
Business of the House	3945—50
Re: Calling Attention Notice	3950
Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill	3950—59, 3959—73, 3978—91
Motion to consider	3950—59, 3959—73, 3978—89
Clauses 2 to 12 and 1	3989—91
Motion to pass, as amended	3991
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	
Proposed talk between India and Pakistan on Kashmir	3973—78

Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill	3991—4000
Motion to consider	3991—99
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	3999—4000
Motion to pass	4000
Delimitation Commission Bill—	
Motion to consider	4000—14
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Eleventh Report	4014—15
Bills introduced—	
1. Compensation (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of sections 15, 30 etc. by Shri P. L. Barupal</i>)	4015
2. Income-tax (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of section 2</i>) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya	4015—16
Constitution (Amendment) Bill— <i>Negatived (Amendment of Article 226) by Shri D C Sharma—</i>	
Motion to consider †	4016—21
Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill— <i>Withdrawn (Amendment of sections 14 and 20 and insertion of new section 48A) by Shri Naval Prabhakar—</i>	
Motion to consider	4021—58
Daily Digest	4059—60
No 19.— <i>Monday, December 3, 1962/Agrahayana, 12, 1884 (Saka)—</i>	
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
(i) Reported existence of Chinese Espionage ring in Assam and NEFA and (ii) Reported attack on Dr. Gopal	4061—66
President's assent to Bills	4070
Statement <i>re.</i> location of Third Nuclear Power Station	4071—73
Re: Cease fire	4073—79
Bills introduced—	
(1) Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill	4079
(2) Personnel Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Bill; and	4080
(3) Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill	4080
Delimitation Commission Bill	4081—4210
Motion to consider	4081—4142
Clauses 2 to 11, and 1	4142—4209
Motion to pass, as amended	4209—10
Detention of a Member	4210
Daily Digest	4211—12
No. 20.— <i>Tuesday, December 4, 1962/Agrahayana 13, 1884 (Saka)—</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Short Notice Questions Nos. 4 and 5	4213—20
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
(1) Supply of MIGs	4220—27
(2) Firing by Chinese on Indian soldiers	4227—31
Re: Reported Railway accident	4231
Papers laid on the Table	4231
Message from Rajya Sabha	4232
Gift Tax (Amendment) Bill	4232—89
Motion to consider	4232—89
Clauses 2 to 36 and 1	4289

	COLUMNS
Motion to pass	4289
Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	4289—94
Motion re: Report on Indian and State Administrative Services	4294—4384
Business Advisory Committee—	
Tenth Report	4384
Daily Digest	4385—86

N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on questions which were orally answered indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Friday, November 23, 1962 | Agrahanaya
2, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

*341. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy
Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether joint consultative
machinery has been constituted in
the Heavy Electricals at Bhopal; and

(b) if not, the reason for the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Steel and Heavy Industries
(Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The management is in consul-
tation with the State Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know
whether a decision is likely to be
arrived at very soon?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy
Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):
The difficulty is, the Madhya Pradesh
Government has taken this stand
that unless a union is recognised as
the representative union it may not
be possible to have a committee of
this sort. We are still in consultation
with the Madhya Pradesh Govern-
ment and, perhaps, during this emer-
gency, in view of the present at-
mosphere, it may be possible to
achieve certain results.

2193 (A) LS-1.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know
whether it is a fact that the manage-
ment is dealing with both the unions
on the face of this emergency to
have industrial peace?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why
I said, in the present atmosphere
something may be possible.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether
the management has ascertained
which union has got a more repre-
sentative character; if so, is the
management willing to negotiate with
that representative union?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not
think the management should launch
upon that. It is for the Registrar of
Trade Unions to do it. But now, as
already stated, it is a question whe-
ther any union can be recognised as
the representative union. The view
of the Madhya Pradesh Government
is that it is not possible to recognise
any such union.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Even if the
union is not recognised, is the Gov-
ernment not aware of the fact that
the joint machinery which is visu-
alised under the Code of Discipline
can be extended to unions which are
not recognised, in the interest of
maintaining industrial peace?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do agree.
But we have to follow the laws and
rules prevalent in the Madhya Pra-
desh State. That is why we have
to do things in consultation with the
Madhya Pradesh Government.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know
whether the Government is aware
that during this emergency it is es-
sential that industrial peace is main-
tained and no attempt should be
made to disturb that directly indirect-
ly by allowing the workers to enter

into competition on trade union matters?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, I would like to clarify my question.

Mr. Speaker: He put a question which is a suggestion for action.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I want to know whether the Government is aware that during this emergency it is absolutely essential that industrial peace is maintained and no attempt should be made to disturb that by allowing the workers to enter into competition on trade union basis.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Government aware that there ought to be a desire for peace at this moment?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are aware of it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether in the absence of any proper leadership in the unions the Government is intending to strengthen the welfare organisations which are working within the framework of the Heavy Electricals factory to voice the grievances of the workers and to satisfy them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are already four unions there, and the question is to avoid competition between these unions. I am glad to state that in the present emergency

as far as the workers are concerned they have come forward to work in a united way, and we should take full advantage of it.

Price of Scooters

†

*342. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether scooter manufacturers have decided to decrease the price of scooters; and

(b) if so, the details of the reduction by each manufacturer?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In fixing the prices of scooters, at the initial stage of manufacture, Government proceed on the basis of the estimated cost of production and the price in the country of origin. Thereafter, prices are reviewed from time to time on the basis of detailed cost examination undertaken by Government. The prices of scooters fixed in this manner in October, 1962, are as below:—

	Retail Selling Price ¹ before the recent fixa- tion.	Retail Selling Price after the recent fixa- tion.	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Lambretta 150 c.c.	1800+30 for two tone	1883+30 for two tone	On the basis of detailed cost examination.
2. Verpa 150 c.c.	1964	1883+30 for two tone	On the basis of detailed cost examination.
3. Fantabulus 173 c.c.	Does not arise	2575/-	Initial Price fixation on the basis of estimated cost and price in the country of origin.

In fixing the prices, the fact that Vespa and Lambretta 150 c.c. are both of Italian make and sell in Italy for about the same price has been taken into consideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know which of the parts of the scooters assembled here are manufactured here?

Mr. Speaker: That would be going into the details. The hon. Member had asked whether scooter manufacturers have decided to decrease the price of scooters. That answer has not been given. Is it given in the statement?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes. For example, in the case of Vespa it has been cut down by Rs. 81.

Mr. Speaker: I could not find a direct answer whether they have decided to decrease the price.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; from Rs. 1964 which was the original price it has come down to Rs. 1883.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that the prices have been fixed of the Italian made Lambretta and Vespa. If so, may I know whether all the scooters that are at present sold in the market are imported from Italy or they are manufactured here?

Shri C. Subramaniam: While some of the parts are manufactured here, some components are still imported.

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : श्री टि० टि० कृष्णमाचारा साहब ने अपने व्याख्यान में बताया था कि स्कूटर का प्राइस में फरदर रिडक्शन होगा। क्या उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No doubt, it was mentioned by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari that the price of scooters should be brought down to Rs. 1,500. But that is not possible in the present circumstances, unless we in-

crease the scale of production in the factories.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has made the further statement that if the prices of scooters do not come down then Government may think of taking over factories to produce them themselves.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Whoever manufactures it, unless the scale of production is round about 50,000 to 100,000, it is not possible to bring down the prices.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हम में नेटस्ट वायदा १५०० रुपये का किया गया था। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि १५०० रुपये वाला वायदा किस कम्पनी में पूरा कराया जा रहा है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्होंने ने कह दिया।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: How many types of scooters are being produced in the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Already three types are being produced. Two more have been licensed.

Motor Tyre Manufacturing Factory

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*343. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a motor tyre manufacturing factory is going to be set up as a result of Indo-Czech collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A licence has been granted to M/s. General Tyres Ltd., Calcutta, for the manufacture of 1,80,000 tyres

and tubes consisting of 1,20,000 giant tyres and tubes each and 60,00 automobile tyres and tubes each, per annum, in collaboration with M/s. TECHNOEXPORT of Czechoslovakia.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कारखाना कलकत्ते में ही लगाया जायगा या किसी दूसरी जगह लगाया जायगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : कलकत्ते के पास ही कहीं लगाया जा रहा है, वैस्ट बंगाल में ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या इस फैक्टरी को कलकत्ता में लगाने से ज्यादा फायदा रहेगा या मैसूर और बम्बई में लगाने से ज्यादा फायदा रहेगा क्योंकि रबर वहाँ से पास मिलता है और उस को लाने में वहाँ खर्चा कम होगा? इस कारखाने को वहाँ बनाने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

श्री कानूनगो : हिन्दुस्तान में चारों तरफ आठ दस फैक्टरियाँ हैं । आजकल टायर बनाने में खास कर रबर की उतनी जरूरत नहीं होती है । ज्यादातर टायर सिंथेटिक रबर के बनते हैं ।

Shri Maheshwar Naik: What are the existing needs of the country and to what extent we have been able to manufacture to meet the needs of the country?

Shri Kanungo: We hope not only to meet the entire demand but there is a possibility of exporting also. In a couple of years our production will be round about 5 million.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the hon. Minister has stated that synthetic rubber will be required and as a synthetic rubber factory has been established in Bareilly in UP, may I know whether a tyre factory is likely to be established in UP?

Shri Kanungo: There are many proposals but nothing has been finalised.

श्रीखला औद्योगिक बस्ति

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*२४४. { श्री यशपाल सिंह
श्री भागवत झा प्राजाप :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री शं० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीखला औद्योगिक बस्ती के औद्योगिक संस्थानों में लगाने के लिये कुछ मास पूर्व विदेशों से मंगाई गई लाखों रुपये की मशीनें बेकार पड़ी हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि आयात के तुरन्त बाद इनको स्थापना के लिये वर्कशॉपों के शीड बना दिये जायेंगे; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय म उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) सरकार को इस का पता नहीं है ।

(ख) जहाँ नहीं । श्रीखला औद्योगिक बस्ती (द्वितीय चरण) में शीडों का नियतन करने के लिये चालीस कारखानों को चुना गया था उन में से कुछ को अन्तिम नियतन सम्बन्धी पत्र मई १९६१ में जारी किये गये थे किन्तु फैक्टरियों के पूरे हो जाने के बारे में कोई वचन नहीं दिया गया था ।

(ग) शीड लगभग पूरे हो चुके हैं । ज्योंही पानी और बिजली की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो जायेंगी, त्योंही इन के कब्जे की अनुमति दे दी जायेगी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह स्मोल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ने जो दिक्कतें पैदा की हैं यह उस सामान को मंगाने से पहले दूर नहीं की जा सकती थीं जिससे कि

चार महीने तक गवर्नमेंट को यह नुकसान न उठाना पड़ता ?

श्री कानूनगो : कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पड़े नहीं है तो तो नुकसान कैसे हुआ ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : ओखला में सामान जो पड़ा हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सामान पड़ा नहीं है यही तो वह कह रहे हैं ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: What is the total capital investment in the Okhla Industrial Estate uptill now?

Shri Kanungo: The industrial estate has been built. It is not going to fetch any revenue.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: What is the expenditure for preparing the sheds etc.?

Shri Kanungo: I could not give the exact figures.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether all the sheds of all types, that is, a, b, c and d, that have been constructed have been occupied?

Shri Kanungo: I have said that they have not been occupied. Allotment letters have been issued. They will be occupied as soon as electricity and water are provided. There is a difficulty in Delhi about electricity and water.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Has the hon. Minister received some complaints from the owners to the effect that because of delay in the arrangements for the supply of electricity and water, work is suffering, the machinery is lying and is getting wasted?

Shri Kanungo: I have said that there is no machinery lying.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question was.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that there is no machinery lying. If he had received complaints then he must have said that something is there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Indo-German Prototype Factory in Okhla is capable of manufacturing arms and some requirements of the Army and whether all those units which are working at present in the Industrial Estate are likely to be engaged in the war effort?

Shri Kanungo: Not necessarily. Whatever the machines are they can do that, not all.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: When will electricity and water supply be given to this Industrial Estate?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, electricity and water supply in Delhi is rather difficult. But we hope that by March it will be completed.

Sindri Fertilizers

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*345. { **Shri K. C. Pant:**
 Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lumpsum contract entered into with the Italian firm by Sindri Fertilizers for Rs. 7 crores has been increased to Rs. 9 crores;

(b) whether the cost is expected to go up further; and

(c) the justification and reasons for this increase.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). The contract contains an escalation clause which provides for adjustments in the contract price to cover rise in prices of construction materials, variation in rates of customs duty and changes in the scope of work. In terms of this about Rs. 1.03 crores have been paid to the Italian firm above the original

price of Rs. 7 crores. No further increases are expected.

Shri K. C. Pant: Is it not a fact that the original lump sum contract had to be raised because the original plan had to be altered when it was found that the building site originally selected was not suitable? Is so, were the original plans drawn up without carrying out the necessary load-bearing and other tests on the soil of the selected site and has any action been taken against those responsible?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes, Sir; there was a change of site because the original site chosen was found to be not suitable later on. Because of this change of site we had to pay an extra charge of Rs. 2.42 lakhs. This was a *bona fide* mistake committed and I do not think any possibility of action is there.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know whether any extra outlay had also to be incurred because extra equipment not provided for in the original contract had to be procured to achieve the guaranteed production in the urea plant but that we have not been able to claim any penalty for this lacuna from the Italian firm because of the terms of the contract?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; what the hon. Member has stated is fairly correct. But now we cannot change the terms of the contract.

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : एक्सपेंशन का प्रकार जो कि विदेशी फर्म को दिया गया था और उस में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है तो उस बढ़ोतरी करने के कौन कौन से कारण हैं ?

इत्याद और भारी उद्योग मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : एक्सपेंशन आफ रीसर्कुलेटिंग वे और चेंज आफ साइट की वजह से उस में बढ़ोतरी हुई और उन को और फीस देनी पड़ी ।

Exports

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*346. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar:

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

(a) whether the latest trade statistics reveal that the export target for 1962 is not likely to be achieved;

(b) if so, what is the probable shortfall; and

(c) what special measures are being taken to minimise this shortfall?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 82].

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In page 2, it has been mentioned that a Quality Control and Pre-shipment Inspection Council has been set up to draw up operational schemes of a co-ordinated and integrated nature. May I know when this council is going to start its work and whether inspection has been started or not?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Already the council has started its work. Eleven commodities have been brought under quality control. Spices and cardamom are going to be brought in very soon.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It has also been mentioned in page 2: steps for setting up an Institute of International trade for Market research and to train personnel for manning International trade organisations. May I know when this project is going to be completed and when this place

ment will be made in international trade organisations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That would take some time. Because, the draft project is ready, but we have to discuss it with several international financing agencies and also the entire scope of the trade promotion with the consultation of several experts. It may take a few months more.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the very large volume of complaints received from overseas consumers of Indian jute goods regarding quality, weight of consignments and so on, may I know what steps the Government are taking to see that such complaints may be avoided in future?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is precisely what I said. Quality Control and Inspection Council has been set up. We are appointing a Director of quality control. I am bringing the Cotton Textiles Committee Bill in the House. Several measures have been taken to see that the foreign buyers are assured that we maintain quality. I may only caution the House from making a deduction that there have been very large-scale complaints. Nothing of the sort has happened. Some complaints do come. We attend to them promptly and we are setting up the quality control mechanism.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table opens as follows:

"Export target is fixed for the financial year and not for the calendar year. Actual exports for six months have been Rs. 325.87 crores.

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member have the necessity of reading all that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am coming to a snag in this opening sentence. I am only reading one sentence.

"Considering that exports are normally higher during the second half year than in the preceding first half.....

Can the House have an idea in support of this statement by the Minister as to what the export were in the year previous to this in the first half and in the second half in the last year, if not in the last 3 years?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In June it was Rs. 48.50 crores last year; this year, Rs. 50 crores and 3 lakhs. In July it was 49.52 crores last year; this year, 57.12 crores. In August, it was Rs. 59.91 crores last year and this year 62.77 crores. There has been a slightly upward rise. Coming to the expectation of our target, it is much below the target. The target of expectation was Rs. 40 crores in a year. We may hardly reach Rs. 20 crores if the present progress is maintained. We cannot say.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In what commodities were there shortfalls and in what commodities do we hope to have an increase in the current and subsequent years?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the shortfalls, the maximum is in steel and steel scrap Rs. 5.94 crores. Second, coffee. Third, cotton textiles 2.74 crores. Fourth is leather; fifth manganese ore. These are the major commodities. The rise is in tea, in tobacco, in jute, in vegetable oils, in oil-cakes, in sugar, in art silk fabrics in color yarn manufactures, in handlooms, in iron ore.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I understand that facilities of draw-back of import duty have been extended to several more commodities. May I know what are those commodities?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Practically, now the general law as approved by the Finance Ministry makes the draw-back automatic. Anybody can claim today refund of excise duty or import duty *suo moto*. We have been

practically working on practically all items.

Shri P. G. Sen: Is it a fact that the prices of raw jute are falling miserably below the minimum price and is it in the contemplation of the Government to export more jute so that the downfall may be checked?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This would not arise directly out of the question.

Shri Daji: The hon. Minister has stated that exports have not kept pace with the target. I would like to know whether the Government has made some assessment of the reasons thereof and the steps taken to remedy the situation.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are constantly watching it. The Board of Trade is meeting on the 1st and a half-yearly review will be taken. The main causes are, many commodities in which we export are now required more for internal consumption, and in some cases international prices have fallen rather precipitately due to buyers' market having established there. Our internal prices are also going up. These are broadly the reasons and there are many others also.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know the names of the countries which receive our exports in the largest quantity?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The largest rise has been in the East European countries and then in the United States and Canada. The fall is in the European Common Market and in the Afro-Asian countries.

Shri Ranga: In view of the statement made a few days back by one of their principal advisers that the ECM is likely to prove very disastrous to the under-developed countries, may I know whether Government propose to enlighten the House by placing on the Table of the House or by circulating a report as to their

appreciation of the position that is likely to develop as a result of the activities of the ECM?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The House is aware of the Prime Minister's speech at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. Subsequently, Mr. Lall, our Ambassador to the ECM has made a statement only a few days back. We are very gravely concerned and watching the situation that is developing. There has been a considerable fall of exports in the ECM, and we are taking, therefore, special steps. We have also cautioned those countries that it would be very difficult for India to buy more goods from those countries unless the remedial measures are brought about and the position in regard to tariffs and quanta is revised to suit the Asian communities, particularly India.

Shri Ranga: I want to know whether any statement will be laid by Government on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Do Government propose to lay a statement on the Table of the House?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have made so many statements that repeated statements would not help. The whole House is aware of the progress being made on this front, and various statements and authenticated speeches have been placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Ranga: We do not have any information of the correct appreciation of the position that is likely to develop.

Mr. Speaker: That was the question which I also put namely whether Government propose to lay a statement on the Table of the House about whatever representation they have made to the ECM. That question has been answered already.

द्वितीय फाउण्ड्री फोर्ज प्लांट

*३४७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भगवत झा अजाब :

क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री २१ म्वस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५१५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में द्वितीय फाउण्ड्री फोर्ज प्लांट (ढलाई और गढ़ाई का कारखाना) स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर अन्तिम निश्चय करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मन्त्रालय म उपमन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : मामला अभी विचाराधीन है ।

(The matter is still under consideration.)

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या यह बताने की कृपा की जायगी कि इस सम्बन्ध में देर होने का कारण क्या है और देर से देर कब तक इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की आशा की जात है ?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The preliminary report is ready for this project. We have to find collaboration and also the foreign exchange required for the purpose. That is the real cause of the delay.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, अभी कुछ दिनों पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने एक भाषण में यह बतलाया था कि हरिद्वार में सात करोड़ रुपये की लागत से ढलाई का एक कारखाना बनाया जान वाला है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह वही कारखाना है या कोई दूसरा कारखाना है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: In Hardwar we are putting up the heavy electrical plant; it is not the foundry forge plant.

Forfeiture of Licences

*348. { श्री शम लाल सराफ :
श्री रामेश्वर तान्ता :
श्री बासुमतारी :
श्री A. N. Vidyalankar :
श्री महेश्वर नाइक :
श्री Subbaraman :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that punitive action by way of forfeiture of licences has been taken against such of the private sector licences as have not been able to start industries in time; and

(b) whether full enquiries in such cases were made?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Industrial licences are issued subject to the condition that the licensees should take effective steps to establish the industrial undertakings within the prescribed time. The progress made in this respect is reviewed from time to time and in cases where the licensees have failed to take effective steps, without reasonable cause therefor, action is taken to revoke the licences, after examination of each case.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know how many such licences were cancelled, and whether any of the licensees concerned has represented to Government that due to certain reasons they could not start the undertakings?

Shri Kanungo: Between 1st April, 1959 and 11th October, 1962, 355 licences were revoked, and in each case of revocation, a show-cause-notice is issued, and whatever representation the party has got to make is considered, and then the revocation is ordered.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether any of the licensees whose licences have been revoked represented to Government that it was due to absence of power and non-availability

of credit facilities that they could not start their factories?

Shri Kanungo: In the reply to the show-cause notices they give various reasons, and if they are *bona fide*, then the cancellation is not done. But if they are not *bona fide* reasons or if they are not sufficient, then the cancellation is done. In each case a representation is made and it is considered.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: May I know whether some of the licensees were found to be selling away those licences to other parties?

Shri Kanungo: No; there is no demand for it anywhere.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Have Government made any assessment as to the extent of shortfall in our targets because of the non-utilisation of licences granted?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, we always keep that in view. In some cases there is a shortfall and in many cases there is enough capacity.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister should address the answer to the Chair so that he can be audible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: About 300 odd licences were cancelled. May I know if there are no criteria laid down for the grant of licences so that so many had to be cancelled?

Shri Kanungo: No. Criteria are there, but in spite of that sometimes people fail because they do not take adequate steps. The steps are defined in the law.

Shri Heda: In cases where it was obvious that the licensees had taken the licences to sell them at a higher price, have Government taken any stringent action by blacklisting them?

Shri Kanungo: There have been very rare cases of that kind, nothing of that type for the last three or four years.

Payment of Subsidy on Imported Steel

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*349. { **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of appreciable decline in the payment of subsidy on imported steel from the Steel Equalisation Fund, a review of the basis for the recovery of surcharge and the purposes for which the accumulations in the Fund can be utilised, has been or is proposed to be undertaken by Government;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) decision, if any, taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). The Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund is not used exclusively for subsidising import of steel. Amongst other functions, it plays an important part in meeting railway freight charges to enable the supply of steel at uniform prices at all railheads. The question whether the Fund should continue in its present shape is under the active consideration of the Government. No final decision has been taken on the matter.

Telco's Vehicle Output

*350. **Shri Warrior:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Telco has reduced its vehicle output as a result of import reductions in components;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) its impact on employment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

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

Export of Textiles to U.S.S.R.

*351. **Shri Bishancharnder Seth:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 789 on the 4th September, 1962 and state:

(a) whether negotiated prices for the export of printed cotton textiles valued Rs. 25 lakhs have been discussed with the buying Organisation of U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the terms governing the deal;

(c) whether the question of export of seven lakh metres of bleached sheeting worth Rs. 10 lakhs has also been discussed; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The contract for the sale of 19,00,000 metres of printed cotton textiles valued at Rs. 25,81,750 has been finalised on the usual commercial terms with the Soviet Organisation.

(c) The question of further exports is still under negotiation.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्षों से इस वर्ष माल कम जा रहा है या अधिक ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सोवियट यूनियन को अधिक जा रहा है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the USSR is interested in purchasing from our country coarse varieties or the finer or superfine varieties?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are particularly interested in buying furnishing cloth, toiletry, towels and such types of commodities.

Prototype Production-cum-Training Centre at Howrah

*352. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prototype Production and Training Centre with Japanese aid has been set up at Howrah;

(b) if so, the number of applications for admission received upto 10th October, 1962 and the number selected for training; and

(c) the types of technical training which will be imparted by the Centre?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 164 and 48 respectively.

(c) Training will be imparted in the following trades:

(i) Turning, Milling, Grinding, Machine-tool making;

(ii) Pattern making.

(iii) Moulding, Melting, Blacksmithy, Forging.

(iv) Welding.

(v) Material testing.

(vi) Heat treatment.

(vii) Painting.

(viii) Electroplating and.

(ix) Electrical instrument making.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From the statement, I find that there were 164 applicants out of whom only 48 were admitted. Is it due to the fact that there are only 48 seats in each course or is it due to some other reason?

Shri Kanungo: Apart from the fact that the centre was not fully organised till the middle of November, there are restrictions about selection of candidates. Preference is given to such men who are employed in small-scale industries and have worked there for three years. As regards others, preference is given to people who have had some sort of industrial training in institutions elsewhere. These are

the preferences, and those who do not satisfy the preferences are not admitted.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether there is any system of paying stipends to these trainees while they are in the institute, and whether there is any difference in the stipend between those who are recruited from the small industries and those who come after 18 months training in the industrial institute?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. There is stipend, but there is no difference in the stipend.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How much is the stipend?

Shri Kanungo: I am not sure about it. It is about Rs. 40 or Rs. 45.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a fact that Government have received many complaints about nepotism in the matter of admission and recruitment?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The answer to part (a) of the question is yes, that is to say it will be set up with Japanese aid. May I know what kind of aid is contemplated, whether it is in terms of money or also men and machinery, and the terms of collaboration, if any?

Shri Kanungo: The Japanese Government has provided machinery worth about Rs. 35 lakhs for the centre, and has provided the services of 19 experts.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dasaratha Deb.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And the terms of collaboration?

Shri Kanungo: This is the help which the Japanese Government has rendered and the rest of it we have provided, the cost of buildings and all that.

Shri Daji: May I put a question?

Mr. Speaker: I have made a request already that the hon. Ministers might look towards me also. When I dis-

allow a question, the Minister answers it. That is my difficulty sometimes. And now there is a complaint from a Member that the Minister has replied and so he wants to put another supplementary.

Price of Jute in Tripura

***353. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken to fix the minimum price of jute in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The price of jute has not been fixed on a statutory basis in any State including Tripura. There is an operational price which is Rs. 30/- per maund for Assam Bottom variety delivered at Calcutta. Based on this, the operational minimum prices for Agartala Bottom, Agartala Tossa and Agartala Mesta have been worked out at Rs. 30/-, Rs. 31/- and Rs. 28/- per maund respectively. These are the prices at which purchases are being made by the State Trading Corporation from Co-operative Societies.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Is it a fact that this price is only available to the members of the co-operative societies, and that those who are not members of the co-operative societies are not getting this advantage?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. It is not a fact. Actually, the cooperatives buy from all cultivators, members and non-members, but it is respectfully submitted it will be good to join the cooperative movement and the farmers are advised to join the cooperatives.

Shri Priya Gupta: Will the hon. Minister kindly clarify whether, in view of the commitment of the hon. Food Minister the other day in the House that some of the paddy lands are being allotted for growing jute

rather than food, Government have thought over fixing a minimum price to be paid to the grower to give him incentive for production of jute?

Mr. Speaker: Is he talking of Tripura?

Shri Priya Gupta: Yes, Sir. Tripura also.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I could not follow the long question at all.

Shri Priya Gupta: Since the production of jute is to be taken up as a very essential item and since paddy lands are to be allowed to grow jute, I wanted to know if the Government have thought over fixing the minimum price of jute to give an incentive to the growers of jute.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not very clear what the hon. Member wants.

Mr. Speaker: Some paddy areas have been brought under jute, there is an apprehension of the prices falling. Therefore, have the Government thought of fixing a minimum price for jute?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually, the Food and Agriculture Minister said he would like to have a little more area under rice, but that is a different matter. As far as jute is concerned, Rs. 30 is a very adequate price.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Shri Priya Gupta: Is it for the growers or the buyers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the operational price for Assam Bottom variety delivered at Calcutta.

Mr. Speaker: The Member and the Minister should not talk across to each other.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बड़ी मेहरबानी कर के कहा है कि ३० रुपये कलकत्ता में असम बाटम का देते हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी न देखा है कि गांवों में जो जूट पैदा करता है, उस को भी इतना रुपया मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है, यह भाव मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है ?

श्री मनभाई शाह : वह भी हम ने वर्क आउट किया है। जो नेशनल कोप्रिआटिव मार्केटिंग फंडेशन दिल्ली में है और जो चार पूर्वी भागों में मार्केटिंग कोप्रिआटिव एसोशियेशंस हैं, उन को प्राइस की इत्तिला दे दी गई है। कोप्रिआटिवज फार्मर्स से उसी दाम से लेती हैं। सब अखबारों में लगाने के बाद, इंसिडेंटल, रेलवे फ्रेट चार्ज लगाने के बाद उन को तीस रुपये वहां पर मिलेंगे।

श्री फ० गो० सेन : क्या उस बात की कोप्रिआटिवज को इत्तिला दी गई है कि कलकत्ता मार्केट के मुताबिक वहां से उसी भाव में जूट खरीदें जिस से जूट के दाम न गिर पड़ें ?

श्री मनभाई शाह : मेरी अर्थ यह है कि जो मैन्यूर साहिबान इस में खास इंटिरेस्ट लेते हैं, उन्हें चाहिये कि अपने अपने एरियाज में और ज्यादा कोप्रिआटिवज बनायें और फार्मर्स को काशन करें कि वे उसी दाम में उन को दे और किसी ऐसे तिजारती आदमी को न दें जो कि उन को कम दाम देता हो।

Iron Ore

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*354. { **Shri Bishan Chander Seth;**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy;
Shri J. B. Bist;
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida;
Shri P. C. Borooah;

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by Mr. Rinjiro Kaku, a Japanese industrialist, about interference of Government of India in the matter of iron ore transactions; and

(b) whether there is any truth in the statement made?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. As a matter of fact, Mr. Kaku was himself reported by the

Press later, as saying that he was entirely misquoted.

There have been a series of pleasant and fruitful talks on sale and purchase of iron ore between India and Japan in the last few months and weeks.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : आयरन ओर की हमारे कंट्री को बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। ऐसी हालत में क्या यह इस वक्त मुनासिब होगा कि दूसरी कंट्रीज का इस को एक्सपोर्ट किया जाये?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह पुरानी बात हो गई है। हमारे पास आयरन ओर जरूरत से ज्यादा है। इसलिये आयरन ओर स्टील में भी च्लता है और बाहर भी भेजा जाता है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is Japan importing iron ore of Bailadila in Madhya Pradesh? Apart from that is there any proposal before the Government to export Goa iron ore to Japan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; Goa is continuing. As a matter of fact we are trying to build it up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I referred to Bailadila.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Bailadila? Yes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I want to know if there is any attempt to enter into a long-term agreement with Japan for the supply of iron ore?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; there are two standing agreements with Japan for a ten year period. Presently a high-powered eighteen-man team from Japan has just come three days back; we have started talks for a long-term, ten million tons a year contract.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know the total quantity of iron ore exported to all the countries?

Mr. Speaker: This relates to exports to Japan.

डा० गोविन्द दास : लोहे का जो ओर बाहर जा रहा है हमारे देश से, उस में सब से अधिक किस राज्य से जा रहा है, मध्य प्रदेश से जा रहा है या कहीं ओर से जा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश से जो जा रहा है, उस में क्या कोई बढ़ोतरी हो रही है ? या कमी हो रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस के एक्सपोर्ट में सब जगह से वृद्धि हो रही है। सब से ज्यादा गोआ से आता है। दूसरा नम्बर हास्पेट बल्लारी, मंसूर एरिया का है और तीसरा नम्बर मध्य प्रदेश का आता है।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : गोआ के आयरन ओर और मध्य प्रदेश के आयरन ओर के प्रेड में क्या अन्तर है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हर जगह पर अलग अलग प्रेड है। लेकिन सब से लो प्रेड गंआ के आयरन ओर का है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Does the Government intend to revise its decision of exporting iron ore in view of the present emergency?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered already. Hon. Members are not attentive; they only attend to the supplementaries they have to put, not to the answers that are given.

Shri Jashwant Mehta: What is the content of the proposal that Japan has sent three days before?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present proposal for which this team has come is for developing Diatri-Tomka area in Orissa State for the export of three million tons of iron ore to start with by 1965 and to go upto 5-10 million tons by 1970.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the iron ore from Diatri-Tomka area is going to be exported through Paradip port and if so what steps are being taken for its development?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 98 miles express high way, the widest of this type in the whole of India, is under con-

struction there. The first phase of the Paradip port has been approved by the Government for an intermediate port; three crores had been sanctioned for dredging work and it is under way. Every preparation is made. Once this contract with the Japanese team is more or less discussed, things will get moving.

Non-Ferrous Metal Industry

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- *355. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps being taken to develop the non-ferrous metals industry so as to make the country self sufficient therein?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 83].

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement we find that even though there is a large deposit of bauxite ore in this country, still we are importing this conductor grade aluminium. May I know if any new licences have been given for setting up aluminium plants and, if so, when these new plants will be commissioned and when we will be self-sufficient in so far as the conductor grade aluminium is concerned?

Shri Kanungo: We will be self-sufficient in aluminium in the course of about two years, when all the plants which have been licensed come into production, but as far as the conductor grade is concerned, we are still doubtful, because actually the process of manufacture is required there, and I believe in a couple of years it will be possible to do that.

Shri P. K. Deo: In which of the areas will these new plants be coming

up and is there any likelihood of any plant coming up in my State?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. Not yet.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether exploration has been made by the Geological Department for tin and antimony in this country and, if so, what are the results?

Shri Kanungo: The possibility of antimony is somewhere round Lahaul and the weather condition and transport conditions are unfavourable. Investigations are still continuing, but it has got to be confined to a very few months in a year.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: About tin?

Shri Kanungo: There is nothing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table says:

"In the absence of sufficient ore deposits in the country, except in the case of aluminium, there is hardly any possibility of attaining self-sufficiency in respect of non-ferrous metals in the near future."

May I ask, since Independence—since 1947—whether any intensive survey of the country with regard to copper, Zinc and lead has been carried out and, if so, what results has it yielded?

Shri Kanungo: It has been carried out and it is being carried out. So far, there are no chances of getting any sizeable deposit of these metals.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the Government is aware that with regard to the non-ferrous metals that are available particularly copper,—of the country today, there is a lot of difference between the price of the processors and that of the actual consumers and manufacturers?

Shri Kanungo: Most of it is imported. Between the price of processors and the price of the imported materials, there is scarcely any difference.

Exports of Iron Ore

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{ Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
*356. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether Government have recently taken steps in the direction of stepping up the exports of iron ore including those from Goa; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Sub-Committee of the Committee of Economic Secretaries has been set up to go into the question of exports of iron ore and suggest ways and means of augmenting them both on a short-term and a long-term basis. Their report is expected soon.

A number of measures have already been taken in hand to step up these exports from India, including Goa. These include the development of mines and ports, increase of rail movement capacity on various sectors, construction and improvement of roads and entering into long term sale contracts with foreign buyers, particularly with Japan.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it a fact that the export of iron ore from Goa has fallen substantially after the end of the Portuguese occupation and, if so, what is the extent of the decline in exports from Goa?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that during the current year, and even before the evacuation of the Portuguese from there, because of this recession in the steel markets throughout the world, the offtake of iron ore from Goa this year, even after we took over as well as before, has gone down by a million tons, but the new contracts which were done by the Portuguese Junta and later on by the Goa Governor show that next year

the rise will be more than offset by another million tons extra.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the targeted value of the export of iron ore during the next year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The next year's contract from Goa—we are pitching it at about seven million tons. That is against the six million tons average of the last several years and four and a half million tons for the rest of India.

Shri Maheswar Naik: In respect of making arrangements for the export of iron ore from Goa, may I know whether the Government is taking any steps for the utilisation of these ores in Goa for manufacturing purposes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: My colleague, the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries, has already made mention of it here—that there are possibilities of pig iron plants there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if we have any buyers of iron ore other than Japan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. As a matter of fact, 38 countries of the world are buying from us, but Japan is the biggest buyer.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Is the Government meeting the obligations of the Portuguese Government to export iron ore?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; we actually made a public announcement that all contracts entered into during the Portuguese junta, either before or after, shall be fully honoured.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: In view of the demand for iron ore, will Government take steps to step up the production and also ask the States to conduct geological survey and submit reports, because there are vast resources?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is very relevant. As a matter of fact, I propose to lay before the House the Joshi

Committee report as soon as it is ready. Actually speaking, the main bottleneck is transport. The development of mines is proceeding quite satisfactorily; various States have appointed Mineral Development Boards and the private sector is also going ahead with the iron ore mines. But the real bottleneck is transport.

Shri Ranga: This has been an old complaint for the last 5 or 6 years. May I know what special steps Government are taking, if necessary by themselves giving some special subventions to the State Governments in order to develop road communication?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For road transport, very liberal grants are being given. In Mysore State, in areas connecting Pondicherry and also in areas connecting Bailadella, road development is going apace. But roads cannot carry long-distance haulage beyond 100 miles. The real solution would be to have broad-gauge railway lines, electric and diesel locomotives and trains, pack wagons, pack trains, etc. All that is being considered.

Manufacture of leaf springs

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*357. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether raw material necessary for leaf springs manufacture is in short supply;

(b) the reasons for creating new manufacturing capacity when adequate resources are not available; and

(c) what steps have so far been taken to explore fully the avenues for the manufacture of leaf springs in the private sector?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 2193 (aj) LS—2

1951 are not being granted for this item at present.

(c) Automobile leaf spring are being produced at present only in the private sector, and the available capacity is being fully utilised consistent with the availability of foreign exchange.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसमें से कितना कोटा प्राइवेट कंसर्न्स को और कितना गवर्नमेंट कंसर्न्स को दिया जायेगा ?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Just now production takes place only in private sector. A licence has been given to the Maharashtra State Transport Undertaking but that has not gone into production.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी टीम मुकरर की है जो यह पता लगाये कि इसके लिये कितना रा मैटीरियल अवेलेबल होगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : रा मैटीरियल के लिये तो कोई चीज नहीं है, लेकिन इस की कितनी खपत होगी इसके बारे में सरकार के पास जानकारी जरूर है ।

Shri Mansinh P. Patel: May I know whether Government is aware that after the emergency has been declared, there is a 30 per cent rise in the price of leaf springs?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are not aware of this?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the capacity for manufacturing these leaf springs is fully utilised at the moment in the different States?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think the capacity is being fully utilised. That is because raw materials have got to be imported and the import is governed by the foreign exchange availability.

Smaller Steel Plants

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 *358. { Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up a few smaller steel plants in the country;

(b) what are the sites in view of Government for this; and

(c) by what time a final decision is expected in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir, not in the Third Plan apart from a plant based on Neyveli lignite which is already included in the Plan.

(b) and (c). So far as Neyveli is concerned, a project report is under preparation which will deal *inter alia*, with the question of site. A decision is likely to be taken in the latter half of 1963. As regards other sites, the question does not arise in connection with the Third Plan, though the problem will be studied in relation to the Fourth Plan.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Who is preparing the project report?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): We have asked Dastur and Company to prepare it.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Has it not been examined as to how the smaller steel plants can meet their way, when even big plants like Rourkela and Bhilai are not self-sufficient?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not understand the question. The presumption is that Rourkela and Bhilai are not self-sufficient. That is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps they are not running to full capacity.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Bhilai is running to full capacity and Rourkela is on its way to running to its full capacity.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: In view of the fact that the war is fought not only in the battlefield, but also in the production front, in view of the emergency, since most of our steel will be diverted to defence needs....

Mr. Speaker: She should put the question first and argue afterwards if she is allowed.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the Government consider such proposals as setting up a plant at places like Kothagudium where iron, coal and water are available.

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Keeping in mind the national needs created by the emergency brought about by the Chinese aggression, may I know what steps are being taken to step up production of steel inside the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question is completely different. It is about stepping up of production in the existing plants. The Government are considering to set up a few smaller steel plants in the country.

Mr. Speaker: He is only anxious that we might increase the production of steel.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is being done, I can assure the hon. Member.

Shri K. C. Pant: The hon Deputy Minister mentioned that the only small steel plant to be set up in the Third Plan will be based on Neyveli Lignite. Is it not a fact that the Government are examining other fuels besides lignite for this particular project?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are considering a few pig iron plants. But apart from that, we are not considering any smaller sized plants in the Third Plan.

Shri Ranga: Is it a fact that the Government of India have received repeated requests from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the development of a small steel plant near Kothagudium as well as other places in Andhra where there is plenty of Iron ore available?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; the question of having pig iron plants based in these areas is there under consideration, and licences have been issued to the private sector to set up a plant there.

Production at Rourkela Steel Plant

*359. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of production of various units of production of the Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) what steps have now been taken to bring the plant to the level of the current emergency level productivity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Production in the Rourkela Steel Plant has improved considerably. During October, 1962, production of pig iron reached 95 per cent of the rated capacity and that of steel ingots 75 per cent of the capacity.

(b) All efforts are being made to bring the plant to its rated capacity of production as early as possible. Some workshop equipment, rolling stock and spare parts required for improving operation and maintenance have been ordered. The services of some additional German technicians are being obtained for operation and maintenance of the plant.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the defects already noticed and the difficulties already experienced by the Rourkela steel factory have already been made good in order that the production may be maximised to the rated capacity?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): It has already been stated, even last month, as far as pig iron is concerned we have reached 95 per cent and 75 per cent in respect of steel. By the end of December it is hoped we will reach 90 per cent of the rated capacity.

Shri Maheswar Naik: In this connection, may I know whether the expansion scheme has already made any headway or it is yet to be started?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; the expansion of the project is also going through.

Shri Maheswar Naik: My question was whether it has already been started.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order—Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether there has recently been any break-down in the Rourkela plant's mill; if so, what was it due to and what is the present position?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There was a break-down in one of the motors. There is a second motor and it is running. We are trying to get the other thing repaired.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated in this House that Rourkela was, unfortunately, a "sick child". I want to know whether that defect has now been rectified and production is now in full swing?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; I can declare that it is no longer a sick child. It is a very healthy child and it is growing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Minister in a position to state the comparative position with regard to production at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already indicated before, Bhilai has reached its full capacity of production. As far as Rourkela is concerned, it has reached 95 per cent for pig iron

and 75 per cent for steel. There is keen competition between Rourkela and Durgapur and I hope both will win the race.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: What is the additional output that shall be brought forth with the help of the German experts?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not a question of getting any additional output; it is a question of reaching the rated capacity with their assistance. It is being done.

Defence Needs of Woollen Goods

*360. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
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Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to gear up the woollen mills in the country to meet the defence needs in view of the national emergency?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 84].

Shri D. C. Sharma: What arrangements have been made for the import of wool tops and what will be the quantum of imports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have already ordered our requirements for more than half year for running the whole industry round the clock. I would not like to disclose the figure.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is stated in the statement:

"A co-ordinated plan embracing all sectors of the industry is being drawn up with a view to avoid any overlapping in the production."

What is the co-ordinated plan and what are the sectors covered by this plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The **Main** sectors are the composite mills making all the defence requirements, powerlooms in Amritsar and nearby places, hosiery plants in Ludhiana and other places and the spinning plants. There will be co-ordination between all the four sectors to gear them up to the defence requirements.

Shri Ranga: We hear that Australia and some other countries were good enough to offer whatever woollen materials that our Government would like to ask them. May I know whether Government have taken steps to see that imports are invited from those countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All friendly countries have been approached and their response is extremely well.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it is a fact that the woollen industry in the States are not getting the requisite material to go in for full production? If so, may I know whether Government are taking active steps to see that there is import of woollen raw materials from outside?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That was the situation before the emergency because then wool was not considered to enjoy high priority. Now, as I have mentioned in the statement, the entire industry has been geared up to the defence requirements and it is receiving the top-most priority.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What is the number of woollen mills in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 22.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that supplies from Tibet and Khandhar are not available, have Government made adequate arrangements to augment adequate supplies of raw wool from other sources?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Our present indents are far far larger than the small quantities that we get from those areas.

Zanzibar Clove Merchants

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*361 { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Daji:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether representations have recently been made to him on behalf of Zanzibar Clove Merchants for relaxation of Indian import tariffs;

(b) whether the Prime Minister, during his recent visit to London, promised to consider the request favourably; and

(c) action taken by Government in this respect?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There have been representations about reduction in import duty.

(b) It was stated that a delegation that might visit India in connection with exports of Zanzibar cloves would be treated with sympathy.

(c) Discussions held recently with the Zanzibar delegation have led to certain proposals being made for increased trade with Zanzibar. These are still under consideration of the Zanzibar Government.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the present rate of import tariff on Zanzibar clove is as high as 92½ per cent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is quite reasonable, looking to the category to which cloves belong. The House will appreciate that it is not a very essential item.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether there is any truth in the allegation which is being made in the press that because India is the second biggest customer in the world for Zanzibar cloves, she is taking advantage of this to impose an unusually high import tariff.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The duty is paid by our consumers and not by them.

Export Sector

*363. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

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

(a) whether a proposal to evolve a separate sector for exports is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the progress made in this regard?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The broad features of this proposal are—

(i) regular planning of capacities for export within the existing industrial units and the purposeful expansion of such capacity for export;

(ii) creating new units primarily meant for export.

This comprises the new proposal for the export sector.

The proposal was considered by the Board of Trade on 28th September, 1962 and it was decided to set up a Committee to prepare the whole scheme.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Who are the members of the committee which will prepare the scheme for export and will it include some experts on international trade?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. The Committee would consist of Dr. Gadgil, Dr. Lokanathan, Shri Sachin Chaudhuri, Shri Pitamber Pant, two Senior Industrial Advisers of the Government of India and four industrialists.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

ऊनी कपड़ों की कीमतें

श्री गुलशन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऊनी कपड़ों की कीमतें पिछले मौसम के मुकाबले में इस मौसम में दुगुनी बढ़ गयी हैं ; और

(ख) ऊनी कपड़ों की बढ़ती हुई कीमतें रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही करने का फैसला किया है और कब से ?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I have already dealt with this question, but I would repeat the answer.

श्री गुलशन : कृपया मन्त्री महोदय हिन्दी में उत्तर दें ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पिछले थोड़े से महीनों के अन्दर इन्डिजिनस ऊनी कपड़े के दाम १५ से २५ परसेंट तक बढ़ गये हैं ।

जहां तक वर्सटेड हीजर : यार्न, वीविंग यार्न अर्हैड-फिटिंग यार्न और हीजरी मैन-फैक्चरर्स का सवाल है उनके लिये सरकार ने स्टैचुटरी बाकायदा दाम मुकर्रर किए हैं और उन नामों पर छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को उनकी जरूरत का सारा सूत दिया जाता है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल हो चुका है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that wool is not available in the open market in many shops and that it has gone underground. What steps have been taken to see that wool is made available specially to those concerns who are needing it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the first part of the question, it is my appeal to the country and to the public which

has responded magnificently that the purchase of wool should be restricted just now to the barest minimum because every ounce that is in the market is required for defence purposes. For the second part, as I have already mentioned, we have already indented more than half the year's requirements of wool from foreign countries to keep the entire industry running round the clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Credit Facilities for Exporters

*340. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 298 on the 14th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision regarding the Scheme for increasing credit facilities for exporters; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination of the Mathrani Committee appointed to investigate the problem. The Committee is expected to take some more time to submit its report.

A statement on the action taken by Government on the previous Committee's (Kapur Committee) report is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 85].

Steel Production Targets

*362. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 852 on the 17th August, 1962, and state:

(a) the decision that has since been taken regarding the revision of steel

production targets under the Third Plan; and

(b) how much steel is expected to be produced in the public and private sector in the remaining period of the Third Plan?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). The revision of production targets for steel during the Third Five Year Plan is continuing. Although estimates of production have not yet been finalised, all steel plants have been asked to achieve 100 per cent production by 1963-64 and the target for that year and subsequent year is 100 per cent capacity production in the context of the present emergency. In addition expansions of the three public sector plants are expected to yield some production in the penultimate and the last year of the Plan. The estimates of these are being worked out, but roughly the total production may be of the order of 22 million tons of finished steel against the plan target of 24 million tons.

Nepa Mills

*364. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several irregularities have been discovered in the accounts of National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited (Nepa Mills) for the year ending 31st March, 1962 by the Director of Commercial Audit;

(b) if so, what are the irregularities; and

(c) what action has been taken to correct these irregularities?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Though no irregularities, as such, were noticed, comments of the Director of Commercial Audit of a

technical nature in the presentation of accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1962, which have been made in the course of audit, have been examined by the Board of Directors who have given their observations and directions to be followed.

Heavy Electricals, Bhopal

{
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
*365. {
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether electrical generators, alternators, transformers, converters, switch gears etc., produced at the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, will be adequate to meet the demand from within the country; and

(b) how Government propose to meet the shortage if any?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) The heavy electrical equipment to be produced in the Bhopal factory will not in itself meet the requirement of the country in their entirety.

(b) By setting up two more heavy electrical equipment units in the public sector with Soviet and Czech collaboration and by creation of additional capacity in the private sector.

Allotment of Spindles

{
S' : Warrior:
*366. {
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to allocate more spindles for this year; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme for the same has been drawn up?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Licences have been already issued on the basis of recommendations received from the State Governments concerned.

Production in Heavy Industries

*367. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a change is envisaged in the pattern of production under the Third Plan in the sphere of heavy industries in order to meet the challenge of the present border crisis; and

(b) if so, what changes are proposed to be made?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). No significant change is envisaged in the pattern of production. There may be minor modifications but essentially the question is one of stepping up production. Effort is being directed towards increasing production in Units which are already working and speeding up construction of heavy industrial projects which are under construction.

Synthetic Vitamin A Plant at Thana, Bombay

*368. **Shri Maheswar Nalk:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Rs. 2 crore synthetic vitamin A plant set up at Thana near Bombay by a Swiss firm in partnership with Voltas Ltd. will shortly go into production;

(b) the overall needs of this product in the country and to what extent this plant will meet those needs; and

(c) the foreign exchange components of this project and how this aspect is being dealt with?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total requirements of this item are estimated at 20 M.M.U. per annum out of which 50 per cent will be met by this plant.

(c) The foreign exchange required for this project, which was estimated at about Rs. 1.6 crores originally will be met by foreign investment in the Indian Company agreed to by the Government of India.

Import of coal used in Steel manufacture

{ Shri P. C. Borooah:
*369. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Joti Saroop:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to import quality coking coal for use in steel manufacture in the country;

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) how much coal is to be imported under the scheme and from where?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). The possibility of importing coking coal from abroad has been mooted in connection with certain Fourth Plan proposals and the manufacture of pig iron in blast furnaces. No final decision has, however, been taken in the matter.

Loans to Tea Producers

772. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have placed at the disposal

of the Tea Board additional sums to be utilised for advancing loans to tea producers to purchase machinery;

(b) if so, what is the criteria for granting of loans; and

(c) how many applications have been received by Government so far?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes Sir; for the purpose of supplying irrigation equipment to tea estates on Hire-Purchase terms.

(b) The criteria for the grant of loans are that the machinery applied for is essential for improving the production and quality of tea of the estate concerned; and will lead to increase in production etc.

(c) The Tea Board have so far received 287 applications for the supply of machinery and equipment valued at Rs. 3.69 crores under the Tea Machinery Hire-Purchase Scheme.

Industrialisation of Kerala

773. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 14 major projects which have been sanctioned by Government for the industrialisation of Kerala; and

(b) when the construction work of each of these projects will begin?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). It is not clear which 14 major industrial projects the hon. Member has in mind. However, a statement giving the requisite information in respect of the more important industrial projects in Kerala in the Central and State Public Sectors is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-607/62].

Khadi and Gramodyog Bhavan in Delhi

774. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total sale conducted by Khadi and Gramodyog Bhavan in New Delhi during its rebate period of 2nd October, 1962 to 14th November, 1962; and

(b) the net profit made by the Bhavan during the same period?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Import of Iron and Steel

775. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested the Union Government for permission to import iron and steel directly from rupee payment countries for the benefit of small industrial units; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have taken any decision on the same?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Permission has not been given as bulk import through the State Trading Corporation is considered to be more economical.

Requirements of Iron and Steel of States

776. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of Iron and Steel of the various States for 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) the allotments given to each State for the above periods?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 86].

Salt Industry in Orissa

777. Shri Mallick: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any amount has been given by the Centre for the development of Salt Industry in the State of Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): The amount spent by the Salt Department on the development of Salt Industry in Orissa so far during the Third Plan period is Rs. 638 (Rupees six hundred and thirty-eight) only.

Industrial Development of Orissa

778. Shri Mallick: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount granted to the Government of Orissa for the industrial development of the State during 1962-63 so far?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Under the existing procedure, sanctions of Central assistance for a financial year are issued about the end of the year on the basis of the actuals reported by the State Government for the first three quarters and the anticipated expenditure for the last quarter. The question of indicating the amount granted to Orissa State so far during 1962-63 for industrial development, therefore, does not arise for the present.

The provision of Central assistance that has been made for the development of village and small industries in Orissa during 1962-63 is Rs. 70.00 lakhs.

Cement Factory at Hirakud

779. Shri Mallick: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by Government to establish a cement factory at Hirakud in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): An application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 from the Government of Orissa for licence to set up a cement factory of capacity of 1200 tonnes a day or 396,000 tonnes a year near Hirakud in Sambalpur district of Orissa State, has recently been approved. The factory is to be set up by the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., a State Government undertaking.

Industrial Estates in Kerala

780. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the location of the Industrial Estates proposed to be set up in Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan has been decided; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this direction?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Out of 11 Industrial Estates, 3 Development plots and 25 workshops to be established in Kerala during the III Five Year Plan period, sites for 2 semi-urban industrial estates at Vazhakkulam and Manjeri, one rural industrial estate at Karakhad and 24 workshops at the following places have been selected:

1. Anchalumoodu
2. Pathanapuram
3. Eranallur
4. Aroor
5. Cherai
6. Eroor
7. Kurichi
8. Kottur
9. Vadakkethara
10. Baluseeri

11. Malapuram
12. Kuttipuram
13. Kaduvaly
14. Manjeswar
15. Payyannur
16. Irikkur
17. Kuthuparamba
18. Chittoor
19. Nommara
20. Pattambi
21. Nankada
22. Andathode
23. Althur
24. Coyalmanna

Milk Powder

782. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri B. K. Das:
 { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) the present demand of milk powder in our country;

(b) whether all the quantity is imported from outside;

(c) if not what portion of it produced in our country;

(d) the name of the factories where it is produced; and

(e) whether other factories are also coming up and whether they are in Private or Public Sector?

Detailed schemes for technical approval are awaited from the State Government.

Tea Board Scheme

781. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Chairman of the *Bhartiya Cha Parishad* published in the *Financial Express* of the 12th September 1962 that "the schemes of the Tea Board under which finance was available stipulated such rigorous eligibility tests that even first class balance sheets failed to meet the standards"; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to make these stipulations less rigorous?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Judging from the response received from the industry and the number of applications the Board have been able to dispose of under the various schemes, Government do not consider that the "eligibility tests" prescribed under these schemes are at all rigorous.

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e). The present annual demand of milk powder in the country is of the order of 20,000 tons. Of this approximately 95 per cent is imported and the rest is being produced in the country by (i) M/s. Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union, Anand (Gujarat State) and (ii) the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme, New Delhi. However, in order to avoid future imports, sufficient capacity for the production of milk powder is being set up both in the Private and Public Sectors.

विधेयकों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

७८३. { श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
 { श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :

क्या विधि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद् के बहुत से सदस्यों ने एक ऐसा ज्ञापन दिया था कि संसद् में प्रस्तुत होने वाले विधेयक अंग्रेजी से के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी दिये जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह क्रम कब से प्रारम्भ हो सकेगा ?

विधि मन्त्रालय न उपमन्त्री (श्री विभू-
बेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यक कर्मचारी भरती करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है । जैसे ही ऐसे कर्मचारी भरती कर लिये जायेंगे, विधेयकों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर दिये जायेंगे ।

Charitable Trusts

784. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private charitable trusts registered under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 in India and the value of their assets; and

(b) the number of trusts formed every year during 1956-57 to 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) and (b). Information is not available with the Government of India and will have to be collected from the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations. As soon as it is available it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tea Auction Market in Assam

785. **Shri P. C. Borocah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 721, on the 14th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken on the question of opening of a tea auction market in Assam:

(b) if not, the main difficulties that come in the way of the decision being taken; and

(c) by what time a decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The report submitted by the Committee appointed by the Assam Government is under the consideration of that Government.

(c) No definite time limit can be fixed.

Import Trade

786. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms in import trade at present;

(b) how many of them are users firms;

(c) the share of S.T.C. in import trade; and

(d) how many new firms have entered this field during the last five years?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Firm-wise statistics of import licences are not maintained in the Import Trade Control Organisation and hence the number of firms in Import Trade is not available. The total number of import licences issued and the number of licences issued to actual users during 1961-62 and 1962-63 (upto 18-8-62) are given below:—

Year	Total number of licences issued	Number of licences issued to Actual Users
1961—62	3,19,579	46,476
1962—63 (upto 18-8-62).	49,600	6,359

The value of New Comer licences issued during the last 5 years has been negligible.

(c) The value of import licences issued to S.T.C. as against total value

of all import licences issued during 1961-62 and 1962-63 (upto 18-8-62) is as given below:—

Year	Value of	Total
	licences issued to S.T.C.	value of licences issued
	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)
1961-62	6074	84089
1962-63 (upto 18-8-62)	1865	29684

Cottage Industries

787. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred on training of the Instructors for various Cottage Industries by the Khadi and Village Industries during 1961-62?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Rs. 1.56 lakhs.

Shippers' Organisation on West Coast

788. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Shippers' Organisation has been formed on the West Coast;

(b) if so, what are the functions of this organisation;

(c) whether Government have any connection with the organisation; and

(d) whether Government are encouraging the formation of a similar organisation on the East Coast also?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) To bring together shippers in various parts in Western India on a Common platform for discussion of various problems affecting shippers with particular reference to exports;

(2) To secure organised action by shippers in regard to shipping freight, availability of shipping space, regularity of shipping service; and

(3) To make all steps as may be necessary for safeguarding the interests of the shippers in their relation with shipping lines.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Non-ferrous Metal Industry

789. { Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri N. B. Laskar:
Shrimati Malmoona Sultan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortfall in output of non-ferrous metal industry due to 50 per cent import cuts;

(b) if so, whether it has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No.

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

हरिद्वार के निकट हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स फैक्टरी

{ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
७६०. { श्री प्र० र० ककरवर्ता :
{ श्री महेश्वर नायक :

क्या इत्याद और भारी उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरिद्वार के निकट बनने वाले हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के कारखाने में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यह कारखाना कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा और इसमें कब से उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस कारखाने की अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) इस प्रायोजना के प्राथमिक कार्यों को हाथ में ले लिया गया है। भूमि प्राप्त कर ली गई है; सन्वन्त्र स्थल को समतल करने, एक प्रशिक्षण स्कूल तथा २५० रिहायशी मकानों के निर्माण कार्य प्रगति कर रहे हैं।

(ख) कारखाने के १९६५ के अन्त तक तैयार हो जाने और उत्पादन आरम्भ कर देने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) कारखाने की अनुमानित पूंजीगत लागत ४० करोड़ रुपये है। ठीक अनुमान का पता मई, १९६३ में विस्तृत रिपोर्ट की प्राप्ति पर लगेगा।

हिन्दू धार्मिक धर्मस्व आयोग की रिपोर्टें

{ श्री भक्त दर्शन :
७९१. { श्री भागवत मा आजाद :
{ श्री हेम राज :

क्या विधि मन्त्री १३ अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ५९५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दू धार्मिक धर्मस्व आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशों की थीं, उन्हें स्वीकार करके कार्यन्वित करने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विभु-वेन्द्र मिश्र) : रिपोर्ट में की गयी सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों की राय मालूम करने के लिये उसे राज्य सरकारों के पास भेजा गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में अगली कार्यवाही राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रकट की गयी राय पर विचार करने के बाद की जाएगी।

Pilot Projects on Rubber in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

792. { Dr. P. N. Khan:
{ Shri Subodh Hansda:
{ Shri S. C. Samanta:
{ Shri N. R. Laskar:
{ Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
{ Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for a survey of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands by Rubber Board for implementation of the Pilot Projects on rubber there; and

(b) if so, whether this will be conducted by the Rubber Board itself or by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A survey of the Andaman group Islands has already been made by a two-man team deputed by the Rubber Board.

Trade Policy

793. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to work out an effective trade policy to recapture or at least to compete in the Far East markets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have been taking all possible measures to step up exports *inter alia* to Far East markets and the exporters are being provided with necessary facilities in this behalf. A Trade Delegation recently visited Indonesia, Federation of Malaya, Singapore and Thailand to explore the possibilities of increasing our exports to and of techno-economic co-operation with those countries. The Re-

port of the Delegation is under consideration.

रूस से डाक्टरों के उपकरण आदि

७६४. { श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री यह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत रूस ने भारत को डाक्टरों के औजार और शल्य चिकित्सा के उपकरण देने का प्रस्ताव रखा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में भारत सरकार ने कोई निर्णय किया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मामला अब भी विचाराधीन है ।

Export of Bananas to U.S.S.R.

795. { Shri Umanath:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) whether the negotiations with Soviet Union for export of bananas from this country have concluded; and

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

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The U.S.S.R. authorities have agreed in principle to import about 4,000 tons of fresh bananas from India, on a trial basis. Details of transport and supply are being worked out.

रूस की सहायता से औषधि सन्तान लगाना

७६६. { श्री भक्त वंश :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री ६ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५६

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सोवियत रूस की सहायता से जो चार औषधि सन्तान भारत के विभिन्न स्थानों में स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं, क्या उनकी अलग-अलग प्रगति के बारे में एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा-घटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय में उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो) : एण्टीबायोटिक्स प्लांट, ऋषिकेश, सिन्थेटिक ड्रग्स प्लांट, हैदराबाद तथा सर्जिकल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स प्लांट, मद्रास के लिये देश में बनाई जाने वाली मशीनें प्राप्त करने के लिये कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है । रूस में प्रशिक्षित किये जाने वाले इंजीनियरों और टैक्नीशियनों के पहले दल का चनाव किया जा चुका है और आशा है कि दिसम्बर, १९६२ के मध्य तक भारत में उसका प्रारम्भिक प्रशिक्षण शुरू हो जाए । इस प्रारम्भिक प्रशिक्षण को पूरा करने के बाद अप्रैल, १९६३ में यह दल रूस के लिये रवाना हो जाएगा । जहां तक नेरियामंगलम के फाइटोकेमिकल प्लांट का सम्बन्ध है उसका निर्माण कार्य अभी रोक दिया गया है । इसका कारण यह है कि इस प्लांट में औषधि बनाने के लिये अपनाये जाने वाले प्राद्योगिककीय तरीकों के बारे में सोवियत विशेषज्ञों के परामर्श से और आगे विचार किया जा रहा है ।

ऋषिकेश के एण्टीबायोटिक्स प्लांट और हैदराबाद के सिन्थेटिक ड्रग्स प्लांट में १९६६ के आरम्भ में तथा सर्जिकल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स प्लांट, मद्रास में १९६५ के आरम्भ में औषधियों का निर्माण होने लगने की आशा है ।

Management of Mundhra Concerns

797. { Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Morarka:

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

(a) the names of the concerns, the management of which is being con-

trolled by Government as a result of the L.I.C. purchasing the shares of Mundhra group of concerns;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to hand over the management to any other person; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Of the companies which were under the control of Shri H. D. Mundhra sometime ago and which are still in operation, the important ones are Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Calcutta and the British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur. Jessop and Co. Ltd., has, since 15th May 1958, been managed by a Board of Management appointed by the Government under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., has, since 9th December, 1957, been under the Management of a Special Officer and subsequently by a Board of Directors appointed by the High Court during the course of proceedings under sections 397 and 398 of the Companies Act, 1956. The question of Management of these companies being controlled by the Government as a result of acquisition of their shares by the L.I.C. of India does not therefore arise.

As regards British India Corporation Ltd., the management of the company was, from 23rd May, 1958 to 31st October, 1962, controlled by the High Court as a result of proceedings under Sections 397 and 398 of the Companies Act, initiated before that Court. However, a new Board of Directors, elected by the share-holders on the orders of the Court came into office from 1st November, 1962. The Government and the L.I.C., respectively, hold 22.5 per cent and 16.63 per cent, in all about 39 per cent, equity shares of the company. To this extent, the management of the British India Corporation Ltd., is controlled by the Government and the L.I.C.

(b) In view of the position stated above, the question does not arise in

respect of Jessop & Co. Ltd., and Richardson & Cruddas Limited. In respect of British India Corporation Limited, there is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Steel Rolls for Bhadravati Iron Works

798. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether some steel rolls were purchased for Bhadravati Iron Works recently from U.S. Steel Co. Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the number of rolls and the price at which the same were purchased?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase and Sale of Exhibits

799. { Shri Morarka:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) the total amount spent between 1951 to February 1958 for purchasing exhibits for display abroad;

(b) the value realised by selling the above exhibits; and

(c) the value of exhibits still in stock?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) Rs. 18,62,123.00.

(b) Rs. 3,72,358.00.

(c) Rs. 10,74,619.00.

Import of Steel

800. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

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

(a) the total quantity of steel imported against barter agreements or rupee payments;

(b) the agency through which these imports have been made; and

(c) the control, if any, exercised by Government over the distribution of these imports?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) The total value of Steel imported under Barter deals concluded through the S.T.C. is Rs. 15.06 crores. Total quantity of steel imported by the S.T.C. under Rupee Payment is 44,000 tons, valued at Rs. 3.3 crores.

(b) In the cause of Barter deals imports are made through the agency of firms negotiating export sales with foreign firms. In the case of imports from Rupee Payment countries, it is made through the Indian agents of the foreign suppliers. The imports are from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and U.S.S.R.

(c) Distribution of Steel imported under Barter transaction is regulated by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. In the case of imports from Rupee Payment countries which were specifically intended for Small Industries, the distribution is made through the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.

2193 (Ai) LSD—3.

Jessops Engineering Concern

801. { Shri Morarka:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation is made to Government for transferring the management of Jessops Engineering Concern to a private firm;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter; and

(c) the nature of the decision?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). No, Sir, not since it was decided last year to extend the period of control.

Surcharge by Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund

802. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of outstanding surcharge realisable by the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund from the importers of steel upto the 31st October, 1962; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite collection thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Rs. 89.88 lakhs approximately at the close of 31st October, 1962.

(b) Official references, followed up by reminders, at regular intervals, are made to the defaulting importers by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. In cases of non-payment of surcharge, the Bank Guarantee is invariably invoked and payment of surcharge is insisted upon. Necessary adjustments are also carried out for recovery of dues, wherever possible. Over and

above this, in extreme cases, administrative action is taken by way of suspension of business for a certain period of time.

Disposal of Cars

803. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

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

(a) how many cars have been disposed of by diplomatic personnel and how many of these have been acquired by S.T.C., during the last one year; and

(b) how these have been disposed of and for what prices?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) and (b). No cars belonging to persons of the corps of Diplomats have been acquired by the S.T.C. A scheme for the disposal of such cars through the agency of the S.T.C. is, however, under the consideration of the Government of India.

Central Industrial Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad

804. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons receiving training in the Central Industrial

Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount of grant given by the Ford Foundation?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) (i) 58 persons have already been trained during April to September, 1962; and

(ii) 80 persons are to receive training during October, to March, 1963.

(b) \$6,00,000.

Small Scale Units in Andhra Pradesh

805. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small-scale units benefited by Industrial Extension Service in Andhra Pradesh during the period from 1952-53 to 1961-62;

(b) the total amount of loans granted to the small-scale units in Andhra Pradesh during the above period; and

(c) the nature of the small-scale units in Andhra Pradesh and scope for their development?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Small Industries Service Institute, Hyderabad, was set up in December, 1958. The number of small-scale units benefited by Industrial Extension Service in Andhra Pradesh since 1959-60 is as follows:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(i) No. of units given tech. advice.	361	930	872
(ii) No. of parties given advice to start new units.	238	1006	380
(iii) No. of visits paid to units for rendering on the spot advice.	631	1072	1074
(iv) No. of units given other advice.	541	1187	1477

(b) The total amount of loans granted to the State Government for development of Small Scale Industries is as follows:

1952-53 .	Nil
1953-54 .	Nil
1954-55 .	Rs. 2 lakhs*
1955-56 .	Rs. 1 lakh*
1956-57 .	Rs. 4 lakhs*
1957-58 .	Rs. 7.67 lakhs*
1958-59 .	Rs. 22.50 lakhs†
1959-60 .	Rs. 25.11 lakhs†
1960-61 .	Rs. 34.58 lakhs†
1961-62 .	Rs. 23.29 lakhs†

*This represent the amount of loan sanctioned for individual schemes of the State Government.

†This represent the amount of loan sanctioned to the State Government on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by it according to the revised procedure.

(c) There are about 7,600 small scale industrial units in the State, of which about 5,000 are Agro Industries. In view of the size and population of the State there is ample scope for development of small scale industries particularly in the sphere of manufacture of chemicals, light engineering, ceramics and electrical industries etc.

Newsprints from Jute Sticks

806. { Shri Daji:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Dr. U. Misra:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to manufacture newsprints from jute sticks; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to set up a plant for this purpose?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Building Material for Tripura

807. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in supply of House building material for the Union Territory of Tripura; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to expedite the supply of Cement, Iron rods and Corrugated Iron sheets for Tripura?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No complaint has been received.

(b) Does not arise, except that supplies of G. C. Sheets are short and in present conditions it is not possible to add to these supplies substantially.

Export of Punarnava to Vienna

808. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia.

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

(a) whether any consignments of Punarnava (*boerhavia diffusa*), a common Indian herb, was exported to the Institute of Pharmacologists, Vienna;

(b) whether Soviet Health Ministry also imported the herb recently for experimental purposes; and

(c) whether Government have any knowledge about the efficacy of the herb found out in the two foreign countries as a result of the experiment?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) and (b). Since Punarnava is not separately specified in the Indian Trade Classification, it is not possible to furnish export figures for this item.

(c) Government have information about research carried out regarding the uses of the herb in the medical field in foreign countries.

Import of Motor Spare Parts

809. Dr. U. Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report which appeared in a Calcutta Daily "Swadhinata" of the 23rd September, 1962 about import of motor spare parts under fake invoices and in violation of import Trade Control Regulations;

(b) if so, whether Government have started any enquiry in this matter; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In all the cases which were detected by the Customs Authorities, the importers were penalised for under-valuation and infringement of the Import Trade Control Regulation. The Customs Authorities are keeping a close and careful watch on the import of automobile parts and action continues to be taken wherever a discrepancy is noticed.

Ancillary Units in Private Sector

810. { Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Y. N. Singha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that ancillary units in the private sector are required to pay to National Small Industries Corporation an earnest money for the Purchase of machinery etc. which is much more as compared to such units in the public sector; and

(b) if so, what action government propose to take to avoid such discrimination?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

(Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 87.]

Industrial Licences

811. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences have been issued by Government during the months of August to October, 1962 for setting up new industrial undertakings;

(b) of these how many licences have been issued to Rajasthan and how many to Maharashtra; and

(c) the number of applications received from Rajasthan?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Particulars of licences issued from time to time are published in the "Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences & Export Licences" and in the "Indian Trade Journal" both of which are Weeklies and in the monthly "Journal of Industry & Trade", copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

(c) Statistics are not maintained of applications from each State for Licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The required information is, therefore, not readily available.

Export of Musk

812. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Musk Deer is a protected animal in India;

(b) if so, why no restrictions have been placed on the export of Musk and Musk Pods which can be obtained only by killing the Deer; and

(c) how many of Musk Pods and Musk have been exported from India during the last three years?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes.

(b) Export of musk deer and products has now been placed under export licensing.

(c) Exports of musk pods and musk during the last three years were as follows:—

	Quantity in Kilograms)	Value (in Rs. '000')
1959	366	2021
1960 . . .	240	2842
1961 . . .	728	3294

Handloom Design Centre

813. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Governor and Chief Minister of Kerala on the 5th September, 1962 suggesting that a handloom design centre should be established in that State by the Handloom Board; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir, the suggestion was about the desirability of establishing a weavers' service centre.

(b) Central Government consider this necessary. Efforts will be made to establish a weaving and design centre at Kerala as early as practicable.

Import of Cotton from Pakistan

**814. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:**

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

(a) whether Pakistan has imposed recently a sales tax of 3% on cotton exports to India; and

(b) if so, to what extent the price went up by that new levy?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A sales tax on cotton, leviable at the ginning stage, at the rate of 3½% has been in force in Pakistan since 1951. The Government of Pakistan have recently amended their Sales Tax Act so as to make the tax leviable on cotton at the 'export stage' instead of at the 'ginning stage'. The tax has thus become payable by the exporters instead of by the ginner.

The tax is leviable on exports of cotton to all destinations including India. This would have some effect on export price of their cotton to all destinations.

Steel Plant near Nagpur

815. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Nagpur demanding that the fifth Steel Plant should be located at or near Nagpur; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make any inquiries into the suitability of this location?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Khadi in Punjab

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

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced in Punjab during 1961-62; and

(b) the target fixed for the production of Khadi during 1962-63?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 128.56 lakh Sq. Yds.

(b) 163 lakh Sq. Yds.

Nangal Fertilizer Factory

817. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital expenditure on the Naya Nangal Fertilizer Factory from the beginning up-to-date;

(b) the total expenditure on the salary and allowances of (i) the Officers of the factory and (ii) the staff of the factory;

(c) the total expenditure involved in the purchase of materials; and

(d) the total quantity of fertilizer produced up-to-date?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Rs. 2927.79 lakhs (upto 30-9-1962).

(b) (i) Officers—Rs. 20.10 lakhs (from 1-4-1961 to 30-9-1962).

(ii) Staff—Rs. 80.40 lakhs (from 1-4-1961 to 30-9-1962).

(c) Rs. 251.11 lakhs (from 1-4-1961 to 30-9-1962).

(d) 3,54,869 tonnes (upto 31-10-1962).

Tea Experimental Stations

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

(a) the amount of grants given to the different tea associations and their

names, for experiments on tea development for their experimental stations from 1956 to 1962;

(b) the location of these experimental stations; and

(c) the number of successful experiments made by them and how they have been disseminated in the different regions by the Tea Board by its own agencies?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

and (b). (i) A capital grant of Rs. 14,86,700/- phased over a period of 11 years starting from 1957-58 was made by the Tea Board to the United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor for the construction of a Central Laboratory and a Field Station near Valparaj in the Anamalais in the Madras State and a Sub-Station at Vandiperior in the Kerala State. (ii) A grant of Rs. 4,20,000/- was made by the Tea Board to the Indian Tea Association during the year 1961-62 for its Experimental Station at Tocklai in Assam.

(c) The UPASI's Experimental Stations in the Anamalais and Kerala have not yet started functioning but their existing research station at Devarshola, and the Indian Tea Association's Experimental Station at Tocklai have been continuing research on a wide variety of topics in tea culture and manufacture. The results of these experiments form the main basis for technical advice to the tea gardens given by the Tea Board through its Field Advisory Officer.

Tea Statistics

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

(a) the reasons why the Tea Board does not give the market quotations of tea auctions and sales of the Amritsar Market in their Annual of Tea Statistics; and

(b) the steps Government or the Tea Board propose to take to bring these statistics up-to-date?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Tea Auctions are held in India only in Calcutta and Cochin. The question of giving prices of the Amritsar market corresponding to those of Calcutta and Cochin given in the Tea Board's publication would not arise as no tea auctions are held in Amritsar.

Tea Board Reports

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

(a) the year upto which the tea board has published its reports;

(b) whether it is a fact that its reports are always published late;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps which the Tea Board proposes to take to publish them yearly for being discussed in Parliament?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 1960-61.

(b) and (c). Due to some delay in the collection of data following the setting up of Board's units in foreign countries, there has been delay in the publication of the Reports.

(d) The machinery for the collection of data has been speeded up. It is hoped that the Reports will in future be published in time. The Report for 1961-62 is expected to be published in December, 1962.

Export Houses

821. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf;
Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) how many "Export Houses" have so far been listed; and

(b) whether the list includes exporters from almost all the industrial and Agricultural production centres within the country?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Ten.

(b) The recognised Export Houses are situated at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Rourkela Township Administration

822. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any difference with the Orissa Government for the civil administration of the Rourkela Township of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.;

(b) if so, what is the difference; and

(c) whether any compromise has been arrived at?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). The Government of Orissa had originally suggested that a single Notified Area Council should be constituted for both the old civil township and the new steel township. As this would have thrown an unduly heavy strain on the resources of Hindustan Steel Limited, it was proposed to the State Government that the two townships should be administered by separate councils. The Government of Orissa have since accepted this proposal. The details are under the examination of Hindustan Steel Limited in consultation with the Government of Orissa.

Production of Haymycin

823. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of "Haymycin" has been taken up in the Hindustan Antibiotics at Pimpri;

(b) if so, its production capacity;

(c) for what purpose this 'Haymycin' will be used?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Company has obtained a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of 15 kg per annum of Haymycin. The details of the scheme for its manufacture are under examination.

(c) Haymycin is antifungal antibiotic and is found to be very effective even in low concentrations against certain fungal diseases like moniliasis, oral thrush and dermatitis etc.

Import of British Movietone Newsreels

824. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how much foreign exchange is being spent in importing British Movietone newsreels in India?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The item 'Newsreels' is not separately classified in the Indian Trade Classification and as such import figures of British Movietone Newsreels are not available. The value of Cinematographic films, exposed, whether developed or not, imported from U.K. is published in the 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India', and has been as shown below:—

Year	Value in '000 of Rs.	
	Standard 35 MM	Sub-standard
1961-62	1255	294
1962-63 (upto August 1962)	302	1

Khadi and Gram Udyog Kendra in Tripura

825. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is a registered society in the name of Khadi and Gram Udyog Kendra in Tripura;

(b) if so, whether the members of the Executive Committee of the same are also members of the Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board; and

(c) if so, what are the respective functions of these two bodies?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Excepting one member, the members of the Executive Committee of the Khadi and Gram Udyog Kendra are also members of Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board.

(c) Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board, which is an advisory body, is mainly responsible for planning and its activities are therefore generally confined to tender advice to the Tripura Administration on the development of Khadi and village industries in Tripura. The Tripura Khadi Gram Udyog Kendra is an institution registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 and its function is to implement the programmes for the development of Khadi and village industries in Tripura, with the assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Khadi and Village Industries in Tripura

826. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:—

(a) the total amount of money given to Tripura by Khadi and Village Industries Commission of India, during 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) what are the schemes and heads under which such money was given;

(c) whether the money given was utilised satisfactorily; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Purchase of Thick Plates from Japan

827. { Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is negotiating with Japan for the purchase of a part of its thick plates requirement from that country;

(b) if so, the quantity proposed to be purchased;

(c) the details of the terms on which the deal is being negotiated; and

(d) what are the difficulties in the finalisation of the deal?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Licensing of Export Oriented Industries

828. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to abandon its present policy of unrestricted licensing of export-oriented industries in favour of a more selective approach;

(b) if so, why such a step was necessitated; and

(c) the details of the new scheme?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) It has never been the policy of Government to license export-oriented industries in an unrestricted manner.

(b) and (c). It has all along been the policy of Government to consider carefully all aspects of a proposal, including the prospects for export, before granting a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and later an import licence for equipment. A selective approach is necessary in order to ensure that the projects, set up primarily on export considerations, can maintain continuing exports on an economic basis.

Trade Agreement with Ceylon

829. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

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

(a) whether the trade agreement between India and Ceylon is being reviewed for increasing further trade; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is proposed shortly to review the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement.

(b) The details would be available after the review has taken place.

Import of Rubber from Malaya

830. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malaya has agreed to barter natural rubber for Indian manufactured goods;

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

(c) the quantity of rubber that is likely to be imported under this agreement?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

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

Aluminium Projects

831. { Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Rattan Gupta:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida:

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

(a) how many Aluminium projects will be undertaken in Third Plan period;

(b) when they will be established;
(c) capacity of production of each project;

(d) estimated cost of each project; and

(e) whether any foreign aid is expected and if so, what?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e). Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1941, have been issued for establishment of additional capacity for aluminium ingots in the following four cases. Details regarding capacity, estimated cost of the project etc. are also indicated. The foreign exchange requirements of these projects are being met or are proposed to be met partly by long term loans and partly by foreign capital participation.

Sl. No.	Project licensed	Capacity (in m/tons p.a.)	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Expected to be established by
1.	Expansion of smelter at always (Kerala) of M/s Indian Aluminium Company	5,000	2.34	Middle of 1964
2.	New smelter at Mettur (Madras) of M/s Madras Aluminium Company	10,000	12	1964 end
3.	New smelter in the Koyna region in Maharashtra of M/s Koyna Aluminium Company	20,000	21	} Preliminaries for formation of the Company etc. are being finalised. Likely to materialise towards the end of the Third Plan or early during the Fourth Plan.
4.	New smelter in Mysore State by M/s Murarji Vaidya	30,000	39	

In addition to the above, there is also a proposal to expand the Rihand smelter of M/s Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. Mirzapur District (U.P.) of M/s Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd., from 20,000 to 50,000 m/tons per annum. This proposal is under consideration.

Import of Cotton

832. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised barter deal with a few countries for the import of cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these barter deals will in any way facilitate import of cotton from America?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). So far arrangements have been concluded for the import of about 11,000 bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 81 lakhs, against export of sugar and another 25,000 bales, valued at Rs. 1.75 crores, against export of manganese ore and ferro-manganese. A part of the cotton which will be imported under these arrangements is expected to be supplied by the U.S.A.

Earlier this year, agreement had also been entered into with the U.S.A. for import of 55,000 bales of cotton against export of sugar. Imports of cotton under this arrangement are in progress.

Textile and Woollen Mills

833. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of closed textile and woollen mills in the country;

(b) the name of the State where they exist; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to start these Mills again?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). According to information available with Government no woollen mill is remaining closed. As for Cotton Textile mills, a statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 88].

Price of Scooter Metres

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

(a) the price at which scooter metres are being imported; and

(b) the price at which they are likely to be sold in the market?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and

Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The item 'Scooter metres' has not been separately classified in the Indian Trade Classification and the Import Trade Control Schedule and as such the information is not available.

Requirements of Iron and Steel

835. { **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the basic raw materials of iron and steel produced in our country fall short of our annual requirements and if so, by how much; and

(b) how Government propose to meet this shortage during the next year—what portion by increased production and what portion by imports?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). There is no absolute shortage of any basic raw material for iron and steel production, excepting that some of the raw materials readily available, as for instance coking coal and limestone, are not always of the most suitable quality required for steel production. Steps are already being taken to develop further the production of the right quality of materials by intensive prospecting and mining.

Acid Dyes and Sulpha Drugs

836. **Shri P. K. Ghosh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of acid dyes and sulpha drugs we consume every year and from where we import them and at what cost;

(b) how much of the country's demand is met from the indigenous manufacturers; and

(c) what will be the yearly saving if these materials are manufactured in the country?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The current consumption of acid dyes and sulphur drugs in the country is about 650 tonnes and 700 tonnes per annum respectively. This is met by both indigenous production and imports. Imports are obtained from U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and other countries. During 1961-62, imports of acid dyes were to the extent of Rs. 79.41 lakhs while the imports of sulphur drugs were about Rs. 93.84 lakhs.

About 55% and 27% of the demand of acid dyes and sulphur drugs respectively is being met by indigenous manufacturers.

A saving of foreign exchange of about Rs. 50 lakhs in the case of acid dyes and about Rs. 70-80 lakhs in the case of sulphur drugs may be effected if these items are produced indigenously.

Export of Coir Products

837. Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of the coir products that is annually exported;

(b) whether supply of coir products far exceeds the demand;

(c) if so, how much stock is lying idle due to the lack of foreign purchasers; and

(d) what action is being taken to step up the export of coir products?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement showing the quantity and value of the coir products exported during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 89].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The steps taken to step up exports of coir and coir products include participation in exhibitions abroad, display in show-rooms attached to Indian Embassies and Consulates in foreign countries, dissemination of publicity literature, sending delegations, conducting market surveys in foreign countries and affording export incentives by making available raw materials such as sisal yarn, dyes and chemicals and essential items of machinery against exports of coir goods under the Export Promotion Scheme.

Handloom Industry

838. Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what main development schemes were undertaken by the handloom industry during the first two years of the current Plan?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 90].

Punjab Requirements for Iron and Steel

839. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of iron and steel of Punjab State during 1962-63; and

(b) the total supply made so far?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). *Steel*.—Allotments are made only for categories of steel which are in short supply i.e., BP Sheets thinner than 14 Gauge and GP & GC sheets. During the first half year of 1962-63, no allotment of GP/GC sheets was made. The total demand for these three categories was 76,515 tonnes.

The despatches during the corresponding period were 11,711 tonnes. These despatches include supplies against Central quotas, State quotas and despatches to Controlled Stockists against current and outstanding demands. The allotment for the second half year of 1962-63 has yet to be made.

Pig Iron.—(i) Since there is no quota system for pig iron, no allotments are made. Indents received from industrial units in the Punjab State to the extent of 55,397 metric tons have been planned during 1962 (upto 23rd October 1962).

(ii) 31,001 metric tons (April to September 1962).

Cement Factory in Kangra

840. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 236 on the 8th August, 1962 and state whether the site for the cement factory has been selected in consultation with the Railways?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): No, Sir. Not yet. The Government of Punjab have since represented that the factory should be set up at Samloti in Kangra district as originally proposed and the economics of such a scheme based on transport of raw materials and the finished product by road between Pathankot and Samloti are now under examination.

Aluminium Conductors Industry

841. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what facilities are being given to small scale units to become bigger economic units in the aluminium conductors industry?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Generally, it is considered that A.C.S.R. and A.A. Conductor industry is not suited for small scale development as this cannot be

economically operated in small scale. Therefore, when capacities for further licensing under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act become available, due weightage is given to the contribution made by the small scale units and where they can possibly be developed into larger units they are considered for licensing. However each application has to be considered on its own merit.

Steel for Defence Needs

**842. { Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need of the Ministry of Defence in respect of steel has been reassessed in view of the present national emergency;

(b) if so, what is the assessment of steel requirement during the Third Plan; and

(c) whether the production in the steel plants in the public sector has been geared up in view of the revised estimate?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Defence have indicated their immediate direct requirements, which the Steel Industry is being geared to produce at short notice. The industry will also meet additional requirements, when known, to the extent possible.

Non-ferrous Metals

843. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have moved the Union Government for increase in its quota of supply of non-ferrous metals;

(b) whether the Union Government have since considered this demand; and

(c) if so, what shall be the increased quota of non-ferrous metals (also giving present quota fixed for the State)?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to shortage of foreign exchange it has not been possible to increase the allocation of non-ferrous metals. The allocations made in April-September, 1962 are—

	April September 1962
	Tons
Copper	537
Zinc	450
Aluminium	68
Lead	6

Allocations for the current period have not yet been made.

Manufacture of Mopeds

844. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have licensed five firms of Gwalior (M.P.) for the manufacture of mopeds;

(b) the production capacity of these five units per annum; and

(c) when they are likely to go into production?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Five firms have been granted licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of mopeds. Of these only one licensee proposes to set up the industrial undertaking at Gwalior (M.P.).

(b) Each unit is licensed for an annual capacity of 3,000 mopeds. The question of increasing the capacity of those units which have shown satisfactory progress is being examined.

(c) Two of the five units are expected to go into production sometime next year.

Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh

845. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Hungarian experts in respect of the setting up of an Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the decision of Government; and

(c) where and when this plant is likely to be set up?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The report of the Hungarian experts in respect of the setting of the Aluminium plant in Madhya Pradesh is still under consideration.

New Inventions

846. Shri Bade: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many new inventions have been received for inspection and registration by Invention Promotion Board in 1961 and 1962;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Board has received an application to inspect the new invention called "Range Finder"; and

(c) if so, of what utility the said instrument is for defence purposes?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The number of new inventions received during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 is 347 and 518 respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The invention could not be evaluated for its utility to defence purposes for want of sufficient information from the applicant which he has failed to supply so far.

Vegetable Oil Export

847. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the quantum of vegetable oil exports had doubled in 1962 the export earnings show only a marginal increase; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The quantum of exports of vegetable oils has shown substantial improvement in the period January-August 1962 as compared to the same period last year, but foreign exchange earnings have not increased in the same proportion because the world prices of vegetable oils have been lower this year than those prevailing in the corresponding period of last year. This is mainly due to soyabean exports from U.S.A. and large vegetable oil exports from Argentine and other countries at lower prices.

Length of Saries

848. **Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to put a ceiling on the length of the saris to 5 yards only; and

(b) whether the length of turban cloths, dhoties and other modes of apparel also will be taken up for the 'cut' proposed?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There are no such proposals.

Industries in Mysore State

849. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued during 1961-62 for installation of different types of industries in Mysore State; and

(b) the number of industries that have decided to collaborate with foreign firms during the above period?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Particulars of licences issued from time to time published in the "Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences & Export Licences" and in the "Indian Trade Journal" both of which are Weeklies and in the monthly "Journal of Industry & Trade", copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

(b) The total number of foreign collaboration cases approved was 402 during 1961 and 246 during the period January-September, 1962.

Closure of Plate Mill at Rourkela Steel Works

850. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Plate Mill at Rourkela Steel Works had to close down recently due to breakdown of a generator;

(b) whether an enquiry has been made into the causes of the breakdown and its prolonged nature; and

(c) extent of the loss of output incurred as a result thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Plate mill remained closed only for two days. The loss in production was made good later.

Cement Scarcity in Mysore State

851. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute scarcity of cement especially in rural areas of Mysore State;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that it is available only at black market prices; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made and steps taken to ease the situation?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) There is an overall shortage of cement in the country and the allocation made to States is less than their reported demand. The total allocation for Mysore State during the first 9 months of 1962 was 1,84,500 tonnes out of which a quantity of about 1,81,600 tonnes was despatched. The allocation has not been reduced during the current quarter. Further allocation of the State quota to individual consumers is the responsibility of the Government of Mysore.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Pig Iron Plant at Vishakhapatnam

852. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industrial be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for the establishment of a pig iron plant at Vishakhapatnam has been considered by Government;

(b) the source of raw materials for the manufacture of pig iron;

(c) the earnings on the export of one ton of pig iron other than one ton of iron ore; and

(d) the decision taken by Government?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (d). The question of setting up a pig iron plant in the Vishakhapatnam area and the source of raw material for it is being examined in connection with Fourth Plan Schemes. The export price of pig iron ranges between Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per metric ton FOB depending upon the quality. As against this, the export price of iron ores varies approximately from Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per metric ton FOB depending upon its iron content.

Regional Drug Research Laboratory at Jammu

853. **Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the types of drugs manufactured at the Regional Drug Research Laboratory at Jammu;

(b) extent of demand of such drugs in the country; and

(c) what further steps are being taken to increase their production?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import Licences

854. **Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many applications for import licences from the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi sponsored by the Directors of

Industries of concerned States have been received by his Ministry during the period from April to September 1962 and how many are pending disposal for the issue of import licences?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hotel at Bhilai Steel Works

855. Shri Joti Saroop: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a hotel is maintained by the Bhilai Steel Works for visitors;

(b) if so, at what cost the hotel was constructed; and

(c) what were the total receipts in respect of lodging fees paid by visitors for the financial year ended March 31, 1962, 1961 and 1960?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) A hotel called Bhilai Hotel is maintained for Soviet experts, who under the terms of their contract are entitled to free furnished accommodation, and is also used by other visitors.

(b) The hotel was constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 56.40 lakhs.

(c) The total receipts in respect of lodging fees paid by visitors are as under:

	Rs.
For the financial year ended 31st March, 1962 .	30,558
For the financial year ended 31st March, 1961 .	32,923
For the financial year ended 31st March, 1960 .	16,630

Synthetic Rubber Factory in Bareilly

856. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made regarding the establishment of the Synthetic Rubber Factory at Bareilly; and

(b) when the plant is likely to go into production?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Synthetic Rubber Factory at Bareilly is now nearing completion. Adequate arrangements have been made for the supply of alcohol, water, power etc. for the project. Construction of the housing colony and miscellaneous civil works have proceeded according to schedule. The testing of the equipments is now in progress. The party expects to bring the plants on steam and start trial production in December, 1962/January, 1963 and regular production from February/March, 1963.

Steel and Allied Products Ltd., Calcutta

857. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs. Steel and Allied Products, Ltd., Calcutta have been sanctioned loans by Government for development and expansion schemes;

(b) if so, the amount of loans sanctioned and granted so far;

(c) purposes for which the loans were given; and

(d) whether any foreign exchange is involved?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. No loan has been sanctioned by Government of India to this company.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Table

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTE OF PUBLICITY IN CONNECTION WITH CHINESE AGGRESSION

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri B. Gopala Reddi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a note on publicity in connection with Chinese aggression. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-573/62].

ANNUAL REPORT OF HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD. AND GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-589/62].

WOOLLEN TEXTILES (PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION) CONTROL ORDER

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution Control) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3425 dated the 13th November, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-590/62].

(ii) Administrative Report of the Tea Board for the year 1960-

61. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-586/62].

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD ETC

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri—Poona, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the working of the above Company [Placed in Library. See No. LT-591/62].

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-592/62].

(iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-593/62].

(iv) Annual Report of the Trade Marks Registry for the year ending 31st March, 1962, under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-594/62].

(v) Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1960-61 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-595/62].

NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES AND MINERALS ACT

The Deputy-Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 making certain amendments to the Second Schedule to the said Act:—

(i) G.S.R. No 1486 dated the 10th November, 1962.

(ii) G.S.R. No 1487 dated the 10th November, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-596/62].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Post Office Savings Certificates Rules, 1960:—

(i) GSR No. 1225 dated the 7th October, 1961.

(ii) GSR No. 1355 dated the 11th November, 1961.

(iii) GSR No. 102 dated the 27th January, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-597/62].

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1962, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.05 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

ELEVENTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)—Revision of the form and contents of the Demands for Grants.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government business in this House during the week commencing 26th November, 1962, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

The Warehousing Corporation Bill, 1962.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

The Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Delimitation Commission Bill, 1962.

The Gift-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Taxation laws (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Working Journalists (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The All-India Services (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(3) Discussion on the fixation of price of sugarcane on the basis of production of sugar on a motion to be moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri at 2-30 P.M. on Monday, the 26th November, 1962.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Mr. Speaker, may I earnestly request that some time be found during the next week for a discussion in the House of the latest Chinese note? The Prime Minister observed yesterday, very rightly so, that Parliament should lay down the policy and principles. It is all the more necessary in this context that Parliament should consider how far even a hypothetical acceptance of the proposal would mean or entail a serious departure from the policy and principles laid down in the Resolution adopted unanimously and with acclamation by the House on the Prime Minister's 74th birthday last week.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Time should be found for this discussion.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले सेशन में भी श्री और अभी कुछ दिनों पहले इस सदन में मैंने आप की मार्फत सरकार

का ध्यान दिल्ली के ला एंड आर्डर की समस्या के बारे में दिलाया था और मांग की थी कि इस सदन में उस की चर्चा हो। इस के अलावा झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों के सिलसिले में भी आध घंटे का डिस्कशन रखा हुआ था। यह दो अहम मसले दिल्ली के हैं और इन के बारे में इसी सेशन में हाउस में जरूर बहस होनी चाहिए। आये दिन दिल्ली में बम फटते रहते हैं और कुछ न कुछ गड़बड़ होती रहती है इसलिए इन दोनों मसलों पर लोक सभा में जरूर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

Shri Daji (Indore): Immediately after the statement of the Minister for Planning, we had moved for a discussion on the price policy. I was told that it was on the List of motions moved—No-day-yet-named motions. As the question of prices is very important,—a statement has already been made—we would like to discuss that. Some time may be found for that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I support Shri Kamath's contention and this other discussion. Another discussion which was agreed to by the hon. Minister was the discussion on the motion to be moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on the report of Shri V. T. Krishnamachari. As the House is sitting till the 11th, I request that there may be a discussion on that.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): मेरी अर्ज यह है कि मैंने करीब ४२५ क्वेश्चंस दिये थे जोकि खत्म कर दिये गये। अब या तो मुझे वे क्वेश्चंस वापिस दिये जाये या फिर उनके जवाब दिये जाये।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: All these suggestions I would like to discuss before the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: अगर मुझे कहें तो मैं यह तमाम प्रश्न दान करने को तैयार हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: प्रश्न दान करना है तो इस के लिए आप मुझ से बात करिये।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I think the Prime Minister has announced that he would make a statement today. I suppose he has sent a reply to the Chinese....

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Ranga: If not, I hope they would agree to the proposal made by Mr. Kamath in regard to this matter.

Mr. Speaker: All the suggestions that have been made, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that they would be considered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request that the Prime Minister do make a brief statement on the war situation. The press reports today are, the frontier is very live. What does it mean! The frontier is very live—the India China frontier, the India Tibet frontier.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कंसिडर ही करते रहेंगे या इस के लिए समय भी प्रोवाइड करेंगे ताकि इन मसलों पर इसी सेशन में चर्चा की जा सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस वक्त एकदम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि समय देना है या नहीं, इस पर सोच कर बाद में व बतलायेंगे ।

Of course, the consensus of the House was that the Prime Minister may from time to time, whenever he considers necessary make a statement. Therefore, we have left it to him that he should just consider when and how and on what occasion that statement has to be made. So, he will choose the occasion and give the information to the House. But we should not press that on a particular day he should make a statement or he must make a statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that yesterday it was only in answer to a question of mine that he made a statement? He did not

make the statement on his own or *suo motu*. Today, the press reports are to the effect that though there is cease-fire on the frontier, the frontier is still live? What is meant by 'live frontier'? Does it mean that the Chinese are continuing firing?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been pleased to say that I should keep the House informed of any developments whenever it takes place.

Since yesterday, there has been no special development which needs re-counting here. The Chinese cease-fire has continued on their side, and so far as I know, there has been no firing on either side.

As for the frontier being live or whatever else it might be, it is, of course, a live frontier, whatever that might mean; it is very much a live frontier. We are taking so much interest in it, and people there are taking even more interest in it; it is a live frontier. But there has been no recrudescence of fighting anywhere in the frontier.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि कम्यूनिस्ट चीन द्वारा युद्ध-विराम होने के बाद उधर से कोई फायरिंग नहीं हुई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस युद्ध-विराम का असर हम पर भी पड़ा है और क्या हम लोगों ने भी युद्ध-विराम कर दिया है ।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katiyar): What does the hon. Prime Minister mean by saying that our people are holding positions in the NEFA? We would like to have a clarification from him on this point. What is the actual position there of our jawans? I want to have a clarification, whether our people have withdrawn....

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Member is holding position. He should resume his seat.

Shri Priya Gupta: What is meant by 'holding positions'?

Mr. Speaker: That means what the hon. Member is doing now.

Shri Priya Gupta: What is the position of our jawangs there?

Mr. Speaker: What is meant by holding position is exactly what the hon. Member has been doing just now, in spite of my asking him to resume his seat.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I humbly submit that we are still in the dark about the positions at which the Chinese troops are stationed in the Kameng division as also in the Lohit Division. Yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister was pleased enough to say that the troops were beyond the Foothills. We just want to know the location where the troops are. Now, he has spoken about the cease-fire also that has been given effect to by China. I am interested in knowing whether during these last thirty-six hours, they have shown any sign or given any evidence of withdrawing their troops whom they call Frontier Guards from the position where they are stationed now.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I thought that my hon. friend the Prime Minister himself would have thought it a big enough information to convey to the House or a question of big enough interest to this House, but anyhow, I wish to express my satisfaction and special pleasure that these two military missions have come from our two great democratic friends...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: I sincerely hope and trust...

Mr. Speaker: This opportunity should not be taken to go into other details. I would request the leader of

the Swatantra Party to kindly realise that.

Shri Ranga: I thought that my hon. friend would think it to be of sufficient importance to make a statement on this, welcoming these two great missions which have come here to help us.

Mr. Speaker: We are at a different stage now. We are now only taking up the statement made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. But now we have gone on to things that are absolutely unconnected with this.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Before the Prime Minister says anything, would like to draw his attention to a fresh item of spot news. I would like to know whether there is any truth in it that even after the cease-fire, the Chinese are still pressing forward. That is this morning's spot news.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no information about that. I do not think there is any further advance of any kind.

The hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua, wanted to know the exact spots, the co-ordinates almost. I am sorry I cannot give them, because it is not on one spot that a group sits. They are spread out, but broadly speaking, the Chinese forces are between Bomdila and the Foothills. They may be partly dispersed, partly together, and they have stopped there. Judging by the Chinese statement itself, their withdrawal will commence on the 1st December. There has been no kind of advance reported and no firing either there or in Ladakh.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Are we advancing?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta: The hon. Prime Minister has not clarified what is meant by 'holding to the position'.

Mr. Speaker: That he has said. That ought to be clear to him.

12.16 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Wealth-tax Act, 1957.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, and the Wealth-tax Act, 1957".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

MAJOR PORT TRUSTS BILL

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for the constitution of port authorities for certain major ports in India and to vest administration, control and management of such ports in such authorities and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make provision for the constitution of port authorities for certain major ports in India and to vest administration, control and management of such ports in such authorities and for matters connected therewith".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I introduce the Bill.

12.17 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTEENTH
AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

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

RE: NOTE ON PUBLICITY IN CON-
NECTION WITH CHINESE
AGGRESSION

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I would submit that the Note laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting with regard to publicity in connection with Chinese aggression should be discussed on the floor of the House.

TEXTILES COMMITTEE BILL

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Committee for ensuring the quality of textiles and textile machinery and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Committee for ensuring the quality of textiles and textile machinery and for matters connected therewith".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I introduce the Bill.

12.18 hrs.

DEFENCE OF INDIA BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri A. K. Sen on the 21st November 1962, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide for special measures to ensure the public safety and interest, the defence of India and civil defence and for the trial of certain offences and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration”.

Shri Hem Barua was on his legs. He has already taken 15 minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before we proceed further with the consideration of the Bill, may I make a request to you very earnestly? This Bill is an important measure. You will recollect that the Business Advisory Committee at one stage recommended full 10 hours. Later on, because we were to adjourn soon, we reduced it to 7 hours.

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am coming to that. I suggest that we make it 12 hours now that we are not adjourning as originally planned.

Mr. Speaker: We restored those 10 hours only yesterday.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I would like to support what my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, has said. There is no doubt that this is a very important Bill.

Mr. Speaker: We will see. First, let us proceed with the discussion.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): There has of late been an attempt on the part of a section of our population in the country on the basis of the so-called Chinese proposals, the latest proposals, to undermine in a very

subtle and careful way our defence effort. And it pains me to say that a lobby is growing in this country that is engaged in a sort of propaganda saying that these latest proposals of China are honest and genuine proposals and that the country should work upon them.

I make mention of this only because of the fact that this might undermine the defence effort and also undermine the atmosphere of resistance that is growing in this country because of the tremendous response of the people and the determination so far on the part of the Government and Parliament.

That is why, I am apprehensive of the fact that if this lobby that is subtly engaged in making propaganda in favour of the so-called Chinese proposals for cease-fire and peaceful negotiations is allowed to grow in strength, it will surely undermine the defence effort of this country.

I can cite instances of people even in Delhi ringing me up and telling me that the Chinese proposals are very honest proposals and that the Government should work on these proposals, that we people should throw our weight on the side of the Chinese proposals. Not only that. Shri Frank Anthony told me that he was also getting frantic telephone calls here in Delhi. This has convinced me that there is some sort of lobby growing like that, and it pains me to say that even in Parliament there is a lobby that is growing in favour of accepting these Chinese proposals.

I say the Government and Parliament should take time to study them, as I have said before, without pride or prejudice, and then come to a conclusion.

This sort of a lobby growing in this country is bound to undermine our defence effort, is bound to undermine the grim determination of the people.

In evidence of it, may I say that I have just got a telegram this morning at 3.30. The telegram reads like this:

"We condemn your views (meaning my views) in view of mass massacre we strongly urge you exert parliament agrees cease fire proposal"

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): But we are not getting any.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is it from Assam?

Shri Hem Barua: Let me come to that.

Besides, I am getting telephone calls from citizens who refuse to disclose their identity. Not only I, I said Shri Anthony is also getting, he told me like that.

So, whatever that might be, a sort of lobby is growing, and this is the telegram I have got.

Shri Daji (Indore): From where?

Shri Hem Barua: From Assam, at 3.30 a.m.

I am afraid this sort of thing might undermine our defence effort. That is why I have made a pointed reference to this.

Another thing is growing in the country, that is the myth of China's invincibility is growing in this country. In support of what I have said, I may draw the attention of the House to the write-up in the Statesman by Desmond Doig. If this sort of psychology grows in this country, the myth of Chinese invincibility, the myth of Chinese honesty as adumbrated in the Chinese proposals, I am afraid all that we are trying to do in the country, that was adumbrated and enunciated in the resolution that was unanimously passed in Parliament, would be thrown to the winds. That is what I am afraid of.

When the telegram says "we condemn you for your views", what is this particular view? I expressed one thing in the House because I am supremely concerned about one thing, about the reverses that we have suffered. The reverses do not unnerve me, but I am concerned with the fact that we have been humiliated, that India which is a great country, a noble country, a peace-loving country, has been humiliated in the eyes of the world, and psychologically I was not prepared for this humiliation. It is because of this that I said in the House and asked the Prime Minister whether he proposed to go in for a total war with China with massive military aid in men and money from friendly countries. I believe in it, because we have to save the freedom of our country. We have to save the territorial integrity of our country. Therefore, when I said we should go in for massive military aid from friendly countries I had in my view the preservation, the maintenance of the freedom, and the security of my country. Therefore, if people condemn me for that, possibly I stand condemned. What is this? Already there is that lobby. This was also enunciated in the latest resolution of the Indian Communist Party. What does the resolution say? The resolution negatively says one thing: that it wants India to buy on commercial basis arms from friendly countries. But it is opposed to have personnel from friendly countries. When they speak of commercial terms, possibly they are ignoring the financial difficulties that this country is facing and is confronted with. What does that mean in essence? Because we do not have the finances to buy arms and ammunition, should we allow the freedom of this country to be sacrificed and slaughtered? I cannot understand this. When the other communist countries can rush help and arms to communist China what is the harm if our country in this hour of distress and in this critical hour in history, gets arms and ammunitions, gets military aid from friendly countries with a view to preserving and maintaining our freedom and security. What is the

[Shri Hem Barma] harm? If communist China can get arms from its communist friends, why not we? I do not understand the purport of this resolution of the communist party when it says like that, or when it says that it is opposed to bringing in foreign personnel even to train our people to handle these modern weapons. Their motive becomes crystal clear. They want the arms and ammunitions, because of the lack of knowledge to utilise them properly on the part of our jawans, to pass into the hands of the Chinese. If they do not pass into the hands of the Chinese, they may pass into the hands of some pro-Chinese communists in this country so that they may use them profitably against our own people when the appropriate time comes. That is what I understood by reading this resolution.

I have analysed this resolution yesterday also. This fact becomes patent and very clear. Shri Kamath, the deputy leader of my Party has said that the latest Chinese note should be discussed in this House. I would beg of the Prime Minister to formulate his attitude and reaction of his Government towards this resolution and take this country. Certainly the category Parliament into confidence as soon as possible, because I am apprehensive of this lobby that is growing in this country. What is the purpose of communist China? It has divided the population of India into two categories: so-called progressives and the right wing reactionaries. There are now two other categories: those who support the latest proposals and those who do not support the latest Chinese proposals but support the defence effort of this country. Certainly the category that supports the defence efforts of this country is much larger than the category that supports the latest proposal of China; it is infinitely larger. I am quite confident of that. Yet, when it is a total war, when the perfidious enemy is knocking at our gates, we do not want a single stray voice against the determined effort of this Parliament and Government, determined effort of the Prime

Minister particularly. Because, I also believe that if the Prime Minister's personality is torn to pieces on this question, because he is the rallying point of our country, the country will be torn to pieces.

Therefore, when the whole country, when the whole Parliament is lending support to the Prime Minister, that lobby should not be allowed to grow—the lobby which is supporting the Chinese proposals.

Now, what has happened? Some of the communists have been arrested, and Prof. Mukerjee was very bitter about that. As I have said, there can be no compromise with the freedom of this country. Anybody in this country who cannot be restrained, anybody in this country who is not in liaison or in tune with the psychology of the country, the mood of resistance in the country, the law must cover him. There is no doubt about it. What has happened? I knew how the communists are behaving; in some border areas of Assam, they are holding large meetings and the beauty of it is they have asked the congressmen to preside over those meetings—some unsuspecting congressmen to preside over those meetings. I can name them. Two main resolutions were adopted in those meetings. One resolution is the demand for a peaceful settlement of the border dispute with China. Till now, for these people it is a border dispute with China! Another resolution pinpoints or lays greater emphasis on the fact that the prices of things are rising. These are the two resolutions. Ask any man, ask any newsman or ask any CID or intelligence people in Assam they will tell you about these two resolutions. These are the two resolutions mainly passed; they pinpoint the fact that the prices of things are rising because of this conflict with China, and they want to rouse the passion of the people against this Government, against our war effort and our defence effort. We must not forget it. That is what has been going on. What do they want to do? They want to create a sort of Yennan in Assam and if possible in West Bengal also so that the commu-

nist ideology may spread to the rest of the country and the entire country may be countered.

Another thing that I want to say is about the news. What about the news? News of strategic importance gets into the press. We know the press is offering tremendous co-operation and showing signs of great restraint in this critical hour of our country. I would ask the Government to see through the Press Advisory Council that news or information about the strategic movement of our troops or about arms and ammunition coming into this country does not get publicity in our papers. That is what I would like to emphasise.

Mr. Speaker: He must conclude now. He took 15 minutes yesterday and has taken about 15 minutes today.

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry, Sir. I am concluding now. My last point is that—we hope and trust—our Prime Minister would stand firm in this hour of trial for the nation, and let us treat the proposals of the Chinese—the so-called cease-fire and negotiations and all that—with the contempt that they deserve.

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. C. Guha. I have got a very long list of names of Members. If we have got to accommodate a sizeable number, they ought to be brief.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasal): There has been a general acceptance of the necessity of passing a Bill like this. The only discordant voice, and that is also not quite outspoken, but in a manner it was discordant—was that of Prof. Mukerjee. We all know that by this Bill the nation agrees to surrender some of its civil rights. The States agree to surrender some of their autonomy. So, it is on the agreement of the people that this Bill is going to be passed.

Prof. Mukerjee has stated that passing of a Bill like this is against the grain of the democratic way of life. But I do not think there is any curbing of the democratic rights of the people. The Parliament remains supreme. That is the fundamental basis

of our democracy. Anything done even during emergency will generally come before Parliament. The rules to be framed under the Defence of India Act will also come before Parliament. So, the fundamental basis of democracy remains intact. But surely in an emergency, individuals and some States must agree to surrender some of their rights for the greater weal of the nation.

Prof. Mukerjee has also stated that this Bill is framed on the basis of the distrust of the people. I do not think there is any question of distrust of the people. The people have responded willingly to the call of the nation, to the call of the Government and of the leaders, putting forward their utmost efforts in the implementation of the war effort. So, this Bill is not based on the distrust of the people. With the willing cooperation of the people, this Bill is going to be passed and enforced.

Prof. Mukerjee has stated about his party. I can understand the reason of his emotional speech yesterday. There have been some arrests during the last two days, mostly of his party members, and that might have moved him to make a very emotional speech. He mentioned that their offer of cooperation was in the language of Kant a sort of 'categorical imperative.' But for a decision of the nature of categorical imperative, nobody requires months and years to take a decision. Categorical imperative means immediate response as soon as the proposal comes. The question of Chinese aggression is not just new. It has been before the country for more than one year or two years. The communist party could not decide their views about the nature of the Chinese invasion or the intention of China. He has stated about the international affiliations of the Communist Party and also about patriotism. I think he would agree that in the communist parlance, patriot was a word of abuse. Anybody to be called a patriot was considered to be almost the greatest abuse for a member of the Second International or the Third interna-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

tional. If now they have accepted patriotism as one of their virtues, that is a new thing to which the country and the Government will require some time to reconcile.

We should consider this Bill from the realities of the situation. The Chinese invasion is there and there can be no doubt about the seriousness of the situation. But apart from the Chinese invasion, we have also to consider some internal dangers. The Chinese invasion is known to everybody. But there may be saboteurs and disrupters in the country who are not quite known to the people. It is for them that this Bill is intended; not for the Chinese invaders, but for the saboteurs and fifth columnists inside the country.

From the last world war we have got two terms: quisling and fifth-columnist. Though these two terms are used as synonyms, I think there is some difference in the meaning of these two terms. A quisling is an individual who is ready to sell himself and his country in consideration of some money or some selfish interest to be derived from the enemy of the country. He is a moral pervert. There may be a fifth-columnist who may be ready to welcome an invading army from some ideological basis, on some ideological conviction. This sort of people, I think, would be more dangerous. I would like to call them, in contrast to a moral pervert, ideological perverts. They consider their views to be quite moral. They do not feel any compunction of conscience for helping a foreign invading army.

Sir, in spite of what might have been said now, it is true that international communism is not yet a dead theory in the world. At one time Lenin said that revolution or communism cannot be exported in a portfolio out of country into another. But now the theory is that revolution or communism can be exported from one country to another country on the point of a bayonet. That has been the practice

during the last few years. After the end of the Second World War we have seen that some countries have succumbed to the Communists on the doctrine of carrying communism on the point of bayonet. The fifth Columnists are there to welcome such a contingency. So, from that point of view we have to see whether the provisions of this Bill are necessary or not.

Yesterday, some hon. Members mentioned here about the subtle way of Communist working within a country. I have already told that they are morally, conscientiously convinced of their ways of thinking and their ways of working. So they feel that through any way, through any means they have to achieve their aims. For that, infiltration into all sorts of organisations is one of their methods. They have been creating cells in the government organisation, in every factory, in schools and in colleges. That is one of the methods which they have been following all through. Sir, I would like to tell this House that in every Government office there is a Communist cell which would be ready to sabotage anything including efficiency, honesty and morale of the staff. I do not mean to say that every Communist would do that. But in every Government office, every factory there is a Communist cell about which the Government has to be careful.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): It is not a fact (*Interruption*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): How does he know it? Let him prove it (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is giving his views, and one other hon. Member makes an interruption. Why should there be a dispute about it?

Shri A. C. Guha: It is no use disputing me about facts. According to him, my facts may be wrong, his facts may be right. I am giving the facts

according to my knowledge. I repeat, Sir, that according to my information in every Government office and department and in every factory there is a Communist cell and about these Communist cells the Government should be particularly careful. Moreover, there are communist cells in the ordnance factories also. The trade unions also sometimes have some elements about which the Government should be careful. I think the provisions of this Act will take proper care about these persons (*Interruption*).

Then there is another danger as far as India is concerned, apart from the invasion that has taken place. We have some neighbouring countries whose attitude towards India is not quite friendly. Nationals and sympathisers of those countries are plenty in India, particularly in the border regions, in the borders of Assam, in the borders of West Bengal, in the borders of Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and also sometimes in the borders of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The sympathisers and nationals of those border countries are there. Perhaps, some of them were arrested on charges of espionage, but they might have been leniently treated by the courts. The Government should be particularly careful about these elements. Even though we may not be on any terms of war or aggression with those countries, but the spirit and the attitude of hostility towards India, that the governments of those countries have created amongst large number of their nationals who may be roaming about in India, particularly in the border areas, has to be taken note of, and I think the Government should be careful about them.

In that connection I would like to draw particular attention to the Calcutta Port. Large numbers of the operators there are alien citizens. About their attitude and intention to India one has to be very careful. It is really regrettable that during all these years we have not been able to replace these alien citizens by our own men at a

vital place as the Calcutta Port. Moreover, in most of the boilers in Calcutta and Bihar and even in the collieries, the operators of the boilers are non-Indians, are alien citizens. Operation of boilers is a vital thing for our production. We should be particularly careful about these also.

Now I come to the question of the Chinese offer of cease fire. We should be very careful about this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri A. C. Guha: I will take a few more minutes. The general opinion among the public is that it is as usual a Chinese ruse, a deceptive trick. We must not slacken our effort to get arms from everywhere on any terms we can get. There should not be any scruple in getting arms on lease and, if necessary, also getting technical personnel from foreign countries to train our people so that those arms may be used with efficiency and for the real purpose.

There is some danger in the Chinese offer to withdraw from the territory. We know after the last world war arms were distributed in a wide manner, either deliberately or were simply left over. Those arms were taken by some people and the Naga rebels is a legacy of that. The Burmese rebels are fighting with these arms. The Chinese may also now deliberately distribute arms and create some pockets which will engender trouble and sabotage in those areas. So we should be careful about even the withdrawal of the Chinese. We should see that no arms are distributed and no pro-Chinese elements can create any trouble in future.

Amongst the terms offered, there is one thing which is very puzzling. Now, the Chinese may withdraw beyond whatever they consider to be the McMahon Line. But I think they would resist and they would not allow our troops to re-occupy those vacated

[Shri A. C. Guha]

territories of ours. To leave that vast area unoccupied would mean the potentiality of danger cropping up there. The Chinese may do something which will enable them to spread seeds of trouble for us for the future.

I would like to say a few words about the provisions of the Bill. The appointment of the Director of Civil Defence in the States should not be left to the discretion of the States. It should be taken over by the Centre, or at least the States should make appointments with the approval of the Centre. Already, the Home Minister must be feeling some difficulty about the selection of some Directors in some States. I think they should take sufficient precaution now itself so that wrong persons may not be placed in that very crucial position. There are some other matters.

Mr. Speaker: He may leave the other points to his colleagues.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am finishing. I think there is some confusion in the numbering of clause 3. Now all the numbers are in Arabic numerals. I think it would be better if some are numbered in Arabic and some in Roman numerals, so that there may be some distinction between sub-clauses and clauses.

Shri Osman Ali Khan (Anantapur): The Defence of India Bill which is now before this House seeks to provide the Government with the necessary powers and authority for the sole purpose of leading the country towards the goal of final victory and for recovering every inch of territory which now lies in the hands of the Chinese hordes who are occupying large areas of our country, both in the NEFA and the Ladakh regions. These emergency powers, vast powers as they are, are being given to the Government so that Government can take swift measures and drastic action in mobilising the defence effort, unhampered by the ordinary limitations of a democratic constitution.

While this House is arming the Government with the emergency

powers and vast authority, it is absolutely necessary that the Government should make the right use of the powers that they are getting and that they should make full use of them for mobilising promptly all the available resources in the country for meeting this emergency in this hour of national peril.

It has been mentioned many times in this House, and rightly so, that the battle for victory has to be fought, not only by our jawans who are risking their lives in the battle field, but it has also to be fought in the economic front by increasing our output in agriculture and by increased production in industries to meet the increased demand in this hour of national crisis.

Certain as we are about our victory, our cause being just and our people being earnest, there is no gainsaying the fact that the task before us is a stupendous one. We are faced with a treacherous enemy; he talks of peace and prepares for war; he wages war and talks of peace. God alone knows what his intentions are when he has made the recent proposal for ceasefire. Whatever that be, there is no ground for complacency. We are faced with an uphill task. The enemy has planned and prepared over a number of years for this aggression on our country. He has also the advantage of the numerical strength. So, we have to plan for a superior strategy and mobilise adequate resources in money, material and equipment for our defence effort.

While we very much appreciate the help, sympathy and support we have received from the friendly countries in this grave hour of national crisis and the country will not forget this help, I have to say that, however friendly a country may be to us, essentially we will have to depend on ourselves. While help may come from outside, self-help should be the basis on which we should proceed. God helps those who help themselves. Even a friendly country has to be convinced that we

are making the maximum use of our resources in our determination to mobilise our defence effort.

In this connection, I have a few suggestions to offer, for making the maximum use of our own resources. There is a lot of waste due to under-utilisation of our productive resources. Today waste is a sin. A rupee saved from waste is a rupee added to our defence effort. Recently, the Central Statistical Organisation has conducted a survey on the subject of utilisation of productive resources. The study reveals that of the 215 selected industries only 110 have utilized 75 per cent of the available productive capacity. The study also reveals that one-fifth of the total productive capacity in the country is still idle. This means that the country incurs a loss of Rs. 500 crores annually. Shortage of some raw materials, intermediates, power and transport facilities are responsible for this under-utilisation of our present productive capacity. While we can of course, increase our production by adding more industries, it would be illogical not to utilise the present available resources due to some minor difficulties. The Government should ensure that there is no under-utilisation of the productive resources that we already have in this country.

In the agricultural front we have spent Rs. 750 crores during the First and Second Plans. It is estimated that out of the facilities that are now available, we have still to utilise 20 per cent of our irrigation facilities. The Third Plan has expressed great concern on this point. It is absolutely essential that there should be synchronisation of the construction of head works, canals, distributaries and field channels. Now when the head works and probably the canals also are ready, the distribution channels and the minor canals are not ready. Government should immediately correct this position.

Now, in some places, the landlord in the vicinity of the canal does not co-operate in building field channels and the land further down suffers for want of water, even though water is still available in the canal. Chapter VI of the Bill provides adequate powers for acquisition of land. It is necessary that Government should acquire such lands and proceed with the construction of channels so that agricultural production does not suffer.

In a national emergency like this the transport problem is of great importance. So, the railways should see that there is better utilisation of the wagon capacity. Now there is considerable delay in the outturn of wagons. If there is quicker outturn, it will increase our transport capacity to some extent. At present, a wagon is run only for 3½ hours in a day of 24 hours. Now it takes 5 hours to load a wagon, another 5 hours to unload a wagon and the wagon runs for 3½ hours. So, in all, the wagon is utilized for 13½ hours and for the remaining 10½ hours the wagon is remaining idle at some railway yard or the other. In a national emergency like this, we cannot afford to have such waste of our wagon capacity at the railway yards. The railways should seriously take up this matter and improve the utilisation of our wagons. If that is done, it should be possible to increase our railway capacity by 30 per cent.

13 hrs.

Above all, there is the problem of idle man power in the country. It is estimated that 20 million able-bodied persons in the country are unemployed. An equal number, that is, another 20 million are still under-employed. The Government should seriously think as to how this waste of idle manpower can be utilised. The establishment of a National Labour Service might be a joint venture of civilian and military responsibility. This was done in the United States in the year 1933 when the Civilian Conservation

[Shri Osman Ali Khan]

Corps was launched to recruit the idle youth for nation-building activities for the various purposes.

There are still many other fields where there is under-utilisation of the available resources in the country. The Government should thoroughly investigate the under-utilisation in various spheres and find out the reasons for this under-utilisation so that this can be remedied during this time of national emergency and there is no scope for any waste whatsoever.

While we make the best use of our available resources we should avail of all the help that our friendly countries are offering to us in our fight to defend our freedom and to defend the democratic way of life in this country—nay, this is a fight in the defence of democracy itself. Our cause being just, heart within and God overhead, we will succeed.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Muhammad Ismail .. He is not there. Shri Bis-hanchander Seth .. He too is not there. Shri Heda.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was a surprise to many of us when yesterday an hon. Member of the Congress Party rose and started criticising the action of Government in arresting some of the members of the Communist Party.

An Hon. Member: It was a lady.

Shri Heda: She described these arrests as indiscriminate. She showed a great inside knowledge of persons, who were arrested, and their views. I should think that she would have done some service to the Party which is responsible for her election more than once had she given some of her inside knowledge to the Home Ministry, had she passed on that information to them and told them who those Communists were who were still to be arrested or who should have been arrested much earlier than that. Instead of doing that job she came out as a champion and only exhibited that the Government has not only to scrutinise per-

sons in the Communist ranks but even in the ranks belonging to their own Party:

Now, I come to the crucial thing.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can take it up with his own Party.

Shri Heda: I might do that. But she has only indicated that the problem is very serious and that one has not only to look at one particular corner but has to look all over the country and all over the house. That was the point that I was making.

Anyway, I now come to the real issue, that is, to the ruthlessness and un-called for aggression of China on our soil and on our entire country. I found that in this country as well as abroad there was not full realisation of the plausible causes, reasons and objectives of this aggression by the Chinese. In fact, I found that many of us sometimes described this aggression as a foolish action. In fact, it is not a foolish action. It is a planned action and if we go by the various reports that we were getting from our Envoys in Bhutan, Sikkim and other places, it is very clear that for the past few years the Chinese were amassing their Army in Tibet.

In this connection, I might say that there is a general feeling that this winter would come to our help and that the Chinese will have to stop. The Chinese soldier can bear this winter far better than even the Tibetans and even in cotton clothes. It was a surprise even for the Tibetans to find that the Chinese could bear this winter with that much ease.

Now I come to the plausible objectives of the Chinese action. The first thing that I would like to make clear is that war or conditions of war are just the way of life for the Chinese regime today. If we just look at their problems—a vast population, lack of

food, backwardness and poverty—it will be very easy for us to come to the conclusion that any leadership, if it wants to maintain its hold on the population, has to create some unnatural conditions by which it can extract labour for any number of hours and can put restrictions on living and other things to any extent. That is why if one looks at the past record of a decade of the Chinese Communist regime, one will come to know—it will be very easy to find out—that every time China was finding some reason or the other to wage a war in some place or the other whether it was Korea, Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, India or any other place. They were always after something or the other.

Not only that, their role in international politics too was to maintain warlike conditions. They were always in favour of, what you call, the cold war and of turning the cold war into a hot war. If one compares the international policy of Russia and China, one would find that there is a specific difference between the outlook of the two. While Khrushchev was talking about co-existence and saying that one can remain a Communist country and the other can remain a capitalist country and that good will prevail in the end, Mao and China never believed in that philosophy. That was within a short time of Chou's signing the Panchsheel declaration and his attending the Bandung Conference. It was only to lull us for the time being and it was a good deception that they undertook.

So, the first thing that we have to appreciate is that with the present regime of China continuation of war is just a way of life. Without this they will not be able to maintain their hold on their people and will not be able to solve their problems. The reports that have reached us are very good indicatives. Generally, a man who is starving and is not able to get his food is recruited and is given the training and then he is sent, many a time

without inadequate rations. The general feeling that they are very well equipped with modern equipments and all that is not quite correct. What equipment there is is that the soldier knows that he has no future if he goes back and that he has all the future if he goes ahead because he can get some more food, better clothing and some rest if he seizes the Indian post. There he might find some food to eat, something to drink, somewhere to live and even some clothing. This hunger of the Chinese people born out of poverty has goaded the Chinese young men into their present hysterical war actions.

Similarly, it would be very easy to find out that the present Chinese regime was always hungry for more and more land. They had the expansionist designs, or rather they had the grouch that they could come up so very late in the Second World War and therefore they could not expand their sphere of influence in the South East. That is why they are trying to make good whatever is possible.

The third thing is that they knew that there has come a challenge to their leadership of Asia. They thought that because of their size, their old culture and tradition and all that, they would easily be able to assume the leadership of entire Asia. But in the mean time the progress that we made in our economic sphere and in stabilising democracy by conducting three elections, the largest democratic elections in the world, showed clearly that the Asian countries would slowly be looking upto India for leadership and not to China as they thought. This was a challenge by India for the leadership of Asia. They knew here is a time that they should not waste and therefore, they had to snub India and humiliate India. I think, in this respect they have been successful. Whatever the future, I am quite confident that victory will be ours. In the past one month or more particularly in the past 10 days they have shown

[Shri Hada]

that so far as military strength is concerned, our strength is nowhere near as compared with them.

Then, they had another problem to face. They were forcing Russia to help them. Their strategy was to force Russia to give them greater and greater aid. That country Russia was industrially and in many other ways quite an advanced country. They found that that country was becoming friendly towards India. That country was not only giving us economic aid, but also giving us aid in terms of military aeroplanes and others. Therefore, China found out that by one stroke, by this aggression on India, it could put a great brake between the friendship of India and Russia. I think in this also it has been successful.

So far as the future is concerned, it is very clear that everything depends upon the attitude of two great countries. One is Russia. Another is the U.S.A. Whether Russia maintains the flow of its help in arms or equipment, food and other things, particularly oil to China and maintains a neutral attitude on the surface or whether Russia adopts a real neutral attitude or whether Russia tells China that China should take off her hands from India and it has proceeded wrongly far in a wrong direction: it all depends on the attitude that Russia would take. The indications that one can study are very clear that Russia might take a reasonable attitude. So far as the U.S.A. is concerned, in spite of the past things that an average American was feeling that India was always snubbing or humiliating them for something or other, it was very magnanimous on their part that they forgot that and they are coming to our help and they are giving us massive help. Therefore, it is quite certain that this war would end in victory to us and we may regain all our territories much earlier than we would have thought of. But, we have to be prepared for a long war. From that angle, this Bill is very necessary. I support this Bill.

श्री भू० ना० मंडल (सहरसा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीन ने भारत पर आक्रमण करके जो विशेष स्थिति पैदा कर दी है, उस स्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने यहां पर स्टेट आफ एमरजेंसी घोषित कर दी है और स्टेट आफ एमरजेंसी घोषित करने के साथ साथ उन्होंने एक डिफेंस आफ इंडिया आर्डिनेंस भी लागू कर दिया है। आज इस हाउस में जो डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल उपस्थित किया गया है, वह उसी आर्डिनेंस, डिफेंस आफ इंडिया आर्डिनेंस, का स्थान लेने के लिए किया गया है।

यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है इसे हम लोगों को अपनी मंजूरी देनी है, इस में तो कोई सन्देह ही नहीं है। लेकिन मंजूरी देते हुए भी कुछ बातों की ओर मैं इस सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज की जो सरकार है इसी सरकार की कार्रवाई के चलते आज हम को देश में स्टेट आफ एमरजेंसी घोषित करने की जरूरत पड़ी है। अगर १९५० में जिस समय चीन ने तिब्बत पर हमला किया था, उस समय तिब्बत पर चीनी मुजरेंटी को अगर कबूल नहीं किया जाता तो शायद आज कोई दूसरी ही स्थिति होती। फिर १९५४ में जो समझौता चीन की सरकार ने भारत की सरकार के साथ किया, उस के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान के जो भी हक, जो भी अधिकार तिब्बत में थे, सेना रखने का था, या वहां पर लोटेफोन या टैलीग्राफ रखने का था या दूसरे जो अधिकार थे, अगर उनको सुरक्षित रखा जाता तो शायद आज स्थिति वैसी भयावह न होती जैसी हो गई है। इसके अलावा हिन्दुस्तान की सेना भी वहां पर थी, हिन्दुस्तानी लोग जो तजारत करते थे, वे भी वहां थे, लेकिन हम ने अपनी सेना को हटा लिया और इन तजारत करने वालों को सुरक्षा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया। उसके बाद भी फिर जब चीन ने तिब्बत पर हमला किया और तिब्बत को अपने कब्जे में कर लिया

उस समय भी हिन्दुस्तान को जो अपनी आवाज़ उठानी चाहिये थी, उस आवाज़ को नहीं उठाया। इन सब कारणों से तथा हमारी विदेश नीति की भूलों की वजह से तिब्बत की सीमा हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा के साथ नट गई और सटने के साथ साथ जो कुछ लुक छुपा कर आक्रमण हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि पर चीन की तरफ से होते रहे, उस सम्बन्ध में भी जो नीति हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने अपनाई, उसी कमजोर नीति की वजह से आज हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर चीन ने खुल्लमखुल्ला आक्रमण कर दिया है। इस आक्रमण में यह भी देखने में आया है कि जो इतने दिनों का अनुभव हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के पास था और जिस को ले कर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को चीन के साथ लड़ाई के लिए तैयारी करनी चाहिये थी वह तैयारी इस ने नहीं की और इसका यह परिणाम हुआ कि इस खुल्लमखुल्ला लड़ाई में हिन्दुस्तान को एक हार के बाद दूसरी हार खानी पड़ी और हिन्दुस्तान को संसार के सामने अपना मुंह दिखाने का भी हक नहीं रह गया है।

लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने इस बीच में जिस ढंग से अपनी प्रतिक्रिया देश की रक्षा के लिए जाहिर की है, वह भी एक अभूतपूर्व बात इस देश में हुई है। इसको देखते हुए हम लोगों को इस बात में कोई शक नहीं है कि जो लड़ाई हो रही है, इस में अन्तिम विजय हमारी होगी। लेकिन इस बात से हम को सावधान रहना है कि आज जो सरकार है वह वही सरकार है जिस के चलते यह सब कुछ हुआ है और उसी सरकार के हाल में हम अब एक नया अस्त्र, डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट देने जा रहे हैं। संसद् को हमेशा इस बात के लिए सतर्क रहना है, इस बात के लिए एलर्ट रहना है कि इस डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट को पाम करने के बाद भी और इस सरकार को इस एक्ट को इम्प्लेमेंट करने का अधिकार देने के बाद भी वह काम हो सकेगा

या नहीं जिस के लिए यह एक्ट बनाया गया है। इसलिए संसद् को विशेष तौर से इसकी निगरानी रखनी होगी, विशेष सावधानी बरतनी होगी कि आज जो इस सरकार को चलाने वाले हैं और जिस ढंग की कमजोरी दिखा कर उन्होंने देश के सिर को नीचे झुकाया है, वे शायद से ऐसा न कर पायें। आगे जो युद्ध की तैयारी होनी है, उस में इनकी खिलाई न हो और सिर्फ युद्ध की तैयारी ही नहीं बल्कि युद्ध के सिलसिले में जो समझौता या जो कुछ बातें भी अपने दुरमन से करने की होंगी, उन में झुक कर कोई काम न कर दें, इसके लिए भी इस हाउस को निगरानी करने की जरूरत है और सतर्क रहने की जरूरत है।

अभी तक सरकार की जितनी भी कार्रवाई हुई, उस सब को देखने से पूरा विश्वास नहीं होता है कि आज जिस स्थिति में हम लोग पड़े हुए हैं, उस में हमारे देश के जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं, और इस सदन के जो नेता हैं, उनकी जो पापुलैरिटी है उस में ऐसा भी नहीं किया जा सकता है कि उनका नेतृत्व इस युद्ध के जमाने में न रहे। हां, इस युद्ध के जमाने में इनकी अग्र और कमजोरी देखने में आयेगी तो शायद उनको भी मेहनत की तरह से निकलना पड़े, तो यह एक दूसरी बात होगी। लेकिन अभी की स्थिति में वैसी कोई बात नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि उन में साहस हो, उनमें बुद्धि हो, उन में समझ हो ताकि वह हिन्दुस्तान की डिफेंस के काम को चला सकें और देश को विजयी बना सकें। ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था अग्र वह कर पायेंगे ऐसी कोई तरकीब अग्र वह निकाल पायेंगे, तो हम लोगों को बहुत खुशी होगी।

कल श्री हिरेन मुकर्जी ने कहा था कि कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग गिरफ्तार हो रहे हैं।

[भू० ना० मंडल]

यहां की एक लेडी सदस्या श्रीमती समुद्र जोशी (कांग्रेस) ने भी कहा कि जिस तरह से कम्यूनिस्टों की गिरफ्तारी हो रही है उस तरह से नहीं होनी चाहिये। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। जो कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग हैं उन को एक बात समझ लेनी चाहिये कि जब कि कोमिनफार्म से उनका सम्बन्ध है, जब कि जिस पार्टी के वे लोग हैं उसी पार्टी की सरकार ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया है, ऐसी हालत में अगर उन के ऊपर देश के लोगों का या देश की सरकार का सन्देह होता है, तो इस से उन को घबराना नहीं चाहिये। उन का एक ही काम होना चाहिये कि वे अपनी देशभक्ति का परिचय दें, उन को इस का सबूत देना चाहिये कि वास्तव में उन में देशभक्ति है, वे देश के प्रति लायल हैं। इस लड़ाई के पहले कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के जितने नेता चीन गये हैं, उन्होंने वहां जाकर कौन सी बात चीत की है, इस को कौन कह सकता है? हो सकता है कि अगर लड़ाई की स्थिति संगीन हो तो उस समय उन का रुख बदल जाय। इस चीज के लिये आज कौन जिम्मेदारी ले सकता है? इसलिये अगर आज देश की सरकार इस बात को देखते हुए कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के कुछ लोगों के ऊपर शक करती है और उन को गिरफ्तार करती है तो इस के लिये सरकार को कोई दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता है। इस से जो हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग हैं उन को घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है। बल्कि देशभक्ति के नाम पर अगर वे जेल में जा कर रहें तो अच्छा है ताकि देश में कोई कंप्यूजन न फैलने पाये।

इस लड़ाई की जो तैयारी हो रही है उस सिलसिले में जो डिफेंस कौंसिल बनी है उस डिफेंस कौंसिल को देखने से ऐसा नहीं मालूम पड़ता है कि यह डिफेंस कौंसिल कोई असली डिफेंस कौंसिल नहीं बनाई है क्योंकि देश में अलग अलग पार्टियों के जो चोटी के नेता हैं उन को इस में नहीं लिया गया है। इस में श्री राजगोपालाचारी को नहीं लिया गया है,

इस में जयप्रकाश नारायण को नहीं लिया गया है, इस में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को नहीं लिया गया है। जो देश के सर्वमान्य नेता हैं उन को इस डिफेंस कौंसिल में नहीं लिया गया है। दूसरे लोगों को लिया जाय, इस से मेरा कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, लेकिन आज देश के ऊपर जो इतनी बड़ी आपत्ति आई हुई है, वैसी हालत में जो देश के सर्वमान्य नेता हैं उन को डिफेंस कौंसिल में न लेना, मैं समझता हूं, बहुत बड़ी गलती हुई है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह गलती मुधारी जायेगी।

म एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं। इस लड़ाई के सिलसिले में आज देश में सोने की जरूरत है। सोने के लिये आज सरकार कोशिश कर रही है कि वह आये। लेकिन हमारे देश में जो राजे महाराज और नवाब हैं उन के पास पुरतों से सोना जमा है। उन के पास कितना सोना जमा है इस का कोई फिगर सरकार के पास है या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं जानता हूं। अगर इस बात का पता उन को नहीं है तो उन्हें पता लगाना चाहिये और जब इस लड़ाई के जमाने में देश को सोने की जरूरत है तो सब से पहले उन लोगों से सोने की मांग करनी चाहिये। अगर वह अपनी खुशी से दें तो अच्छा, लेकिन अगर खुशी से न दें तो उस को कैसे लिया जा सकता है, इस का इन्तजाम भी सरकार को सोचना चाहिये।

आज देश के ऊपर जो संकट आया हुआ है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं देश की सरकार से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। जो भी संसार भर के स्वतंत्र देश हैं, उन स्वतंत्र देशों में एक बात होती है कि लड़ाई के जमाने में वहां जन सेना कायम की जाती है। जन सेना का मतलब यह होता है कि अमुख आयु के, चाहे वह २५ वर्ष या २६ वर्ष हो, सब व्यक्तियों को रिज्यूटिंग स्टेशन आने के लिये कहा जाता है, और वहां पर जो चुनने वाले लोग रहते हैं वे एक तरफ से सभी को देखते हैं और जितने लोगों की जरूरत होती है, उन को वे अलग कर लेते हैं और सेना में भरती कर लेते हैं। जिस

तरह से दूसरी जगहों पर जन सेना होती है उस तरह की जन सेना इस देश में अभी कायम नहीं हुई है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस लड़ाई को आगे चलाने के लिये, इस लड़ाई को युद्ध का रूप देने के लिये यहां पर जन सेना कायम की जाय। अभी यहां पर जो सेना का संगठन है वह वही पुराना संगठन अंग्रेजों के जमाने का मौजूद है। जो इस तरह की सेना होती है वह सेना नौकरी करने वालों की सेना होती है। देशभक्ति की उमंग में आ कर देशभक्ति की भावना में आ कर जान देने वाली जो सेना होती है, उस सेना को जैसा होना चाहिये उस तरह पर देश की सेना को ढालना चाहिये। इस लिये मैं इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसा

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि यह अल्फाज कहना कि हमारे यहां नौकरी करने वाली सेना होती है, यह ठीक नहीं है। हमारे सिपाही बड़े बहादुर हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य से इत्तफाक करता हूँ कि यह कहना हमारे लिये शोभा नहीं देता। यह बात बहुत गलत है। मेरा खयाल इस तरफ नहीं था। यह बात गलत है और मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य भी यह नहीं कहना चाहते थे कि यह सिर्फ नौकरी करने वाले हैं। वह मुल्क की खातिर हैं वरना यह क्या नौकरी है जो उन को मिल रही है? यह नौकरी कुछ नहीं है जो उन्हें मिल रही है। वे लोग मुल्क की मोहब्बत में अपनी कुर्बानी और खून दे रहे हैं, यह सारा हाउस जानता है। कभी हमें यह बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये। या तो माननीय सदस्य उसे खुद दुरुस्त कर लें या वापस ले लें।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : आज अपनी सेना की देशभक्ति में हमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। आज जिस ढंग की सेना है उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि जिस तरह से

अंग्रेजों के जमाने में रिक्लूटमेंट चलता था वैसे ही आज भी चल रहा है। वह नहीं होना चाहिये, दूसरे ढंग से होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन आज जो लोग आ रहे हैं वे मुल्क की सेवा के लिये आ रहे हैं।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The particular expression may be expunged.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो काफी क्लिअर हो गया।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह दाम

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन इस तरह से नहीं कहेंगे।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने जिस तरह से इस लड़ाई के जमाने में अपनी प्रतिक्रिया जाहिर की है, उस से हिन्दुस्तान में कम से कम एक बात तो जरूर होनी चाहिये कि आज दाम के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा न हो कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और होर्डिंग ज्यादा हो जाय। ऐसे लोगों को दबाने के लिये आज जो डिफेंस आफ इंडिया ऐक्ट पास हो रहा है उस को अच्छी तरह से अमल में लाया जाय और हिन्दुस्तान में होर्डिंग और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग जैसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये और जो प्राइस लाइन है उस को मैनटेन किया जाय ताकि लोगों को अपने जीवन में साधारण जीवन की चीजों को खरीदने में कोई दिक्कत न हो। हाल में मैं अपनी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी में गया था। वहां जा कर मैं ने देखा कि किरोसिन आयल का अभाव हो गया है, और कई जगहों पर किरोसिन आयल की कमी के कारण लोगों को मोम बत्ती जलानी पड़ रही है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन सब बातों को देखे और ऐसी परिस्थिति देश में कायम रखे कि युद्ध के कारण, लोगों को तकलीफ देने वाली परिस्थिति यांहु

[श्री मू० ना० मंडल]

न पैदा हो, बल्कि ऐसी परिस्थिति हो जिस में रह कर जो लड़ाई चल रही है उस को हम अच्छी तरह से लड़ सकें ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले रेजोल्यूशन पर भी नहीं बोली, मझ को समय मिलना चाहिये ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know for how long the general discussion will continue?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say yet. It will continue at least up to 2.30 p.m.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): During times of war, and especially during the time of such sudden and serious crisis as this certain extraordinary powers are vested with Government so that the nation's safety may not be jeopardised by any internal sabotage appearing in various guises. Since there are a large number of Chinese who have infiltrated into our land and into the fabric of our society, and since there are many ideological friends of theirs, dispersed throughout the length and breadth of our land, friends who but yesterday offered flowers at the foot-stool of Chinese communism, it is but right that Government should come before Parliament for additional powers being entrusted to it.

Sabotage may not always come out in a pronounced form, ready for public gaze; it may be hidden under smooth smiles and asseverations of friendship; it may lie hidden beneath loud protestations of patriotic fervour or intensification of war effort, or it may come in sudden spurts of rage and indignation against the Chinese, or it may also show itself in glowing adulation of our Prime Minister, but Government have got a duty to probe behind all these manifestations of friendship.

As I was going cursorily through the Bill, some provisions struck me as rat-

her extraordinary even in this emergency. Clause 4 gives the power to a State Government to transfer any cases under any other Act from the ordinary courts lower than the High Court to special tribunals. I do not know why this extraordinary provision has been made.

13.31 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]
If some cases have to be transferred from court to court, there are sufficient powers with the High Court to do that. Then why invest the State Government the power to transfer these cases from the ordinary courts to special tribunals? It conveys a very sinister meaning to us who know that workings of the mind of State Governments. If a person is charged with murder in a sessions court, the State Government can transfer that case from the sessions court to a special tribunal which is its creation. It is, therefore, unwise and thoroughly immoral to introduce such a provision as this.

I can understand it if powers had been given to ordinary courts to try cases coming up under this Act and you consider those for transfer to some other tribunal. So I say that the Government should reconsider this provision. The State Government shall have power to transfer only cases arising under the Defence of India Act from one special tribunal to another special tribunal.

Then there is this provision also, that a special tribunal may take cognisance of offences without the accused being committed to it for trial. That is unnecessary.

"Save in cases of trails of offences punishable with death or imprisonment for life, it shall not be necessary in any trial for a Special Tribunal to take down the evidence at length in writing...."

This is certainly an inhuman provision Under the Cr.P.C. courts are not bound

to take the whole evidence in writing only in petty summons cases. The procedure in summons cases, cases punishable with imprisonment upto six months, is sought to be inserted for cases which will be punishable with imprisonment upto 8 or 9 years. This is certainly horrid. It takes away the rights of individual citizens. If an individual citizen is arraigned before a court and if the court thinks it necessary, it can sentence that man to 9 years imprisonment in which case his evidence will not be there in writing; only a memorandum of the substance of the evidence is sought to be kept under this provision.

The next provision is in regard to cases except those of death or transportation for life. At first it was to be ten years' imprisonment. Now Shri Datar has tabled an amendment to the effect that it should be limited to five years. So only in cases where a person is sentenced to death or transportation for life or to imprisonment for a term extending upto five years, there is an appeal to the High Court. Suppose a person is convicted and sentenced to less than five years, say, four years. Does it mean that he should not have the right of appeal to the High Court? Does it mean that his evidence should not be available to him in detail? It is certainly very horrible to think of this contingency. I would request Government to think over these provisions and see that they are amended properly. If these provisions are not amended, it is tantamount to placing a dynamite in the very bedrock of human rights.

The next provision which strikes me as rather odd is where Government has taken powers to control agriculture including cultivation. For some time past, the Government was inhibited with this idea of co-operative farming. This provision means nothing else by this control over agriculture including cultivation and control over prices. What is the meaning of cultivation?

What is the meaning of Government having control over cultivation? It means nothing else but compulsory introduction of co-operative farming. The Prime Minister has often said that co-operative farming will not be compulsory. But this clause gives power to Government to impose co-operative farming compulsory. If the Minister gives me an assurance that this provision does not mean the compulsory introduction of co-operative farming, I shall have nothing else to say about it—The Minister seems to be quiet. That means that he approves of the construction that I put on this provision.

Co-operative farming has been found to be impractical in countries like Russia and China. Recently after they conquered Tibet, the Chinese introduced co-operative farming there, afterwards, they scrapped it. Megalomania is a very difficult disease to cure in a single individual even by the most expert doctor. But when this megalomania of co-operative farming takes possession of the mental structure of the Government, it becomes all the more difficult to cure. We can only hope that the Government will discard this idea in one of its lucid intervals. But here in this House I have to protest on behalf of the ryots of India against this co-operative farming and the substitution of individual initiative and incentive of the ryots by any sun-baked bureaucratic machinery which will take away the life-blood of the rural population and introduce an element of chaos which will come seriously in the way of the productive capacity of our country.

Ancillary to this, I will have to mention one other thing. The Government should, in the present crisis, put in abeyance all controversial measures. The Government thought the Language Bill to be a controversial measure and postponed the consideration of that Bill. Much more controversial than the Language Bill is the land

[Shri Narasimha Reddy]

levy legislation contemplated in various States. The land levy legislation has been held in abeyance in Bihar and U.P., but it is being proceeded within other States. The levy would be between 100 and 500 per cent. That is why I request Government in this moment of crisis to see to it that the agricultural population is kept in absolute contentment and satisfaction. To tax the agriculturist is to put the last straw on the camel's back.

The agriculturist has been the mainstay of our country from time immemorial. With the plough and the sword as his motto, he has been ploughing the land and producing and feeding the people in time of peace; and in times of war, he has taken the sword to fight the enemy and drive him out. The agriculturist has been through the ages the exemplar of simplicity, of rugged honesty and stern independence, which have been the marked characteristics of our race. I therefore say that this crisis should not be taken advantage of by the Government to put more burdens on the agricultural population. The attention of these sturdy ryots should be diverted more to the war effort. They are giving spontaneously whatever they are having for the sake of the war effort.

If the Government wants additional money, let it cut down its expenditure. I wish the Government had taken more powers to curtail the number of Ministers in a State to a decent seven, of course, setting an example itself at the Centre by pruning all unnecessary appendages such as State Ministers, Deputy Ministers etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must close now. I have rung the bell twice.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I did not hear the bell, I am sorry.

Regarding the State Ministers, *the Statesman* in its editorial on the 16th.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a resolution today. He can speak on that. He may wind up now.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I am just referring to it. It is therefore necessary that the Government should think of reducing the expenditure. Only one thing more, but if you want me to sit down, I shall do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His leader has taken 36 minutes.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I will sit down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri V. K. Ramaswamy. Shri T. Subramanyam.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): Free India is facing the gravest crisis at this moment with the emergency created by the Chinese invasion. The freedom, integrity and sovereignty of our country and the values that we hold as very precious are at stake today. The People's Republic of China, which has made a mockery of people's freedom in China, the leadership of which is built in a climate of regimentation, terrorism and fear, the Government of that republic has made a massive invasion on two fronts. One is on the military front, and the other is on the propaganda front. On the military front, they have occupied some 40 outposts in Ladakh, and then they have made inroads of nearly 200 miles on the western sector of NEFA and about 100 miles in the eastern sector of NEFA. And then they describe this as merely a frontier action by frontier guards.

To the outside world they make it appear as if the Chinese leaders are the apostles of peace, and that we are the aggressors. This is a massive propaganda of the most mischievous kind. I was about to describe it as character assassination on a global scale. They have described Pandit Nehru as the greatest aggressor, as an imperialist, and as having invaded parts of China. This is a travesty of

truth, and I should say that this even improves on the standards set up by Goebbels under Hitler.

This conflict between India and China has several issues behind it. One is, of course, the way of our government. We have adopted the democratic government, and they have taken to the totalitarian government. We have held three general elections, we have shown that democracy can be successfully worked to achieve the social welfare, happiness and prosperity of 44 crores of people. This communist China could not tolerate. Therefore, they have taken to this massive invasion, just to see that India which stands in her way of expansion is removed.

Then, there is another issue behind it, and that is the different approaches, our Gandhian approach and the approach of Mao Tse Tung. We believe in certain values, humanizing values, in the values shown to us by Mahatma Gandhi such as truth, non-violence, gentleness and compassion, which the Prime Minister described the other day. In China, they do not hold human life as sacred at all. There is absolute callousness. Ends justify the means. Any terrorism, any scenes of horror can be enacted.

Just now, some horrors are being revealed in Soviet Russia. We are told how the Stalinist regime enacted some atrocities, how the people had to go through a period of the worst horrors, terrors, suffering and tortures. All these things are now being revealed slowly and gradually. Similar things must have been enacted in China also. Now, the real issue today is between the Gandhian approach and the approach of Mao Tse Tung. Asia and the wide world have to decide which approach is to succeed in the ultimate analysis.

It is said that good comes out of evil. The evil we have seen today is of the ugliest kind. Foreign rule,

which is an evil, that is British rule, historically has had a value for us. It unified the whole country, brought it under one administration, one flag. It appears almost as if it was a historical necessity. Now also, it appears as if the Chinese invasion is again a historical necessity. There were so many fissiparous tendencies, regionalism, communalism, all these 'isms' which tore ass under the unity of our country and put us in great jeopardy. This emergency has brought about a wonderful and remarkable emotional integration. Secondly, the response that has come from the various corners of India, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, from Punjab to Assam, is most revealing, remarkable, most inspiring and heartening. Men, women and children have risen and have promised to support the Government in every possible way. Our jawans are fighting at the battle field with wonderful bravery. They have set up remarkable standards of courage and sacrifice. This is an inspiring legacy from which future generations can draw inspiration.

In view of this grave emergency, the Government have thought it fit to bring forward this Defence of India Bill. Naturally, an emergency has to be met with an emergency Bill. Otherwise, we go to pieces. As a humble soldier of freedom, I have taken the utmost interest in seeing that the dignity of the individual, that the fundamental freedoms, all these are enjoyed normally, but now when there are abnormal times, when our security is threatened, when our country is threatened by external aggression, naturally any Government—Russia did it, other governments did it, the United Kingdom did it; there have been precedents, it has been done in almost all countries—in our country has to take recourse to this emergency measure. In view of the grave emergency whereby the security of India is threatened by external aggression, to ensure the

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

public safety and interest, the defence of India and civil defence, this Bill is being enacted. The operation of this Bill is for the period of the duration of the proclamation of the emergency and for a period of six months thereafter.

A valuable thing is naturally appreciated when its very existence is threatened. Our way of life, democracy, freedom, integrity, all these are threatened. Therefore, we realise how precious these things are. A new generation is coming and we had hoped that it will be peacefully allowed to look to the development of 44 crores of people in the normal way. But that was not to be. This new generation which had not much to do with the freedom fight is now called upon to take an active part in the struggle for protecting the freedom and integrity of our country. It is a heartening sight to see young men and women coming to do this work.

Clause 3 is a comprehensive clause and it purports to help the Government to mobilise all the resources, human and material, of our country to ensure our country's defence. It also ensures the safety and welfare of the Armed Forces and effective operations of the forces, keeping up the morale of our country at home. Control of the Press is also envisaged. It prevents the publication of any matter prejudicial to the defence of the country or to the civil defence. There is also a provision for apprehension, detention and custody of persons suspected to act in a manner prejudicial to the defence of the country. There is also provision for the externment and internment of such persons. There are extreme measures. But they are necessitated by the present emergency. Control of industry and agriculture are envisaged. Sub-clause 23 speaks of the control of grade or industry for the purpose of regulating or increasing the supply of, and the obtaining of information with regard to articles or things of any description whatsoever which may be used in connection with the conduct of military

operations or civil defence or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community. This has far reaching effect. I am glad that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have also responded and are trying to see that prices do not rise and that there is equitable distribution of all consumer goods. Various quarters have urged that there should be no rise in prices of consumer goods. The wholesalers of cloth and foodgrains should declare their stocks periodically, the intake and the offtake so that Government can take note of that and arrange for equitable distribution. More fair price shops should be opened particularly in the rural areas. There is control of agriculture for increasing food production and supplying food grains and other essential agricultural products.

The tribunals provided for are extraordinary tribunals. Yesterday, Shri Frank Anthony was saying that the prestige and reputation and the standards of our judiciary should be maintained. I agree with him. The powers of these tribunals are fairly wide. We have to evolve a system under which there is a harmonious equilibrium reached between the various organs of Government i.e. legislature, executive and judiciary. At present we are dealing with anti-social and anti-national elements. Some of the rigorous provisions about these tribunals are sought to be liberalised and modified to some extent by Shri Datar's amendments and then they will be less rigorous.

I am glad that the emergency has brought about a wonderful and remarkable response. Emotional integration has come. We have good leadership. Some people were saying something about the cult of personality. I submit with all the emphasis at my command that it is absolutely irrelevant and out of place because our leadership has been evolved in a climate of friendliness and freedom, affection and service and sacrifice and not in a sort of a regimentation. So, it

is completely out of place here. Lastly, I hope all the people will respond as one man and see that this menace of Chinese invasion, that has come about to our country will be removed and we shall leave to the future generations a free, happy, prosperous and successful India.

श्री यशुना प्रसाद मंडल (जयनगर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कुछ दिन पहले इस महान् सदन ने जो एक महान् प्रस्ताव पास किया, आज जो बिल हमारे सामने है, वह उस प्रस्ताव का एक अपेरेटिव पार्ट कहा जा सकता है। जिस तरह उस प्रस्ताव को हम लोगों ने एक स्वर से पास किया है, उसी तरह मातृ-भूमि की रक्षा के लिये प्रस्तुत किये गये इस कानून को भी हम एक स्वर से पास करेंगे और इस पर अपनी पूरी सहमति देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से बड़ कर और कोई भी खतरा देश के सामने नहीं आ सकता, जब कि इस देश पर एक दशावाज्ज दोस्त ने आक्रमण किया है। मेरे विचार में विश्व के इतिहास में ऐसे बहुत कम मौके आये होंगे, जब कि किसी देश ने एक शान्तिप्रिय मित्र-देश के साथ इस तरह का विश्वासघात किया हो। हम लोग जानते थे कि उस विचारधारा को मानने वालों के लिए यह कोई नई बात नहीं कही जा सकती है, लेकिन फिर भी हम ने चीन पर बराबर विश्वास किया। लेकिन हमारे बीच में मित्रता और सह-अस्तित्व के आधार पर जो समझौता हुआ था, उस को चीन ने एकाएक ठुकरा दिया।

जब देश की सुरक्षा और स्वतंत्रता के लिए खतरे का सब से बड़ा अहम सवाल हमारे सामने हो, तो इस स्थिति में इस कानून का लाना बहुत लाजिमी है। इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस महान् सदन का प्रत्येक सदस्य इस पर अपनी सहमति देगा और यह सदन इस को अपनी यूनिमस सपोर्ट देगा।

कल माननीय सदस्य, श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी,, ने अपने भाषण में ऐसी छोटी छोटी बातें उठाई

जिन को सुन कर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि "लाज आर नेवर साइलेंट इन टाइम्स आफ वार"। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस बिल को एक ला का रूप देने के लिए इस महान् सदन के सामने रखा गया है, तो फिर लाज के साइलेंट होने की बात प्रोफ़ेसर मुकर्जी को कैसे सूझी, यह हमें पता नहीं चलता।

14 hrs.

एक छोटी सी बात वह उठा रहे थे कि इंग का जो टाइटल है, उस में नैशनल शब्द नहीं दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सच्चे दिल से देश भक्त हैं जिस में पैट्रियोटिज्म की सच्ची भावना है, जो अटूट देश भक्त हैं, वह यह कह सकता है, भारत का बच्चा बच्चा कह सकता है कि "इंडिया" का मतलब होता है, मदरलैंड। यह हमारी मातृभूमि है और इस मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिये यह टाइटल रखा गया है। इस में और एक शब्द जोड़ने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

इन सब बातों को देख कर सचमुच हमें कुछ ऐसे दोस्तों की तरफ से अभी भी विश्वास नहीं हो रहा है। यद्यपि उन लोगों ने अपनी पार्टी की ओर से रेजोल्यूशन पास कर दिया है, लेकिन फिर भी विश्वास नहीं होता है। हो सकता है कि इक्के दुक्के लोग, दो चार देश-भक्त लोग उन में से उस पार्टी रेजोल्यूशन को रेजोल्यूट बिल से काम में लायें। मगर जिस ढंग से प्रो० मुकर्जी बोल रहे थे, उस को सुन कर मुझे शक होता है कि वे लोग उस पार्टी रेजोल्यूशन के मुताबिक काम करेंगे, उस पार्टी के बहुत लोग इसके मुताबिक काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने देश की सुरक्षा का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, ऐसे गुटों के लोगों को एक बढ़िया जगह (जेल) पर रख दिया है। दो तीन दिनों से उनको एक बढ़िया जगह (जेल) पर रखने की कोशिश भी की गई है। यह कोशिश सचमुच में स्तुत्य है, प्रशंसनीय है।

मैं अधिक वक्त लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। इस से बड़ कर और अच्छा मौका मैं नहीं समझता, भारत के इतिहास में आ सकता है।

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

इस बिल में खास तौर पर टैक्नीकल परसनल के बारे में और उनकी सर्विस लेने के बारे में भी व्यवस्था की गई है। इसका जिम्मे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी किया है। अगर ऐसी जरूरत होगी कलकत्ता पोर्ट में या बायलज के सम्बन्ध में या किसी और मशीनरी को चलाने के सम्बन्ध में तो टैक्नीकल आदमियों की सेवा इस कानून के द्वारा अर्जित की जा सकती है। हमारे पास जो उपयुक्त व्यक्ति हैं, उनकी जरूरत हम को मोर्चे में होगी। इस कानून के मुताबिक हम (चाहें तो) देश की रक्षा के लिए उनको वहाँ भेज सकते हैं, बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर्स को, बड़े बड़े लोगों को रख सकते हैं।

एक छोटी सी बात है जिसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह नम्बरिंग के बारे में है। यह खटकने वाली बात है। सैकशंस और सब-सैकशंस का नम्बरिंग इस हिसाब से होना चाहिये था कि लोग इस को ठीक तरह से देख सकते।

जहाँ तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, इसके एक एक शब्द का मैं तहे दिल से स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill before the House is brought under circumstances which can leave no doubt whatsoever in our minds that there is the paramount necessity for the Government to take extraordinary powers to defend India. We are in the midst of the war. War is not now a matter to be imagined; it is a grim reality now. Under these circumstances, which are abnormal, the powers which the Government also require to conduct the war efficiently must be of such a nature that they would be adequate to meet the crisis. It had been done in the last two world wars. The then Government also brought certain measures with a view to enable them to mobilise all the forces and make the necessary preparations to carry on the war, under those Acts with vigour.

War, in my opinion, can be fought by the Government with extreme vigour when the Government and the people, which the Government represents, are of one mind. In the present war, it is a matter of gratification that all the parties have unanimously expressed their determination to stand by the Government to fight the war. Therefore, I have always thought that it is a matter of importance that the debate in this House should also be of such a nature as to show, here and outside, that all the parties in the country who have made the declaration, are of one mind and are making a joint and united effort to fight it. Therefore, any point which is raised by any Member to find fault with, not an individual here or there, but with this party or that party or group as a whole is painful to my mind. It is unfortunate that yesterday, a very responsible Member of one party attacked another Member of another party. It is undesirable. I will not name those friends.

The thing is, we have to fight out the opponent or the enemy who has been described properly as unscrupulous. He has his own method of trying to spread his undesirable ideas in this country. But when we find responsible parties and their leaders coming forward and saying "we stand by the Government", it is not necessary that there should be any hard words spoken against each other we must bear in mind that we are comrades in war. If certain actions are taken against any particular man, the party should not complain. It is not against the cult as such that any action has been taken but it is against the individuals concerned. We have been hearing the Prime Minister saying more than once that he is not opposed to Communism. I have no quarrel with him though sometimes he in my opinion commits mistakes as every one of us does. Whether we agree with him or not is a different matter. But he, as Prime Minister, has always been saying that communism is a kind of opinion, a kind of socialism; he has no objection against communism as such. He does

not want to say anything against it. But when some persons are dealt with, when the activities of some persons, for one reason or another, are of a suspicious character, and therefore, when they are arrested, the arrest of such persons should not be made a ground or a grouse even by that party itself in this House.

The third thing is, these are extraordinary powers no doubt which have been taken by the Government. Those powers are so drastic that some people apprehended that they are likely to be abused. So, it is the duty of the Government to see that they do not use the powers in such a way as to disturb the unity that has been created in the country to drive away the enemy. All the parties have come together to make a united effort to drive the enemy beyond the Indian border. That is possible only when there is a united effort. Therefore, in using the powers which are there, the Government should also take care to see that no unnecessary suspicion is created in the minds of Members of any party that the provisions are being used indiscriminately. There will be certain powers given but they should be so used as not to cause any suspicion in the mind of this party or that party. The law should be administered in a non-party spirit as, it is the paramount necessity for the Government to fight this war successfully. I am sure the Government will have the support of all the parties on this matter.

There is another thing also. In a way, I am glad that this session is prolonged and that the Question Hour is dispensed with. The suggestion that the Question Hour should be dispensed with is a useful one. I find that we are not very careful in putting questions at a time like this. Many questions are put with a view to elicit information which is sometimes dangerous for the Government to give; it is also

equally dangerous that the Members should put such questions. It is the irresistible tendency on the part of people, who are yet not used to war conditions, create unknowingly an awkward situation at the time of the Question Hour. Therefore, I am glad that necessary restraint will have to be exercised by the Members now as regards putting questions.

It is as suggested that only two short-notice questions will be allowed every day from Monday onwards till the session is over. I think that is a very wise decision in my opinion. The questions that are sent will have to be properly sifted and the Government will have to see what is appropriate for them to say in regard to such questions, in a situation like this. Those who are putting the questions and those who have to answer them will have to realise fully the situation that we are facing today.

As regards the various restraints which had been put upon us, I find that there is a restraint upon the cultivation of agriculture. My hon. friend who made a speech over there, suspects that this restraint has been put with a view to impose upon the people what they call cooperative farming. It has been already stated by the Government that they do not want to impose cooperative farming on the people and it will have to come voluntarily. The hon. Member is afraid of that. I hope it will be so administered that it will show that the Government is sticking to its original stand that cooperative farming will be introduced only on a voluntary basis and not imposed upon the people by the Government.

We are fighting a war. Our enemy is not only unscrupulous but extremely cunning also. He has his own ways. He has just now created a position that he has unilaterally declared cease-fire and he tries to create an impression among the people here and outside that he

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

stands for cease-fire, he has no other ambitions except a keen desire to get a settlement of the issues by negotiation and nothing more, and that he has given an opportunity to India to come forward and extend its hand of friendship by declaring a cease-fire.

But I want to say in all humility that this is the time when our rulers, those who are in charge of the country's affairs, should show the greatest possible sense of caution and circumspection. The enemy is trying to create a wrong impression and we must not allow our efforts to fight this war to be in any way lessened or decreased. One of the reasons why the enemy is doing like this is, he finds that India is getting help from outside and so many friendly countries are prepared to stand by India. Therefore, he wants to create a new atmosphere outside India that he stands for peace and he has no other desire.

Our Government have once given out that before any negotiations could take place, the Chinese forces must withdraw to the position which existed on September 8th on the border. The Government must stand by that position firmly and no other consideration of getting some peaceful time for us even to make preparations should be allowed to come in the way. We should not be tempted to accept some other solution, because it will enable them to consolidate their hold on our territory which they have forcibly occupied. If the Government stand by what they have given out, I am sure the morale of the whole country will be high. The response which the Government has received up to this time can be retained only if the Government strictly stand by their original offer that there could be negotiations only after the Chinese have withdrawn to the position which existed on September 8th. Some people here are not satisfied with that offer, but

we should not mind that. We have chosen our Government and our Prime Minister. He has made an offer. We accept that position and we also want that the Prime Minister should stand firmly by that position. Then, he can get all the help he requires from people to fight the war to the finish. Our only aim is victory for India and to regain every inch of the ground which has been forcibly taken away from us by China. With this end in view, all of us give our promise to the Prime Minister that if the Government will stand by its original offer, we are prepared to subscribe to every one of the provisions contained in this Bill, however harsh and drastic it may be, and support the Bill as it is, in its present form.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support wholeheartedly the Defence of India Bill under the present emergency that has come to our country. I have been hearing many hon. friends since yesterday. Practically each Member of each party is trying to support the full spirit of this Bill, but at the same time tries to show some impertinence regarding the individual liberty likely to be hampered or curtailed by the misuse of the powers either by the Central Government or by the State Government.

Not only that, Sir. Some Members also tried to show a very distinguishing feature that individual liberty sometimes will be curtailed to the barest minimum, even though we have shown a completely unanimous spirit and a graceful gesture in the last two resolutions being adopted by a wonderful spirit of the House. It is possible that when you administer under an emergency, there may be some lapses here and there. But if it is said that the ruling party is necessarily likely to abuse the powers in such a way that it will impair the individual liberty then it will create a suspicion among the people and it will hamper our war efforts.

At the moment, the Defence of India Bill rules are not to be compared in any way with what happened during World War II. At that time, it was an alien Government. We were fighting our own movement for independence. Practically we were under that Government for the last 150 years, which had also fought the first World War. So, we cannot compare in any way that the present Government is also likely to commit the same type of lapses which might have been committed by the alien Government.

Not only this, Sir. Some hon. Members of the Swatantra Party are afraid regarding the control of agriculture. They feel that the Government is likely to implement collective or joint farming through the backdoor. This is very sensational and incorrect thinking at the moment.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I never said that the Government intends to bring cooperative farming through the backdoor. I said, through this front door they want to bring cooperative farming, and we should be careful.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: I am very glad that my hon. friend has not very much misunderstood the Government's policy. Let me be frank with him. If the Government intends to introduce joint farming, a time will come when it will carry out its real principles when the emergency is over. But in an emergency at least, in regard to certain types of commodities which required to be controlled, where there are imminent dangers, if the supply of a particular commodity is not likely to reach a particular area by a particular stage, it is possible that the agricultural system of cultivation may be indirectly controlled. I come from the rural folk and I am not much afraid of it. After becoming a Member of Parliament, my main profession is now agriculture. Agriculturists have no fear if they have to let

go the cash crops and meet the needs of the country in regard to food-grains in such an emergency. On the contrary, in normal times also, Government used to contemplate certain legislation. When we have to import millions of tons of food-grains under PL. 480 and other agreements, a stage in an emergency can be expected where agriculture has to be controlled. But, a responsible government will naturally be responsive. One hon. friend felt that normally every time a responsible government may not be responsive also in all aspects. I will only quote one simple example, and that is about the sittings of the House. Some hon. friends suggested that the House should adjourn as early as possible because of the state of emergency in the country. It was accepted accordingly, now they have changed. There is an embarrassing position for that hon. Prime Minister of the country to run the present House. Even then, he always said that he was at the disposal of the hon. Speaker and the Members of the House. The House was called earlier than it was scheduled to meet. Whatever action was needed in that respect was taken. Therefore, we are having the experience of a democratic government in a country like India during an emergency for the first time. We must have patience.

If there is vigilance among the people, if the people are true enough in their spirit to fight an emergency against the unscrupulous invaders, it is impossible for the officers to create such an atmosphere in the country where any officer or the ruling party on the other side can ever misuse the power that is given. There is no possibility for that. We will create such an atmosphere in the country that in no corner of the State will there be a possibility for misusing the power. However, if there are lapses, the same Government will improve it.

[Shri Man Sinh P. Patel]

Now, as my hon. and reverend friend Dr. Aney said regarding the individuals of one party or the other party, if certain individuals are arrested on individual reasons or on the basis of intelligence reports on individual grounds and one party takes up their cause there is a possibility of apprehension by the other side also. Therefore, we should first of all agree that any action by a Government should never be suspected that it is an action simply because of a philosophy or a principle on a party line. There may be some fellow travellers of the ruling party who, in future, by their misbehaviour or anti-behaviour may also be arrested. I will not be surprised if some fellow travellers on this side are also some day kept in cells for the safety of the nation. Therefore, any action by the Government, simply because it is an action taken by the ruling party, should not be suspected to be against a particular party or any other party. We can hope from the same Government that their actions would be very scrupulously and judiciously judged when the question of arrest or taking away the liberty of a particular person is concerned.

Now, what is most important? Is individual liberty more important or the liberty of the country as a whole? There may be marginal cases where we have to forget individual liberty at times and to curtail it to the barest minimum. When particular sections of the Constitution are also suspended and we have to live in state of emergency. We need not worry much about it or make a row about it, whereby the people outside the House may have a suspicion which may hamper our war efforts.

One hon. Member, our learned friend Shri Frank Anthony, while suggesting so many things, again talked much about the rule of law. I have got full sympathy for the judiciary because my main profession was practising as a lawyer. But by saying every time that the judiciary

has always been inter-dependent or has never been independent of the executive, does it not amount of saying that the judiciary is always under the clutches of the executive? Does it not, instead of helping the judiciary, harm the judiciary? He even went to the length of saying that high court judges have to pay respects individually to the executive and certain ministers which comes in the way of their independence. After all, every one is a human being. He has got his own social status, his own social affairs. There may be so many persons in the judiciary who are related directly with members of the executive, the Parliament or members of the State legislatures. Are we to understand that those members who have got such family relations are never independent and the independence of the judiciary is being hampered by paying courtesy visits? I do not appreciate his point that normally members of the judiciary, simply for the sake of appointment, would go and visit members of the executive. But talking about this at every moment indirectly reflects on the working of the judiciary, it creates a suspicion in the minds of the people and it creates a feeling that there is no possibility of clear justice being administered at any level. When special tribunals are appointed and summary procedure is provided for speedy disposal of cases, there too my friends take objection. They may be right. At times summary procedure is possible to be misused by certain judicial officers, that is there in common parlance also.

My only urge to all the hon. Members of all the opposition parties is that when they agree to the Defence of India Bill, whatever amendments they have tabled—they have tabled a large number of amendments as if simply by the acceptance of those amendments the power is not likely to be misused—should not be pressed. Let us make an initial start with co-operation. Let the present Bill be passed into an Act. Let us see that

an atmosphere is created in the country where no officer of an individual State or of the Central Government can ever abuse the power especially because the person belongs to a particular political group or political party. Also, the action of that group or party or the individual behaviour of those members of the party should be on such lines that they can never be suspected on misunderstood by anyone. If such an atmosphere is created, a person is never misunderstood by anyone. If that spirit of support to the Government during this emergency is there, I would request that the present Defence of India Bill be accepted unanimously.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am no student of philosophy and I would not go into it but as to whether Gandhiji's humanism and anything to do with our present state of affairs or it is Mao's brutalism which is responsible for this state of affairs is not understandable. So far as I know, Gandhiji's humanism had nothing but chivalry and courage behind it and it would be only a defamations of Gandhiji's humanism to say that it has anything to do with our present reverses or such a farne of mind.

Sir, it is evident that though our military personnel were not fighting their own nation's cause, even when they were sent abroad, they had brought honour for their chivalry. I, particularly, coming from Rajasthan as I do, have before me such heroic deeds of Rajputana infantry, of Rajasthan's militia, which have earned a name in the world's militarism, and they were always acclaimed like that. So, let us not have any such frame of mind or mentality, that it is because of our national character or it is because of our attitudes in life that we are in the present state of affairs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take up the next item. The hon. Member can continue on the next day.

14.30 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): May we know, Sir, if the allocation of time for this Bill, the Defence of India Bill, has been increased and, if so, to how much?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been increased from seven to ten hours.

Now, we shall take up Private Members' Resolutions. We have to fix time for these resolutions. For the first resolution, by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, shall we have one hour?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That is too short. The first resolution is a very important one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An hour and a half?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Two hours, Sir.

Some Hon. Members: Two hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, two hours.

Then, for the next resolution, by Shri Yashpal Singh, the time will be one hour.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think we will take more resolutions than that. Now, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

14.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ECONOMY DURING EMERGENCY

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to effect economy and also for efficient function of

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

the Government machinery in order to meet the needs of emergency at this juncture, the following measures be adopted—

- (a) reduction in the size of the Council of Ministers; and
- (b) introduction of rigorous austerity in Ministerial and official circles."

Sir, about the need for a resolution like this there would be no two opinions in this House. But while discussing it the entire background behind this resolution must be understood. We are functioning in an emergency, in a war emergency when there is practically no difference between civil administration and the military administration. In the midst of war the two administrations must work like one machine. The sole purpose, the aim before us, which this country and this Parliament has decided, is to expel the enemy from our country. The expulsion of the enemy is the sole purpose before us, and for that whatever sacrifice is needed has to be made, in whichever sphere it may be needed. Therefore, the people of this country have responded splendidly and they are sacrificing themselves, they are giving their little savings, even the poorest man comes forward to donate for the Defence Fund and make all sorts of sacrifices.

We have to consider this matter in this situation, in this state of emergency, which is likely to continue for a longer period, as has been hinted. Because, we are faced with an enemy who is not only powerful but who changes his strategy in such a manner that we do not know how and in what manner they are going to attack us and also cry halt, as they have done now. The latest cease-fire proposal, we feel, is a clever device on their part, it is a clear ruse. They want to deceive our people and null our activities, so that they may change their front or come forward again to

attack us with a superior force than they have been doing now. Therefore, the war is going to be a long one and our entire planning, economy, administration, everything has to be tuned to this purpose. It has been suggested that the Plan should also be remodelled and revised and changed. Likewise the administration has also to be changed.

My purpose in bringing forward this resolution is not only to suggest that you just reduce the size of your Council of Ministers but to impress upon this aspect of the problem that the entire administrative machinery in this country must be geared up to meet this challenge. Unless we do that, I do not think that any amount of help from outside or the brave resistance that our army is putting up at the front would really be sufficient for the purpose. In normal times we could afford to go on merrily as we are doing now. But I doubt whether the people's will and the people's desire are reflected in the administrative machinery today. I do not find that urgency. I do not find that sense of emergency in any sphere of administration. I may be excused for saying this. May be, at the top we are thinking of the very grave problems. But when you go to the lower level in the administrative sphere the position is different. I went to certain remote villages. The people there are anxious to know what is happening. But the administration as such has not been tuned to this purpose, and that urgency has not been infused into the administration.

I know, it is an uphill task about which some serious thinking has to be done. Probably the Prime Minister may be thinking about it, and there is some reshuffle here and there. The old Defence Minister has gone and a new Defence Minister has come. But the whole set-up remains as it was.

I feel that it is not only at the Centre, but both at the Centre and in the States today we have large-sized Ministries. I do not want to pick

up a quarrel about that at the present moment. Maybe, for political purposes or for different pressures in the Congress Party, the Congress Party with good intentions decided that we should have broad-based Ministries. And thus the size of the Ministries in the States and also at the Centre has increased to a great extent. In the Centre, the number including the Parliamentary Secretaries is fifty-nine which is more than the number in a pack of cards. And I think that at this moment the Prime Minister should reshuffle this pack of cards so that not only the size should be reduced—there is no doubt about it—but if we want efficiency there must be a War Cabinet. It may function for a number of years. The country is prepared for that, as they did in England. In war time I am told that the number of Ministers in their Cabinet was five or seven. In this country we may have some more. The size of the present Ministry is not in any way justified. The present Council of Ministers is continuing as it would do in normal times. We will have to take some drastic steps in this connection. Not only for this reason, but we have also seen in this House several times that there are different pulls in the Ministry, different views, and there is lack of co-ordination, and even inside the House there have been instances when Ministers have talked at cross purposes. All these things we could afford in normal times. But here we are functioning in an abnormal manner, and it should be the Prime Minister's responsibility—of course, joint responsibility is there, the Cabinet functions under a joint responsibility—but the Prime Minister is there as the supreme commander. And here I want him to function as the supreme commander, as in the army, so that there is no hesitation and whatever is decided upon is carried out without any hesitation at all levels. That can only be done if these Ministries are reduced in size and also there is a change in the

entire administrative structure. That is one aspect of the question to which I wanted to draw the attention of this House, not only with respect to the Centre but with respect to the States. Of course, Parliament is not in a position to pass any resolution or express an opinion or direct the States to do this or that. But I think that if we make a move at this end, naturally the States who are as anxious to save the country and to defend the country will also follow suit and in the State sphere also the administration would be changed to meet the needs of the time.

From the efficiency point of view I am not going to discuss about the different Ministries or the details about the Ministries. My emphasis is more for the urgency, that if once for all we decide that to meet this emergency the administrative machinery has to be geared up, then we must make this move from the Centre. At the same time, I am not suggesting that there should be reduction in the case of all Ministries during the period of the emergency. The Home Ministry, the Defence Ministry, the External Affairs Ministry and the Finance Ministry and such others because they are essential Ministries, have to continue in their present form. But, then, there are certain Ministries like Health, Education, Community Development etc. which are looking after subjects which the States can very well undertake, provided we have some sort of co-ordinating machinery at the Centre just to look after them, instead of having large-sized Ministries both at the Centre and at the States to look after the same work. If that is done, the administrative personnel in the Centre now employed in that work can be released for work relating to defence and other important matters. I suggest that this can be done in the State sphere also. I had hoped that the Prime Minister himself would come forward with some such proposal, but he has not done so.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

In spite of the fact that we are passing through a period of emergency, nobody has demanded, no party has demanded or stated that we will not support the Government unless we also become part and parcel of the Government. Wherever we may be, when it is a question of safeguarding the interests of the country, we are sure to take an active part in defending our country. For that purpose, a resolution has been passed in this House and the Prime Minister has been entrusted with the task of carrying out that resolution. If he does not want to associate outsiders in mobilising the entire civil population through administrative measures and processes, we do not attach much importance to it; we do not quarrel with that. But what we would like to emphasise is that the administrative machinery must be changed to meet the contingency.

I am not going to dilate very much on the question of economy in this country. I am sure the people will voluntarily come forward and contribute their share to meet the needs of the situation. At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the House to some aspects of economy in administration. If we reduce the size of the Ministry, though the saving may not be a very large amount, there is no doubt that there will be some saving at this juncture when the saving of every single pie is valuable. From the figures with me I find that while in 1952 and 1954 we had 20 Ministers, now we are having 29 Ministers and 22 Deputy Ministers. Whereas the expenditure on Ministers in 1954 was Rs. 69,000, now it is Rs. 95,000. The total expenditure is round about Rs. 6.71 lakhs. For the time being, I am leaving out the other benefits that a Minister enjoys. In 1960-61, the Minister at the Centre drew a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 85,800. The amounts drawn towards TA and DA for journeys within India is Rs. 5 lakhs and odd. This does not include the expenditure

incurred on delegations after delegations which have gone abroad. This statement was given to the House on the 7th September.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now. There should be some time left for others also.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But the mover should be given thirty minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The convention is to give the mover half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have ten names before me. So, if he wants a reply from the Government, he has to cut short his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If the House is willing, the time can be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take another five minutes and conclude.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: As this is a very important subject and as the Prime Minister would also like to speak, the time may be extended.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We always allot 2 hours, 2½ hours or even 3 hours to important resolutions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This was put to the House and the House agreed to it, including the Member himself.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That does not mean that my time should be curtailed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should take up at least two resolutions on a day.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The other resolution can be taken up at 4.55 p.m.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): The Prime Minister will also intervene.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude soon.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Rs. 5 lakhs has been spent by the Ministers as TA and DA. I would suggest that just for the sake of inaugurating one ceremony or another, no Central Minister should be allowed to go out of Delhi, sometimes by using even IAF planes.

Then, as we are passing through this emergency, is it not the time for the House and the Government and the country to consider whether we should not change the entire pattern of appointment of Governors? Can we not appoint Governors on a zonal basis. I do not have full figures, but I am told that we are spending about Rs. 50 lakhs a year on Governors. It is a rough estimate, and it does not include the secretarial staff. After all, what are their functions during an emergency? If we amend the Constitution and appoint zonal Governors for three or four States, I think that will equally serve the purpose. That by itself is not going to cause any breakdown in the administration. I think we should make a move in that direction.

We have upper Houses in the States as well as at the Centre. Is it advisable at this juncture to continue them, as they are today? Since there is this emergency, and it has given us an opportunity to overhaul the entire administrative machinery, why not we take some steps to see that the Upper Houses in the States and also in the Centre are abolished? Should we not consider their feasibility at this moment and amend the Constitution in such a way that it can be done? Since this is going to be a long war, should we not take some such radical step instead of going on spending money on these things?

Since you have curtailed my time, I do not want to take up any new point. I would submit that all these matters should be given serious consideration and in this emergency the Prime

Minister must take some bold steps so that the entire administrative structure in this country is put on a war footing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to effect economy and also for efficient functioning of the Government machinery in order to meet the needs of emergency at this juncture, the following measures be adopted—

(a) reduction in the size of the Council of Ministers; and

(b) introduction of rigorous austerity in Ministerial and official circles."

There are some amendments to this Resolution. The first one is by Shri K. Pattnayak. I find that he is not present. All the other amendments may now be moved.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to effect economy and also for efficient functioning of the Government machinery in order to meet the needs of emergency at this juncture, the following measures be adopted—

(a) reduction in the size of the Council of Ministers by one third;

(d) introduction of rigorous austerity in Ministerial and official circles without impairing efficiency;

(c) effecting reasonable reduction in the emoluments paid and other facilities provided to M.P.s;

[Shri Bibhuti Mishra]

(d) effecting suitable economy in case of accommodation and facilities provided in the residences; and

(e) introduction of severe economy in other Government works." (2)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that to effect economy in the working of the Government machinery during emergency, the following measures be taken:—

(a) reduction in the size of the Council of Ministers; and

(b) introduction of rigid austerity in Ministerial and official circles both at Central and State Governments level." (3)

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to effect economy and to observe austerity as well as for a more efficient functioning of the Government machinery in consonance with the exigencies of national emergency created by external aggression, the following measures may be implemented:—

(1) reconstitution of the Council of Ministers with a view to reduce its size and redistribution of Portfolios to effect rationalisation and better co-ordination;

(2) appointment of a Committee of Members of Parliament to examine the expendi-

ture of moneys provided by Parliament for the Defence services, for Civil Defence and for other services directly connected with war and to report what, if any, economies consistent with the execution of the policy decided by the Government may be effected therein;

(3) direction to State Governments to reduce the size of their respective Councils of Ministers;

(4) appointment of a Special Committee to review and revise the Third Plan and to fix and allocate priorities; and

(5) introduction of rigorous measures of austerity in administration at the Union as well as State levels." (4)

Shri Hari Charan Soy: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to effecting economy and, equally, for efficient functioning of the Government machinery during the present emergency, the following measures be adopted:—

(a) reduction in the size of the Council of Ministers by at least one-third;

(b) introduction of rigid austerity at ministerial and official levels without impairing efficiency;

(c) effecting reasonable reduction in the emoluments paid and facilities provided to M.Ps. and Government servants of higher grades; and

(d) request and advice to the State Governments to effect the same measures." (5)

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that in order to face the present state of emergency the following economy measures be adopted:—

(a) the number of Ministers should not exceed seven and their emoluments including salary and allowances should not exceed one thousand rupees per month;

(b) the expenditure being incurred on the pomp and show of Ministers and officers be eliminated and an atmosphere of simplicity be created; and

(c) grants to Government and semi-Government bodies such as Bharat Sewak Samaj, Sadhu Samaj etc. be discontinued." (6)

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to effect economy and efficient working of Government and Government machinery in order to meet the needs of emergency at this juncture the following measures be adopted:—

(a) immediate suspension of stay orders of various Tribunals, Courts and other authorities involving arrears of taxes pending adjudication, assessments etc. or any amounts of moneys due to the Government for whatever reasons and immediate order directing the concerned parties to immediately deposit the said amount in nearest Government treasury;

(b) drastic reductions in size of Cabinets at Centre and States;

(c) salaries and allowances above Rs. 500 per month to be paid in the form of National Defence Certificates for 25 per cent of the total payable per month; and

(d) statutory order directing investment of 5 per cent of net receipts in National Defence Certificates." (7)

Shri Raghunath Singh: I beg to move:

That in the resolution—

for parts (a) and (b) substitute

"(a) reduction in the salary of Council of Ministers to the extent of 25 per cent per month; and

(b) introduction of simple habits, austerity and extension of more hours of work in official and non-official circles." (8)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the resolution and the amendments are before the House.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the main object and the reason behind this Resolution is one with which the whole House will be in agreement. The object is economy, no waste and efficiency. But how to bring it about is another matter. As a matter of fact, in war-time what has normally happened in other countries is a vast increase in the apparatus of Government because vast new obligations arise and new duties are to be performed. I should very much like that to be avoided as far as possible here. To some extent it will have to be done because the normal peace-time apparatus of Government cannot adequately discharge all the new functions that come to Government.

It is obvious that no one would say that we should have economy at the expense of efficiency.

An Hon. Member: Certainly not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nothing is more important in war-time than speed and efficiency. What we mean by speed and efficiency is a matter for consideration and judgment. The hon. Member says that the number of Ministers or the size of the Ministry should be reduced. That is a question which can only be considered from the point of view of efficiency. It is not a thing which can be reduced or expanded. If it is expedient to lessen it in the interest of efficiency, well and good; if it is expedient to expand it in the interest of efficiency, well and good. There is no other test except the work to be done and the efficient way of doing it. The amount spent on the increase of Ministers, if the Ministers are not necessary, is wasteful. In the circumstances that we face, for instance, all kinds of new work and new types of work have to be done. Even the staff has to be increased, with more Secretaries and more others. Therefore the test of it is purely how we can effect and prosecute the war and matters connected with it. There is no other test. It is, if I may say so, a little unreasonable to have some *ad hoc* test and say: Have so many Ministers regardless of the effect of that.

Then, again, the hon. Member said that Upper Houses are useless. That may be his opinion. There are some people who think that Lower Houses are also useless. I do not think so. I am saying that some people are of opinion that Parliament is useless. Some people think that we should have a dictatorship or that we should have an authoritarian government. We do not agree with them, I hope. Nobody agrees.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
कुछ प्रान्त ऐसे भी तो हैं, जहां अपर हाउसिस
नहीं है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हां।

What I was venturing to say was that this line of argument is a dangerous line of argument which takes us ultimately really to say—some people say, not we—that the whole apparatus of Parliament wastes time and energy when we are prosecuting a war and that it is expensive.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That was never my suggestion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know, it is not the hon. Member's view point. I am saying that that argument is extended by some people. I think, it is highly important at this crisis in our destiny that we should maintain the parliamentary form of government fully.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Certainly.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: ...and show to the world that even parliamentary forms of government can deal with grave problems that confront a country in war. That is an important consideration. Parliamentary form of government is a relatively expensive form of government compared to a dictatorship or an authoritarian government. Nevertheless, it is not only better from every point of view but possibly in the long run it is even less expensive than the other ways.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not necessarily bicameral. That is all.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is true. It is not necessarily bicameral. As the hon. Member there pointed out in some States there is only one House. But at the present moment, I would submit, demolishing or trying to demolish the second chambers would encourage a very wrong tendency in the country as if second chambers are useless; let them go. There are some people and some groups in the country which think so, I think wrongly. I wish to discourage that. Ultimately, second chambers were adopted and it

was left to the choice of the States. I believe. Some States chose a second chamber and some did not. If at some future time the States want to get rid of the second chamber, it is upto them. We should not take any steps to compel them to do so.

I submit, therefore, that so far as the question of Ministers is concerned, the sole consideration is the kind of work that we have to do and the persons required to do it efficiently. It is very difficult to judge about the efficiency of every Ministry. The hon. Member may not agree that such-and-such a Ministry is efficient. We are not discussing the efficiency of the Ministry. I am merely pointing out the test to be applied.

Even now in our Cabinet which consists of 18 people.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 19.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, 18.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Cabinet Ministers are 19. Anyway, it does not matter.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : कैबिनेट इतनी बड़ी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जो को भी पता नहीं है कि उस में कितने मिनिस्टर्स हैं ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Now there are 58 Ministers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Even now in our Cabinet there is an Emergency Committee of the Cabinet which consists of six or seven members. It is found that the full Cabinet could not deal efficiently and quickly with all the matters that come up from day to day and where decisions are required to be given almost from day to day. Therefore an Emergency Committee of Cabinet Ministers specially concerned with the war effort was formed. The fact that a Cabinet Minister was not taken in it was not because he was considered less important but that his department was not directly concerned.

Indirectly every Ministry and every department is concerned. It is called the Emergency Committee of the Cabinet consisting now, I believe, of seven members. It meets very frequently and confers, where necessary, with our defence officers and officials, receives reports daily and comes to conclusions. The full Cabinet could not deal with it adequately. It could not meet every day. Therefore this device was adopted. It is often adopted in war-time and even in peace-time sometimes.

Now, whether the rest of the Cabinet can or should be reduced is a matter to be judged, as I said, from the point of view of what work has to be done by Government. At present the work of the Government, I might venture to submit to the House, is very heavy. It may be that in some departments it is not very heavy and in some it is excessively heavy both for the officials and the Ministers. War-time does not reduce the work. Quite apart from the actual war operations the preparation for it is a very heavy task and, I think, hardly any Minister today is, shall I say, working on the same level as he was working before. It is at a much higher level. But it has to be kept in mind that we should not have unnecessary work being done by Ministers who may not be very necessary in the context of the present situation. That has to be borne in mind. But merely to say that the Ministry should be reduced has no meaning to me. If the work is greater, it has to be done efficiently. I am very much afraid, I might inform the House, that owing to very heavy work that we have to face some of our officials who are working very heavily might not break down very soon. It will be unfortunate if they do. They are working in the Secretariat, some of them, from morning till very late at night. It is not a five-, six- or seven-hour day but it is a twelve-hour day or more for them. But, I entirely agree,

15 hrs.

with the hon. Member about reducing

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

unnecessary work, unnecessary expenditure, etc. I may just mention some instances. We have issued directions that the holding of meetings and conferences other than those necessary in the interests of war work should be avoided. Parties, functions and State entertainments should be cut out. Proposals regarding deputation abroad of government servants should be rigorously screened. I might say, deputations will continue; but they are chiefly concerned directly with the war work or indirectly with it. Then, tours except those essential, should be avoided. Ministries and departments should cut down the consumption of electricity as much as possible. Minimum use should be made of the transport services. Ministries should locate surplus staff so that they can be utilised elsewhere for activities in furtherance of the defence effort. Every effort should be made to cut down the consumption of paper of various types, and so on. A number of other instructions have been issued. The main object is what the hon. Member has said that we must avoid waste and enforce strict economy.

One thing else. There has also been instruction sent to all Central Ministries for a cut of 10 per cent of expenditure on staff, so that the budget proposals for staff for 1963-64 are restricted to a ceiling of 90 per cent of the budget provision made for such expenditure for last year. Various other reductions have been made.

श्री बागड़ी : भ्रगर १० परसेन्ट स्टाफ घटाया जाय तो १० परसेन्ट मिनिस्टर्स भी घटाय जायें ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : Ten per cent on the expenditure on staff: not on the staff. Staff is being reduced also just as the hon. Mr. Speaker has agreed to reduce the staff in the Lok Sabha by 20 persons or so. They have not been dismissed overnight. These persons have been placed at the dis-

posal of the Central pool to be utilised otherwise. So, in other Ministries, people are being placed at the disposal of the Central pool to be utilised for various kinds of new war work, etc.

One more thing is important. One hon. Member has moved an amendment which says, suspension of organisations like the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Sadhu Samaj, Lalit Kala Akadami. There is no question of suspension.

Some Hon. Members: Not moved.

Shri Tyagi: Khadi Commission also.

Shri Ram Sawak Yadav: Not suspension, but stopping the aid being given to them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member's amendment is different. The other amendment talked about suspension. There is no question of suspension of private organisations. The point I wish to lay stress on is this. As a matter of fact, today, in the context of the war effort, the effects and after effects of war, we want as many voluntary organisations as possible to work. Organisations like the Bharat Sevak Samaj do far more important work now than they ever did before. It depends on the quality of work and the kind of work. For instance, I shall mention the work that has been allotted to them. Assistance to families of military personnel; maintenance of morale and solidarity of the community; service as construction agency for the needs of Defence; assistance in the preventing rise of prices; rendering emergency service; mobilisation of savings, and so on. It is war effort.

As the hon. House will remember, State committees have been formed. Citizens committees they are usually called, or by some other name. A Central citizens committee has also been formed with many branches, Women's committees and others. All these have been formed specially to

help in the prosecution of the war and in meeting the after effects—highly important. A minor thing, if I may say so, a small thing, but which is considered important is that people should keep in direct touch by letters with our soldiers at the front—even un-known soldiers, not only friends, but others—just to tell them that people are interested in them. Personal touch comes in. It heartens them. They do not get news every day from here. Personal letters like that is a very small matter. But, it requires some organisation. A large number of people should get letters from other people. I merely wanted to mention this.

Economy if it comes in the way of keeping up the morale or doing essential work in the war effort is bad economy. We are likely to spend vast sums of money, because war is an expensive thing. We should economise for that. But, economising so as to diminish the effect of our effort is bad obviously. We spend one crore of rupees on war. If perhaps a saving of 50,000 or 1 lakh would impair that one crore effort, it is bad economy.

Another thing that I should like again to stress before the House is this. Take the question of these Five Year Plans, etc. Some people seem to imagine that there is a conflict between carrying on a war and carrying on the Plan. Obviously there are some portions of the Plan which might, in these circumstances, be postponed, if you like, off for the moment. But, what is the essential part of the Plan? The essential part is agricultural production part, industries part, power part, and so on. Agriculture is of the highest importance from every point of view. When we are spending so much, if the agricultural base weakens, that injures us more than anything. Therefore, we have to go ahead with greater production in agriculture at all costs. Industry: not industry dealing with luxuries and other things, but basic

industries have the highest importance. If we have a steel plant, we have to go on with the steel plant. If we have a big industry, the machine building industry, we have to go on with it. That always happens in war time. We have to go on with them for the purposes of war apart from industrial development. Power is the essence of the thing. We have to increase our power. Because we have to increase our power, we have to use every opportunity to increase it: not only hydro-electric and thermal power, even atomic energy, civil stations for power. I can go on mentioning the core of the Plan. The core of the Plan becomes highly important for war. Superficial things or relatively secondary things may be dropped. But, that does not help us very much in economising. It is the core of the Plan that swallows large sums of money.

There is another aspect not directly connected with this which I should like to mention. As the House knows, there is tremendous response all over the country, wonderful response. A most heartening thing. The surprising thing is this. Response in a city which we see is easy to understand. But, you go to the remotest village. You find that response whether in the north or south of India, everywhere. In order to give a certain direction to that response, we have to find ways and means. It is very important. Of course, we are recruiting for the Army. N.C.C. we are enlarging, N.C.C. Rifles we are constituting and enlarging: Home Guards and all that. But, even so, that affects at present a relatively small proportion of the entire population. It might affect more and more as we enlarge our recruiting for the various services. There are other services which might well be used in this work like Civil defence, Nursing. All these are good things. I do not mean to say that in a city like Bombay, there is much likelihood of bombing. Nevertheless, it is a good thing to have the practice of civil defence, to get a large number of people trained, and teach them many

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

good things such as fire-fighting, this, that and the other, which are good in themselves and which may be useful; and when they are required trained people can come up. But the important point is that they are doing something in the national effort and it gives them a sense of satisfaction; apart from doing useful things and apart from improving themselves, it gives them a sense of satisfaction as being part of the national effort and not being frustrated saying 'I want to do something, but I have nothing to do'. Therefore, these things can be explored, this kind of finding suitable opportunities for work; and essentially, they must be non-official. There may be official, co-operation, and official guidance, but essentially they should be non-official efforts, and we have formed the Citizens' Committees for that purpose. They, no doubt, will expand their activities.

There is another thing that I would like to put before the House. This is specially meant for the rural areas. As I said, agriculture is of the highest importance. We all know how to increase the output from agriculture. There are various ways, such as having proper channels, proper irrigation, fertilisers, building, and so on and so forth, tanks etc. There are many ways which do not involve any foreign exchange or anything of that sort, but which do involve, of course, some local expenditure.

I would suggest that the State Governments and where possible the Central Government also should lay down some rules, some objectives to be attained, say, within six months, for instance with regard to water channels etc. We have got channels, major channels, major canals, but the water channels are missing. In the old days, the big zamindars and landlords were responsible for the water channels. Somehow, there was a break in the tradition. Now, Government are expected to do everything. We calculated the other day, and it

means, I do not know how many, thousands of miles of water channels and at vast expense Government have to undertake it. If, however, the local village community does it, they do it quickly, and it is done all over the country in limited time. That is clear. But that requires organisation. And there is no reason why at present the enthusiasm of the people should not be directed to something which is directly good for them, and good for the country. Let them during the next six months dig these water channels in their own villages. Let them repair or dig new tanks or wells. Let them do bunding there, and other operations. These are simple things. Let them be connected with the war effort; let them think, 'Yes, we are doing something for the war'. In this sense, a great deal of work can be done which is of paramount and basic importance in improving agriculture. There may be other ways even in industries organised somewhat differently. But there are many ways in small industry etc. which can be pursued in that way, so as to increase production and thus ultimately increase the war effort.

So, I submit that this the way of approach to this problem. The resolution that the hon. Member has moved, I regret, I cannot accept, because it is bad in principle, it is just laying down an *ad hoc* thing, say, that Ministers should be cut by half, or you might say that all Members of Parliament should be five feet in height, and their heads should be raised or should be cut off.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not so bad; the suggestions are not so bad.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is an *ad hoc* approach; I do not quite understand. Some people will lose their heads and some people will lose their feet!

But I accept the general principle that there should be economy in every possible way. The test should

always be efficacy and efficiency of the war effort. And there should be no wastage.

I trust that the hon. Mover will, after this debate is over, withdraw his resolution, because basically we agree with him.

Shri Tyagi: May I get a clarification from the hon Prime Minister? He has been good enough to take the House into confidence as to the items on which Government are trying to effect economies. I would like to know how much is expected to be saved by these small items which he has narrated. My fears are that Government lack that idea or the imagination of the colossal nature of the expenditure which they will have to incur inside the country; it is not only foreign exchange but expenditure inside the country also. The exchequer of Government will have to be stretched to an extent where they cannot go on unless they effect economy to the tune of about Rs. 100 crores per year. That will be the incidence of war on them. I wonder if these small items which he has narrated would go anywhere near that. So, drastic changes have to be effected.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is obvious that these items would not bring about very major economies, but the small economies they bring about will help to that extent. Apart from that, the object is one of introducing a climate of economy and saving. As a matter of fact, in regard to some of these things like paper, it may well be that paper is in short supply; we just cannot give it. So, we have to save. We have to save the use of paper and other things. So, we are compelled to do that, apart from economy, apart from saving money, saving the stuff itself which is in short supply.

Shri Tyagi: Can the hon. Prime Minister re-examine the position once again to find out in what way

drastic economy could be effected and savings could be effected?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is quite right in laying stress on drastic economies, and one should examine it from time to time, and again and again. But the fact is that war is a terribly expensive business.

Shri Tyagi: Therefore, economy should be there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member mentioned a sum of about Rs. 100 crores. I think that it is very small. The sum involved will be much greater.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): By your leave, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister to throw light on one small point? The other day, when you, Sir, were in the Chair, the Supplementary Demands for Grants were being discussed, and the Deputy Finance Minister in the course of his reply to the debate said that the suggestion with regard to the scrapping of prohibition was under the consideration or will be under the consideration of the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister. Is it being considered at all? That is what I would like to know. I do not want any decision or any answer now whether it will be scrapped. I just want to know whether it is being considered.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question which cannot be considered. But this question has not come up before me in any shape or form yet.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not yet?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the hon. Prime Minister be disposed to the appointment of a committee to examine war expenditure and to report on economies which can be effected consistent with the policy of Government? Such a committee existed in the UK.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is suggestion.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is a part of this. Since the hon. Prime Minister has already intervened in the debate, we would like to know the reaction of the Prime Minister, because the other day, a spokesman of the Government said that this would be considered.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The resolution that has been moved, as has been inadvertently admitted, is a pious one. Nobody can today say that it is not actuated with the *bona fide* desire that we must economise. The Prime Minister has been at pains to point out, and perhaps rightly too, that in these days it will be very difficult for us to economise, and particularly, to reduce the number of Ministers that we have got. He has also pooh-poohed the idea of removing the Upper Houses. So far as the Houses of the other States are concerned, it is not possible for us to make any suggestion because he has said that it must be left to the States to decide. The point for consideration is that economy is very essential. The resolution is innocuous to that extent. Whether we should economise in the manner in which it appears to us at first sight or whether we should economise in a round-about way is a point for the consideration of Government. But the Constitution lays down that so far as Parliament is concerned, it cannot be dissolved, and it must work. But so far as the other Houses in the States are concerned they can be done away with during the time of emergency. So, to make the suggestion that they cannot be done away with, is, I very humbly submit, not correct.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: did not say that in law we cannot do it.

Shri A. K. Sen: The expression 'done away with' is also not a proper expression.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The position in law is as I say irrespective of whether they are to be in session or not to be in session which is not the point.

There is another point for consideration. If we see the growth of our budget from 1941—I have got the figures, from 1941 up to date—we find a phenomenal rise in our expenditure. It has been growing even from 1941 when the whole of India was much bigger than what it is today; the figure then was only Rs. 130 crores; it jumped up to nearly Rs. 320 crores immediately after partition and we have more than doubled up today. Can we not then envisage that an economy in this direction is called for? Can we not find ways and means to economise in our expenditure? If we cannot, then the alternatives suggested in the House must be explored. After all, we know that this emergency that has arisen in our country will require a good deal of expenditure, and it will not be, as suggested by Shri Tyagi, that an economy of Rs. 100 crores would do. I say Rs. 100 crores will not be enough. We can easily conceive that our expenditure will be ten times the figure he has suggested. So to hit that target, will it not be worth our while to apply our minds to the immediate problem before us, namely, that the expenditure must be reduced.

What will be the method that will be applied? It is quite true that by reducing the number of Cabinet Ministers from 18 to 9, much difference will not be made. But a beginning will have to be made. Is it necessary to have the whole host of 59 Ministers? That has to be considered. In ordinary peace-time, sometimes it will be politically necessary to placate one group or the other. But will it be very essential in these days to carry on this placation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up. I am allowing 5 minutes each. 19 Members want to speak.

Shri Tyagi: There should be economy of time also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Consistent with efficiency.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would not like to take much time.

It was in that context that I was saying that the suggestions made when the Supplementary Demands were being discussed must be seriously considered by the Government. If it is not feasible to economise expenditure, it will be very essential for us to tap those sources where there is unnecessary waste of expenditure. There should be saving of time, money and energy in those directions.

I therefore suggest that this Resolution must be accepted with the background behind it, keeping in view the *bona fides* of the Mover. It is not his desire only but the desire of the whole House, at least this side of the House where each one of us feels that this Resolution must be accepted and this aspect considered.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस विषय पर प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने जो अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं उन की भावना का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन एक बात मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा कि यह भारत सेवक समाज पर सरकार का कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ है और जहाँ तक उसके रिटर्न का सवाल है किसी भी ज़िले या ग्राम को देखने से आप को पता चल जायेगा कि जो सरकार ने भारत सेवक समाज पर पैसा खर्च किया है उस का कोई खास फायदा नहीं निकला है और जो रिटर्न मिलना चाहिए था वह नहीं मिला है। अब यूँ तो बहुत से समाज बनाये जा सकते हैं, भारत सेवक समाज है, भारत युवक समाज है और भारत साधु समाज आदि है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पैसा सरकार इन संस्थाओं पर खर्च करती है उस का क्या रिटर्न मिलता है? प्रधान

मंत्री जी की भावना के साथ मैं पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और सरकार को इस की विशेष सावधानी बतानी चाहिए और आवश्यक निगरानी रखनी चाहिए और जैसा कि गांधी जी का खयाल था कि जितना पैसा हम खर्च करें, वह ठीक ठीक खर्च हो, और उसका सदुपयोग हो, यह देखा जाय कि सरकार के किसी भी क्षेत्र में अनावश्यक खर्च न हो और अपव्यय न हो। मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सेवक समाज के ऊपर निरर्थक पैसा खर्च हुआ है और अभी भी हो रहा है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सब को एक साथ बराबर नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन मैं इतना कहना अवश्य चाहूँगा कि काम का खयाल रखते हुए आज के १८ कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स के बजाय १२ कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स में यह काम बांटा जा सकता है। यह जरूर है कि बहुत से मिनिस्टर्स सुबह से शाम तक काम में लगे रहते हैं लेकिन मेरा अपना यह खयाल है कि अगर तमाम मिनिस्टर्स वाकई सुबह से शाम तक डट कर काम करें तो १८ मिनिस्टर्स के बजाय १२ मिनिस्टर्स से काम चल सकता है। यह मेरा अपना निजी खयाल और अंदाजा है लेकिन आप को अधिकार है कि अगर आप ऐसा मानते हों कि वर्तमान संख्या रखने से ही एफिशिएंसी रह सकती है तो इसी तरीके से एफिशिएंसी को रखिये। वैसे मेरा अपना निजी खयाल है कि जो सरकार का खर्चा है उस खर्च को कम किया जा सकता है।

इतिहास हमें बतलाता है कि जिस समय महाराणा प्रताप स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा के हेतु लड़ रहे थे तो उन्होंने अपने मुल्क को बचाने के लिए विचाली पर सो सो कर रातें गुज़ारों थीं। हर प्रकार का एंशोआराम उन्होंने छोड़ दिया था। आज राष्ट्र के ऊपर संकट छाया हुआ है और यह समय का तकाजा है कि आज जितनी हम तनख्वाह लेते हैं उन में और दूसरी एमैनेंटीज और फैसेलिटीज में हम कटौती करे और देश की जनता का इस बारे में

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

मागं प्रदर्शन करे। जैसा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ते बतलाया है कि आज मातृभूमि की सेवा और रक्षा के लिए सुदूर गांवों में जनता में उत्साह और लगन है, ऐसे समय यदि हम अपनी तनख्वाहों, एमैनेटीज और दूसरी फैसेलिटीज में कमी करेंगे तो देश की जनता पर उसका बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेज जब हिन्दुस्तान में राज्य करते थे और हालांकि वह ठंडे मुल्क के आदमी थे तो भी उस जमाने में एयरकंडीशनर्स नहीं होते थे लेकिन अब तो जिधर देखो उधर एयरकंडीशनर्स लगे हैं। रेलगाड़ी में एयरकंडीशनर्स लगे हैं, मोटयकार में एयरकंडीशनर्स लगे और बंगलों आदि में एयरकंडीशनर्स लगे दिखाई देते हैं। आज हालत यह बन रही है कि बगैर एयरकंडीशनर के हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता। २०० वर्ष तक अंग्रेज यहाँ रहे, उन्होंने शासन किया लेकिन उन्हें इन एयरकंडीशनर्स की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी लेकिन उन के जाने के बाद हमारे लोगों की कुछ ऐसी आदत पड़ गयी कि उसके बगैर काम ही नहीं चलता है। गर्मी के दिनों में लोग आम तौर पर सड़कों पर ऐसे ही घूमा करते हैं लेकिन हमारे बड़े लोगों और अफसरान को अपनी आलीशान कोठियों और दफतरों में बैठ हुए भी एयरकंडीशनर्स की जरूरत महसूस होती है। यह खेद का विषय है कि हम लोग इतने आरामतलब बन गये हैं कि बकार पैसा खर्च करते हैं। मेरा अपना पक्का विश्वास है कि बगैर एफिशिएंसी में कमी लाये हुए सरकार के मौजूदा सरकारी खर्च में काफी कमी की जा सकती है।

देश की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था के लिए हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ते अभी १०० करोड़ रुपये का बजट रक्खा है। मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि १४२ करोड़ रुपया बतौर टैक्स के वसूल होना बाकी है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर

का इतना बड़ा स्टाफ है। क्या कभी यह पूछा गया कि हमारा वह स्टाफ क्या करता है और यह इतना रुपया वसूल होने को कैसे बाकी पड़ा है? आज इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि यह देखा जाय कि सरका की यह भारी मशीनरी कहीं बेकार तो नहीं है और आया उसके कर्मचारी पूरी तरह ईमानदारी से काम करते हैं या नहीं। जिस तरह से किसी के खेत में यदि दस मजदूर काम करते हैं तो खेत का मालिक उन के सिर पर डटा रहता है कि मजदूर ठीक से काम कर रहे हैं या नहीं और तब जाकर उनको १ रुपया या सवा रुपया मजदूरी देता है, वही सावधानी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बाबत बर्तनी चाहिए और जहाँ भी संभव हो बगैर एफिशिएंसी को कम किये स्टाफ में कटौती की जाय।

दस अरब रुपये का हमारा सेंटर का बजट है। इस के अलावा जो हमारा प्लानिंग में खर्च होता है उस में हमारा बहुत पैसा बेकार जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इस के ऊपर कड़ी निगाह रक्खें। यह लड़ाई का जमाना है। जीवन मरण का सवाल हमारे सामने है। हम को सूखी रोटी खाकर अपने मुल्क को बचाना है और उसी भावना से प्रेरित होकर मैं ने अपना यह अमेडमेंट रक्खा है। जहाँ मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के सभी क्षेत्रों में मितव्ययिता बर्ती जाय और अनावश्यक खर्च में कमी की जाय वहाँ मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि इस के करने में हमारी एफिशिएंसी नष्ट न होनी चाहिए। मेरा अपना विश्वास है कि बगैर एफिशिएंसी में कमी किये इस बात की काफी गुंजाइश है कि हम अपने भारी खर्च में कमी कर सकें।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): The most important thing we need today is, in my opinion, an atmosphere of austerity. That has not yet come in. The measures that were revealed by

the Prime Minister in his speech today would, to a certain extent, introduce that atmosphere of austerity that we very badly want today.

Those people who move about our capital must have felt, as I did, that the atmosphere of gaiety and casualness still persists here in this capital which should be most conscious of the national emergency. We can imagine how things must be in other towns and cities of the country when in the capital city, which must lead the whole country, a sense of urgency—I am very sorry to say—does not obtain.

We often talk of economy. We have never paused to think how we can contribute ourselves to this economy. We have never paused to think how much the questions that we table or the questions that we might table in the future cost. We must realise that although it is only an *ad hoc* estimate, each question would cost as much as Rs. 60. and there are hundreds of questions which are tabled and put on the Order Paper every day. So, I think we can contribute a good deal by asking only the most important and urgent questions.

Shri Ranga: Every question is asked to achieve economy and efficiency.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Both efficiency and economy can be achieved by selecting the most important and urgent problems for bringing before Parliament, leaving out the rest of the things to be tackled later on.

I have very high respect for Shri Kamath, but I was greatly surprised when he suggested that prohibition should be scrapped for raising some money for the war effort.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some money? Plenty of money.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Whatever be the amount of money that can be raised by scrapping prohibi-

tion, you have and I have many more suggestions which could raise more money than that, but you cannot insist here and argue here that by making people drink at this time and taking money from them, we can help in the war effort.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: They are already drinking.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They drink more than otherwise.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is a very strange and very wrong suggestion.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): They are already drinking.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Prohibition is an article of faith with us, and it has done us a lot of good, and there is no question of raising money by making people drink and getting money from them.

The measures that have been announced by the Prime Minister to not go far enough. There must be some more measures. A small Cabinet committee for emergency economy should be formed, which can come to a conclusion within a week or so. It could suggest the measures of economy which not only the Central Government, but the State Governments also can take, so that we can save some money for our war effort.

Of course, the money for the war effort has to come from our national resources, but economy will impart a sense of urgency and emergency, and that is the most important part of it.

So, I suggest that these points should be considered by the Government.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव की यह बात देखने में अच्छी मालूम होती है कि संकट-कालीन स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए हम को

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

अपने देश में पैसा बचाना चाहिए। बात सही है, लेकिन जो मुझाव इस प्रस्ताव में दिये गए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि सिद्धान्त की दृष्टि से वे बहुत गलत हैं। जिन माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, उन के विचार जो भी हों, आये दिन वे ऐसे मुझाव रखते हैं, जिन से हम इस देश में प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकारों को छोड़ कर अधिक से अधिक फ़ोशिस्ट आरगानाइजेशन को और बढ़ें। आज संकट-कालीन स्थिति का नाम ले कर भी ऐसे ही मुझाव दिये गए हैं। (Interruptions).

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : वाह वाह।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : माननीय सदस्य पहले मेरी बात सुन लें। हम भी उन की बातों को सुनते हैं। हाँ, अगर शोर मचाने का इरादा हो, तो यह तय कर लिया जाये कि कौन ज्यादा शोर मचाता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात सही है कि मिनिस्ट्रों की तादाद घटा दी जाये, लेकिन इस से कोई फ़र्क नहीं पड़ता है। असली सवाल यह है कि पैसा बचाया जाना चाहिए। अगर मंत्री-मंडल में सिर्फ़ एक ही आदमी रखा जाये तो भी उस से कोई फ़र्क नहीं पड़ता है, अगर खर्च को नहीं घटाया जाता है। इस बात की कोई बहस नहीं है कि मिनिस्ट्रों की तादाद पच्चीस हो या पचास हो। बहस इस बात की है कि पैसा बचाना चाहिए। अगर प्रस्तावक महोदय यह मुझाव रखते कि मिनिस्ट्रों की एमिनिटीज़ और फ़ैसिलिटीज़ को कम किया जाये, तो यह बात हम समझ सकते थे, लेकिन हम इस बात के मुख़ालिफ़ हैं कि मिनिस्ट्रों की तादाद घटा दी जाये और एक दो आदमी बैठ कर सारी बातें तय कर लियाकर या अपर हाउसिज़ को बन्द कर दिया जाये। सारी दुनिया में अपर हाउसिज़ होते हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : सारी दुनिया में नहीं होते हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इसी तरह पिछले दिनों यह मुझाव दिया गया कि पार्लियामेंट को बन्द कर दिया जाये और दो तीन आदमियों की एक कमेटी बना दी जाये और वही सारे मामले तय कर दिया करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये मुझाव उसी विचार के प्रतीक हैं, जिस का मैं ने अभी जिक्र किया है। वही विचार घूम-फ़िर कर विभिन्न रूपों में हमारे सामने आता रहता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक दो आदमियों की अपेक्षा चार, छः, दस आदमी किसी प्रश्न पर ज्यादा अच्छे तरह विचार कर सकते हैं। इस लिए यह ज्यादा अच्छा है कि हम अधिक से अधिक आदमियों के विचार और रायें जाने और वह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है, जब कि पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदन कायम रहें। हमें यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि बड़े बड़े विद्या-विशारद और अलग अलग विषयों के पंडित इलैक्ट नहीं होते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह पंडितों का देश है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अगर उन लोगों के विचारों और अनुभव से लाभ उठाना है, तो लाज़िमी तौर पर उन को कहीं स्थान देना होगा।

मिनिस्ट्रों की तादाद चाहे पचास रखी जाये, लेकिन कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि हम उन से कुछ पैसा ले सकें और उन के खर्च को कम कर सकें। मिसाल के तौर पर उन का तनख्वाह को दस परसेंट घटाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है। अगर उन को तरफ़ से इस तरह का आफ़र आता है, तो अच्छा है। सरकार इस बारे में उचित निर्णय कर सकती है। लेकिन मिनिस्ट्रों की तादाद से कोई फ़र्क नहीं पड़ेगा।

श्री अशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : पाण्डेय जी से पचास परसेंट ले सकते हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : पचास परसेंट क्या, मैं सौ परसेंट देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं बगैर तन्त्रवाह के काम करने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

प्लानिंग को समाप्त करने के बारे में जो विचार प्रकट किये जाते हैं, मैं मुख्य रूप से उन का मुखालिफ़ हूँ। रोज़ यह बहस होती है कि प्लानिंग में जरूर फ़िज़ूलखर्ची होती है, इस लिए उस को ख़त्म कर दिया जाये। यह ठीक है कि इस समय बी० डी० ग़्रो०, ग्राम सेवक, मच्छर मारने वालों की जो पल्टन रखी हुई है, उस की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन यह विचार-धारा कतई तौर पर ग़लत है कि प्लानिंग को ख़त्म कर देना चाहिए और इस सदन को कभी भी उस को स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए। मुल्क संकट-कालीन स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार है और वह बगैर तन्त्रवाहों के भी काम करेगा और लड़ेगा।

प्लानिंग के सम्बन्ध में जो फ़िज़ूल बातें हैं, उन को नहीं करना चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए गांवों में पाख़ाने बनाने की बात फ़िज़ूल है। वह जरूरी नहीं है। इस की तुलना में सड़कें बनाने और कम्प्यूनिकेशन को बढ़ाने की ज्यादा जरूरत है, ताकि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा जनता तक जा सकें। इस तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए, बजाये इस के कि हम किसानों से कहें कि वे मवेशियों के लिए चरनी बनायें। सरकार को इन बातों पर विचार करना चाहिए। लेकिन यह प्रस्ताव जो कुछ कहना चाहता है, मैं उस का कतई मुखालिफ़ हूँ। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि यह सदन इस प्रकार की बातों को स्वीकार करे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise to support the resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Dwivedy. I have also moved my substitute motion.

Previously, when I was speaking on the Chinese invasion situation, I suggested that the Rajya Sabha should be abolished, and I still maintain that. Some of my friends in the other House told me that after all the Rajya Sabha

is also doing a very good job, but I repeat what I said previously, that in this emergency, at this hour of trial, our country cannot have the luxury of having the Rajya Sabha or the legislative councils in the States.

Shri Ranga: They are not luxuries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They may not be luxuries, but I say that this Lok Sabha has the people's representatives. After all, more than 20 crores of people have elected the Members of the Lok Sabha, and they carry the will of the nation. I am sure that the Rajya Sabha should be at least suspended,....

Shri Ranga: No, no.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: ...because I have been told that when both the Houses are in session, we are spending Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per minute. I do not know whether the statistics are correct, but they must be. If this is correct, we should try to minimise this expenditure.

Shri Ranga: We can as well abolish our House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The second thing is the question of the number of Ministers. I suggest that the Ministers, when they go on tour, should not take any daily allowance, because I have yet to see a Minister who dines in a hotel or pays even for the food. It is not that they do not want to pay, but they are invited by people, by various organisations including the trade unions, and they are given the best dishes. Why should they take any allowance? It should be completely eliminated. The Ministers themselves should come forward and say that they do not want any daily allowance.

The third suggestion of mine is to my colleagues, Members of Parliament, that during the emergency period all Members should pay at least ten days or 33 per cent of their salary

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

and 50 per cent of the daily allowance. Of course, they are welcome to pay more.

Shri Ranga: It is for the rich people.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Ranga says that it is for the rich people. Rich people in this House have paid Rs. 7 lakhs or two lakhs. We are not one of them. But we can easily pay 33 per cent. of our salary and about Rs. 10 or 11 from our daily allowance. Cabinet Ministers can very well pull on with Rs. 1,500 to 2,000. Ministers of State should not take more than Rs. 1,300—1,500 and the Deputy Ministers—they are poor people according to them—not more than Rs. 1,000. Officers drawing more than Rs. 1,000 should voluntarily cut their salaries by ten per cent; those getting Rs. 250—1,000, by five per cent; those getting Rs. 100 and less, by two per cent. These are suggestions by which we can possibly gear up our machinery and our war efforts and also effect economy. I am sure the hon. Ministers will consider and agree to these suggestions.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Members feel that this debate may continue the whole day and not for two hours alone.... (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House has decided it twice. I do not think that it will be right to change it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The House in its wisdom can revise its earlier decision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri S. S. Deshmukh. He should not take more than five minutes.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Sir, the Mover of the Resolution has compared the number of Ministers to the number of playing cards and he suggested reshuffling them. But reshuffle does not reduce the number of cards.... (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the reshuffle the three or four jokers are removed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If hon. Members are disturbed like this, they will lose their time.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: If the insinuation is that the present Ministry is a pack of cards or a house of cards, nobody here will agree with that proposal.

But there is some strength in the argument that the number of Ministers should be drastically reduced. Therefore, I have agreed to his proposal to this extent that keeping in view the efficiency of the Cabinet, the number should be definitely and positively reduced. The Prime Minister was pleased to say that efficiency is the most important thing and economy at the cost of efficiency will be a colossal proposal. Nobody desires economy at the cost of efficiency. If the Prime Minister thinks that a large cabinet necessarily meant efficiency, I think it would not be correct. Let us here and now agree to this that Parkinson had something to say about public administration. He was of the opinion that the larger the number of administrators, the larger the number of officers, the more they find out work for themselves. Therefore, larger number of administrators and officers usually go to create work rather than reduce the work. I think that Parkinson was wise enough not to exclude Ministers from that. There may be Ministries who, not because of their justification for existence but because of the normal operation of Parkinson's law; it may result in increased ministerial work.

I have made certain proposals in my amendment No. 7. By various stay orders of the tribunals, taxes and other moneys due to Government amounting to about Rs. 400 crores are being withheld. That is what I am told. By one Ordinance these stay orders can be suspended and the amounts directed to be paid to the different treasuries. The party can recover the amount, if ultimately the tribunal decides the pending case against the Government.

15.47 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

The majority of the litigations involving payment of taxes ultimately decided in favour of the Government.

Officials and non-officials get salaries and allowances. Those getting Rs. 500 and more should be made to agree to buy national defence bonds for 10 or 25 per cent. of their salary. This will bring in considerable amount which will strengthen our war effort and the position of our Government in times of emergency. The business houses in India have contributed to this fund but their contributions fall short of the expectations of the public. By one blank order the industrial establishments could be made to pay five per cent of their net receipts for the national defence fund. The privy purses are paid from the Consolidated Fund. The princes have played a historic role in integrating this nation next in importance to that of Sardar Patel and their contribution will be remembered and recorded in history. But the privy purses involves an expenditure of Rs. 4 crores. They could as well be suspended or drastically cut. We have seen the Maharajah of Bikaner donating 1500 rifles. The nation definitely appreciates the spirit behind that. Maharani Vijiya Raje Scindia had donated considerable gold and cash. The nation will definitely accept with a spirit of appreciation. If the privy purses are suspended for the emergency, it will not in any way imperil the princes. It will be a bold statement to say that but for the privy purses the princes will be in the streets. Therefore, we feel that the princes should be allowed to contribute by way of the suspension of privy purses to the national effort, and the nation will definitely acknowledge even this great sacrifice of the princes if the privy purses are suspended.

An Hon. Member: 100 per cent.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Yes; if possible. Then, coming to the ques-

tion of economy, efficiency will definitely be one of the criteria for economy, but it should not be presumed that only economy imperils efficiency. There cannot be any conflict between efficiency and economy. If economy is administratively well-managed, there cannot be any opposition to economy as such. We still feel that the time has come when there should be a drastic cut and drastic economies should be effected so that the national efforts are strengthened further.

15.51 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is not merely for a national sense that economy should be effected, but economy in Government expenditure definitely means that even the Government is aware of the sacrifice which the people are making to the national effort. So, if New Delhi gives a lead to the nation by reducing the size of the Cabinet at the Centre, that could be followed by others.

Mr. Speaker: I had rung the Bell but the hon. Member has not heard it, I suppose.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Even considering this as economy in time. I shall finish by saying that a definite lead should be given to the nation from this capital so that there will be economies all over and those economies will definitely strengthen the hands of the Government to meet the aggressor.

श्री ह० व० सीय (सिंहभूम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रेजोल्यूशन के बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि वे यह मानते हैं कि एकानमी होनी चाहिये। मगर उन के जवाब से यह पता नहीं चला कि उन का जो खयाल है कि एकानमी होनी चाहिये, उस के वास्ते वे वास्तविक कदम, ठोस कदम, क्या उठाना चाहते हैं। अपने उत्तर में उन्होंने जो इशारा किया वह बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। जब हम जानते

[श्री ह० च० सौय]

हैं कि देश के अन्दर गरीब से गरीब लॉग, भजदूर और कारखानों में काम करने वाले, लोग अपनी आमदनी में से देना चाहते हैं और दे भी रहे हैं, तो यह बिल्कुल जरूरी है कि हम सचमुच एक कमेटी नियुक्त करें जो कि यह बतलाये कि एकानमी में ड्रास्टिक कट क्या हो ।

हम को मालूम है कि जब मिनिस्ट्री का फॉर्मेशन वगैरह होता है तो किसी खास ग्रुप को खुश करने के लिये, किसी खास इलाके को खुश करने के लिये मिनिस्टर्स बनाये जाते हैं और मिनिस्ट्री को बहुत बड़ा बनाया जाता है । यह बात नहीं है कि हम इस को समझते नहीं हैं । यहां पर मैं इस को जरूरी नहीं समझता कि मैं सेंटर की ही बात करूँ, राज्यों में भी ऐसा ही होता है । इस इमर्जेंसी का मुकाबला करने के लिये हमारे देश के विभिन्न दलों के लोग और विभिन्न विचारधाराओं के लोग एक संगठन में आ गये हैं । इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये अगर हम उन मिनिस्ट्रीज में, जो कि ग्रुप के लोगों को ले कर बनाई गई हैं, कुछ कट करें । उन में जरूर कट किया जाना चाहिये ।

यहां पर मैं यह चीज भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ऊंची सैलरी पाने वाले लोग हैं, जैसे कि मिनिस्टर्स हैं, ऊंचे आफिसर्स हैं या पालियामेंट के मेम्बर्स हैं, उन के लिये कोई ऐसी योजना होनी चाहिये कि उन के वेतनों में से १० परसेंट से लेकर २५ परसेंट तक, जो भी सरकार निश्चित करे, कट किया जाय । हम जानते हैं वे हमारा मिलिटरी एक्सपेंडिचर काफी बड़ा होगा, और होना चाहिये । हम यह भी जानते हैं कि जिस चीनी हमले का मुकाबला हम कर रहे हैं उस पर सालाना मिलिटरी खर्चा १५०० या १६०० करोड़ रुपये है । जब हम इनने बड़े हमले का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं तो उस के लिये उसी पैमाने में हमारा भी इन्तजाम होना चाहिये । इस के

बारे में हम को बुनियादी तरीके से सोचना होगा कि हम कितना कट करें ।

हम देख रहे हैं कि कई स्टेटों में माल-गुजारी २५ परसेंट तक बढ़ाई जा रही है । इस खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये हम गरीबों के ऊपर तो लगान बढ़ा रहे हैं तो हम को अपनी तरफ भी देखना चाहिये । हम जब भी ऊंची आमदनी के लोगों की बात सोचने लगते हैं तो उसी पुराने रवैये से सोचते हैं । जब हम यह मान रहे हैं कि कट होना चाहिये तो इस बारे में भी ठोस कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये । इस से हिचक और बहाने क्यों ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या स्पेचिज पर भी कट लगाया जाय ?

श्री ह० च० सौय : जी हां, उस पर भी कट होना चाहिये ।

यह एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि सारे देश से यह मांग कर रही है कि हम को सैक्रिफाइस करनी चाहिये । जब ऐसी बात है तो कम से कम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को सोचना चाहिये कि वह अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में से कुछ लोगों को घटाये, खास तौर से पालियामेंट सेक्रेटरियों में और दूसरी जगहों में, ताकि और लोगों और राज्य सरकारों को रास्ता दिखलाये ।

इस लिये मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का तहें दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि यह जरूर स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक संशोधन उपस्थित किया है । जहां तक इस संकल्प की आत्मा का सम्बन्ध है, उस का तो चारों तरफ से समर्थन होगा लेकिन उस की काया डिफेक्टिव है । इसी लिये आप देखेंगे कि जब प्रथम वर्ल्ड वार हुई थी तो जितने भी ग्रादमी उस समय इंग्लैंड के मंत्रिमंडल में थे, उन से कुछ ज्यादा लिये गये

ये। इसी तरह से जब सेकेन्ड वल्टेड वार शुरू हुई, तो जितने आदमी वहाँ के मंत्रिमंडल में थे उस से उन की तादाद ज्यादा की गई। भारत में कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स की साइज में कमी नहीं हुई, वह उतनी ही है। लेकिन आज के संकल्प का मूल उद्देश्य यह मालूम होता है कि एकानमी होना चाहिये। इस के लिये मैं एक मुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर जो कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स है वह लोगों के सामने एक आदर्श रखे और वह आदर्श यह रखे कि उस के सभी लोग अपनी सैलरी में से २५ परसेन्ट डिफेंस फंड में दे दें। इस से कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स का साइज तो वही रहेगा लेकिन एम्प्लॉयमेंट में २५ परसेन्ट का रिडक्शन हो जायेगा। यह तो मेरा एक मुझाव है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is a very painless reduction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Painless surgery.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: इस तरह से जहाँ तक एकानमी का सम्बन्ध है, वह एकानमी पूर्ण हो जाती है।

जहाँ तक काम करने का सम्बन्ध है, मेरा दूसरा संशोधन यह है कि सिम्पल हैबिट्स से ही काम नहीं होगा, बल्कि आफिस के वर्किंग अवर्स में भी थोड़ा इन्कीज होना चाहिये। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान भी दो चार घंटे ज्यादा काम करें और आफिस में लोग एक दो घंटे ज्यादा काम करें तो एफिशियेंस भी ज्यादा होगी और काम भी ज्यादा होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधनों के साथ इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ।

डा० गोविंद दास (जबलपुर):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य: विधेयक नहीं संकल्प।

डा० गोविंद दास: जब मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ तो सन् १९२० से लेकर सन् १९४७ के हमारे स्वतन्त्रय युद्ध के न जाने कितने दृश्य मेरी नजर के सामने घूम जाते हैं। आज उसी स्वतन्त्रता पर प्रहार फिर से हुआ है। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि चाहे फिजहल हमको बड़ी भारी आपत्ति दिखती हो, लेकिन वह समय बहुत दूर नहीं है जब हमारा जो मन्तव्य है उसमें हम सफल हो कर रहेंगे।

अगर एक दल के लोगों को छोड़ दिया जाय तो इस देश के सारे व्यक्तियों ने और सारे दलों ने हमारा समर्थन किया। साम्यवादी दल के उपनेता श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने भी ८ तारीख को जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा गया था उसका समर्थन किया था। उसके बाद उन्होंने जब पंडित जी का वक्तव्य हुआ दो दिन पहले तब उसका भी समर्थन किया, और कल भी उन्होंने इसके समर्थन में एक भाषण किया। पंडित जी के वक्तव्य पर जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा था उस सम्बन्ध में मैंने आपसे खास इजाजत लेकर उनको टोका था, और आप भी उस समय मेरे पर कुछ बिग गए थे, लेकिन मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी का ८ तारीख का भाषण और पंडित जी के वक्तव्य पर पर जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा...

16 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर मैं बिगड़ गया होता तो आज आपको क्यों वक्त देता।

डा० गोविंद दास: और कल उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया उन तीनों को किसी मनोवैज्ञानिक के आप सुपुर्द कर दें और वह देखे कि उनमें हृदय की बात कितनी है और शब्द कितने हैं—मैं एक छोटा सा

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

नाटककार हूँ इस कारण मुझे थोड़ासा मनोविज्ञान का ज्ञान है—तो मेरा विश्वास है कि वह मनोवैज्ञानिक आपके सामने इस बात को रखेगा कि स्वयं श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी यह नहीं जानते कि उनके हृदय में क्या है और वह क्या कह रहे हैं। (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपका मतलब समझ लिया, लेकिन यहां यह ऐतराज हो रहा है कि यह रिजोल्यूशन इकानमी पर है, मनोविज्ञान पर नहीं है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : कल एक कांग्रेसी सदस्य श्रीमती मुभद्रा जोशी ने भी जो लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की आलोचना की। मैं साम्य-वादी दल वालों से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ वे यहां पर कर रहे हैं यदि वह वे रूस या चीन में करते होते तो क्या वे केवल गिरफ्तार ही होते या और कुछ होता। हम तो अहिंसा के अभी भी मानने वाले हैं। हम तो सब के मित्र हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं डा० साहब से बड़ी नम्रता से विनय करूंगा कि आज इस पर पांच पांच मिनट का समय दिया जा रहा है। अगर मैं उनको इस बात पर ही बोलने दूंगा तो....

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं बार बार ये बातें आपके सामने इसलिए निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आस्तीन के सांप से हमको बहुत प्रागाह रहने की आवश्यकता है....

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होंशंगाबाद) : यह डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल पर बोल रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किस पर बोल रहे हैं ?

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल पर बोल रहा हूँ। मैं तो यही समझ रहा था कि वही बिल चल रहा है और इसीलिए मैं ये सब बातें आपसे कह रहा था ?

जो प्रस्ताव इस समय सदन के सामने है उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मेरा अनुमान सही निकला।

डा० गोविन्द दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल सदन के सामने आए तो मुझे अपनी इस अथूरी स्पीच को पूरा करने का समय दिया जाए।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महिलाओं को भी बोलने का समय दिया जाए।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were sorry to find that when the hon. Prime Minister intervened in the debate, he did not respond to the underlying purpose of this resolution, which has been brought forth by my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy. The Prime Minister spoke of the paramount need of efficiency in the prosecution of our present war against China. Nobody denies this. Nobody would take any exception to the imperative and uppermost need of efficiency but I would submit that efficiency is not opposed to economy; efficiency is not synonymous with extravagance. If that is so, then many of the suggestions that were made on the floor of the House were certainly deserving of greater attention and greater consideration.

I think that there are in the Government a lot of white elephants.

Mr. Speaker: I am not being referred to, I suppose.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Certainly not, Sir, though you are sometimes in a position to look at them because you are seated on a higher pedestal....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And to control them also.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I think it is necessary to prepare a sort of inventory of these white elephants in the Government and the administration and to see that the Government utilises this opportunity of getting rid of them. It would be invidious indeed to try to name them, but I think there are a lot of institutions and a lot of activities which do not deserve and merit the kind and extent of support which the Government has been more than willing to give to these institutions. I hope in this particular matter, the Government would act with all the alacrity and efficiency of which the Prime Minister spoke with so much passion.

Since we are pressed for time and since you have time and again asked us to economise on this particular commodity. I shall be very brief. I would like to draw the attention of the House that I have in particular mentioned these objectives of economy, austerity and efficient functioning of the Government machinery in the Substitute Motion which I have placed for the consideration of the House. Prompted by these motives, I have suggested that there should be a reconstitution of the Council of Ministers with a view to reduce its size and redistribution of Portfolios to effect rationalisation and better coordination. There again, the impelling need is not only for economy and austerity, but for more efficiency and coordinated functioning. Only the other day, a Congress Member spoke of the lack of coordination and lack of rational approach in the present functioning of the Government. I would be adding nothing new to this particular line of

criticism which has been mounting of late, but I do think that it is high time that the Government bestowed some attention to the crying need to make its machinery rational and better coordinated.

I have another suggestion, which I have included in my Substitute Motion namely the need for the appointment of a Committee of Members of Parliament, and if it so appears to the Government that they cannot easily invest these functions to a committee of Members of Parliament in which all kinds and shades of opinion may be represented, then any other committee appointed by Government to examine the expenditure of moneys provided by Parliament for the defence services, for civil defence and for other services directly connected with war and to report what, if any, economies consistent with the execution of the policy decided by the Government may be effected therein. War expenditure is going to be of a very great magnitude. None of us grudges the expenditure or its magnitude, but it is necessary that every pie that is spent for this sacred purpose is spent with caution and we should make every possible effort to economise wherever we can. Such a committee existed during the first and second World Wars in the United Kingdom and on the general testimony of a number of commentators, the Committee performed a very useful function.

I would like that so far as the reconstitution of the Council of Ministers is concerned, it should be applied equally to the State Governments, particularly to those of U.P. and of Punjab, from which State you happen to hail.

I would like to suggest also that a special committee should be appointed to reconsider our plan targets and to fix and allocate priorities. Of course, if a new committee is not appointed, I would expect that the Planning Commission should go into

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

the matter and that the Government would take the House into confidence as to in what manner these priorities are to be allocated.

In the end, I would once again plead that a rigorous measures of austerity and self-sacrifice is necessary not only to bring about economy but also to set an example to the country. Such austerity will enthuse the general run of people to follow the example, and the country would be able to march towards its goal of victory in the present war with a greater speed and deeper inspiration.

श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपके सामने बहुत संक्षेप में निवेदन करूंगा। मुझे यह कहना है कि आज सारे देश में यह भावना है कि हमारी सरकार के पास हर प्रान्त में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में मिनिस्टर्स हैं और उसके कारण खर्चा बहुत बढ़ रहा है। जैसा कि हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि मिनिस्टर्स के घटा देने से हमारे काम की एफिशिएंसी नहीं बढ़ेगी और वह घट जायेगी परन्तु एक जनतंत्री देश होने के नाते जब देश में इस प्रकार की भावना है कि मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद सट्टर और प्रान्तों में बहुत अधिक है तो उस भावना की रक्षा करने के लिए हमारे लिए यह बड़ा जरूरी है कि हमें उतने ही मिनिस्टर्स रखें जितने जरूरी हों और जनता की भावना का आदर करते हुए हम मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद में कमी कर दें। अब मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद घटाने के बारे में जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि अगर तादाद घटायेगा तो काम की एफिशिएंसी कम हो जायेगी तो मैं इसका यह उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्हा समय सन् १९४७ से पहले अंग्रेजों का सरकार था तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का मिनिस्टर्स में दस मिनिस्टर्स थे, पांच हिन्दू और पांच मुसलमान। मैं उसकी फीमल में नहीं

ज्ञाना चाहता लेकिन दस से भी काम चलता था जबकि आज ५० से काम चलाया जा रहा है और प्राविन्सज में ४०-४० और ५०-५० मिनिस्टर्स रखे हुए हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर हम इन मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद में कटौती करेंगे तो उसका देश पर असर पड़ेगा और सारी जनता में यह भावना आयेगी कि आज सरकार भी इस बात के लिए कटिबद्ध है कि खर्च को घटाया जाये और मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद घटाने का जनरल प्रभाव देश पर पड़ेगा और जनता भी अपने अपने क्षेत्र में खर्च कम करने की कोशिश करेगी।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि और भी अनेकों हमारे देश में इस प्रकार के खर्चें बढ़ रहे हैं जिनकी कि बाबत हम लोग अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी उनसे परिचित हैं। अब किसी मिनिस्टर की तनख्वाह अगर १००० रुपया है तो उनका दोरे का खर्चा २५०० या ३००० रुपया पड़ना है। मैं किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के ऊपर आक्षेप नहीं करता लेकिन प्रश्न केवल इतना है कि आज जिस तरह का कार्यक्रम हमारे देश के सामने है उसमें मिनिस्टर्स का विशेष रूप से यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह इस बारे में जनता को लांड दें। अगर वे अपने आचरण रहन सहन अपने भत्ते और दूसरे खर्चों में कमी करते हैं और सरकारी धन का अपव्यय नहीं करते हैं और उसमें बचत करके दिखलाते हैं तो सारे देश की जनता पर इसका बड़ा अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं अपने मिनिस्टर्स से इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज की स्थिति को देखते हुए उनसे यन् अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह देश के सामने मित-व्ययिता के सम्बन्ध में एक आदर्श रखें और यदि वह ऐसा कोई आदर्श देश की जनता के सामने रखत हैं तो उसका बड़ा अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

एक मुझाव किसी मित्र ने अभी दिया और हमारे मित्र श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने कहा मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि अगर राजकीय आफिसों का टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाये तो कोई नई बात नहीं होगी। जहाँ-जहाँ भी जिम-जिम मुन्क में वार हुई है उन्होंने अपने कर्मचारियों के काम करने का समय बढ़ाया है। यदि एक आदमी एक घंटा ज्यादा समय देता है तो उसका निज में तो ज्यादा मूल्य नहीं लेकिन जब एक एक घंटा इस तरह से १ करोड़ या १० करोड़ आदमी रोजाना ज्यादा देंगे तो १० करोड़ घंटे-कार्य नित्य हमको ज्यादा मिल जाया करेगा। मैं इस मुझाव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

अन्त में मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री महोदय ने सदन में आकर जिस प्रकार से इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में अपनी अमान्यता प्रकट की है, मैं उनकी इस भावना का समर्थन नहीं करता। इसका कारण यह है कि सरकारी खर्च में कमी तमाम देश की मांग है। इस समय इमरजेंसी है और हमारा यह नैतिक कर्तव्य है कि देश की जनभावना का इस सदन द्वारा स्वागत किया जाये और प्रधानमंत्री जी देश की भावना का स्वागत करते हुए खर्च में कमी करके दिखलायें। बस इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्र की इन संकटकालीन घड़ियों का जब कभी इतिहास लिखा जायेगा और उस इतिहास में लोकसभा का भी एक अध्याय होगा तो उस अध्याय में श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी का नाम सोने के अक्षरों में लिखा जायेगा कि उन विशेष परिस्थितियों में इतना एक महत्वपूर्ण मुझाव उन्होंने संसद् के सम्मुख ही नहीं अपितु देश के सम्मुख उपस्थित किया। यह विचार—

धारा जो आज संसद में पहली बार चर्चा का विषय बनी है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो भी यहां उनके हक में बोलेंगे उनका नाम चांदी के अक्षरों में लिख जायेगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह तो आपके अधिकार में होगा कि कौन सी स्याही से आप लिखवाते हैं।

जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है सब से पहले ऐसा मुझाव पंजाब से आया। पंजाब में इस समय जितने भी मिनिस्टर्स हैं, उन्होंने देश के सम्मुख एक आदर्श उपस्थित किया। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जिस दिन यह निर्णय लिया जाना था उन के ऊपर कुछ इस प्रकार का दबाव पड़ा कि जहां पहले दिन यह समाचार आया कि पंजाब की कैबिनेट छोटी होने जा रही है वहां उस दबाव के कारण यह हुआ कि दूसरे दिन दो अन्य प्रांतों की जनता भी कहीं इस प्रकार का दबाव न डाले इसलिये उन्हें कहा गया कि पंजाब सरकार अपने आकार प्रकार में किसी प्रकार की कटौती न कर। परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में अगर केन्द्र की सरकार कुछ आदर्श उपस्थित कर सके तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पंजाब की सरकार का भी मार्ग खुलेगा और दूसरी प्रांतीय सरकारों का मार्ग भी खुल सकता है।

जहां तक वेतन और भत्तों का सम्बन्ध है मुझे इस दान की प्रशन्नता है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्री श्री दातार इस समय सदन में उपस्थित है। इन्हें ध्यान होगा कि पिछले संसद् के अधिवेशन में मैंने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया था। सन् १९५६ और १९६० के सम्बन्ध में मैंने यह पूछा था कि हमारा जो मंत्री हैं इन पर वेतन, कार और कोठी के भत्ते को छोड़कर जब यह धूमने के लिये जाते हैं तो एक वर्ष में किस-किस मिनिस्टर पर का कितना कितना भत्ता हुआ तो आप को जान कर आश्चर्य होगा

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

कैबिनेट में ऐसे भी मिनिस्टरर्स थे जिनकी वर्षों में कुल मिला कर तनख्वाह तो २४ हजार थी लेकिन एक वर्ष में उनके घूमने का भत्ता कुल मिला कर ४८००० रुपये बैठता था। इस आघार पर जब मैंने यह पूछा कि १९५६-६० के आंकड़े तो आप ने दिये अब १९६०-६१ के आंकड़े भी दे दोजिये तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि पिछले पांच अधिवेशनों से लगातार मैं इस प्रश्न को दे रहा हूँ लेकिन गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह कह कर टाल देते हैं कि अभी सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है, अभी आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हुये हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि आखिर इस प्रकार के तथ्यों को सरकार द्वारा क्यों छिपाया जाता है? संभव है यह तथ्य जनता के सामने आने पर वह उसकी चर्चा का विषय बने और लोगों के कान खड़ हों इसीलिये लेकिन अब उस प्रश्न को बराबर टाला जा रहा है और शायद यही कारण है कि इन्हीं भावनाओं की पृष्ठभूमि में श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी को अपना यह मुझाव भी उपस्थित करना पड़ा है कि सरकार को अपने खर्चों में मितव्ययता बरतनी चाहिये।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष जो औडीटर जनरल की रिपोर्ट थी उस रिपोर्ट में एक पैरा दिया हुआ था कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के समय में एक मिनिस्टर पर कुल मिला कर माढ़े पांच हजार रुपया खर्च होता था लेकिन स्वतन्त्र भारत में एक मिनिस्टर पर कुल मिला कर पौने छह हजार रुपये व्यय होते हैं। लेकिन किसी प्रकार से वह पैरा वहाँ से हटाया गया फिर भी देश के एक जिम्मेदार पत्र ने उस पैरा-ग्राफ को प्रकाशित कर दिया। अगर वह बात असत्य थी तो सरकार उसका खंडन करती। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब इस प्रकार की स्थितियां चल रही हैं ऐसे समय में अगर देश के सामने और संसद के सामने भी यह उपयुक्त मुझाव उपस्थित किया जाता है तो

उस मुझाव के पीछे बदनीयती नहीं समझी जानी चाहिये बल्कि संकटकालीन घड़ियों में इस प्रकार के मुझाव का स्वागत करना चाहिये।

एक बात जिस को मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी अपने भाषण के दौरान यह कहा कि राज्य सभा के लोग यह कहते हैं कि लोक-सभा बेकार है और लोक सभा के लोग कहते हैं कि राज्य सभा बेकार है, मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जैसे जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति ने यह मुझाव अपने भाषण में कैसे चर्चा का विषय बनाया? सीधी-साधी बात है कि जनतन्त्र में जनता के चुने हुये प्रतिनिधियों का स्वागत होना चाहिये चाहे उस का नाम आप राज्य सभा रख लीजिये या लोक सभा रख लीजिये। जनता के चुने हुये प्रतिनिधियों के हाथों में प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये।

एक बात जो मैंने बीच में प्रधान मंत्री जी को टोकते हुये कही, अच्छा होता प्रधान मंत्री जी उस समय उसका उत्तर दे देते। पहले भी मैंने इस चीज को चर्चा का विषय बनाया था कि भारतवर्ष के १६ राज्यों में ६ राज्य इस प्रकार के हैं जहाँ कि विधान सभायें हैं और विधान परिषदें भी हैं और ७ राज्य इस प्रकार के हैं जहाँ कि विधान सभायें तो हैं लेकिन विधान परिषदें नहीं हैं और न में राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश जैसे बड़े बड़े प्रांत भी हैं। जब मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान का बिना कौंसिल के काम चल सकता है और असेम्बली ही सारी वहाँ की व्यवस्था को चला सकती है तो क्यों नहीं हमारी सरकार गम्भीरता से इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेती कि शेष ६ राज्यों में भी विधान परिषदें समाप्त की जायें। सरकार ऐसा न कर इस प्रकार लोगों के दिमागों में भ्रम पैदा करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता से निर्णय लेगी और

संकटकालीन इन घड़ियों में कुछ आदर्श उपस्थित करेगी, धन्यवाद ।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडेय (हाता) : अभी श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने कहा कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में साढ़े पांच हजार रुपया एक मिनिस्टर के ऊपर खर्च होता था तो वह साढ़े पांच हजार उनकी सैलरी थी । उन का टी० ए० नहीं बतलाया । वह सैलरी और टी० ए० साथ साथ न बताने से कन्फ्यूज हो गया है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री द्विवेदी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैंने उसमें एक संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है । उस संशोधन का तात्पर्य यह है कि मंत्री-मंडल में सात से अधिक सदस्य नहीं होने चाहिये और उनके वेतन और भत्ते कुल मिला कर एक हजार रुपये से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिये । मेरे संशोधन का दूसरा भाग यह है कि मंत्रियों के टाट-बाट पर जो खर्च होता है, उसको समाप्त किया जाये और देश में सादगी का ऐसा वातावरण तैयार किया जाये, जैसा कि गांधी जी के समय था । मेरे संशोधन के तीसरे भाग का तात्पर्य यह है कि भारत सेवक समाज, महिला मंगल योजना, भारत साधु समाज आदि सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं और अलग अलग राज्यों के पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों द्वारा बनाये गये अलग अलग संघों को जो जबर्दस्त रकमें केन्द्र और राज्यों के अनुदान के रूप में मिलती हैं, उनको बन्द किया जाये ।

जब हमारा यह सत्र आरम्भ हुआ, तो हम ने संकट-कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच चीन के आक्रमण सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया । उस के बाद डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल आया और आज यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा गया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि ये सब प्रस्ताव

और बिल एक दूसरे से बिल्कुल जुड़े हुए हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको अलग करना स्थिति की गम्भीरता को न मानने के समान होगा ।

जब मैं कहता हूँ कि सात मंत्री रखे जायें, तो मेरा उद्देश्य यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री यानी विदेश मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, रक्षा मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री और इसी तरह से तीन मंत्री और हों, जो दूसरे सब विभागों को सम्भालें । हमारे राज्यों में भी बड़े बड़े मंत्रि-मंडल हैं । उन के जिम्मे भी छोटे छोटे काम हैं, जिनको हमें उन के सुपुर्द कर देना चाहिये । मैं आप को इंग्लैंड की मिसाल देता हूँ कि वहाँ पर लड़ाई के वक्त पच्चीस मंत्रियों में से—और वे सब मंत्रिमण्डल में नहीं थे, बल्कि उन में डिप्टी मिनिस्टर और दूसरे लोग भी थे—चार घटा दिये गये । हमारे देश में कुल मिला कर ५८, ५९ मंत्री हैं । अगर हम १९५२ की स्थिति से भी तुलना करें, तो हम देखते हैं कि उन की संख्या दिन दुगुनी रात चौगुनी होती जा रही है । इस से देश के मनोबल पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है और लोग सोचते हैं कि हमसे तो पैसा मांगा जाता है, हम से कहा जाता है कि भूखे रह कर मदद करो, टैक्स देकर मौजूदा संकट का मुकाबला करो, लेकिन मंत्री लोग इतने टाट-बाट से रह रहे हैं और उन को बहुत ज्यादा वेतन और भत्ते आदि दिये जा रहे हैं । इसलिये आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आज हम को और सरकार को वर्तमान समय के अनुकूल ही वातावरण बनाना चाहिये ।

मैं आप के सामने टाट-बाट के सिर्फ दो नमूने रखना चाहता हूँ । हमारे पास आंकड़े हैं कि १९५८-५९, १९५९-६० और १९६०-६१, इन तीन सालों में तीन लाख रुपये सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री के निवास-स्थान की दरी को बदलने के लिये खर्च किये गये । क्या यह गांधी का देश है, क्या यह सादगी का देश है, जहाँ दरी बदलने के लिये तीन लाख रुपया खर्च किया जाये और फिर लोगों से सादगी

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

की बात और गांधीजी की बात कही जाये ? मैं समझता हूँ कि जब इस तरह से गांधीजी का नाम लिया जाता है, तो इससे उनकी आत्मा को बड़ा क्लेश पहुंचता होगा ।

जुलाई के महीने में प्रधान मंत्री को उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलाया गया था । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री को दोष नहीं देना चाहता, लेकिन वहाँ पर उस अवसर पर ५५ फाटक बनाये गये और हर फाटक पर ५०० रुपये खर्च किये गये । सहकारी विभाग के जो अफसर आये होंगे, उन का भत्ता और उन की पल्टन का खर्च इस में शामिल नहीं है । इस तरह टाट-बाट पर फ्रिजूलखर्ची की जा रही है । अगर इस को रोकना न गया, तो हम देश में एक अच्छा वातावरण नहीं पैदा कर सकते ।

कुछ सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को ग्रान्ट्स वगैरह दी जाती हैं । उदाहरण के लिये भारत सेवक समाज के कैंप होते हैं । एक तो उन की संख्या ज्यादा दिखाई जाती है और दूसरे वहाँ पर खर्च नहीं होता है, लेकिन खुराक वगैरह का नाम ले कर ग्रान्ट्स ली जाती हैं और पैसा खया जाता है ।

आज यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि देश में मितव्ययिता का वातावरण तैयार किया जाये । प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि अगर हम इन सुझावों पर अमल करेंगे, तो निपुणता कम हो जायेगी । पिछले पंद्रह सालों में इस ५८ की पल्टन ने जो काम किया है, जो निपुणता कायम की है, उस को हम देख रहे हैं । आज उद्घाटन, भाषण, कल्चरल प्रोग्राम और कल्चरल शोष आदि को बन्द करना पड़ेगा और हम को मेहनत से काम करना पड़ेगा । बिस्वासिता के जिस वातावरण में आज तक हम रह रहे हैं, जिस टाट से मंत्री लोग रह रहे हैं, उस से हम देश की जनता का आश्वासन नहीं कर सकते, उस को उत्साहित नहीं कर सकते । आज प्रशासन के हर एक क्षेत्र में मितव्ययिता बरती जाये । जहाँ तक लड़ाई

का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर एक अरब, दो अरब, जो भी खर्च हो, वह किया जाये और उस के लिये चाहे टैक्स लगाये जायें । मितव्ययिता का जो अर्थ है, उस अर्थ में इस प्रस्ताव और संशोधन को लेना चाहिये ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलने का अवसर देने के लिये मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ । खर्च में बचत करने के बारे में बहनों से मशिवरा लेना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि वे इस बारे में बहुत कुछ जानती हैं । बचत के बारे में हर बहन से सुझाव लेना हमारे लिये बहुत अच्छा और लाभदायक है ।

संकट के इस समय में बचत करने के लिये सब लोगों को बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी । हमारा शत्रु नादान और छोटा नहीं है और हमारा यह संघर्ष एक दो साल नहीं, बल्कि बहुत समय तक चलता रहेगा । इसलिये किसी जोश में आ कर नहीं, बल्कि बहुत गम्भीरता से सोच-विचार कर खर्च में बचत करनी चाहिये और बहुत हिम्मत और मेहनत से काम करना चाहिये । ज्यादा काम करना और कम खर्च करना, ये दोनों बातें साथ-साथ चलनी चाहियें ।

आपोजीशन के हमारे भाइयों ने कई बहुत अच्छे प्वाइंट्स हमारे सामने रखे हैं । रेजोल्यूशन के प्रस्तावक के दिल में देश के लिये बहुत ध्रुदा है और वह देश को बचाने की कोशिश में रहते हैं । इस रेजोल्यूशन को इस हाउस में रखने के लिये हम सब लोग उन को बधाई देते हैं । इस विषय में स्थिति यह है कि जो कुछ रांगी चाहता है, डाक्टर भी वही कह रहा है । माननीय सदस्य और हम सब एक ही बात कह रहे हैं और कोई भी इस रेजोल्यूशन के खिलाफ नहीं है । कुछ लोग इस बारे में बड़ी बड़ी बातें कह रहे हैं और एग्जेरेशन से काम ले रहे हैं । लेकिन हम को किसी को धक्का

नहीं देना है, दर्द नहीं देना है, इस बारे में कम्प्लान से काम नहीं लेना है, कोई कानून नहीं बनाना है। जहां तक बचत का प्रश्न है, इस बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। सब चाहते हैं कि बचत होनी चाहिये।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब और मैजिस्ट्री पार्टी को यह सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि अब तो हर एक काम में बचत करने की जरूरत है। आज बचत करना लाजिमी है। आज इस के बिना हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। अगर हम बचत न करें और दुश्मन के विरुद्ध लड़ाई में खर्च भी ज्यादा करें, तो इस स्थिति में दूसरे मुल्कों से सहायता मांगना हमें शोभा नहीं देता है। हम को दुश्मन और संसार को बताना है कि यहां के लोग मेहनती हैं, वे अपने खर्च में बचत करते हैं और कुर्बानी करके अपने देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिये लड़ सकते हैं।

यह खुशी की बात है कि फ़िनान्स मिनिस्टर साहब भी हाउस में आ गये हैं। वह बहुत बचत करते हैं, लेकिन मैं उनको कहना चाहती हूँ कि एक-एक मिनिस्ट्री में दो सौ झाई सौ, तीन सौ कमेटियां हें ग्रैंडर सेक्रेटरी, सेक्रेटरी, सब बर्खास्त करने चाहियें। यह अच्छा मौका है। इस वक्त कोई नाराज नहीं होगा। शान्ति समय गाना गाओ, बजाओ, नाचो, खेलो, कुछ भी करो, लेकिन अब तो कमी करने का अच्छा मौका है, जिस के लिये हम कितने दिनों से चिल्ला रहे हैं। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि एक सरबे कमेटी बनाई जाये, जिस में बहनों को भी लेना चाहिये, और वह कमेटी इस बात का सर्वे करे कि किस डिपार्टमेंट के खर्च में क्या कमी करनी है, कितने लोग कम करने हैं। इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि उन लोगों को सर्विस से निकाल दिया जाये, बल्कि उन को दूसरे काम में लगा दिया जावे। संकट के इस समय में सब लोगों को दृग्गुना चौगुना काम करना चाहिये। आज

एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर जो खर्चा हो रहा है, उस में पच्चीस परसेंट कमी करनी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि आज से ले कर रिसेप्शन, सालाना जल्से और प्रोपनिग सेरेमनीज वगैरह बन्द की जानी चाहियें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे मौका दिया, इस के लिये मैं आप की आभारी हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरी लक्ष्मी (Laug-hter)। जब इकोनोमी की बात हो तो लक्ष्मी को बुलाना चाहिये।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): The complexity and the magnitude of the problem of Chinese invasion on our big border of about 2000 miles with China, and with an enemy at present in an advantageous position in regard to arms and men, make our people think that this might involve a huge amount of money, not just hundred crores of rupees, as Shri Tyagi has said, but much more than that. I think that we may be required to spend an amount to the tune of about Rs. 500 to 600 crores a year. I suppose that is the reason why my hon. friend has been thinking of these economies. Perhaps, he has thought in his mind that to some extent we can meet this increased expenditure through economy in administration and in other ways. But I am of a different opinion, because as our Prime Minister has said off and on, and also our Planning Minister has said, war is fought not only in the front but also in the eld of production, and every effort that goes to step up our production will add to the defence effort.

Our immediate defence commitments should not paralyse our production plans. The outlays on our programmes of production must be kept intact, except for minor adjustments here and there. Now, there is a strong case for additional outlays in plan production with defence utility potential.

As our Prime Minister has said, this is going to be a long-drawn-out war,

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

and therefore, we may have to spend about Rs. 500 to 600 crores a year or even more, and this will require supreme effort on the part of the people and the Government. Since we cannot reduce or prune our plans, this amount which we have to get for the expenditure on defence should come from the people.

So, I request that Government should come out with a definition of the term 'supreme effort' and what amount people are expected to invest in the form of bonds or give in the form of donations and so on.

My hon. friend has been suggesting that the size of the Ministry has to be reduced. But I would say that we need them; in fact, there is even need for more Ministers, I should say, because the work has increased manifold.

Though I do not agree with my hon. friend who said that there should be no Governors, I accept the suggestion that the pomp in places such as Raj Bhavans should be reduced. An austerity drive should go on vigorously not only on the part of Government also on the part of the people.

One hon. Member suggested the other day that we should give up taking tea at least for once in a day. That will get us several crores of rupees, because then we shall be in a position to export more tea to other countries and get more money from outside. So, this sort of austerity campaign among the individuals and the households should also be carried on. I think that women can do this work very well; also, as far as the conservation of electricity and avoidance of wastage of food etc. are concerned, women can do this work very well. All the big parties should also be stopped. There should be optimum efficiency in the use of materials and man-power. Economy is what is to be aimed at.

As our Prime Minister has said, there should also be increase in agri-

cultural production. He has spoken about the fertiliser programme, the cut in wasteful expenditure etc. Since he has already explained all these things, I would not like to say anything further and take up the time of the House.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): We read everyday in the papers and also see photographs of a blind man, for instance, being led to the Prime Minister and offering his life savings for the National Defence Fund. We also see the photograph of a woman who lost her husband in NEFA and whose son is serving in that dangerous tract going to the Prime Minister and voluntarily giving her bangles.

So the common people of our country, the poor, indigent and the helpless, have set an example of matchless sacrifice—because this is a very big sum for the poor people—to Government. The Government should have set an example of austerity to the poor people, but in this case it is the other way the poor people are setting an example of austerity to the Government.

The first step, preliminary to other steps, that the Government should take in order to attract the attention of the people would be to cut down first the Central Ministry and then the State Ministries. The upper limit of the number of Ministers in every State should be six or seven.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Seven here.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: A 'Statesman' editorial on the 16th of this month on a report on the administration of Bengal made the damaging suggestion that Ministers contributed little to their files except to affix their signatures which were oftentimes illegible. If this is the case with forward, brainy Bengal, the image may be considered to be the same in other States where Ministers rotate in the States for nearly 30 days in

the month and make periodical jaunts to the capital city in order to stretch their wearied limbs and go back to their states to affix their small and big signatures on a thousand files. It is this that is causing disgust and annoyance to most of the people. So the step I have suggested should be the first step. Certainly the administration would not suffer by taking it; on the other hand, efficiency would increase in every way.

I have great pleasure in supporting the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, because it represents the will of the common people of this land.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : नैक्ट रेजोल्यूशन के बारे में क्या हुकम है, जनाब ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कहा गया है कि यह चार बज कर पचपन मिनट तक चलेगा ।

संसद-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : साढ़े चार तक था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने चार बज कर पचपन मिनट कर दिया था ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : उस वक्त वह यहां नहीं थे ।

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): I rise to support the Resolution. This is a very important matter. If we cannot think of economy in this emergency period, I think it would not be possible for this nation to proceed smoothly.

I have heard the speech of the hon. Prime Minister with rept attention. I cannot follow how he has pleaded that efficiency is consistent with number. Efficiency and number are not correlated to each other. It cannot be the general rule that wherever there is a good number, there is efficiency. Sometimes it may be the other way. The majority is not always wise.

At present, the question is of co-ordination. I have come across differences between one Minister and another. Only this morning there was a question on the price of scooter. Shri Manubhai Shah definitely said that the price in any case cannot be reduced below Rs. 1800 whereas on the same subject, the Minister in charge of Economic Affairs definitely said that the price must come down to Rs. 1200.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I am in charge of Economic Affairs. I never said that.

Mr. Speaker: He is referring to the Minister of Economic Co-ordination

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: If the price of scooter is not brought down to Rs. 1200, it would be proper for Government to take up the manufacture of scooters. So, during this period of emergency, if there is no co-ordination between Minister and Minister, it would be suicidal for the achievement of the war effort. There are certain departments and certain Ministries which are interlinked, and I have already given the example of lack of co-ordination. So, it is proper if agriculture, information and broadcasting, community development and co-operation, planning and labour are all co-ordinated into one Ministry and if there is only one man at the helm of affairs. Then there will be no chance for any difference of opinion, and there would be complete co-ordination.

Then again, with regard to expenses, I have to say only one thing. The emoluments which are paid to the Ministers are known figures, but there are certain hidden figures. The expenses which are incurred by them are never revealed, and it is a part of their emoluments. It is a fact that when all the expenses are calculated; it comes to a figure of Rs. 6,000 per month.

Mr. Speaker: There would be nothing hidden now after this debate!

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Yes, Sir.

In regard to the Upper House, I wonder how it was said by the hon. Prime Minister that the Rajya Sabha people say there is no necessity of the Lok Sabha. We believe in democracy, and the Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by adult franchise. Then, I can assure you that a large number of Members who are accommodated in Upper Houses are those who are frustrated figures in the political arena. I use the word "frustrated", not "defeated" purposely.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should not say such things about the Members of the other House. He should exercise some restraint.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: I do not mean any person. I mean no insinuation, but I simply say that there are such figures who are accommodated, those who are frustrated.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: On a point of order, Sir. You were saying the other day that nothing should be said against persons who are not here to defend themselves.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: I have not mentioned the name of anybody.

Mr. Speaker: Even if he does not name any Member, if he says that there are persons who are frustrated and such other things, that does not also give credit to us, and between the two Houses there ought not to be such observations made.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: I mean to say only this thing, that that should not be the attempt to accommodate such persons in upper houses. That is the only necessity which is felt by the present Government. That was my aim.

Mr. Speaker: This is no proposal for economy.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: If the upper houses are abolished, that will amount to saving a lot of money. I think there is no necessity of upper houses. I say that in the States where there are no upper houses, efficiency of work is not suffering and it is not adversely affected. So, what is the use of having upper houses in some States and not having them in other States?

I am taking my seat with only one word. It is high time for the Central Cabinet to reduce its number, to curtail its expenses, so that it may set an example for the States to follow.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: I just want to know if the Members can cast aspersions on them. It amounts to a breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing has been said that amounts to a breach of privilege.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So many Cabinet Ministers are present. Is anybody going to speak? It is rather an unusual sight.

Mr. Speaker: Because the whole attack is on the Ministers. They also feel concerned about it.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अग्र्यस्त महोदय, राष्ट्र रक्षा समिति का निर्माण हुआ, राष्ट्र रक्षा नागरिक समिति का निर्माण हुआ, राष्ट्र रक्षा के लिये धन संग्रह का आह्वान हुआ, खून दो, फौज में भरती हो जाओ, पुत्र दान दो, सोना दान दो, इन सब का आवाहन हुआ। इन संकट की घड़ियों में देश के कोने कोने से, जैसा अभी इसी सदन में आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, शहरों से ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के गांव गांव से और दक्षिण के दूर दूर के गांव में इस प्रकार की भावनाओं का आह्वान हुआ है। भारत माता के कण कण से क्षण क्षण में इस तरह की भावनायें उत्तेजित हुईं। परन्तु मिनिस्टर साहब के बंगले, पर इन में से कुछ भी नजर नहीं आता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सभा में बोलने का यह तरीका तो नहीं है ।

श्री श्रीय : मेरे कहने का अर्थ यही है कि अगर आदरणीय मिनिस्टर्स के बंगले पर जाया जाये तो उन में से बहुत से ऐसे निकलेंगे जहां पर संकट की घड़ियों का आवाहन हो रहा है, परन्तु बहुत से ऐसे बंगले भी मिलेंगे जहां पर अभी भी उन की तमाम रोजाना की जिन्दगी में कोई रद्दी बदल नहीं हुई है । उन की तन्स्वाहें, उन के भत्ते, उन के ऊपर रोजाना खर्च होने वाला धन उसी तरह से कायम हैं । जब हम देश के गरीब इन्सानों से, जो कि मामूली इन्सान हैं और मुश्किल से एक या डेढ़ रुपया रोज कमाते हैं, धन का मांग करते हैं तो आखिर खुद हम भी तो दें, खुद भी तो आजादी का आवाहन करें, लेकिन इस तरह की भावनाओं का आवाहन वहां नहीं हुआ है ।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एफिशिएंसी कहीं कम न हो जाये । एफिशिएंसी को खत्म करने के लिये हम लोग यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन अगर किसी मिनिस्टर या प्रधान मंत्री जी की तन्स्वाह में कोई कमी हो जाती है तो उस से एफिशिएंसी तो कोई कम नहीं हो जाती है । एफिशिएंसी से इस का कोई लगाव नहीं है । यहां पर तो सिर्फ यह है कि हम कुछ न कुछ दें और इस काम में अगुआ बनें । मैं इस बात को नहीं कहता कि वे अपनी आधी तन्स्वाह दे दें, जो कुछ भी दे सकते हैं वह उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में देना चाहिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दिया है ।

श्री श्रीय : उन्होंने ने यहां पर जो कुछ दिया है वह न देने के बराबर है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप ने कितना दिया है ?

श्री श्रीय : इमरजेंस के समय तक १० फी सदी दिया है जो तन्स्वाह मुझे मिलती है, हज़ारवाला ।

अभी आज चीन की ओर से हमला हुआ, उस से हम लोगों की आंखें खुल जानी चाहियें । किसी भी क्षण, किसी भी ओर से देश पर हमला हो सकता है, और जब ऐसी अवस्था है तो हम को हर तरह की एकानमी, जो हो सकती है, उसे रोजाना की जिन्दगी में बरतना चाहिये । अगर हम उस को नहीं बरतते हैं तो किसी वक्त देश की आजादी खतरे में पड़ सकती है ।

इस के साथ मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । काश, यह प्रस्ताव, जो आदरणीय द्विवेदी जी ने इस सदन में रक्खा है और जो इस सदन के हृदय की बात है और इस आदरणीय सदन के सभी सदस्य जिस को चाहते हैं, कुछ मिनिस्टर्स को छोड़ कर, वह सरकार की ओर से आता है । यह सरकार की ओर से आना चाहिये था । सरकार ने जो स्वयं मिनिस्ट्री में पचास, साठ मिनिस्ट्रों को भरती कर रक्खा है, उन में कमी हो जानी चाहिये थी । अगर आप यू० पी० में जायें तो पायेंगे कि हर तीन एम० एल० ए० के पीछे एक मिनिस्टर, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर या पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी है । वह तमाम के तमाम पोलिटिकल अपार्ट-मेंट्स हैं । वहां कुछ पार्टियां हैं, कुछ दल-बन्दियां हैं कांग्रेस के अन्दर, और उन को खुश करने के लिये वहां पर इन लोगों को मिनिस्टर बनाया जाता है । आज जब हम ने दलबन्दियां छोड़ दी हैं, जब हम आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री को अपना नेता मान कर, चल रहे हैं राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिये, तो उन कांग्रेस वालों को भी अपनी दलबन्दियां छोड़ कर कहना चाहिये था कि हम आज यह कुर्बानी दे रहे हैं देश की रक्षा के लिये ।

मैं प्रोहिबिशन के ऊपर भी यहां कुछ कहना चाहता हूं इस सम्बन्ध में । बजट पर बोलते हुए मैं ने कहा था कि प्रोहिबिशन को समाप्त कर दिया जाये । बार बार यहां पर इस सदन में कहा जाता है कि क्या आप प्राहिबिशन को समाप्त कर के और शराब पिला कर रुपया लेना चाहते हैं । मैं कहना

[श्री मौर्य]

चाहता हूँ कि शराब तो आज भी लोग पीते हैं। प्रोहिबिशन रहते हुए वे और ज्यादा तादाद में पीते हैं और खराब शराब पीते हैं। प्रोहिबिशन को समाप्त करने से लोग उस को कम पियेंगे।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक्स और इन्वयोरन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये। नमक पर भी कुछ टैक्स लगाया जा सकता है, जिस से कि सरकार के पास पैसा आ सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यही कहूँगा कि हमारी सरकार को इस संकल्प के पदचिन्हों पर चलते हुए स्वयं काम करना चाहिये जिस से कि आज की संकट की घड़ियों में हम उन को रहनुमा मान कर राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति से मांग कर सकें इस बात की।

मैं अपनी पूरी शक्ति से इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I am very grateful to the Members who have participated in this debate and have supported this Resolution. I want to remove one impression that has been deliberately made by some Members who wanted to impute motives even, as if this Resolution was brought to curb the rights of a democratic country. They thought probably our parliamentary democracy is not in a position to face the situation and so there must be some curb on the rights of people of our own country. I think this is the insinuation. I want to repudiate this insinuation. The whole purpose of this Resolution was how even in a parliamentary democracy we can efficiently face the military aggression. With that point of view, I brought this Resolution.

I am glad that the Prime Minister, basically agreed with the purpose of the Resolution and realised that there

is need for efficiency and also economy though he was not prepared to accept the resolution in this form. Only, he does not want that there should be a Resolution like this which should bind down his hands to come to a decision. Therefore, as he is in basic agreement with this Resolution, I would beg leave of the House to withdraw this Resolution.

Mr. Speaker: Some substitute motions and amendment have been moved. If Members are not very serious, I shall put them all together.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Mine may be put separately.

Mr. Speaker: Excepting Shri Ram Sewak Yadav's substitute motion I am putting all others together, namely, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8.

The substitute motions and amendment were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Shri Ram Sewak Yadav's substitute motion No. 6.

The substitute motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the main Resolution. Has the hon Member get leave of the House to withdraw it?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.55 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: AYURVEDIC SYSTEM

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूँ जोकि इस प्रकार है :

इस सभा की यह राय है कि ऐलोपैथिक चिकित्सा के स्थान पर आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रचलित की जाए।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। अभी जब माननीय मंत्रियों के संबंध में प्रस्ताव था तब तो सब मंत्री बैठे थे। अब जबकि दूसरा प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने आया है तो वे उठ कर जा रहे हैं। क्या यह सदन का अपमान नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं ने अपना प्रस्ताव पेश कर दिया है। इस से पहले जो प्रस्ताव चल रहा था उस का सम्बन्ध तो केवल मंत्रियों की तनखाहों से था लेकिन अब जो प्रस्ताव मैं ने सदन के सामने पेश किया है उस का सम्बन्ध देश की ४४ करोड़ जनता के जीवन के साथ है। इसलिये मेरी दरखास्त है कि इस के लिये कम से कम तीन घंटे का समय दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप आगे चलें फिर देखा जायेगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : महात्मा गांधी के आदर्शों पर चलते हुए

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would request the hon. Member to speak slowly.

Shri Yashpal Singh: Our Speaker advises that we must speak like a shooting arrow.

Mr. Speaker: I am misquoted. That was for the Question Hour.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी जी महात्मा गांधी के साथ बहुत रही हैं, और महात्मा गांधी जी ने अपने जीवन में यह व्रत किया था कि हम एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा को भारत से हटायेंगे। कई दफा गांधी जी ने यह कहा था कि जितनी एलोपैथिक दवाइयाँ हैं अगर उन

को समुन्दर में डाल दिया जाये तो मानव जाति तो बच जायेगी लेकिन यह नुकसान होगा कि मछलियाँ सब मर जायेंगी और समुन्दर का पानी गन्दा हो जायेगा।

हम यह समझते थे कि अंग्रेज की गुलामी के साथ साथ एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा की गुलामी भी हमारे देश से दूर हो जायेगी, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि १५ साल की आजादी के बाद भी यह एलोपैथी की गुलामी दूर नहीं हुई है। अगर हम एलोपैथी को मानते हैं और आज यह समझ लेते हैं कि आगे कदम नहीं उठाना है तो हम एलोपैथी की गुलामी में रह जाते, लेकिन भारत की जनता ने, राष्ट्र का आत्मा ने इस बात का आह्वान किया कि जब अंग्रेज चले गये तो उन की चिकित्सा भी चली जानी चाहिये। जिन किताबों को पढ़ कर लुई कूने ने, जुम्ह ने मैकफडन ने और विटरनिट्स ने समुन्दर में फेंक दिया, उन्हीं किताबों के अनुसार आज एलोपैथी की चिकित्सा हम पर लादी जा रही है।

अगर हम आयुर्वेद के इस सिद्धान्त को मानते कि जितना खाना हम खाते हैं अगर इस का पांचवा हिस्सा खायें तो हमारा काम चल सकता है, तो आज भारत का खाद्य का जो सब से बड़ा मसला है, वह हल हो जाता। यह खाद्य का मसला इसीलिये हल नहीं होता कि एलोपैथी हम को खाने के बारे में गलत तालीम देती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह माननीय सदस्य की राय है कि अगर आदमी अपने खाने का पांचवा हिस्सा खाये तब भी उन जैसा सेहत रह सकती है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मुझे एम० एल० ए० का इलेक्शन लड़ना था तो मैं २४ घंटे में एक वक्त खाना खाता था और जब मैं एम० पी० का इलेक्शन लड़ता था तो मैं ६० घंटे में एक बार खाना चखता था। उस से भी ज्यादा बड़ा कोई

[श्री: यशपाल सिंह]

काम करना हो तो मैं आठ दिन में एक दिन भोजन करूँ । गीता में यह कहा गया है कि :

विषया विनिवर्तन्ते निराहारस्य देहिनः ।
रसवर्जं रसोप्यस्य परं दृष्ट्वा निवर्तते ॥

कम खाने से मनुष्य के विकार खत्म हो जाते हैं । इसीलिये आयुर्वेद में कहा है :

लंघनम् परमौषधिम्

यानी सब से बड़ी दवा यही है कि मनुष्य भूखा रहे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर चालीस या पचास वर्ष तक खा लेने के बाद आदमी को यह पता लगता है और फिर वह कहता है कि कम खाना चाहिये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं ने शेर के शिकार में देखा है कि शेर सरदी के दिनों में बीस बीस दिन तक तो एक घूंट खून पीता है और न एक लुकमा गोश्त खाता है लेकिन उस की शक्ति ठीक रहती है । परमपिता परमेश्वर ने हम को जो ताकत दी है वह सारी ताकत हमारा भोजन हज्म करने में लग जाती है । इसीलिये हम जीवन संग्राम में सीधे खड़े नहीं रह सकते ।

साइंस की जो आज लेटस्ट रिसर्च हुई है उस ने यह साबित कर दिया है The more you eat, the sooner you will die.

जितना अधिक खाओगे उतनी ही जल्दी मर जाओगे । आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा प्रणाली में अगर हम लोग रहे होते तो १५ सालों में हम अपने पास इतना खाद्यान्न बचा सकते थे कि उस से दूसरे दो मुल्क और खुशहाल हो सकते थे . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण आयन्दा जारी रखें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसी आप की आज्ञा । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस पर दो, तीन घंटे का समय दिया जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: We had announced that there will be no Question Hour and the House would meet from Monday at twelve o'clock. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet at twelve o'clock on Monday.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: 12 to 5?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, 12 to 5.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the clock on Monday, November 26, 1962|Agrahayana 5, 1884 (Saka).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS.—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
798	Steel Rolls for Bhadravati Iron Works	3142
799	Purchase and Sale of Exhibits	3142
800	Import of Steel	3143
801	Jessops Engineering Concern	3144
802	Surcharge by Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	3144-45
803	Disposal of Cars	3145
804	Central Industrial Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad	3145-46
805	Small Scale Units in Andhra Pradesh	3145-47
806	Newsprints from Jute Sticks	3147
807	Building Material for Tripura	3148
808	Export of Punarnava to Vienna	3148
809	Import of Motor Spare Parts	3149
810	Ancillary Units in Private Sector	3149-50
811	Industrial Licences	3150
812	Export of Musk	3150-51
813	Handloom Design Centre	3151
814	Import of Cotton from Pakistan	3152
815	Steel Plant near Nagpur	3152
816	Production of Khadi in Punjab	3153
817	Nangal Fertiliser factory	3153
818	Tea experimental stations	3153-54
819	Tea statistics	3154-55
820	Tea Board reports	3155
821	Export houses	3155-56
822	Rourkela Township Administration	3156
823	Production of Haymycin	3156-57
824	Import of British Movie-tone Newsreels	3157
825	Khadi and Gram Udyog Kendra in Tripura	3158
826	Khadi and Village Industries in Tripura	3158-59
827	Purchase of thick plates from Japan	3159
828	Licensing of export oriented industries	3159-60

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS.—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
829	Trade agreement with Ceylon	3160
830	Import of rubber from Malaya	3160-61
831	Aluminium projects	3161
832	Import of cotton	3161-63
833	Textile and woollen mills	3163
834	Price of scooter metres	3163-64
835	Requirements of iron and steel	3164
836	Acid dyes and sulphadiazine	3164-65
837	Export of coir products	3165-66
838	Handloom industry	3166
839	Punjab requirements for iron and steel	3166-67
840	Cement factory in Kangra	3167
841	Aluminium conductors industry	3167-68
842	Steel for Defence needs	3168
843	Non-ferrous metals	3168-69
844	Manufacture of mopeds	3169-70
845	Aluminium plant in Madhya Pradesh	3170
846	New inventions	3170-71
847	Vegetable oil export	3171
848	Length of Series	3171-72
849	Industries in Mysore State	3172
850	Closure of plate mill at Rourkela Steel Works	3172-73
851	Cement scarcity in Mysore State	3173
852	Pig iron plant at Visakhapatnam	3173-74
853	Regional Drug Research Laboratory at Jammu	3174
854	Import licences	3174-75
855	Hotel at Bhilai Steel Works	3175
856	Synthetic Rubber factory in Bareilly	3176
857	Steel and Allied Products Ltd., Calcutta	3176

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

3177-79

The following papers were laid on the Table:—

(1) A note on publicity in connection with Chinese aggression

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

 **COLUMNS**

(2) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

3) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) The Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution Control) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3425 dated the 13th November, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(ii) Administrative Report of the Tea Board for the year 1960-61.

4) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri-Poona, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

(iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(iv) Annual Report of the Trade Marks Registry for the year ending 31st March, 1962, under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

(v) Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1960-61 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, making certain amendments to the Second Schedule to the said Act :—

(i) G.S.R. No. 1486 dated the 10th November, 1962.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1487 dated the 10th November, 1962.

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Post Office Savings Certificates Rules, 1960 :—

(i) G.S.R. No. 1225 dated the 7th October, 1961.

	COLUMN		COLUMNS
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.		BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION	3189—3239
(ii) G.S.R. No. 1955 dated the 11th November, 1961.		Discussion on the motion for consideration of the Defence of India Bill, 1962, moved on the 21st November, 1962, continued. The discussion was not concluded.	
(iii) G.S.R. No. 102 dated the 27th January, 1962.		PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN	3240—3310
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA	3180	Shri Surendranath Dwivedy moved the Resolution regarding economy during emergency. The discussion was concluded and the resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House.	
Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1962, passed by Lok Sabha on the 20th November, 1962.		PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION	3310—14
REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED	3180—86	Shri Yashpal Singh moved the Resolution regarding replacement of allopathic system of medicine by Ayurvedic system. The discussion was not concluded.	
Fifteenth Report was presented.		AGENDA FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1962/AGRAHAYANA 5, 1884 (SAKA)—	
BILLS INTRODUCED	3187—88	Further consideration and passing of the Defence of India Bill, 1962.	
(1) The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1962.			
(2) The Major Port Trusts Bill, 1962.			
(3) The Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962.			
(4) The Textiles Committee Bill, 1962.			