

Third Series, No.3

Saturday, November 10, 1962
Kartika 19, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, November 10, 1962/Kartika
19, 1834 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cement Industry

- +
- *84. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cement industry is facing a crisis for want of water-tight wagons;

(b) whether it is also a fact that large quantities of cement have piled up all over the country in the factory godowns; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to remove this difficulty?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. S. Sethi): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has been no crisis. There have, however, been difficulties in railway transport experienced by cement factories; more by some and less by others.

(c) We expect that with the improvement in the railway transport as a whole there would also be improvement in the transport of

cement. Meanwhile movement of cement by road and sea, wherever possible, is being encouraged. The use of block-rakes for transport of cement is also being explored.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that this news appeared in the newspapers that the industry is facing a crisis? May I know whether that statement has been contradicted?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is not necessary to contradict every newspaper comment. Whenever there is some difficulty, they raise it to a crisis.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon Minister is aware that in many States, especially in the U.P., in some of the districts, the crisis created by cement has become a nuisance to the district authorities?

Mr. Speaker: Due to want of water-tight wagons or something else?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Due to irregular supply of cement.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if paucity of cement in Jammu and Kashmir State is because of non-availability of wagons or what?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Jammu and Kashmir: at the moment it is a little bit difficult. I am sure if he makes enquiries now, he would get a more favourable answer that it is quite satisfactory there now.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that there is dearth of cement in the country and may I know whether any efforts are

made to step up production in the cement factories?

Mr. Speaker: Not a general question.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सीमेंट की कमी नहीं है। अपने अनुभव से हम देखते हैं कि सीमेंट मिलता नहीं है। तो क्या सरकार...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जनरल क्वेश्चन है।

Oil in Cauvery Basin

- +
- *85. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that are being taken to intensify the drilling operation on the Cauvery Basin to find out natural oil;

(b) whether any experts have been appointed for this work; and

(c) if not, whether any offer from abroad has been obtained to carry out this work?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) It is proposed to drill a few structural holes to a depth of 1,200 metres for obtaining Stratigraphic information. Work is expected to commence early in 1963. The question of intensified drilling does not arise at present.

(b) Yes, Sir. Expert Indian Geologists and Drillers have been allocated for this work.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what sort of drilling is at present being done?

Shri Thimmaiah: Seismic and other surveys are being conducted for finding out the structures suitable for

accumulation of hydro carbons. If that is found out, drilling will be intensified.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the preliminary data in this field are indicative of any decision for intensified drilling in the area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): Without getting any such indication, drilling operations are generally not undertaken.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know whether the preliminary data....

Shri Hajarnavis: The first is geological survey. The second is gravite-magnetic survey. Then there is seismic survey. If all these factors are favourable, then alone we undertake heavy expenditure in drilling.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the upper Cauvery basin in the State of Mysore will come within the purview of this survey?

Shri Thimmaiah: This will be answered in some other question.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Standard Rate for Gold

- +
- *86. { **Shri S. B. Das:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to fix a standard rate for gold throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether this proposal is finalised; and

(c) by what time this will be enforced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Proposals regarding Government's

gold policy cannot be announced in advance.

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

Shri S. B. Das: May I know whether the Government is going to impose any restriction on the hoarding of gold by an individual or by an institution?

Mr. Speaker: This they are not going to disclose.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that this policy cannot be declared in advance. I want to know whether it will ever be declared?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Certainly. When we come to a decision, it will be declared.

श्री बड़े: क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि श्री मोरार जी देसाई के स्टेटमेंट के बाद बम्बई की मार्केट्स और इन्दौर की मार्केट्स बन्द हो गई और बाकी मार्केट्स में भी गोल्ड की कीमत पर काफी असर पड़ा है। इसलिये क्या शासन को कोई नीति नहीं अपनानी चाहिये ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There is no relation between the fall of prices in gold and the fall of prices in other shares. There is no connection between the two.

श्री बड़े : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किसी नीति को अपनाने और उस को डिक्लेअर करने की जरूरत है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरी बात है ।

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रक्षा के काम के लिये सरकार किस तरह पर सोना खरीद रही है ।

श्री मुरारजी देसाई : वह तो कह दिया गया है कि गोल्ड बांड्स खरीदे जायेंगे १२ ६० ५० न० ५० तोला के हिसाब से ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस समय सोने के दामों में जो कमी आई हुई है उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या वित्त मंत्री जी ने कोई निश्चय कर लिया है कि इस सीमा तक सोने के दाम घटने दिय जायेंगे या वह जितने भी घट जायें उतना अच्छा है ?

श्री मुरारजी देसाई : जितने भी घट जायें उतना अच्छा है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether sharp fluctuations either way will not retard the progress in our commerce and trade at the moment?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि वार की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए जिस रेट पर गोल्ड बांड्स खरीदे जा रहे हैं वही रेट मार्केट में सोने का तय किया जाय. ?

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the relationship between the existing price which has been announced and the international price, and also what is the total amount of gold which has been offered to Government up till now at this new rate?

Shri Morarji Desai: The price that we have declared is the international price. That is the price which we have fixed. We cannot fix any other price according to the rules of the International Monetary Fund. I cannot say how much gold has been received already; that is not possible because I have not received all the accounts from all the States.

All-India Education Service

- +
- *87. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
 Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start an All-India Education Service in the country;

(b) the number of States who have favoured the proposal and those who are against it;

(c) the nature of objections of the States who are against it; and

(d) the stage at which the proposal stands at present?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eight States have so far favoured the proposal in principle; two of them provisionally. Two States have not favoured the proposal.

(c) The dissenting States are of the view that there would be no advantage in having an All-India Service.

(d) The matter is being pursued with the remaining State Governments. The details of the scheme have yet to be finalised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the reasons that have motivated those States which have accepted the proposals and the reasons that have motivated those States which have not accepted the proposals?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The States which have favoured the proposal are of the view that it would be of advantage to have an All-India Education Service, while the States which have not agreed to the proposal think that it would not be of much advantage.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Which are the States which have not yet expressed any opinion one way or the other?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The remaining States have not expressed any opinions.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether apart from uniformity in the pay scales, this scheme will also help in reaching uniformity of standards in education in the different States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government have always been of the view that it would be of advantage to have this service.

डा० गोविन्द दास : यदि यह निश्चय हो गया है कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर इस तरह से संगठन की आरम्भ किया जाय तो जिन राज्यों ने इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया है क्या उन से इस को स्वीकार कराने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, और क्या जब तक यह उन के द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक इस प्रकार का संगठन नहीं हो सकेगा ?

डा० क० ला० श्रीमाली : यह तो स्पष्ट है कि यह सर्व्विध तभी आरम्भ की जा सकती है जब सब राज्य सरकारें उसे स्वीकार कर लें। होम मिनिस्ट्री उन से इस को मनवाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know the States which have disagreed with this proposal?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already given the list of the States which have agreed, and the list of the States which have not favoured the proposal. The remaining States have not yet sent their replies

Shri Jaipal Singh: In reply to part (d) of the question, the hon. Minister has stated that details are being worked out. Does it mean that the details were not sent to the States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The details can only be worked out after the States agree to the Service in principle.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो राज्य इस योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं हुए हैं, उन्हीं ने कोई वैकल्पिक सुझाव भी सरकार को दिये हैं यदि हाँ, तो उन को कहां तक व्यावहारिक माना गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : भ्रमी तो मन्विबरा हो रहा है ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What are the main arguments advocated by the States which are not in favour of the proposal to have this Service?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the majority of the States accept it and a few, one or two, do not accept it?

Mr. Speaker: Majority and minority can be worked out when he has given the names.

Seizure of Smuggled Watches

- +
- *88. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Daji:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 822 watches worth over one lakh rupees were seized by the Customs on the 15th September, 1962 at Dum Dum airport;

(b) whether one of the two persons held in this connection is an employee of an Air Company; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) to (c). 822 watches were seized by the Customs authorities on the 15th September, 1962, near Dum Dum Airport. The value of the watches was Rs. 50,000 approximately. Five persons have been arrested in this connection, of whom three are loaders of Air India. The case is under investigation and necessary action under the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, will be taken by the Customs authorities when the investigations are complete.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what positive steps have been taken to check this smuggling of watches and other things which is on the increase?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All vigilance is exercised. We try to get information both inside and outside the country and wherever we can, we catch them. We are tightening all preventive measures against smuggling of watches.

Mr. Speaker: They were caught because steps were taken.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know what percentage has been put on the sale of these watches, because I find that they have been sold at higher prices than the market prices?

Mr. Speaker: If Members are prepared to buy them, they can find out.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how it is possible for a buyer to distinguish a smuggled watch from a watch that is imported in the normal way?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister cannot say that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Just now the hon. Minister has replied that such a big lot of watches has been seized recently. May I know whether it has been investigated as to what was the source of getting so much foreign exchange to buy these watches?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Investigations are going on.

Recovery of Gold from American Tourist

†
 *89. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Dasaratha Deb:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri P. Kunhan:
 Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities recovered gold worth Rs. 22 lakhs from an American tourist while crossing into India from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what action was taken against this tourist?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) 185 kilos of gold valued approximately at Rs. 20 lakhs were recovered from a car when it was searched in the Calcutta Custom House on 11th September, 1962. The car had been brought from East Pakistan on the previous day by one Mr. Ralph Dachinger, a U.S. national.

(b) Mr. Dachinger was arrested and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. On his failure to furnish bail, he has been sent to judicial custody. The case is under investigation.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know if Government have inquired as to whether this particular person is a link in an international racket engaged in smuggling gold into India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The matter is under investigation and we are trying to find out about it.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, No. 91.

An Hon. Member: What about question No. 90, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: That has been put down for answer by the Minister on another day.

Oil Refinery in South

†
 *91. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Esvara Reddy:
 Shri P. Kunhan:
 Shri Nambiar:
 Sambichibava:
 Shri Mohsin:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chaudhuri:
 Shri S. B. Patil:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:
 Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Koya:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign oil companies have offered collaboration in setting up the Oil Refinery in South;

(b) if so, which are the firms offering collaboration and what are the terms offered by each; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken on the location of the Oil Refinery in the South?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) E.N.I. of Italy have offered technical and financial collaboration for a public sector project.

(ii) Phillips Petroleum Company of U.S.A. have offered to develop a project as a minority partner with Government.

(c) Not yet.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the second team that was proposed to be sent to the States, the Italian team, had been sent, and if so, whether they have inspected sites in the south?

Shri Thimmaiah: These two foreign collaborators have submitted their report, and it is being examined. We have not yet decided on the location of the refinery.

Mr. Speaker: Whether the second team has been sent, that was the question.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): Whether the report has been finalised? No decision has been taken on that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the location will be decided on the basis of certain principles?

Shri Hajarnavis: On a matter like this, we are guided by the advice of our experts.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether the Government has received a letter from Kerala to establish this oil refinery there?

Shri Hajarnavis: Every part of India will be taken into consideration in deciding where it should be located.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government have assured themselves of the availability of crude oil before setting up this refinery, and if so what is the source?

Shri Hajarnavis: That also is one of the factors to be taken into consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the sites under consideration so far as the setting up of this oil refinery is concerned?

Shri Hajarnavis: No specific sites are under consideration.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government has already undertaken a study of the various facts to make a final decision about a site for this refinery?

Shri Hajarnavis: Yes, the matter is being considered by our experts in the Indian Refineries Limited.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: How long will the Government take to finalise a decision with regard to the setting up of this refinery and deciding the party to whom this should be entrusted?

Shri Hajarnavis: As soon as possible.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Has the capacity of this refinery been determined? What is likely to be its capacity?

Shri Hajarnavis: Two million tons to start with. It may be increased also.

Movement of Coal by Road

+

Shri Umanath:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Mohsin:
 *92. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri S. B. Patil:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal is being brought from the coal pits by road;

(b) if so, whether this is being done by contractors;

(c) total quantity of coal brought so far by road;

(d) whether wagon difficulty still exists; and

(e) if so, steps taken to improve this position?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) and (b). Coal movement by road from pits by the consumers and their agents is a regular feature which has been going on for long. No organised movement of coal by road has been made by Government so far.

(c) 3.325 million tonnes in 1962 upto August.

(d) There has been considerable improvement in wagon supply.

(e) Government has taken various steps to move more and more coal and some of these steps are:

(i) Coal is being moved by sea to coastal States and by road to consumers situated near the collieries.

(ii) Coal loading is being done on Sundays and other holidays also.

(iii) Coal production from Central India coalfields, where transport is easier, is being stepped up.

(iv) Coal dumps are being created in different States.

(v) Coal is being moved in BOX wagons in block rakes.

(vi) The railways have increased the supply of wagons very considerably.

Shri Umanath: There was a proposal to introduce 10-15 ton heavy trucks to carry coal by road beyond Moghulsarai. Has any decision been taken on that?

Shri Hajarnavis: The employment of trucks of that size depends upon the condition of roads, and that is one of the matters which is being examined.

Shri Umanath: Is the Government aware of the statement of a spokesman of the Railway Ministry some time back that wagons are lying idle at the coal pitheads because coal is not being loaded sufficiently; if so, what specific measures have been taken, in view of the national emergency, to ensure prompt supplies and clearance of coal?

Shri Hajarnavis: I have not come across any such statement, but the closest possible co-ordination is being maintained among the various organs of Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Minister is aware that the ordnance factories

in U.P. beyond Moghulsarai have started working round the clock. I want to know what steps have been taken to see that these factories do not fall short of coal, whether any special arrangement has been made for them.

Shri Hajarnavis: Immediately after the emergency arose, enquiries were made from the ordnance factories whether they had adequate supplies, and we have been assured that they have adequate supplies for some time. Government are watching the situation very carefully and the supplies will be maintained to their requirements.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has Government's attention been drawn to complaints by industrial consumers of coal that the new heavy BOX wagons used are frequently being under-loaded by the collieries because they have not got the equipment for mechanical loading of such wagons; if so, what is Government's reaction in the matter?

Shri Hajarnavis: If a specific complaint is made we will certainly look into it.

श्री बेल्वा : कोयले के सड़क से लाने और रेल से लाने के फ़ोट में कितना अन्तर है ?

श्री हजरनवीस : इस की तफ़्सील मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन यह जाहिर है कि मोटर से लाने में ज्यादा मंहगा पड़ेगा ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What has happened to the scheme of inviting a foreign expert in connection with the movement of coal? Has he arrived?

Shri Hajarnavis: I have answered previously that we have not yet invited any foreign expert. The World Bank offered us the services of a foreign expert and the matter is being examined.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As a result of the various measures that have been taken to improve the coal supply, what has been the net result?

How much more coal has been transported every month?

The Minister Without Portfolio (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The position in regard to certain areas, particularly in the section between the Bengal-Bihar coal belt and Mughalsarai, has definitely improved in regard to coal transport. Originally the movement by railway wagons was somewhere about 3440 per day. It has now been stepped up to round about 3830 wagons per day.

Secondly all the coal that is available is being lifted from time to time.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: On this question we want to know not the individual supply to the consumers. We want to know whether the scheme often repeated on the floor of this House by the Mines and Fuel Minister regarding the movement of coal by road and river is being implemented or is put under cold storage.

Shri Hajarnavis: No, Sir. We are working on that scheme. The first steps will be taken within one month: that is what we hope.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What progress has been made with regard to the project for taking Jharia coal to Mokameh and then to Allahabad?

Shri Hajarnavis: I just answered that question.

Mr. Speaker: Each scheme cannot be taken and replied.

Shri Hajarnavis: We shall be taking the first steps within a month's time. I said that we hoped so.

Mr. Speaker: I am disallowing the question saying that we cannot go into details but the Minister is answering!

Shri Hajarnavis: I express my regret.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: In the last session of Parliament it was given out that coal would be dumped in Patna at two or three places in the lean season. Has that been done and if so what is the quantity?

Shri Hajarnavis: We are thinking about it but about Patna I have no specific information.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot deal with every station in this general question.

Shri Man Singh Patel: Is there any proposal before the Government to form an inter-state road transport corporation to move this coal to the far off places on the western side of the country?

Shri Hajarnavis: That hardly arises out of this question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is there any proposal to build up a coal dump at Vizagapatam to take off the load from the road? My question arises like this, Sir. It will facilitate the movement of coal by sea and so it is a relevant question.

Mr. Speaker: It is not relevant because we are on the road; not in the sea.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any progress has been made in the transport of coal through pipelines?

Shri Hajarnavis: That hardly arises out of this question.

Foreign Exchange Position

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*93. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to foreign exchange; and

(b) whether the position has improved to any extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). India's foreign exchange position continues to remain

under pressure. The foreign balances of the Reserve Bank, which amounted to about Rs. 128 crores at the end of March, 1962, have declined to Rs. 93.62 crores as on 2-11-1962.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: How does

the present figure compare with the previous year's figures?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I said that there had been a very severe decline in the foreign exchange position. The present decline is quite severe compared to the decline in the earlier two years.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Some steps were taken to improve the position of foreign exchange in India. May I know whether those steps have borne fruit?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Since those steps have been taken, there has been more or less a balance in the foreign exchange position. From Rs. 94.10 crores, it became Rs. 93.62 crores. The latest figure is Rs. 93.62 crores.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether any steps have been taken to check the smuggling of gold with a view to conserve foreign exchange and, if so, what were those steps and what has been the result of such steps?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Steps have been taken and will be taken from time to time as the situation arises. But certainly the Government is quite aware of the serious problem of smuggling of gold, and the Government is taking all steps to check it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the present emergency and also in view of the fact that we are short of foreign exchange, I want to know whether the Government intend seizing all foreign assets in various foreign banks and whether any instructions have been issued in that regard?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No, Sir. There is no proposal to seize foreign assets.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the items involving foreign exchange on which curbs have been put during the current year when the foreign exchange position is so bad?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is a very wide question. He can table a separate question.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Shri Sham Lal Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that we need foreign exchange to meet our requirements for the import of capital goods and machinery, may I know what steps the Government propose to take to meet all those requirements as far as the present year is concerned?

Mr. Speaker: That is a very wide question.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It is a very pertinent question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It is quite pertinent as well as important, but it cannot be answered during the Question Hour.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are the Indians living abroad and the invitees to foreign countries as well as authors earning foreign exchange by royalties required to surrender all the foreign exchange to the Reserve Bank in the first instance and, if so, what is the net accrual of foreign exchange to this country from such surrenders by Indian invitees abroad and authors?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not have the figures and all the details about them—how much foreign exchange was there, etc. It is very difficult to give them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After the Minister had imposed, and rightly so, very rigorous curbs on foreign travel in June last, may I know how many delegations, official and non-official, were allowed foreign exchange to visit foreign countries and along with the members of the delegations, how many non-essential personnel such as wives, for instance—non-essential in

that context—and assistants, etc., were allowed?

Mr. Speaker: It is very remotely connected.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister is prepared to answer it. How much foreign exchange was allowed for them?

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister is prepared to answer, I would have no objection, but it is very remote:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How, Sir? I cannot understand how it is very remote.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order, I want to know how it does not arise. It arises, I submit, directly out of this question.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that it is very remotely connected with the question that is there.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the Government would give incentive awards for those technicians who may find out technique which will avoid foreign exchange expenditure?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, you did say that it is connected, though remotely. How then can you rule it out, Sir? There is an emergency and I believe the Minister realises the point. I want to know how much of foreign exchange was allowed to the delegations.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Morarka:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know how you disallow it. I cannot stand the logic of it. I am sorry.

Shri Morarka: May I know what is the total withdrawal from the International Monetary Fund and also whether this foreign exchange balance of Rs. 93 crores is arrived at

after taking into consideration the amount that we have drawn from the International Monetary Fund or without that?

Shri Morarji Desai: It contains a withdrawal from the Monetary Fund.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes, I have this very regrettable necessity or opportunity of differing from esteemed friends of mine but then they too have also to suffer!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I beg to submit with all respect and with all humility that when you said that it is remotely or least connected, you did not say that it is not connected at all. Otherwise, I would not have raised the point.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow those questions that are remotely connected. I said it is very remotely connected and therefore I would not allow it. When I accept that it is remotely connected, I disallow that.

Next question—Shri Gopalan.

Research Scholars in Banaras Hindu University

*94. { ⁺ Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of research scholars conducting their research work in Banaras Hindu University who have been awarded scholarships since July, 1961 and who have not been paid the same as yet; and

(b) what action Government are planning to take to make early payments?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know what is the delay in collecting the

information whether the scholarships are paid or not?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We wrote to the university and the information did not come. So, we will have to wait. As soon as the information is available, I will place the information on the Table of the House.

Gandhi Bhawans in Universities

*96. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities to which grants have been given by the U.G.C. for constructing Gandhi Bhawans; and

(b) what is the basis of giving the grant to a particular university?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrima'i): (a)

- (i) Allahabad.
- (ii) Delhi.
- (iii) Karnatak.
- (iv) Mysore.
- (v) Nagpur.
- (vi) Punjab.
- (vii) Rajasthan.

(b) The grant was given to those universities that expressed their willingness to start Gandhi Bhawans on a pattern of 1 : 1 assistance by the University Grants Commission and the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : विभिन्न राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालयों में जो गांधी भवन बनाये जायेंगे, क्या वहाँ पर गांधी जी के सम्बन्ध में लिटिचर का संग्रह होगा ? वहाँ पर और क्या काम होगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : गांधी जी का जितना भी साहित्य है, वह वहाँ पर रखा जायेगा। विद्यार्थी उस का अध्ययन करेंगे और उस के बारे में चर्चा करेंगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गांधीवाद के बारे में बताने के लिये विभिन्न यूनिवर्सिटीज को गांधी जी के तत्वों को खास तौर से जानन के

विद्वानों और स्पेशलिस्ट्स की सेवाओं को उधार दिया जायेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह योजना किस तरह से काम में लाई जायेगी, यह तो यूनिवर्सिटीज के ऊपर है। लेकिन जहाँ जहाँ गांधी भवन होंगे, वहाँ समय समय पर गांधीवाद पर विचार किया जायेगा, उस के अध्ययन की व्यवस्था होगी और वहाँ पर जो साहित्य होगा, उस से विद्यार्थियों को लाभ होगा।

डा० गोविंद दास : अभी तक विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में जिन गांधी भवनों का निर्माण हुआ है, क्या वे एक से हैं, या अलग अलग विश्वविद्यालयों में अलग अलग तरह के हैं ? जहाँ की दरखास्तें अभी सरकार के सामने मौजूद हैं, क्या वहाँ पर गांधी भवनों की स्थापना का जल्दी प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : सब जगह पर गांधी भवन बिल्कुल एक से तो नहीं हैं। अलग अलग होंगे, लेकिन कोशिश यह की जाती है कि दृष्टिकोण सब का एक हो।

Shri P. R. Patel: Gandhi literature is found in the libraries of all the universities. May I know what necessity is there for Government to give a special grant for Gandhi Bhawans?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The main idea is to make a compact library in one place. It will certainly greatly popularise the teachings and ideals of Gandhiji if we have a separate institution in the universities.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what expenditure would be incurred in every Gandhi Bhawan and whether any special personnel will also be appointed to train people in this Gandhian philosophy?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The general pattern of assistance is Rs. 50,000 maximum for each from the University Grants Commission and Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know what is the approximate amount which is available for this purpose and how many universities are envisaged for the construction of Gandhi Bhawans?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already answered the first part of the question. Construction of Gandhi Bhawans has been sanctioned in 12 universities. I have already given the names.

Shri Tyagi: May I know how many books were written by Gandhiji which will be brought into these libraries?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This will contain not only books written by Gandhiji, but on Gandhiji by several persons. There are hundreds and hundreds of books which will be found in different languages on Gandhiji.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : शिक्षा मंत्री ने अभी बताया कि इतने विश्वविद्यालयों को गांधी भवन बनाने के लिये सहयोग दिया गया है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सब को समान रूप से निर्धि दी गई है, अथवा उस निर्धि में कुछ अन्तर किया गया है। यदि अन्तर किया गया है, तो उसका कारण क्या है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : समान रूप से दी गई है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को ज्यादा रपया दिया गया है, क्योंकि उस की योजना में थोड़ा ज्यादा खर्च हुआ था।

Shri Tyagi: It is a waste of money.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not agree with the hon. Member.

Shri Tyagi: I do not agree with you.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री कृष्णाय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ भवनों की योजना पर कुल होगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैंने इस का उत्तर दे दिया है कि गांधी स्मारक निर्धि और यूनिवर्सिटीज ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन दोनों इस में सहयोग देते हैं पचास हजार रुपये तक।

Machine Tool Factory in Kerala

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Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:
*97. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Koya:
Shri Morarka:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed machine tool factory in public sector will be set up in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Government have under consideration a proposal to establish another machine tool factory in the public sector. The feasibility of locating the factory in Kerala is under examination.

श्री विभूति मिश्रा : यह विचार गवर्नमेंट के अन्डर कंसिडरेशन कब तक रहेगा और कब सरकार इस काम को हाथ में लेगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूलज इसका सरवे कर रहा है। जैसे ही यह सरवे का काम पूरा हो जायेगा, वैसे ही यह काम हाथ में लिया जायेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम कितने दिनों में होगा और क्या यह काम द्रुतगति से चल रहा है या धीमी गति से चल रहा है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : गति तो तीव्र ही है। बहुत शीघ्र ही उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In examining the possibilities of location of this new proposed factory, is the Government taking into consideration the fact that about two-third of the existing machine tools produced in this country are installed in the eastern region of India and, therefore, the question of transport of these machines comes in?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Sbri C. Subramaniam): It is mainly intended for export purposes and Kerala is considered to be suitable place for that.

Shri Morarka: What is the contemplated pattern of production in this new factory? May I know whether it is similar to that in Hindustan Machine tools or some new items are contemplated?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There are 1000 standard, medium and heavy machine tools per annum which would be the capacity. It is proposed to manufacture horizontal boring machines, radial drills, production jig borers, jig boring machines and special purpose machines.

Loans for Poor Meritorious Students

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- Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 - Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 - Shri P. Kunhan:
 - Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 - *98. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 - Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 - Shri S. B. Patil:
 - Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 - Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are considering a Scheme to give loans to poor meritorious students;

(b) if so, what will be the amount and number of such scholarships; and

(c) the amount allotted to each State for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being finalised.

(c) The number of Loan Scholarships to be awarded will depend upon the allotment for the Scheme in the light of the present emergency.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know whether some interest will be charged on these loans or they will be free of interest, and what will be the mode of repayment?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The scheme is being finalised. The loans may be free of interest.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether these loans will be given to students taking up technical courses only or they will be given to students taking all kinds of courses?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: All kinds of studies.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत एक मादमी को कितना रुपया कर्ज दिया जायेगा और सरकार ने उस कर्ज के रीयलाइजेशन के बारे में क्या इन्तजाम किया है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : डीटेल्स तो अभी निश्चित करनी हैं ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the number of students who will come under this scheme or be benefited by this scheme, and also the mode of taking back the loan?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो अभी वर्क आउट किया जा रहा है ।

Shri P. Kunhan: What are the criteria laid down in regard to the economic status for awarding these scholarships?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि यह अभी वर्क आउट किया जा रहा है ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What will be the criteria for fixing up the poverty of eligible students?

Mr. Speaker: Let the scheme be worked out and then answers can be given.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: May I know when the details will be finalised?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As soon as possible.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know whether loans will be given to those students who wish to go abroad for specialised studies?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, these loans will be given for studies at home.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि लोन देते वक्त दलित वर्ग आदि का भी परिसंख्यन किया जायेगा या पावर्टी (दारिद्र्य) ही इस सम्बन्ध में क्राइटेरियन रहेगा ? गाडियन की इन्कम कितनी होने पर कोई व्यक्ति पूअर कहलायेगा ? किस बुनियाद पर ये लोन्स बांटे जायेंगे ? किस किस यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रो रेटा कितना दिया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये सब सवाल पहले ही किये गये हैं । मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि इन सब बातों को देखा जा रहा है ।

Shri Priya Gupta: What are the terms of reference of this Committee? किस बुनियाद पर लोन्स दिये जायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो देखेंगे ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रुपया बांटने का क्राइटेरियन क्या सोचा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि कमेटी को इस बातों पर विचार करने के लिये कहा गया है ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What amount have they allotted to the State of Gujerat?

Mr. Speaker: That would be seen later on.

Retirement Age of Officers

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Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
 Shri S. M. Banerjee;
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah;
 Shri Morarka;
 Shri Gulshan;
 Shri Buta Singh;
 Shri Y. N. Singha;
 Shri P. K. Ghosh;
 *99. { Shri P. K. Deo;
 Shri Eswara Reddy;
 Shri Indrajit Gupta;
 Shri Yashpal Singh;
 Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda;
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
 Shri A. V. Raghavan;
 Shri Pottekkatt;
 Shri Inder J. Malhotra;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively considering the question of raising the retirement age of different categories of officers; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is expected to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Government looking at this matter now from a new angle in view of the national emergency?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Whether there is a national emergency or not this matter has to be considered speedily, but in the present situation perhaps it would be still more necessary that experienced hands should be kept on for a longer period.

Shri S. M. Banerjee and Dr. L. M. Singhvi rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee. Dr. Singhvi did not stand up earlier.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I stood up but my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, was more alert.

Mr. Speaker: This is an emergent session; therefore hon. Members should be alert. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that the Pay Commission's recommendation is unanimous on this point, namely, that the age of retirement should be raised from 55 to 58 years and also in view of the fact that on the basis of our experience most of the people are provided with fresh employment after retirement, I want to know whether Government has taken a final decision and, if not, when a decision is likely to be taken.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said, Government have not taken a final decision. But the matter is being processed in the Home Ministry and we are in consultation with the Finance Ministry. I hope it would be possible to place the matter before the Cabinet soon.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether in view of the emergency at least for the duration of the emergency the age of retirement will be raised?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We are already doing it in the case of good and efficient officers. There is no such compulsion that every person has to be retired. In fact, recently perhaps in a large number of cases—I do not exactly remember the figure but, if I am not wrong, I think it is more than 90 per cent—they have been given extensions or re-employment.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के ब्याल में कभी यह बात आई है कि जो मोस्ट कम्पिटेंट हैंड्स हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज तैयार कर रही हैं, अगर यह पर्सेंटेशन दे दी गई तो उनकी सेवाओं से देश वंचित हो जाएगा और उन बच्चों का कैरियर भी खराब होगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं ऐसी बात नहीं है। थोड़ा दो तीन साल तक कुछ नम्बर घटेगा, मगर जब लम्बे पीरियड को देखें, पांच दस बरस के पीरियड को देखें तो कोई ज्यादा असर उसमें पड़ने वाला नहीं है।

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is Government considering the question of enhancing the age of retirement of military personnel also?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Just at present we are considering about civilian officers.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the State Governments have been consulted in this matter because any decision which is taken by the Centre in this regard will have a great impact on the States also? If so, which of the States have conveyed their reaction and in what direction?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have not consulted the State Governments but in so far as the All-India Services are concerned, we will consult them. About the others, the State Governments are free to adopt any policy they like.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know whether this decision will apply to all the Central Government employees uniformly, that is, both to the technical and non-technical people?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, that is so.

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

*100. **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of over due loans of principal and interest recoverable by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration;

(b) the reasons for the amount remaining overdue; and

(c) the steps taken to recover it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat):

(a) As on 31st December, 1961 the amounts of overdue loans were Rs. 3.84 crores and Rs. 1.23 crores on account of principal and interest respectively.

(b) The main reasons are inability of the borrowers to repay on account of financial difficulties, suspension of

recoveries due to natural calamities, language disturbances, etc., and delay in the adjustment of compensation claims in the Western Region.

(c) Steps to recover the balance dues are being taken under the provisions of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948, due consideration being given to cases where recovery proceedings are likely to cause hardship.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: May I know what percentage of the loans and interest pertains to refugees from West Pakistan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think cases relating to the western region are Rs. 1.98 crores in 4670 cases.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: What is the highest amount against a particular individual? Could he give the names of the top bracket persons from whom loans are still due?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Top bracket?

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 1 lakh.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have the details. If he gives specific notice, I will supply the information.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Recommendations of Solveen Committee

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*101. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri K. C. Pant:

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

(a) how far the recommendations of the Solveen Committee have been implemented by the Government;

(b) what has been done about those recommendations;

(c) the total amount spent in implementing those recommendations so far; and

(d) the amount still to be spent?

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The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (d). The main recommendations of the Solveen Committee related to the purchase of spare parts, rolling stock and equipment and the employment of additional foreign technical personnel to improve maintenance and operation. The spare parts and other equipment were estimated to cost about DM 41 million (Rs. 48.75 million). Orders for spares and equipment etc. of the value of about DM 20.7 million have already been placed and orders for the balance are likely to be placed shortly. Arrangements have also been made for the recruitment of additional personnel. The other recommendations of the Committee relating to specific units of the plant have also been implemented by Hindustan Steel Limited.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether any of the spare parts which have to be imported have actually been received by us so far?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes. Some of them have already been received.

Shri Morarka: As a result of the implementation of the recommendations may I know whether production in the Rourkela Steel plant has improved?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes; it has considerably improved.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How many additional German technicians have been actually employed in Rourkela since the Solveen Committee gave the report?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Forty more have contracted for. Out of them, seven have already joined. Others are on their way.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether one of the recommendations of the Solveen Committee was that certain branches in Rourkela are over-staffed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes. In certain branches there are more men than required. They would be absorbed during the expansion.

Demurrage Charges Incurred by Hindustan Steel

*102. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry committee constituted in February, 1961 to investigate the circumstances in which heavy demurrage charges amounting to more than 47 lacs of rupees were incurred by Hindustan Steel Ltd., during the period from 1-4-1958 to 31-3-1961 have submitted their Report;

(b) what is the demurrage incurred by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., in the current year to-date?

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

(b) The demurrage incurred by Hindustan Steel Limited in the current year is as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| | Rs. |
| Rourkela Steel Plant—April & May 1962 | 1,59,872 |
| Bhilai Steel Plant—April—Sept. 1962 | 5,54,204 |
| Durgapur Steel plant—April—Sept. 1962 | 4,54,366 |

Shri G. Mohanty: May I know what are the findings of the committee, whether the committee has fixed up any responsibility and what steps the Government propose to take in that regard?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri S. Subramaniam) Generally, this is due to the fact that the free time allowed is not sufficient to unload the wagons. There has been correspondence with the Railways. They are not agreeable to increase the free time. Every effort

is being made to unload as quickly as possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit that the answer given by the Minister is wholly unconvincing. Has the Committee given in detail the circumstances in which this heavy demurrage of Rs. 47 lakhs—it is not a small amount—was incurred? We should know whether the officials or whoever was concerned have been brought to book in the matter. The Government have no sense of urgency in the matter. I do not know why. We should know more about it. It is not a question of merely blaming the Railways.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are certain things in which we are making continued efforts to make improvements. The difficulty is, there is too much of bunching of wagons. They do not come regularly as scheduled. One day, they come in greater number. Therefore, there is delay in un-loading the wagons. We are trying to get adjustments from the Railways. I hope there would be improvement in the future.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would appeal to you, Sir, that since the railways are responsible, you should direct the Railway Minister to enquire into this matter and see why some railway people are not brought to book. This is wholly,—I would not say 'criminal', but—near-criminal negligence.

Mr. Speaker: The Railway Minister is not here, but he must have heard about it.

Shri Ranga: This matter has been hanging fire for the past three years.

Mr. Speaker: Negligence or praise will be conveyed to him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs can convey it. I hope he will convey it to the Railway Minister.

'Tripitak' in Hindi

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*103. { Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1976 on the 29th August, 1962 and state:

(a) the decision taken with regard to the question of translating the Buddhist treatise "Tripitak" into Hindi; and

(b) the arrangement being made to implement the decision?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है, क्या इस पर प्रकाश डाला जायेगा ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The main reason is that the person who made the proposal has not yet been able to find the proper sponsoring authority. In fact, there have been several changes. At one stage, it was said that it could be done with the assistance of the Bihar Government, and later on, it was said that it could be done with the assistance of the Delhi University, and so the matter is still under discussion with the person concerned.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether one of the reasons for the delay is that Government are proposing to translate similar Buddhist treatises as well along with this scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Government have no such proposal.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर भी विचार कर रही है कि यह काम नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा या इसी प्रकार की किन्हीं दूसरी संस्थाओं को दिया जाये और उनको इस कार्य के लिये अनुदान दिया जाये ?

डा० का० ला० भीमाली : अगर कोई संस्था इस को लेना चाहें तो शौक से ले ।

National Board for Basic Education

*104. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Board of Basic Education held its meetings in Delhi on the 10th and 11th August, 1962;

(b) if so, what were the main recommendations made at the meeting; and

(c) what action Government have taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Board were as follows:—

(i) The highest priority should be given to the programme of orientation of elementary schools to the basic pattern and funds necessary for this purpose should be made immediately available and steps should be taken to see that the entire programme is implemented as quickly and as effectively as possible.

(ii) A sub-committee of the Board should be appointed to examine the minimum programme necessary to convert an ordinary primary school to basic pattern, to work out the financial implications thereof and to suggest a practicable programme of action which can be taken up by the State Governments.

(iii) The possibilities of developing the experiment of basic education intensively in a few select areas may be explored.

(c) The programme of orientation of elementary schools to the basic pattern is already being implemented by the State Governments by including it in their Third Five Year Plan.

A Sub-committee has been set up to take action on (ii) and (iii).

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know whether it is a fact that the Minister has stated before the National Board of Basic Education that basic education has failed in the country, and if so, may I know the reasons for the failure?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: It was stated that the way we had worked it out had not fully satisfied our expectations, and, therefore, to that extent, it was a failure. So, the board is recommending steps how to make it more successful and how it could be implemented in various places.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that a sub-committee has been appointed to examine the minimum programme necessary to convert an ordinary primary school to basic pattern. May I know the composition of the sub-committee and its terms of reference?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: The sub-committee consists of Shri G. Ramachandran, Miss Marjori Sykes, Shri K. Arunachalam, Shri D. R. Nayar, Shri L. R. Desai, Shri Radhakrishna and Shri J. P. Nayak who is the secretary. The terms of reference are as follows. First, they have to find out which are the three States which could be taken tentatively where there is the atmosphere to develop it. The sub-committee should also suggest modifications in basic education in crafts and other things so that it could be usefully implemented and it could be more attractive. Then, they have to evolve the minimum criterion for the conversion of an ordinary school to the basic pattern, and also assess the financial implications for each school. These are the main terms of reference.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: After having experimented with basic education for the last twenty or twenty-two years, it is now being said that it has been a failure. May I know whether that is the experience all over the country or only in some of the States?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: It is wrong to say that basic education has failed. We have not implemented it properly, and to that extent we have failed. So, the question is how to make it a success, and it is for that purpose that this sub-committee has been appointed.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that basic education has fallen to the lot of only the unfortunate villagers, whereas the urban people have been given a higher standard of education, and is it a fact that basic education has comparatively failed in raising the standard of the students and boys in the villages?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Partly it is true also that it is not implemented in the urban areas, and that is why this new sub-committee will find out the ways and means of implementing the basic education suited to the urban conditions also.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What would be the total cost of implementing this scheme of education? In view of the present situation, may I ask whether the whole programme may not be suspended for the time being?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: That is one of the terms of reference of this Committee—what would be the minimum financial implications.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जो बुनियादी शिक्षा की असफलता है वह क्या इसलिये है कि कई प्रकार की शिक्षा नीतियां चल रही हैं, एक प्रकार की नहीं है ? यदि ऐसा है, तो क्या एक ही प्रकार की शिक्षा नीति सारे देश में चलाई जायेगी ?

श्रीमती सौंदरम् रामचन्द्रन् : शिक्षा तो एक तरह की होनी चाहिये और अच्छी भी होनी चाहिये, लेकिन क्या क्या काम हम कहां कहां सिखा सकते हैं इस पर बहुत कुछ निर्भर करता है। हो सकता है कि रा मैटीरियल्स और फिनिश प्रोडक्ट्स के कारण क्राफ्ट्स अलग अलग हो जायें।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that the basic type of education as evolved in West Bengal and some other places has proved a success and is a great improvement on the old type of primary education?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Basic education schools have been very successfully conducted in some areas in some States. That is why it is hoped that if it is implemented properly, it could become a good type of education.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: When do Government propose to implement the recommendations of this Sub-Committee?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: When we get the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, we shall certainly implement them as quickly as possible.

Production of Slag Cement

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*105. { **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether the production of 'slag' cement at the Bhilai and Durgapur Steel factories has started;

(b) if so, total production of this cement expected to be touched in the year 1962-63; and

(c) if this experiment proves successful at the above mentioned two

factories whether the manufacture of slag cement would be started at the Rourkela Factory as well?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Granulated slag will be produced at the Steel Works for sale to cement companies who would then use it in making slag cement. A plant for granulation of slag is under installation in Bhilai. A project for the installation of a plant in Durgapur is under preparation.

(c) **Yes Sir.** It is the intention to produce granulated slag in Rourkela also.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the plant at Bhilai has gone into production?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Not yet.

Shri Ranga: What is the additional investment that is being made in order to develop this additional plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I do not have the figure immediately with me.

Shri Somavane: May I know whether the quality of slag cement will be equal to that of the orthodox type of cement?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir.

Underwater Valley off Andamans

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*106. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

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

(a) whether a Soviet Expedition aboard a research ship has discovered an under-water valley off Andamans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent Indian personnel working in Indian shipping have taken advantage of the Soviet researchship; and

(d) the discoveries made by the expedition?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). No information is available as yet.

(c) Six Indian scientists have gained experience in different aspects of Oceanography aboard the Soviet ship Vityaz.

(d) The Expedition is continuing upto end of 1964 and it is too early to say anything about results.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if any Indian scientists are also co-operating with this Soviet expedition and if so, whether they have submitted any interim report or not?

Dr. M. M. Das: Six Indian scientists are there on board the Vityaz. But no interim report has been submitted.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that they have given this statement that an underwater valley off Andamans has been discovered?

Dr. M. M. Das: We are not aware of any such statement made by the Indian scientists.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर अण्डरवाटर वैली मिल जायेगी तो सरकार उसका कौनसा उपयोग करेगी ?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is too premature to arrive at any decision. There are a number of ships—four Indian ships and a number of ships of other countries—which are carrying out these investigations in the Indian Ocean. The results obtained by them will have to be correlated and then definite conclusions have to be formulated.

Bank in Goa

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*107. { **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administration in Goa has closed the Banco Nacional Ultramarino;

(b) if so, what action has been taken to provide employment to its staff; and

(c) what is the fate of its pensioners?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the required information.

STATEMENT

(a) After the liberation of the Portuguese enclaves in India, the branches of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino in Goa, Daman and Diu were closed under the orders of the Military Governor in order to prevent fraudulent or preferential payments and with a view to enabling the Reserve Bank to examine the position in some detail. In terms of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Banks Reconstruction) Regulation 1962, which has recently been promulgated by the President under Article 240 of the Constitution, the liabilities to the public will be discharged under certain conditions with effect from a date to be notified by the Custodian.

(b) There were 138 employees of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino at the time of liberation and their services were terminated with effect from the 1st February, 1962. 50 employees of the bank have since been employed or have been offered employment in the State Bank of India, the Bank of India and in the office of the Custodian of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino. 23 applications

for appointment from the ex-employees are under consideration in the State Bank of India. The other employees have either left for Portugal or are overaged or have not accepted the offer of re-employment.

(c) Pensioners of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino who were resident in Goa, Daman and Diu and have become Indian residents, will continue to get their pensions on the terms and conditions on which such pensions were actually being drawn at the time of liberation. The question of granting superannuation benefits at appropriate rates in the case of the other employees, being Indian citizens, who have qualified for the grant of pensions but in whose cases no pension has so far been sanctioned, is under consideration.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What was the amount deposited by the depositors in the Banco Nacional Ultramarino?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The total deposit liability was Rs. 9.34 crores on account of currency and Rs. 11.45 crores on account of deposits.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What has happened to these deposits?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as the deposit liability is concerned, efforts are being made to pay it in some cases, and in other cases the liabilities which are not payable immediately in full will be payable only if the assets realisable from this bank are recovered.

Mr. Speaker: I have stopped the work to see whether the talking also ceases, and now I find that when I stop the proceedings, then the talking ceases at once. But if I start the proceedings again, probably Members would indulge in talking again.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीय खेल कोष

- *१०८. { श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री राम रतन गुप्त :
महाराजकुमार विजय आनन्द :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् ने सिफारिश की है कि सरकार को राष्ट्रीय खेल कोष बनाना चाहिए और सरकारी खेल कैलेंडर प्रकाशित करना चाहिए और देश में खेल के मैदानों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ; और

(ख) उनकी रिपोर्ट का व्यौरा क्या है, और क्या इसमें क्रिकेट, हाकी, बिलियर्ड, टेनिस आदि के सम्बन्ध में भी सिफारिशों की गई हैं और सरकार ने इनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) और (ख). मार्च, १९६२ में हुई प्रथम अखिल भारतीय खेल कांग्रेस के द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद, अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् ने, प्रश्न में उठाए गये मुद्दों पर तन्मूर्कित सिफारिशों की हैं :—

(१) राष्ट्रीय खेल कोष :—परिषद् ने एक राष्ट्रीय खेल कोष बनाने की सिफारिश की थी। देश में खेलों के विकास के लिये धन एकत्रित करने के प्रयोजन से अखिल भारतीय स्तर के व्यक्तियों द्वारा बनाई गई एक छोटी-सी समिति इस परिषद् का प्रसाशन करेगी।

(२) खेल कैलेंडर का प्रकाशन :—परिषद् ने सिफारिश की थी कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय को एक खेल कैलेंडर प्रकाशित करना चाहिये। जिसमें राज्य और राष्ट्रीय दोनों स्तर पर होने वाली प्रमुख प्रतियोगिताओं की तारीखों का सकेंत हो ताकि मुख्य मुख्य प्रतियोगिताएं एक ही तारीखों पर न पड़ें।

(३) खेल के मैदानों की व्यवस्था :—परिषद् ने सिफारिश की थी कि देश में खेल के मैदानों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये विधान बनाने के प्रश्न पर भली भांति विचार किया

जाय और इसके लिय आवश्यक कार्यवाही तुरन्त शुरु कर देनी चाहिये ।

(४) क्रिकेट, हाकी, बिलियर्ड, टेनिस आदि :- किसी विशेष खेल के लिये कांग्रेस और परिषद ने कोई सिफारिश नहीं की है ।

भारत सरकार समझती है कि राष्ट्रीय खेल कोष को शुरु करने के लिये यह समय उपयुक्त नहीं है । उपयुक्त अन्य सिफारिशों पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

Text Books in Hindi and Regional Languages

- *110. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kumbhar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the response shown by Universities to Government's proposal of preparing Text and other reference books in Hindi and other Indian Languages;

(b) what is going to be the percentage quantum of the central assistance to the scheme; and

(c) how long it will take before the scheme is finally implemented?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 20].

(b) (i) Cent per cent financial assistance for the books allotted by the Government of India.

(ii) 50 per cent of financial assistance for the books selected by the universities for local use and approved by the Government of India.

(c) It is already being implemented and the translation work allotted to the Universities is going ahead. The work is of a continuing nature.

स्कूलों की श्रृंखला

*१११. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २५ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ५७५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा विद्यार्थियों की बढ़ती संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुये स्कूलों के बढ़ाने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) पूरे देश में शिक्षा प्रणाली में एक समता लाने के प्रयत्न में कहां तक कामयाबी मिली है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों तथा एक जगह से दूसरी जगह आने जाने वाली जनता के बच्चों के लिये देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्कूल खोलने की योजना भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार को समस्त देश में शिक्षा प्रणाली में एकरूपता लाने का कोई वैधानिक अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है ।

Madras High Court Decision regarding L.I.C. Claim

- *114. { **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent decision of the Madras High Court which criticised the Life Insurance Corporation for allowing a claim to be barred by limitation; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to minimise the delays caused in settling the claims?

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

(b) No action is called for on the part of Government. The Corporation is aware of its duty to pay as early as possible the just dues of policy-holders. While in cases of early death claims enquiries have to be made before paying the claim amount, the Corporation does its best to conduct investigations as expeditiously as possible.

National Defence Fund

- Shri P. C. Borooah:
- Shri Omkar Singh:
- Shri Balmiki:
- *115. Shri Raghunath Singh:
- Shri Berwa Kotah:
- Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
- Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a National Defence Fund to provide an opportunity to the people to make voluntary contributions in money, gold and gold ornaments; and

(b) if so, what has been the public response thereto?

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

(b) Complete details of the contributions received throughout the country are not yet available. Up to the evening of 8th November 1962 a sum of Rs. 161 lakhs was credited to the central account of the Fund with the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi. In addition, contributions in gold and gold ornaments weighing 44,900 grams or 3,800 tolas approximately have so far been advised.

Petroleum Products from USSR

*117. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has asked for an increase

in the freight rates for petroleum products shipped to India;

(b) if so, what is the extent of increase demanded; and

(c) what is Government's decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):
(a) No Sir.

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

National Integration

*118. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee of Zonal Councils on national integration has prepared its report;

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations;

(c) whether they have been considered by Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Committee of Zonal Councils for National Integration was constituted by the Chief Ministers' Conference held in August 1961 to "keep in touch with the working of the various safeguards for linguistic minorities and the promotion of national integration". The main purpose of the Committee is to review from time to time the implementation of the various policy decisions taken at all-India level on safeguards for linguistic minorities and the promotion of national integration. As such the Committee is not expected to prepare or submit any report to Government.

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

(d) The Committee has met twice so far and the minutes of the meetings have been sent to the State Government for taking appropriate action.

Anti-Corruption Committee

- *119. {
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Daji:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:
 Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an anti-corruption committee has been formed with some Members of Parliament;

(b) the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether M.Ps. from all parties have been taken in this Committee;

(d) if not, the basis of selection; and

(e) the progress made by the Committee so far?

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

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

STATEMENT

The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:

- (i) To examine the organisation, set up, functions and responsibilities of the Vigilance Units in the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and to suggest measures to make them more effective.
- (ii) To examine the organisation, strength, procedures and methods of work of the Special Police Establishment and the difficulties experienced by

it, and to suggest measures to further improve its working.

(iii) To consider and suggest steps to be taken to emphasise the responsibilities of each Department for checking corruption.

(iv) To suggest changes in law which would ensure speedy trial of cases of bribery, corruption and criminal misconduct, and make the law otherwise more effective.

(v) To examine the rules relating to disciplinary proceedings and to consider what changes are necessary in order to expediate these proceedings and to make them more effective.

(vi) To suggest measures calculated to produce a social climate both amongst public servants and in the general public in which bribery and corruption may not flourish.

(vii) To suggest steps for securing public support for anti-corruption measures.

(viii) To examine the Government servants' Conduct Rules and to recommend changes necessary for ensuring maintenance of absolute integrity in the public services.

(ix) To consider special measures that may be necessary in corporate public undertakings to secure honesty and integrity amongst their employees.

(c) No.

(d) Suitability of the persons for the task entrusted to the Committee and the need to keep the Committee small.

(e) The Committee have been studying the relevant laws, rules and various reports etc., have considered certain questions relating to the constitutional provision governing imposition of major penalties on Govern-

ment servants, and are examining closely the Conduct Rules.

Import of Petroleum Products from U.S.A.

- *120. {
 Shri Eswara Reddy:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Nambiar:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Company has entered into a 50-50 partnership with "Mobiloil" of the U.S.A. for import and distribution of petroleum products in India; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) A project is being finalised with equal partnership between Indian Oil Company and Mobil Petroleum Company for the blending of lubricants only. This project does not cover import and distribution on a partnership basis.

(b) The agreements between the companies have not yet been signed by the parties. It would not be in public interest to disclose the terms at this stage.

जाकार्ता में भारतीय हाकी टीम

- *१२१. {
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 डा पू० ना० खां :
 श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जाकार्ता में भारतीय हाकी टीम अपेक्षित सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह हाकी टीम जाकार्ता जाने से पूर्व एक बार भारत में भी हार चुकी थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस हाकी टीम के खिलाड़ियों का चयन दलबन्दी के आधार पर किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है कि ओलैम्पिक खेलों के लिये हाकी टीम के खिलाड़ियों का चयन दलबन्दी के आधार पर न हो ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)

(क) जी हां, यह सच है कि भारतीय हाकी टीम जाकार्ता में केवल सिलवर मेडल ही जीत सकी ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(घ) हाकी में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों के लिये खिलाड़ियों का चुनाव भारतीय हाकी संघ करता है जो एक स्वायत्त संस्था है और इस प्रयोजन के लिये उसकी अपनी एक चुनाव समिति है । भारत सरकार खिलाड़ियों के चुनाव के मामले में दखल नहीं देती है ।

Production of Books with UNESCO Aid

- *122. {
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
 Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian proposal that all developing countries should be helped in the production of books and reading mate-

rial and by way of machinery, paper and expert assistance, has been accepted by the UNESCO; and

(b) if so, how much assistance is expected from UNESCO under the new Scheme during the next two years?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Royalty to Madhya Pradesh by Bhilai Steel Plant

*124. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) the final decision taken on the payment of royalties by the Bhilai Steel Plant to the Government of Madhya Pradesh on the minerals extracted out of the acquired lands; and

(b) whether the decision is acceptable to both the parties i.e. Hindustan Steel Ltd., and Madhya Pradesh Government?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The decision of the Government that Bhilai Steel Plant is liable to pay royalty on minerals worked out in the State Government lands but not in respect of minerals in the private lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, has recently been communicated to the Hindustan Steel Limited who will be informing the State Government accordingly.

मोटर गाड़ियों के पुर्जों की कमी

{ **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :**

*१२५. { **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह सहोड़ा :**

{ **श्री पी० के० घोष :**

क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि मोटर गाड़ियों के पुर्जों की बाजार में भारी कमी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पुर्जों के मूल्य दिनों दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार स्थिति सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का इरादा रखती है ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रमण्यम (क) से (ग). सरकार को मोटर गाड़ीयों के पुर्जों की कमी तथा उनकी कीमतों में वृद्धि के बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं ।

Fourth Asian Games at Jakarta

*126. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how India fared at the Fourth Asian Games held at Jakarta;

(b) the number of gold, silver and bronze medals won and the events in which they were won; and

(c) the further steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the standard of games in the country?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Indian teams won the following medals:—

Athletics—5 gold, 5 silver and 5 bronze medals.

Boxing—1 gold and 2 bronze medals.

Football—1 gold medal.

Hockey—1 silver medal.

Volleyball—1 silver medal.

Wrestling—3 gold, 6 silver and 3 bronze medals.

Shooting—1 bronze medal.

(c) Sports in India are controlled by autonomous sports organisations. The Government give them assistance

to the extent possible. In particular Government arranges for training of sports coaches and makes available the services of trained coaches in all major games.

Universities in U.P.

*127. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has finally agreed for establishment of three Universities in U.P.;

(b) whether Central aid has been assured; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh sought the advice of the University Grants Commission on their proposals for establishing two Universities at Meerut and Kanpur, to which the Commission agreed.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Movement of Students and Teachers

*128. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether India sponsored a proposal in the recent meeting of the Executive Board of the UNESCO held in Paris that the organisation should facilitate the movement of students and teachers; and

(b) if so, what has been the decision of the organisation thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision was taken by the Executive Board of Unesco.

Delhi Students for Studies Abroad

165. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students from Delhi who have been deputed for

foreign studies during the past two years and to which countries; and

(b) how many of them have been sent on Government expenses?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) None (so far as the Schemes administered by the Education Ministry are concerned).

(b) Does not arise.

Reforms in Electoral Law

166. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 399 on the 1st May, 1962 and state:

(a) the progress made in the consideration of reforms to be introduced in the Electoral Law in the light of the experience gained in the Third General Elections of 1962; and

(b) what are the reforms contemplated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

(a) No such recommendation has been received from the Election Commission nor has the report of the Commission on the Third General Elections been published so far.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Bye-Products of Steel Plants

168. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 275 on the 8th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the production of bye-products has reached the full capacity;

(b) the total production in 1961-62 with cost; and

(c) total sales with sale prices?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राउरकेला में इस्पात का उत्पादन

१६६. श्री लखमू भवानी : क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की :

(क) राउरकेला में इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की नई योजनाओं का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन योजनाओं को कब से क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने पर उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रमण्यम) : (क) से (ग). राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र का इस्पात पिण्डों का वर्तमान उत्पादन एक मिलियन टन प्रतिवर्ष की निरर्णित क्षमता का लगभग ७५ प्रतिशत है। अनुरक्षण और परिचालन में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से जिससे निरर्णित क्षमता यथाशीघ्र प्राप्त की जा सके, हिन्दुस्तानी स्टील लि० फालतू पुर्जों का पर्याप्त स्टॉक तथा कुछ अतिरिक्त उपकरण रेल-इंजन और रेल के डिब्बे प्राप्त कर रहा है। संयंत्र के परिचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिये वह लगभग ५० अतिरिक्त विदेशी तकनीशनों की सेवायें भी प्राप्त कर रहा है। यह संभावना है कि अगले वर्ष के मध्य तक राउरकेला अपनी पूर्ण उत्पादन क्षमता प्राप्त कर लेगा।

तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में इस्पात पिण्डों की क्षमता का १ मि० टन प्रति वर्ष से बढ़ा कर १.८ मि० टन प्रतिवर्ष तक करने का विचार है। विस्तार के तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक पूरे होने की संभावना है। इससे इस्पात पिण्डों के उत्पादन में ८० प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होगी।

लद्दाख में खनिज पदार्थों की खोज

१७०. श्री लखमू भवानी : क्या खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लद्दाख क्षेत्र

में खनिज पदार्थों की खोज की जा रही है; और

(ख) किन खनिजों के प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्रालय म उपमंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जनहित के लिये यह सूचना बताना ठीक नहीं है।

पाठ्य पुस्तकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

१७१. श्री लखमू भवानी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा समन्वय समिति ने महत्वपूर्ण पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का मुझाव दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी पुस्तकें हैं;

(ग) किस भाषा में हैं; और

(घ) पुस्तकों का विषय क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) सरकार को शिक्षा समन्वय समिति के अस्तित्व की कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). तक प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

हिन्दी में उच्च शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां

१७२. श्री लखमू भवानी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों के उन छात्रों के लिये, जो हिन्दी में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करें, उन के मंत्रालय ने छात्रवृत्तियां घोषित की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समस्त अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के लिये कुल कितनी छात्रवृत्तियां हैं ;

(ग) हर छात्रवृत्ति कितनी राशि की है;

(घ) प्रत्येक अहिन्दी भाषी राज्य के लिये छात्रवृत्तियों का बटवारा किस अनुपात से किया गया है; और

(ङ) आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा के लिये कितनी कितनी छात्रवृत्तियां हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० भीमाली):
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) २२० ।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

| अध्ययन पाठ्य क्रम | अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में अध्ययन के लिये राज्यों में अध्ययन दर | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | हिन्दी भाषी में अध्ययन के लिये दर | अहिन्दी भाषी में अध्ययन के लिये दर |
| | रु० प्रति मास | रु० प्रति मास |
| १. इन्टरमीडिएट, पूर्व-विश्वविद्यालय पाठ्य-क्रम और त्रिवर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम का प्रथम वर्ष अथवा उस के समकक्ष पाठ्यक्रम | ५०.०० | ८०.०० |
| २. बी० ए० । बी० ए० (ग्रानसें) । त्रिवर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम के दूसरे और तीसरे वर्ष अथवा इस के समकक्ष पाठ्यक्रम | ७५.०० | १०५.०० |
| ३. एम० ए० (हिन्दी) । पी० एच० डी० (हिन्दी) अथवा उस के समकक्ष पाठ्य-क्रम जैसे उत्तर-स्नातक शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम । | १००.०० | १२५.०० |

हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में अध्ययन करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को दूसरी श्रेणी के रेल के किराये के सफर के भत्ते के अतिरिक्त और कोई राशि नहीं दी जाती है ।

(घ) इन छात्रवृत्तियों का नियतन राज्य-वार, आबादी के आधार पर किया गया है ।

(ङ) आन्ध्र प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के लिये क्रमशः ३५ और १६ छात्रवृत्तियां नियत की गई हैं ।

परीक्षायें पास की हैं, उन की सेवाओं को सरकार किस प्रकार उपयोग कर रही है;

(ख) इन परीक्षाओं के फलस्वरूप अब तक कार्यालयों में क्या क्या परिवर्तन हुए हैं;

(ग) भली प्रकार हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को अपनी छोटी मोटी अज्ञियां क्या हिन्दी में देने की छूट है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार के आदेश जारी किये हैं ?

हिन्दी जानने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी

१७३. श्री लखमू भवानी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्म-चारियों ने हिन्दी की प्रवीण, प्राग आदि

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) और (ख). ऐसे कर्मचारियों

की सेवाओं का गृह-मंत्रालय को कार्यालय
ज्ञापन संख्या १६-३०-६०-आ. एल.,
दिनांक ४ अक्तूबर, १९६० में दी गई
हिदायतों के अनुसार उपयोग किया जाता है
जिस की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती
है। [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-505/62.]

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) जी नहीं।

Ahimsa University

174. **Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj**: Will the
Minister of Education be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government are pro-
posing to set up an 'Ahimsa' Univer-
sity in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the financial implications
and details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Constituencies

175. { **Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj**:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Law be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether in view of the increase
in population as shown by the recent
Census figures, there will be an in-
crease in the number of State Assem-
bly and Parliamentary Constituencies
during the 1967 General Elections; and

(b) if so, when would Government
take up new delimitation of Constitu-
encies?

**The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra)**:
(a) and (b). Under articles 82 and
170(3) of the Constitution, upon the
completion of each census the alloca-
tion of seats in the Lok Sabha and in
the Legislative Assemblies of States

and the division of each State into
territorial constituencies shall be re-
adjusted by such authority and in
such manner as Parliament may by
law determine. As the 1961-Census
figures have only recently been
announced, the authority envisaged in
the Constitution will be set up as
soon as the necessary legislation for
setting up such authority is passed by
Parliament. It will be for that autho-
rity when it comes into existence to
readjust the representation in the Lok
Sabha and the State Legislative
Assemblies and to re-delimit Parlia-
mentary and Assembly constituencies
in view of the increase in population.

Nubian Finds

176. { **Shri M. K. Kumaran**:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Re-
search and Cultural Affairs be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dis-
coveries made by the Indian team in
Nubia in Egypt have established simi-
larities between Nubian and South
Indian archaeological finds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Scientific Research and Cul-
tural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das)**: (a) and
(b). The finds discovered by the
team include certain characteristic
black-and-red ware bowls and red
ware jar-stands which are similar to
those associated with megaliths in
South India. Further, the lithic ap-
pendage of the excavated burials in
Nubia is also somewhat similar to
that of South Indian megaliths (which,
according to some well known
archaeologists, are to be associated
with the Dravidians).

Oil in Andhra

177. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao**: Will
the Minister of Mines and Fuel be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal
to have a survey of Andhra Pradesh

for locating oil and other minerals in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Geological Surveys by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission are in progress where sedimentary rocks are exposed, and reconnaissance gravity and magnetic surveys are being continued in the coastal sedimentary areas.

(ii) The field programme of the Geological Survey of India for the current field season *inter-alia* includes investigations for various minerals. The details are given in the statement a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I. annexure No. 21].

Regional Engineering College, Warangal

178. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the overall progress of work (including the hostels) of the Regional Engineering College at Warangal; and

(b) the time by which the building and hostels will be ready for use?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) According to the report received from the College, the progress of construction is as below:

Buildings completed.

One unit of Workshops; Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Departments; Four Hostels with Dining Halls.

Buildings nearing completion.

One unit of Workshops; Civil Engineering Laboratory; Applied Mechanics Department; Physics and Chemistry Laboratories; Two Hostels with Dining Halls.

Building under construction.

Electrical Engineering Laboratory; Engineering Chemistry Laboratory.

(b) The buildings now ready or nearing completion will be occupied shortly and 500 students will move to the new campus. The buildings under construction are expected to be ready by June 1963.

Chit Fund Companies in Delhi

179. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 67 on the 23rd April, 1962 and state:

(a) the progress made regarding control on Chit Fund Companies in Delhi;

(b) the number of Chit Fund Companies functioning at present in the Union territory of Delhi; and

(c) the capital of each of the companies mentioned in part (b) above?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) In order to regulate and control the activities of Chit Fund Companies in the Union territory of Delhi, the Central Government have extended the Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961 with certain modifications to the Union territory of Delhi by means of a notification issued under section 2 of the Union territories (Laws) Act, 1950. The date on which the Act will come into force will be notified separately by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Administration.

(b) As on 31st October, 1962, 147 chit fund companies were operating in the Union territory of Delhi.

(c) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-506/62].

Fixation of Salaries of I.C.S. Officers

180. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken in regard to the fixation of salary of I.C.S. Officers in the posts that were created after 14th August, 1947; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Fencing around Kutab Minar, Delhi

181. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 87 on the 23rd April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether it has since been decided to pull down the steel wire fencing that was fixed around Qutab Minar, Delhi; and

(b) the details of other measures being taken as a safeguard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a precautionary measure, not less than three persons in a party are allowed to climb the Minar.

Rudrasagar Oil

182. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) for how long drilling has been going on in Rudrasagar Well No. 6;

(b) how much money has been spent so far; and

(c) how much more money is likely to be spent till the completion of the work on the project?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Since 6th July, 1962.

(b) and (c). Expenditure is not booked separately for each well. This will be worked out as soon as the well is completed.

Rudrasagar Oil

183. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil or gas has been found in Rudrasagar well No. 4; and

(b) if so, what is the estimate thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is too early to assess the production potentialities thereof.

Rudrasagar Well

184. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on Rudrasagar well No. 4 was actually started;

(b) how much time will it take for the completion of this project; and

(c) how much money is likely to be spent on the project?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Rudrasagar well No. 4 was spudded in on 16th February, 1962.

(b) Drilling was completed on 2nd May, 1962 and the production testing completed on 20th October, 1962.

(c) Expenditure in respect of this well has not yet been separately worked out.

Grants to Cultural Institutes in Orissa

185. Shri Mallick: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural

Affairs be pleased to state the names of the various Cultural Institutes and Organisations in the State of Orissa to whom grants have been given for promotion of their activities and the amount paid to each such organisation during 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayan Kabir):

Name of Institution/Organisation Amount

| | 1961-62 | Rs. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| 1. Annapurna Theatre, Group 'A', Puri | | 4,000 |
| 2. Janta Rangmancha, Cuttack | | 4,000 |
| 3. Kala Vikash Kendra, Cuttack | | 10,800 |
| 4. Mayurbhanj Chhow Nrutya Pratisthan, Baripada | | 1,000 |
| 5. National Music Association, Cuttack | | 7,000 |
| 6. Prajatantra Prachar Samity, Cuttack | | 4,000 |
| 7. Utkal Hitaishini Samaj, P.O. Parlakhemundi, Ganjam Distt. | | 3,200 |
| 8. Utkal Smruti Kala Mandap Pithapur, Cuttack | | 5,000 |
| 1962-63. | | |
| 1. Annapurana Theatre, Group 'A', Puri | | 7,500 |
| 2. Ganjam District Drawing Masters' Association, Berhampur | | 500 |
| 3. Janta Rangmancha, Cuttack | | 7,500 |
| 4. Mayurbhanj Chhow Nrutya Pratisthan, Baripada | | 5,000 |

Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. Students in Orissa

186. Shri Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total number of Central Government Scholarships awarded to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students of Orissa during 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Scheduled Castes: | 271 |
| Scheduled Tribes: | 254 |
| Total: | 525 |

Gold Mines in Andhra

187. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent any party in Andhra Pradesh for survey in regard to gold mines in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Bureau of Mines is carrying out detailed explorations in the Ramagiri gold field.

New Schools in Tripura

188. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Survey Report of 1957-58 recommended starting of a number of new Secondary, Middle and Primary Schools in Tripura;

(b) if so, the division-wise names of the places where such schools were recommended to be started; and

(c) whether new schools have been proposed to be started in these places during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Tribal Students in Tripura

189. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tribal students residing in Government Boarding Houses attached to privately run aided high schools, senior basic schools and junior high schools of Tripura;

(b) whether these students get any boarding stipends;

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to grant boarding stipends to all tribal students residing in Government Boarding Houses attached to Government schools or aided schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

High Schools in Tripura

190. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) total number of high schools in rural areas of Tripura;

(b) total square miles covered on average by each high school in the rural areas;

(c) whether the number of high schools in rural areas is adequate; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to increase the number of high schools in the rural areas of Tripura?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Panel for Section Officers

191. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2190 on the 3rd September, 1962 and state whether the matter of setting up a panel for Section Officers has since been finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A decision to form a panel of the left-overs of the Assistant Superintendents (R.T.E.) examinations held in 1959 and 1960 has been taken and provision for their absorption as Section Officers against a limited proportion of vacancies during a period of five years has been made in the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962. Details in regard to the panel are, however, still under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Coal and Petroleum Industries

192. **Dr. Ranen Sen:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the share of public sector in the gross value of production in (i) coal and (ii) petroleum during 1960-61?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The share of public sector in the gross value of production in coal during 1960-61 was about 21 per cent. It was nil in Petroleum.

Royalty Paid to Foreign Concerns

193. **Dr. Ranen Sen:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of royalty paid to the foreign concerns both by the public and private sectors year-wise from 1955 to 1960?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The figures of remittances on account of royalty payments to foreign concerns are not separately available but they are merged with the figures of payments for the use of trade marks, copyrights and rentals payable for foreign machinery in the

balance of payments data. The following amounts were remitted abroad to foreign concerns on account of royalty payments, patents etc. by the public and private sectors during the period July 1955 to December, 1960:—

(Rs. lakhs)

| Year | Amount |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1955 (July to December) | 49 |
| 1956 | 110 |
| 1957 | 92 |
| 1958 | 127 |
| 1959 | 156 |
| 1960 | 226 |

Quarters for Income-tax Employees

194. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct residential quarters for Income-Tax Officers at Kozhikode; and

(b) when the construction of the quarters will be completed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the date of completion at this stage.

Expansion Programme of FACT at Alwaye

195. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given final sanction for the expansion programme of the FACT at Alwaye; and

(b) the estimated target of production when the expansion programme is completed?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) After the completion of the Third Stage Expansion Scheme, the factory will have a capacity of 70,000

tonnes of Nitrogen and 27,000 tonnes P₂O₅ per annum. The end products will be ammonium sulphate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium chloride and Single Superphosphate.

Coal for Assam Tea Gardens

196. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tea Gardens in Assam are not being supplied with proper stock of coal both in terms of quality and quantity;

(b) whether these gardens have represented their difficulties to the Tea Board and showed their preference to the use of gas available in Nahorkatiya region; and

(c) if so, what is Government's decision on this representation?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Against an average monthly allocated quota of 13291 tonnes of coal for tea gardens in Assam for 1962, despatches upto August 1962 on an average have been to the extent of 13601 tonnes per month. The tea gardens get certain quantities of Khasi coal, besides coal from the Assam valley and Margherita. They generally complain that Khasi coal is inferior. But it is not possible to substitute it with coal from Bengal/Bihar or from Margherita.

(b) Government have not so far received any such proposals from the Tea Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Revenue from Direct Taxes

197. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that downward trend in Central revenues from direct taxes had persisted in the first four months of the current financial year;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this trend; and

(c) what steps have been taken to arrest any further fall in the revenues?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The collections from all the direct taxes up to the end of July 1962 were Rs. 50.25 crores as compared with 54.50 crores in 1961-62. The collections during the first four months of the year are no guide to the probable collections of the whole year. The difference of 4.25 crores in the first four months has been more than made up in the subsequent months.

Sheet Cutting Scrap

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

(a) the names of the furnaces and foundries consuming No. 1 Sheet Cutting Scrap;

(b) the quantity of No. 1 Sheet Cutting Scrap consumed by such furnaces and foundries in 1955 to 1961, yearwise; and

(c) the source through which the furnaces and foundries obtained their requirements of No. 1 Sheet Cutting Scrap?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be shortly placed on the Table of the House.

Kalyan Samitis in Government Colonies, Delhi

200. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started Griha Kalyan Kendras in different Government colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, how many have been started so far; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

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

(b) 41.

(c) To provide the womenfolk of Central Government employees an opportunity to spend their leisure time in a useful manner, by giving them training in cutting, stitching, embroidery, home science, etc.

Singareni Collieries

201. Shri Laxmi Dass: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Andhra Pradesh till now by the Central Government to develop the Singareni Collieries out of the provision of Rs. 3.5 crores made for 1962-63;

(b) whether Government are giving Rs. 3.5 crores to Singareni Collieries as share capital;

(c) if so, in what proportion and at what percentage; and

(d) what is the rate of interest at which Government will give Rs. 25 lakhs to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for developing Singareni Collieries?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Provision has been made to give financial assistance to the Singareni Collieries Company limited and not to the Andhra Pradesh (Government) during the year 1962-63 as under:—

| | Rs. lakhs |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Purchase of Shares of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited | 325 |
| Loan to the Singareni Collieries Company Limited | 25 |
| TOTAL | 350 |

No amount has so far been paid to the Singareni Collieries Company during the current year. The Company has asked for the entire amount to be paid as loan and the matter is under Government's consideration.

(c) and (d). The usual ratio between share capital and loan for the

public sector undertakings is 1:1 and it is intended to apply that to the Singareni Collieries Company as well. The rate of interest that the Government of India charges from public sector undertakings varies from 5 to 6 per cent., depending on the duration of the loan. The same principle will apply for any loans to the Singareni Colliery Company.

राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद्

२०३. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री उमा नाथ :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् के कार्यों में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) कुल मिला कर अब तक कितनी बैठकें इस की हुईं और कितने संगठनों का साक्ष्य परिषद् को प्राप्त हुआ;

(ग) परिषद् अपना निर्णय कब तक सरकार को दे सकेगी; और

(घ) परिषद् की बैठकों पर अब तक कुल मिला कर कितना व्यय बैठा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

[See Appendix I, annexure No. 22].

I.A.S. Special Recruitment

204. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of persons recruited to the I.A.S. under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): 273 persons were appointed to the I.A.S. under the I.A.S. (Special Recruitment) Scheme, 1956 from the State Services and the Open Market.

Contraband Trade in Opium and Cocaine

205. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that carrier pigeons have been employed in the contraband trade of opium and cocaine; and

(b) whether a very large quantity of opium has been seized in September, 1962?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a). The Government of India have no information regarding the use of carrier pigeons in the contraband trade of opium and cocaine except a news item appearing in a newspaper.

(b) Information so far received indicates that a quantity of 576 kilograms of opium was seized during September, 1962.

Delhi Magistrates

206. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases involving sections 107 and 158 of Cr.P.C. in which more than ten dates have been given by the Delhi Magistrates in 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Perhaps the reference is to section 151 Cr.P.C. and not 158 Cr.P.C. The number of cases pending under section 107/151 Cr. P.C. in which more than ten dates have been given in 1961-62, is 752.

Industrial Loans

207. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total amount of industrial loans disbursed amongst the people of Andamans and Nicobar during 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Industrial loans of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 were disbursed during 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively.

नई दिल्ली क कनाट प्लेस म यातायात के नियमों में बिधमता

२०८. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कनाट प्लेस में यातायात के नियमों में जगह जगह काफी बिधमतार्यें बरती जा रही हैं, जिस से सड़क पर चलने वालों को काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) कहीं कहीं गोल चक्कर हटा दिये गये हैं और कहीं कहीं रखे गये हैं इस का क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) एसा निश्चय किया गया है कि उन मोड़ों पर से जहाँ आटोमैटिक ट्रैफिक सिगनल हैं गोल चक्कर हटा दिये जायें । ऐसे कुछ चक्कर पहले ही हटाये जा चुके हैं और इस प्रकार के अन्य स्थानों से भी उन्हें हटाने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

उत्तरी सीमा के अधिसूचित क्षेत्र

२०९. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत झा आकाब :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २३ अप्रैल, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दण्ड विधि संघोषन अधिनियम, १९६१ की धारा ३ के अन्तर्गत उत्तरी सीमा के जिन क्षेत्रों को अधिसूचित क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया गया था, क्या उन के बारे में कोई सुझाव शासन को प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो किस प्रकार के सुझाव दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) उन के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). यह सुझाव उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ इलाकों के तीर्थ स्थानों को, परमिट व्यवस्था के निर्माण और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ इलाकों में उस के लागू किये जाने के बाव, वहाँ जाने के इच्छुक तीर्थ यात्रियों के बारे में है । इस मामले पर राज्य सरकार के साथ विचार विमर्श किया जा रहा है ।

एम० ए० परीक्षा म तीसरी श्रेणी

२१०. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय में एम० ए० में तीसरी श्रेणी आगामी दो तीन वर्ष में सामान्य हो जाने की सम्भावना है जैसा कि विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति डा० सी० डी० देशमुख ने हाल में ही छात्र संघ के वार्षिकोत्सव में भाषण करते हुए संकेत किया; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस का विस्तृत विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों की परीक्षा पद्धति में सुधार के लिये विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करते हुए, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की शैक्षणिक परिषद् ने विश्वविद्यालय की एम० ए०/एम० एस्स० सी० परीक्षाओं में तृतीय श्रेणी न देना सिद्धान्त रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया है। विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा नियुक्त एक विशेषज्ञ कार्यकारी दल इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करेगा ।

Bokaro Colliery

211. **Shri Rajeshwar Patel**: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production at Bokaro Colliery was slowed down towards the end of 1959;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total loss suffered by this stepping down of production?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Production of coal from the Bokaro Colliery is linked up with the intake capacity of the Kargali Washery. The intake capacity of the said Washery was affected during the last quarter of 1959 by various factors. For instance there was a severe storm followed by heavy rains which dislocated the work in the washery completely for about 10 days. Later, there was trouble with the ropeway which carries the coal from the colliery to the Washery. When things improved in December, 1959, the intake capacity of the washery increased and the production from Bokaro colliery was also gradually stepped up to its capacity. Reduction in the rate of production in the colliery does not necessarily mean that there was loss in terms of money, for whatever coal was not produced, remained *in situ* in the mine and it was felt that it would not be proper to mine this coal and put it to non-metallurgical use.

Youth Delegation to Europe

212. { **Shri R. S. Pandey**;
Shri Rajeshwar Patel;
Shri Morarka;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1368 on the 21st August, 1962 and state:

(a) the names of the people constituting the Youth Delegation to Europe with age of each;

(b) the nature of help accorded by Government;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned; and

(d) whether the said delegation has returned and has submitted any report?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a)

| Name of the delegate | Age Years |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Shri T. Ramachandra | 62 |
| 2. Shri V.D. Tyagi | 33 |
| 3. Shri Jai Dev Singh | 41 |
| 4. Shrimati Satwant B. Singh | 44 |
| 5. Shri A.K. Banerjee | 34 |
| 6. Shri M.P. Dubey Kuldeep | 39 |
| 7. Shri B.C. Jain | 37 |
| 8. Shri Ghanshyam Kashyap | 31 |
| 9. Shri K.B. Parshottam | 37 |
| 10. Shri Brij Kishore Singh | 29 |

(b) Passport facilities were given to the delegates.

(c) No foreign exchange was sanctioned as the members were to receive hospitality from the local organisations abroad.

(d) No, Sir. Only two members of the Delegation are understood to have returned.

Railway Engines Belonging to Rourkela Steel Plant

213. { **Shri R. S. Pandey**;
Shri Morarka;

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

(a) whether the railway engines belonging to Rourkela steel plant have no pneumatic brakes to stop the cars;

(b) if so, whether it is considered safe to run these engines on the lines outside the perimeter of the plant; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

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

(a) Railway engines have pneumatic brakes. The railway wagons have, however, vacuum brakes. The locomotives cannot, therefore, operate the brakes in the wagons.

(b) It cannot be said that it is absolutely safe to use these locomotives at normal speeds outside the perimeter of the plant.

(c) A permanent speed limit of five miles per hour is imposed on all railway movement between the Exchange Yard and the plant. Locomotives equipped with vacuum brakes are also being purchased by Hindustan Steel Limited.

Transport System in Rourkela

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

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

(a) whether it is proposed to have some German railwaymen to organise the transport system in Rourkela;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the terms on which they are being appointed?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 9 Technicians.

(c) One of them has been appointed for a period of 18 months and the others for a period of 12 months from the dates of their appointment. The monthly remuneration of the technicians is as follows:

| | Rs. |
|-------------------|-------|
| Engineer . . . | 5,300 |
| Foreman . . . | 4,000 |
| Assistant Foreman | 3,470 |

Appellate Assistant Commissioners

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Appellate Assistant Commissioners in India;

(b) how many of the above posts are vacant; and

(c) the reasons for keeping these posts vacant?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 104.

(b) 5.

(c) Three out of the five charges were created recently. All the officers in the existing 'panel' of names have been promoted and these posts will be filled as soon as the new panel for promotion of Income-tax Officers as Assistant Commissioners is drawn up by the Departmental Promotion Committee.

Rourkela

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

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

(a) whether the repairs needed for blast furnace No. 1 in Rourkela have been carried out;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on these repairs; and

(c) the total loss in production during the period of its closure?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 3,33,000.

(c) The total loss in production, attributable to the shutdown of the first Blast Furnace, could not be calculated as the Third Blast Furnace

was commissioned before the shut-down and two furnaces were working during this period as before.

Sea Passage Concessions to Andaman Students

217. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide sea passage concessions to Andaman students; and

(b) so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. For first admission to an institution of higher education on the mainland, free bunk passage by sea from Port Blair/Car Nicobar to the port of disembarkation on the mainland plus third class railway fare from the port of disembarkation to the place of study.

2. Sea passage at school concession rates from the port of embarkation on the mainland to a port of disembarkation on the Island and back once a year if the scholar wishes to spend his vacation on the Islands.

3. On the successful completion of the course of study third class railway fare from the place of study to the port of embarkation on the mainland plus free bunk passage by sea from the port of embarkation to the port of disembarkation on the Islands.

Conference of Chief Ministers of Eastern Zone

- 218.** { **Shri Dasaratha Deb;**
Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty;
Shri G. Mohanty;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conference of the Chief Ministers of the Eastern Zone was held at Calcutta in September, 1962;

(b) if so, the major items that were discussed;

(c) whether problems of tribal people were discussed in the conference; and

(d) if so, the major items and the decisions taken?

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

(a) Sixth meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council was held at Calcutta on 16th September, 1962.

(b) to (d). The proceedings of the meeting embodying the decisions of the Council will be placed in the Parliament Library as soon as they are finalised.

High Schools in Subroom Subdivision, Tripura

219. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many high schools there are at present in the sub-division of Subroom, Tripura;

(b) the total population of the said sub-division;

(c) whether Government have any scheme to establish more high schools in this sub-division during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, where these high schools are likely to be established?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Rehabilitation of Jhumia Families

220. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Jhumia families have been rehabilitated at Jalaiya Tribal Colony, Subroom so far;

(b) whether all those who received the rehabilitation grants have been allotted and given the actual possession of lands by the Administration;

(c) if not, when the residuary portion of land is likely to be given to them; and

(d) what steps are being taken to reclaim the marshy land of Jalaiya Colony?

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

(a) Two hundred families.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A portion of the land allotted to the Jhumias is marshy. Reclamation schemes for this portion are being considered and will be undertaken at the opportune time.

Class IV Employees in Tripura

221. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of class IV employees in Tripura at present; and

(b) the total number of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes amongst them separately?

The Minister of State in Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 3832.

(a) 3832.

(b) Scheduled Tribes 777
 Scheduled Castes 511

Under-Invoicing of Exports

222. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Nambiar:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri P. K. Ghosh:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale "under-invoicing" of exports

has been detected in Calcutta during the last five years;

(b) if so, whether certain well-known business houses and/or firms are alleged to be involved in such malpractices; and

(c) whether Government have seized any company papers and documents in this connection?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Some cases of under-invoicing of exports by different business houses or firms have been detected by the Calcutta Customs authorities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

World Bank Loan for Collieries

223. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications have been made by the Collieries for World Bank loan for the purchase of machinery and equipments;

(b) how many applications have been approved by the World Bank; and

(c) what steps have been taken to clear-off these project applications expeditiously before the World Bank offer expires next March?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). 180 applications for import against World Bank Loan of machinery and equipment required for opening of new mines and expansion of existing mines were received from private sector collieries. Of these, 116 applications were recommended by the Government and all these have been approved by the World Bank.

(c) The World Bank loan to meet the foreign exchange requirements for opening of new mines expires on 30th September, 1965 and that for expansion and maintenance of existing mines expires on 31st July, 1963. So

far, applications for import of machinery and equipment required for the above project valuing about Rs. 5.74 crores have been received and licences have been issued for Rs. 4.12 crores. The Licensing Authorities have been asked to expedite the grant of licences in the remaining cases. The colliery companies are also constantly being persuaded to submit applications for import licences expeditiously so that the loan is utilised by due dates.

Reviewing Committee for Survey of India

226. **Shrimati Maimoona, Sultan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reviewing committee for Survey of India and the National Atlas Organisation has submitted its final report to the Union Government;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Reviewing Committee; and

(c) what decisions Government have taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The report is under consideration by the Government. It will be placed upon the Table of the House in appropriate time.

All India Sports Congress

227. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals made during the All India Sports Congress have been implemented; and

(b) if not, whether Government will indicate a phased programme for implementation of the proposals?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). The All India Council of Sports—a body set up by this Ministry for advice in all

matters pertaining to Sports and Games—considered recently the various recommendations made by the First All India Sports Congress and expressed its view thereon. These are now receiving the attention of Government.

Students Funds in Delhi

228. { **Shri P. K. Ghosh:**
Shri Y. N. Singha:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are numerous complaints from the student class against the diversion of students society funds, games funds and college building funds by the managements of various aided colleges in the Capital; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to stop such exploitation of students funds?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Museum, Delhi

229. { **Shri Narendra Singh Mahid:**
Shri Solanki:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that entrance to the National Museum in New Delhi is free on Sundays and Holidays, and on Fridays the entrance is by tickets of Re. 1 each, and during the rest of the week at 25 nP. each; and

(b) if so, what is the reason that visitors are charged Re. 1 on Fridays and 25 nP. on other days?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is the practice in most countries to charge an entrance fee to such

museums, and there are special days when fees are higher to restrict admissions to scholars and others interested in the study of art objects. In order to encourage the public to visit museums, admission to the National Museum is free on Sundays and holidays, and on other days, fees are charged as mentioned in the Question.

Barauni Refinery

230. { Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how much refined oil would be available to West Bengal after Barauni Refinery starts functioning;

(b) how much will be available to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) what is the amount of present supply from Calcutta region by the private firms like Burmah-Shell, Esso and Caltex?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Approximately 300,000 tons per year from Barauni Refinery.

(b) Approximately 1.4 million tons per year.

(c) About 650,000 tons of petroleum products were imported at Calcutta during the year 1961. This quantity also includes products from the Caltex Refinery at Visakhapatnam.

अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में विभागीय उम्मीदवारों को सुविधायें

२३२. श्री भक्त बर्शन : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ८ अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आई० ए० एस० तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध सेवाओं की प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में पास होने वाले विभागीय उम्मीदवारों को

द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों पर नियुक्त करने की समान सुविधायें देने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : सरकार मामले पर विचार कर रही है ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में पुस्तकालय विज्ञान का पाठ्यक्रम

२३३. श्री बागड़ी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक डैपूटेशन पर दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय लाइब्रेरी साइन्स डिप्लोमा कोर्स के लिये भेजा गया ;

(ख) यदि कोई व्यक्ति नहीं भेजे गये तो क्यों ; और

(ग) कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र शिक्षा विभाग दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को भेजे गये और उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति चुने गये ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) शैक्षणिक वर्ष १९५६-६० से आरम्भ होने वाले पिछले ४ वर्षों में डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों के लिये कुल ८३ व्यक्ति प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेजे गए । इनमें से ७६ विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों तथा सात भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रतिनियुक्त किए गए ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) (१) शिक्षा विभाग, दिल्ली द्वारा आगे भेजे गए (१९५६-६० से आरम्भ होने वाले ४ शैक्षणिक सत्रों के लिए) आवेदन-पत्रों की कुल संख्या : ८

(२) चुने गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या : २

दिल्ली प्रशासन में पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष

२३४. श्री बागड़ी : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष का वेतन-क्रम क्या है ;

(ख) क्या शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने झपने गजट के अनुसार पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष (साइ-बेरियन) का वेतन-क्रम संशोधित किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और इसे कार्यान्वित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार वर्तमान वेतन-क्रम इस प्रकार है :—

(१) १५०—१०—२५०—कु० रो०—
१०—२६०—१५—३२० रु०

(२) ११८—४—१७०—कु० रो०—
५—२००—कु०—रो०—५—
२२० रुपये ।

(ख) और (ग). वेतन-क्रमों में संशोधन का दायित्व दिल्ली प्रशासन का है, शिक्षा मन्त्रालय का नहीं। दिल्ली प्रशासन इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है ।

Underinvoicing of Imports

235. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a rise in the number of underinvoicing cases especially in the import of synthetic fibres during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details of the cases detected so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). There have been a few cases of underinvoicing of imports including cases involving imports of synthetic fibre filament yarn. But no case of underinvoicing of synthetic fibres was noticed during the current year.

Paper for Text Books

236. { Shri Warior:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have already distributed paper donated by foreign countries to State Governments for printing text books to be given free to poor and needy children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 23].

Who's Who of Sahitya Akademi

237. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a complaint that serious mistakes have crept into the "Who is Who" published by the Sahitya Akademi; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to correct such mistakes?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Sahitya Akademi who brought out the publication have become aware that a few names have been omitted and in some cases the information is out of date. As the entries in the publication are based on information supplied by the Writers themselves, these defects have arisen when they have not supplied information in full and in time, but they will be removed when a revised edition is brought out. Steps are also contemplated by the Akademi to bring out a supplementary list including such names as were omitted in the earlier publication.

Repayment of Loans by Steel Companies

243. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

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

(a) whether the Steel Companies have paid back any amount towards the advances made by Government or any interest on those advances from the time they have been availed of; and

(b) if so, how much in each item (separately)?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में बाल विवाह

२३६. श्री बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली में बाल विवाह करने के कारण कितने व्यक्तियों को सजायें दी गयीं भ्रम या उन पर जुमनि किये गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : कोई नहीं ।

अस्पृश्यता

२४०. श्री बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में वर्ष १९६१ में अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) अधिनियम, १९५५ के अधीन कितने मुकदमे दर्ज हुये और कितने मुकदमों में सजा या जुर्माना किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्र शेखर) : दिल्ली में १९६१ में अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) अधिनियम १९५५ के अधीन ३ मुकदमे दर्ज किये गये, जिनमें से एक में सजा दी गई, एक को मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने समझौता होने के कारण खारिज कर दिया गया और एक अभी अदालत के विचाराधीन है ?

Coal for Punjab

243. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is severe shortage in supplies of coal to Punjab during the current year;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remedy the situation; and

(c) the quantity of hard coke (i) allotted and (ii) supplied to Punjab during the last six months?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The figures of the quota and actual despatches of coal to Punjab during the period May to September 1962 are given below. From this it would be observed that the supplies of coal to Punjab have been quite satisfactory.

| Month | (In Wagons) | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | Quota | Despatches |
| May . | 3016 | 3012 |
| June . | 3016 | 3109 |
| July . | 3400 | 2923 |
| August . | 3400 | 4343 |
| September | 3400 | 3988 |
| | | (Prov.) |

(c) As against the allocation of 1669 wagons of hard coke for Punjab during the period April to September 1962, the total despatches were 1240 wagons.

Cement Production

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

(a) the production of cement in 1960 and 1961; and

(b) the target for the Third Five Year Plan period and the achievement made so far?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri Subramaniam): (a) 1960—7,844 million tonnes. 1961—8,246 million tonnes.

(b) The target for the Third Five Year Plan is an installed capacity of

15 million tons (15.2 million metric tonnes) a year corresponding to a production of 13 million tons (13.2 million metric tonnes). The present installed capacity is about ten million tonnes.

Monuments in Kangra and Hoshiarpur District of Punjab

245. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted for the maintenance and special repairs of each of the protected monuments in Kangra and Hoshiarpur districts of Punjab for 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far; and

(b) whether the amount allotted for 1961-62 was fully spent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The labour and time involved in compiling the figures will not be commensurate with the results.

Scientific Research

246. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian students doing scientific research at present in foreign countries under scholarship schemes administered by his Ministry; and

(b) the names of the countries which have given facilities to Indian students for scientific research?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 352 Indians are at present doing scientific research in institutions abroad under the scholarship schemes administered by my Ministry. Of these, 243 are registered for the Ph.D. degree.

(b) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Federal
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Republic of Germany, France, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland, U.A.R., U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

Allocation of Stainless Steel Sheets

247. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the responsibility for allocation of Stainless Steel Sheets to consumers has been transferred from the Iron and Steel Controller to the Directors of Industries of the various States;

(b) whether, as a result, complaints have been received from old established firms that they are no longer getting their required supplies, while diversion to the black-market is taking place; and

(c) whether Government propose to order an enquiry into such complaints and take steps to remedy the situation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Some complaints have been received that the old established firms were not getting the requisite quantities of stainless steel sheets. This was probably due to sheets being released by the Directors of Industries of States to newcomer units also in spite of increased allotments having been made to various States in 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61. The entire requirements of stainless steel sheets to utensil manufacturers have to be imported. Since the availability of foreign exchange is limited, it has been decided by the Government that no release of stainless steel sheets to newcomer units should be made by the Directors of Industries concerned from April-September 1962 period onwards. It is expected that this step will result in maintaining the quotas of old established units.

School for Mentally Deficient Children in Delhi

248. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved a scheme for starting a school for mentally deficient children in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many students will be admitted at a time; and

(d) whether any fee will be charged from the students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes.

(b) to d). A statement giving the requisite information is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 24].

Nunmati Refinery

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

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the actual operation started at Nunmati Oil Refinery;

(b) how much loss the Central Government have incurred on this account; and

(c) what are the circumstances of this loss?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The three main units of the refinery commenced operations as noted below:—

- (i) Crude Distillation Unit on 26.12.1961
- (ii) Coking Unit on 18.5.1962
- (iii) Kerosene Refining Unit on 30.8.1962

(b) The quantum of loss incurred in the operations has not yet been determined. This can be done only after the working results during 1962 are available.

(c) This is due mainly to low throughput during initial test runs, relatively higher cost of crude oil, frequent interruptions in the refinery operations due to mechanical troubles, accumulation of stocks of refined products due to poor off-take or restricted rail movements consequent on floods in Assam.

Galvanising Steel Sheets

250. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur recently developed a new process to galvanise steel sheets with Aluminium instead of Zinc;

(b) how the cost compares in both the processes; and

(c) whether the process is going to be introduced in the steel mills of the country both in the public and private sectors?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aluminising process compares favourably with the galvanising process.

(c) The process can be adopted by all galvanising plants in India for coating of steel sheets, wire and tubes and also as a small scale industry for aluminising small fabricated articles and hardware where cheap electric power or gaseous fuel is available. It has already been leased to 20 parties in the private sector for industrial practice. Public sector undertakings have also evinced interest.

College for Study of Buddhism at Leh

251. { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

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

(a) whether a college is functioning in Leh for the study of Tibetan Buddhist Philosophy;

(b) if so, the amount spent on the said college;

(c) the number of students there; and

(d) whether any grant is given by the Government of India to the said College?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir. A School of Buddhist Philosophy was set up by Government of India in Leh in October 1959.

(b) Approximately Rs. 55,455 so far.

(c) Twenty resident Lama students are studying at present.

(d) All expenditure is met out of Government of India grants.

National Physical Laboratory

252. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Physical Laboratory has recently developed indigenous production of ceramic-condensers;

(b) If so, whether large scale production of these ceramic-condensers has been taken up; and

(c) how much foreign exchange is spent every year for import of ceramic-condensers from foreign sources?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir; at the Bharat Electronics Factory at Bangalore.

(c) Separate import figures for this specific item are not kept, but a rough estimate is that ceramic capacitors worth about five lakhs of rupees were imported annually.

Wheel and Axle Plant, Durgapur

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

(a) when the wheel and axle plant at Durgapur has been commissioned;

(b) its annual capacity of output; and

(c) whether it will be able to meet all the requirements of the country in this regard?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The Wheel & Axle Plant was commissioned in January 1962.

(b) 45,000 wheelsets.

(c) The expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant during the Third Plan period provides for production of 75,000 wheelsets by the Wheel & Axle Plant. This along with TISCO's expansion is expected to meet the requirements of the country except for marginal shortages and some spare tyres and axles, which may have to be imported.

Nangal Fertilizer Factory

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

(a) whether it is a fact that gas in large quantity is being wasted by the Fertilizer Factory Naya Nangal without being put to any use;

(b) whether it can be used for commercial purposes; and

(c) if so, what steps have so far been taken or are being taken to make the best use of it to avoid loss?

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

(a) Yes. About 8,800 Cubic metre per hour of Oxygen produced in the Electrolysis Plant is being let out into the atmosphere at present.

(b) and (c). Oxygen can be put to a number of commercial uses. Some of these would not be economical at Nangal and others require considerable capital expenditure. The Oxygen produced in the Electrolysis Plant is contaminated with caustic potash and as such cannot be used in the Nitric Acid Plant in the Factory. Methods for purification are under investigation and when an economical method is evolved, it would be possible to use about 5,500 cubic metre per hour of oxygen in the Nitric Acid Plant.

Oxygen can be used for gasification of coal, fuel oil or naphtha. The expansion of the existing fertilizer factory on the basis of utilisation of coal and surplus oxygen is currently under investigation.

Joint Cadre of Police for Himachal Pradesh and Delhi

255. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in forming a joint cadre of police and other officers of Himachal Pradesh and Delhi; and

(b) the total number of police officers that will be required?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Selections have been made for making appointments to the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil and Police Services at initial constitution. The selected officers have been asked to signify their willingness for appointment to the joint Civil and Police Service cadres. The Governments of U.P. and Punjab have been requested to agree to the absorption of the selected officers in the above joint cadres and also to release such of them who are still serving under the State Governments.

One officer was appointed to the Civil Service by direct recruitment in 1961 and about 10 such officers are intended to be appointed in the current year. About 5 officers are also proposed to be appointed by direct recruitment to the Police Service this year. Steps are also being taken to screen the cases of officers eligible to be considered for appointment to the Civil and Police Services in the promotion quota.

Joint cadres for Delhi & Himachal Pradesh have also been constituted in respect of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service. So far 16 officers have been appointed to the joint IAS cadre and 4 officers to the joint IPS cadre against the total requirement of 65 and 34 respectively for these cadres.

(b) The total number of officers required to fully man the joint PS cadre and the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service is 34 and 55 respectively.

Ministers and their Allowances

256. { Shri Krishanpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Ministers, State Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries etc. in the Union Government;

(b) the salaries, allowances (including T.A. and D.A.) drawn by each; and

(c) the expenditure on maintenance of their residences including garden etc., on transport, Chaprasies and other personal attendants paid out of the public funds and on security arrangements of each?

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

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Cabinet Ministers | 14 |
| Ministers of State | 10 |
| Deputy Ministers | 20 |
| Parliamentary Secretaries | 1 |

(b) As admissible under the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 and the Rules made thereunder.

(c) The time and labour involved in collection of the information under various heads and for an unspecified period will not be commensurate with the results achieved.

Iron and Steel Controller's Office

258. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 319 on 26th March, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the question of grant of permanency to the remaining staff of Iron and Steel Controller's Office has now been finalised;

(b) whether the S.R. Unit final report has been received; and

(c) whether the 1944-45 entrants are covered by the order for conversion to permanent posts?

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

(a) Since 26th March, 1962, 146 persons have been appointed substantively in various non-gazetted posts in Classes II, III and IV in the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. The question of confirmation of staff against existing permanent vacancies, numbering about 95, is at present under consideration.

(b) The final report of S.R. Unit has been received and necessary steps are being taken to implement their recommendations relating to work simplification. It is expected that there would be some reduction in staff as and when the suggestions made by the S.R. Unit for work simplification/improvements are implemented. Till the report is implemented fully, the exact number of temporary posts that can be converted into permanent ones cannot be determined.

(c) With the filling up of the existing permanent vacancies the persons who entered service upto September

1944 and are in continuous employment are expected to be covered. The remaining entrants of 1944 and 1945 will be appointed substantively as and when additional posts are converted into permanent ones.

हंगरी से ऋण

२५६. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री २५ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५६४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हंगरी सरकार से ऋण प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में जो बातचीत चल रही थी, उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : इस सम्बन्ध में, अभी तक, हंगरी सरकार के साथ और आगे बातचात नहीं हुई है।

Annual Report of L.I.C.

261. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual report of the Life Insurance Corporation is to be in line with the provisions of the Corporation Act 1956, i.e. Financial Year instead of Calendar year;

(b) if so, when it is to take effect;

(c) whether by change, the income-tax returns will be affected;

(d) whether this change to financial year will add to the volume of business; and

(e) if so, by how much?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Proposals for preparing the annual reports on the basis of financial year with effect from 1st April, 1963 and of preparing a report for 15 months from 1st January, 1962 to 31st March, 1963 have been received from the Life Insurance Corporation of India and are under consideration of Government.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). No definite conclusions can be drawn at the moment.

Kalakot Coal Mines

262. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government in agreement with the Jammu and Kashmir Government have taken over the administration of the Kalakot Coal Mines in Jammu Province;

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

(c) what new steps Central Government is going to take to improve the mining operations of these coal mines?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). At a meeting with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the National Coal Development Corporation, it has been decided that the National Coal Development Corporation should secure leases for the prospecting and developing of the Kalakot and Junglegali Coal Mines in the Jammu and Kashmir State. According to the agreement arrived at, the Government of India and the National Coal Development Corporation will render immediate assistance in the matter of drills for prospecting. Steps will also be taken to resolve the bottlenecks in the matter of road transport. A local Consultative Committee comprising the representatives of the Government of India, the National Coal Development Corporation and the Jammu and Kashmir State will advise the National Coal Development Corporation in regard to the development of coalfields. The proposal to include the development of the above mines among the schemes of implementation during the Third Five Year Plan and to provide necessary funds for the scheme to enable the National Coal

Development Corporation to commence the work at an early date is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Lignite and Bauxite in Kutch

263. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have recommended for further survey of the western part of Kutch as the preliminary survey had shown some signs of lignite, coal and Bauxite therein; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Gujarat have been informed that the Central Govt. have no objection to the State Govt. undertaking specific schemes of prospecting by drilling for coal and lignite. The investigation relating to Bauxite deposits in Kutch has already been undertaken by the Geological Survey of India during 1960-61. Probable reserves of 6 million tonnes of bauxite were estimated, out of which 4 million tonnes are expected to be of high grade.

Amalgamation of Small Collieries

264. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have now decided to legislate for compulsory amalgamation of small collieries in the private sector as recommended by the Balwantray Mehta Committee; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

RE: ALLOWANCES PAID TO MEMBERS OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS COMMITTEE

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before you proceed to this part of the agenda, may I remind you that the Railway Minister promised you, assured the House, that he would answer the question regarding allowances paid to the members of the Railway Accidents Committee.

Mr. Speaker: He will do it.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE L. I. C.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st December, 1961 along with the Audited Accounts under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-490/62].

REPORTS OF TARIFF COMMISSION

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

- (i) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on the fair exports retention prices of pig iron for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-491/62].
- (ii) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on the fair exports retention prices of steel for the period 1st April, 1960

to 31st March, 1962.

(iii) Government Resolution No. SC(C)-2(27)/62 dated 7th September, 1962.

(iv) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i), (ii) and (iii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-492/62].

ANNUAL REPORT OF SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BOARD

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): On behalf of Shri Humayun Kabir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad for the year 1961-62. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-493/62].

TERRITORIAL COUNCILS RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): I beg to relay on the Table a copy of the Territorial Councils (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 986 dated the 21st July, 1962 under sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-313/62].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT ETC.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

[Shri B. R. Bhagat.]

- (a) G.S.R. No. 1149, dated the 1st September, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 1150, dated the 1st September, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 1151, dated the 1st September, 1962.
- (d) G.S.R. No. 1152, dated the 1st September, 1962.
- (e) G.S.R. No. 1153, dated the 1st September, 1962.
- (f) G.S.R. No. 1193, dated the 8th September, 1962.
- (g) G.S.R. No. 1194, dated the 8th September, 1962.
- (h) G.S.R. No. 1195, dated the 8th September, 1962.
- (i) G.S.R. No. 1196, dated the 8th September, 1962.
- (j) G.S.R. No. 1197, dated the 8th September, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-494/62.]

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 1191, dated the 8th September, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 1373, dated the 20th October, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-495/62].

(iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 1147, dated the 1st September, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 1148, dated the 1st September, 1962.

- (c) G.S.R. No. 1190, dated the 8th September, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-496/62.]

(iv) a copy of Notification No. G.S. R. 1156 dated the 1st September, 1962 containing Corrigendum to G.S.R. 1041, dated the 4th August, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-498/62.]

(v) a copy of Notification No. G.S. R. 285, dated the 10th March, 1962 under sub-section (4) of section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

(vi) a copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1962 along with the Statement showing the assets and liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-499/62.]

MINERAL CONCESSION RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines & Fuel (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (i) I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

- (a) The Mineral Concession (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1051, dated the 4th August, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-338/62].

- (b) The Mineral Concession (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1076, dated the 11th August, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-339/62].

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 1279 dated the 29th September, 1962 under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-500/62].

INCOME-TAX (DETERMINATION OF PROFITS) RULES AND VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF SALARIES (EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules:—

- (i) The Income-tax (Determination of Export Profits) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S. O. 2738, dated the 1st September, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-531/62].

- (ii) The Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3331, dated the 30th October, 1962, under sub-section (2) of section (4) of the Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-502/62].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (1) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its

sitting held on the 8th November, 1962, has passed the following motion extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Limitation Bill, 1962:—

MOTION

“That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the limitation of suits and other proceedings and for purposes connected therewith be extended up to Friday, the 30th November, 1962.”

- (2) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 8th November, 1962, has passed the following motion extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian Marine Insurance Bill, 1959:—

MOTION

“That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to codify the law relating to marine insurance be extended up to Monday, the 11th March, 1963.”

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief.

STATEMENT RE: MEASURES FOR
MAINTAINING PRICES OF
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): On the 27th August, I made a statement in the House expressing Government's determination to maintain prices of essential commodities at reasonable levels. Today, I beg to place on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 25] a statement setting out the main decisions which have been taken by the Central Government and endorsed* by the National Development Council. In the present emergency, the problem of maintaining prices of essential commodities at reasonable levels has assumed even greater urgency. The Government will maintain a close watch on the situation and will take whatever further measures may be called for.

The statement refers to Government's decision to set up a high level Committee on Price Stabilization within the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. This Committee will keep under close scrutiny current price trends, specially retail prices, secure regular and systematic flow of information concerning ex-factory costs and wholesale and retail margins in relation to essential commodities, and also arrange for special enquiries. In the light of its studies, which will be undertaken on a continuing basis, the Committee will recommend action by the Ministries concerned and will formulate proposals for consideration by the Planning Commission and approval by the Cabinet. The Committee is intended to serve as an important common agency on behalf of Government as a whole in relation to problems of price stabilization.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It seems to be too long. Could it not be laid on the Table?... (*Interruptions*).

*The word "endorsed" was substituted for the original "approved" vide the observation of the Minister of Planning in col.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We want to hear it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is very important. He may read it out.

Shri Nanda: The longer statement has been circulated.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): The operative part may be read.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He may read it out.

Shri Nanda: The present arrangements concerning collection, study and utilization for policy and administration of information on retail prices need to be improved. The available information on retail prices has to be brought together, the gaps identified, and the significance of retail price trends as well as the spread between wholesale and retail prices assessed at regular intervals. Accordingly, the existing agencies and the Central Statistical Organization are being strengthened for the purpose.

Government have sanctioned a scheme for building up a network of co-operative and other consumer stores, specially for the supply of essential commodities. In the first instance, in co-operation with State Governments, it is proposed to set up about 200 wholesale and central stores with about 4,000 branch and primary stores. These will cover all metropolitan cities, State capitals, industrial centres, cities with a population of 1 lakh or more, as well as a number of other towns. Departments and agencies of Government are being asked to set up additional consumer stores for the benefit of their employees. Trade unions will be assisted in establishing consumer stores. Voluntary organizations will also be encouraged in promoting and organising co-operative consumer stores. Arrangements will be made

627 Statement re: KARTIKA 19, 1884 (SAKA) Statement re: 628
Measures for Maintaining Paid to Members of
Prices of Essential Railway Accidents
Commodities Committee

for making available adequate supplies of essential commodities for these consumer stores.

The statement sets out the decisions which have been taken by Government in regard to foodgrains, cotton textiles and drugs and medicines. Proposals for the intensification of production programmes for fruits, vegetables, fish, meat, eggs and milk are also being drawn up and will be shortly communicated to State Governments.

For securing the objectives of price policy, the active support and participation of trade, industry and labour of consumer associations and voluntary organizations throughout the country and of the Press, are vital and necessary conditions. This is of great importance at the present time. In this context, Government have noted and welcome the recent initiative taken by responsible leaders of trade and industry and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in impressing upon businessmen and trade organizations the need for increasing production and ensuring the supply of essential requirements to the community at reasonable prices.

In the present circumstances, the decisions set out in the statement are to be regarded essentially as the first phase of action. It is of the utmost importance that through vigilance, both on the part of the community and the official agencies, on no account should prices be allowed to rise through hoarding, profiteering and other anti-social activities. Government have the necessary powers and will endeavour to ensure by every means possible that the requirements of defence and development and of civil consumption are met in a satisfactory manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I request that copies of this may be circulated? Also, I request you that in view of the close and important bearing it has got on

the war effort a discussion of at least two hours, if not more, may be permitted in this session.

Mr. Speaker: Not in this manner. Members know how to initiate a discussion.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Sir, on a point of order. The Minister was pleased to read out this decision of the Government approved by the National Development Council. I want to know the constitutional position of the National Development Council. Have Government's decisions to be approved by that body before they are placed before the House? Is it proper wording?

Shri Nanda: He can change the word to 'endorsed'.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): May we have copies of this statement circulated?

Mr. Speaker: Copies of that statement would be circulated to hon. Members.

12.11 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ALLOWANCES
PAID TO MEMBERS OF RAIL-
WAY ACCIDENTS COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): As directed by you yesterday, I beg to lay on the Table a statement giving detailed particulars about the remuneration to the members of the Railway Accidents Committee. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 26]. I might add, however, that this information has been given earlier in this House in reply to Starred Question No. 1584 by Shri Morarka on 20th June, 1962.

12.12 hrs.

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 12th November, 1962, will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1962-63.

- (3) Consideration and passing of:

The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1962.

The Warehousing Corporations Bill, 1962.

The Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Bill, 1962 (Bill to replace Ordinance No. 5 of 1962).

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (Bill to replace Ordinance No. 7 of 1962).

The Metal Tokens (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Working Journalists (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Bill, 1962.

The Union Territories Dramatic Performances (Repeal) Bill, 1962.

- (4) 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 3 P.M. on Tuesday, the 13th November, 1962.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a very comprehensive statement that

the Minister has made and I congratulate him on that. By your leave, I beg to submit this: we do not quite know whether it is meant for the whole week or for this session. May I ask on a point of clarification—whether the Government insist or rather persist in this approach during this particular emergency session? There have been various items listed in that statement. I could not catch hold of all of them. There is the Electricity (Supply) Amendment) Bill, the Warehousing Corporations Bill, the Metal Tokens (Amendment) Bill, etc. The Prime Minister also rightly emphasised yesterday that matters relating to this emergency, this war effort, might be given priority and other things will be taken up later. Priority should be given for the war effort. I do not see how these minor, miscellaneous Bills are relevant to the present session.

Yesterday also a request was made, and I will reiterate it by your leave, that this session might conclude after debating and passing those resolutions and passing into law the Defence of India Ordinance. If there is any doubt or objection on the ground that this might entail a burden on the exchequer, I am sure all Members of the House are patriotic enough to forgo the travelling allowance for attending to come to the next session. The daily allowance is there. We will forgo the travelling allowance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I support Shri Kamath.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As I told you the other day, when the leaders of the groups also happened to be there in your chamber, the Government is considering the question of shortening the session. But as I told you then—I repeat it here again—to the House—there are two important things which must be disposed of before the House disperses, namely, the enactment replacing the ordinance incorporating all the provisions of the emergency proclamation. The second

is the supplementary demand for grants. We are trying to expedite both of them. I hope they will be ready in a few days' time. There are difficulties so far as the supplementary demands are concerned, as I have explained to you privately—*(laughter)*.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There is nothing to laugh at.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has a right to explain to me privately.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Every Member has a right to go and tell him things privately. There is nothing to laugh at. So, as I said, both of them are in the offing. So long as those things are not ready, we cannot sit here without any work. Therefore, we are providing this work, as a sort of cushioning or padding, in the meanwhile.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): There was a meeting of the leaders of groups on the 7th when this question was discussed, and you were pleased to say that the Business Advisory Committee will take it up. I want to know whether any decision has been taken by the Business Advisory Committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Why should Mr. Kamath raise it on the floor of the House every time?

Mr. Speaker: When we have meetings of the leaders of groups, it becomes the duty of those that attend that they should inform the other Members of those parties. If that information had been conveyed to Mr. Kamath, then probably this question would not have been put by him.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: He was himself present.

Mr. Speaker: It was made clear then that only essential business, as

Mr. Kamath desires, would be taken up. But probably by the time these things are ready, there would be some time in which certain other business might be put in to spend that time. Therefore it is that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs says, because it would take some time to prepare the supplementary demands and other things, certain other business might be put in. If this had been conveyed to Mr. Kamath also, probably this objection would not have been taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With the fullest deference to you, may I place before you that I did not say anything which I had not said in the Business Advisory Committee? I said the same thing in the Business Advisory Committee; nothing more, nothing less. My request is that priorities may be re-arranged.

Mr. Speaker: If he had already said it in the Business Advisory Committee, and a decision had been taken, why should he raise it now?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There was a departure from that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): On a point of personal explanation. You said probably our party Members were not informed....

Mr. Speaker: He says he was informed and that finishes it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The question should be understood in the proper perspective. When the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that because the supplementary demands were not yet ready and we might take sometime to prepare it, what Mr. Kamath wanted to know is whether after the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs made reference to this yesterday, they are in a position to come forward and say that in the next week they are going to bring it. Because the Minister did not make that announcement, Mr. Kamath wanted to clarify that matter.

*Proclamation of
Emergency and
Aggression by China*

**ADMINISTRATORS-GENERAL
BILL**

**EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE**

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator-General be extended upto the 1st March, 1963."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator-General be extended upto the 1st March, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

12.19 hrs.

**RESOLUTIONS RE: PROCLAMA-
TION OF EMERGENCY AND AG-
GRESSION BY CHINA—contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion on the resolutions moved by the hon. Prime Minister on 8th November, 1962. There is a very large number of hon. Members who desire to participate in the discussion. I also appreciate their anxiety and eagerness to have some opportunity to speak on this important subject. But whatever time is allotted—we have 4 days—but even if it is 8 days, probably it would not be possible to accommodate all the Members.

A special complaint has been made by the Congress Members that they have been given very little time. I have looked into the papers and of course, that complaint is legitimate to a certain extent. So far as the

opposition is concerned, the groups have their time allotted and within that time, they can accommodate as many Members as they want; the overall limit would not be exceeded by any group. So far as Congress Members are concerned, of course, they have a large number and the opposition has to be given time not only according to their numbers, but something more than we have decided. Therefore, Congress Members do suffer to that extent, but they can limit the time of their speeches to 10 minutes.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has got 90 names of Members to put forward to me. If a list of 90 Members is given to me, I would be able to call only 19 and the others will think that I have not been able to give them time.

Anyhow, it is for the House.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): No, no.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): The time may be extended.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): I request, Sir, that the time may be extended.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): I suggest that the time may be extended.

Mr. Speaker: So far as Opposition is concerned, they should not...

Shri Badrudduja: There are Members who are not attached to any party.

Mr. Speaker: They will also be given some time. But it may be that all of them cannot be accommodated.

Shri Badrudduja: As many as possible. You can extend the time.

Mr. Speaker: So far as extension of time is concerned, I will consider if

Emergency and
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that is possible. But when the Congress Members ask me to extend the time they should exert their influence on the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs also. Now, let us proceed—
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What about the statement by the Minister of Railways? He promised to make one. He has not made that statement.

Mr. Speaker: That has been made.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (मज्जर): मध्यम प्रहोदय, मेरे इलाके के सैनिक हज़ारों की संख्या में युद्ध भूमि में लड़ रहे हैं। मैंने तीन दिन से नाम दिया हुआ है। इस में पार्टी क्या करेगी? जिस इलाके का प्रतिनिधित्व मैं करता हूँ, उस की भावनाओं को यहां पर रखने का मुझे अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : बेरा नाम भी आया हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब इतना प्रेशर है, तो जो मेरे बस की बात है वह मैं करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। हम रात को बैठेंगे। जो मेम्बर साहबान बोलना चाहेंगे, वे बोल लें। बेशक सारी रात बैठना पड़े, मैं बैठने के लिए तैयार हूँ। सब मेम्बर साहबान को वक्त दिया जायेगा।

Let us proceed now—Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

An Hon. Member: We are not able to hear.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If some hon. Members want to make any preparation for sitting the whole night they might go now. Let us proceed with the discussion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise with a deep sense of responsibility in this grave hour of national emergency to pledge on behalf of my party our full support to the Prime Minister's rallying call to the nation

for national unity at this juncture of history when our country is facing a danger more great than it has ever faced before.

But, Sir, right throughout yesterday, as I listened to the speeches one after the other, I felt a sense of perturbation, perturbation not because of crude attacks made upon my party by Shri Kamath but because, at a time when our jawans are dying defending our country, it showed a mentality of mind which could not resist taking advantage of petty party considerations to try and create a rift in the great and spontaneous upsurge of national unity which Chinese aggression and attack on our soil has evoked (*Interruption*). Sir, vicious attacks have been made upon the Communist Party (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would appeal to all hon. Members that at least during this debate they should listen patiently whatever is said from any quarter of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, vicious attacks have been made upon the Communist Party from the time they have been born, but they have survived not because they have spread their ideas at the barrel of the gun as the Chinese have been doing today but because of the unparalleled heroism they have shown in the defence of freedom, in the defence of democracy and socialism.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): 1942!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, the Communist Party of India has passed its resolution and everyone must implement that resolution from the biggest leader to the commonest man working in the fields and factories. It is not the discipline of the Parties which have come out to attack us but it is the discipline of a Party which is known for its discipline and as disciplined soldiers we shall march shoulder to shoulder with the entire Indian people. The Communists will defend their coun-

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try and their sacred soil against the Chinese aggression to vindicate our nation's honour and to protect our freedom. Every word of the Resolution will and must be implemented by every Communist. It is by actions and not by mudslinging that the patriotism of each and every Party will be judged.

An Hon. Member: Camouflage.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is no doubt in anybody's mind today that the whole of India and the whole of the progressive world has been shocked by the unashamed and massive attack of the Chinese crossing blatantly the MacMahon Line and laying hold of territory even beyond their own claims.

The crossing of the MacMahon Line has both qualitatively and quantitatively raised an entirely new situation. India has been taken aback. The Communists with the entire Indian nation have been shocked to their depths by the action of the Chinese. It is open, blatant aggression. We are shocked by the arguments given by the Chinese for crossing the MacMahon Line. They say that they had to cross it and march in order to prevent aggressive action by the Indians. This is a fantastic charge. Everyone knows that throughout we have espoused the cause of China. We repudiate this charge.

The MacMahon Line is claimed as an Imperialist line. What border is there in the world which has not been drawn either by the Imperialist or by the Czarist or by the Monarchists or by the warlords? The Communist Party of India has categorically stated that the MacMahon Line is our border, but for argument's sake, whatever the origin of the MacMahon Line, whatever the legal status or not, can there be an iota of justification for starting a mighty armed attack against a nation to humiliate it and to make it surrender? It can

never be done. India has won her freedom by sacrifice and by sacrifice we shall keep it.

An Hon. Member: Without your sacrifice.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The young hon. Member on the other side who spoke should know that there is A. K. Gopalan here who spent 16 years in jail. I wonder how many there are on the other side. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: I made an appeal just now and I repeat it. We are proud of our democracy. That means tolerance and forbearance with the views expressed though we may differ from them. We can patiently hear them. At this moment at least we should demonstrate that we are a disciplined nation. Let us hear patiently.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): May I make a submission? I only want to appeal to you and to say that yesterday so many things were said against us but we did not make any noise at all. So, if this begins, we will have (interruption).

Mr. Speaker: He should resume his seat. I will manage that. I have requested hon. Members and I hope they will kindly listen to her patiently.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has it anything to do with the ideas of world Communism? No, Sir. The world Communist movement has declared that all outstanding controversies and disputes, however deep they be, have to be solved by negotiations. Have we not seen what has happened in Cuba and with what restraint the Soviet Union, even at the cost of being misunderstood, has withdrawn.... (Interruption)?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

An Hon. Member: Do you not know that all the Communist Parties.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I know, some people feel very bad. I feel that at this moment when there should have been the greatest effort made for keeping national unity some would like to drive a rift. That is the feeling that I get when I hear some of my hon. friends.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I will say that one of the most dangerous things that have happened in this cataclysm is that by this action of Chinese aggression it is not that the Communist Party of India is being attacked—that is of lesser importance—but that it has helped those who had so long wanted to lead India into the Western Imperialist military alliances to do so under cover of a call to patriotic resistance to the Chinese Communism... (*Interruption*). The very basic concepts of our country's foreign policy have been brought to contempt under the argument that it is because of non-alignment that the Chinese have attacked us. Even Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and his leadership have not been spared. His entire policies from non-alignment to planning and socialism have been lashed out at and the very foundations of all our basic policies are at stake—Congressmen who like my hon. friend over there ask me what is at stake—before the sledge hammer of the attacks of the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra party and the silent acquiescence of my friends of the P.S.P. applauded by certain sections of Congressmen. This is what the Chinese attack has brought to our country. This is a most serious situation. (*Interruption*). This is what has happened. I charge the Chinese aggressors for that. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is what the Chinese aggression has brought. One of the most serious

things in our country is, it has given a hearing to those who formerly had no hearing at all in this country. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Can we go on in this manner? I just enquire from hon. Members. Shall we be able to go in this manner? An interruption at some moment probably might be bearable and might even be necessary. But, if we continue in this strain,...

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): You had exhorted the leaders that we should be restrained and dignified in our mutual criticisms and attacks. I have kept mum. All my friends have kept mum. Do you consider this to be justified? Do you consider this to be dignified?

Mr. Speaker: I had advised the different groups that they should refrain as far as possible from criticising other groups. I had done that.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): We have a right to hit back when we speak.

Mr. Speaker: When this has started, probably it might be difficult for me also to control. I would again ask hon. Members just to desist from this temptation. They should not be led into this field. They should refrain from doing it. At this moment at least, it is desirable. We may or may not agree with anything.

Shri Hem Barua: They want to hit us. Do you want us to desist?

Mr. Speaker: I am not only asking Shri Hem Barua. I am asking everybody.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri Hem Barua or Shri Kamath are not Jesus Christs. They should just look at Mr. Kamath's speech. At that time, they did not feel that way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not claim to be Jesus Christ. I am just Kamath, Hari Vishnu Kamath.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamath believes in transmigration of souls.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is a serious debate. We are discussing politics. We are not discussing any personality. Anger and sadness there is at our humiliation. That is understandable. But, have not wars in history been fought and won after reverses a thousand times greater? Are we to give up our basic policies just because we have been defeated temporarily? The attack that has been made is that today the nation's leader Shri Jawaharlal Nehru should be changed.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

An Hon. Member: It is misrepresentation.

Shri Daji (Indore): Shri Ranga said so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like this House to realise that Shri Ranga said so.

Shri Daji: It is on record.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let it be stated here clearly. It was a shock to me that nobody from the other side protested. Shri Ranga said that there are peace time leaders.

Shri Ranga: Leadership.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Leadership. One knows that the person who is the architect of all the policies is Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:

Shri Ranga: Yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let it be known that peace time leadership, he said, may not always be the same as war time leadership. He reminded us of English history and the replacement of Chamberlain by Churchill. This is the true logic of the Swatantra party programme.

Yesterday, my other Swatantra friend when he spoke, spoke very

cleverly. I take my hat off to him. He spoke . . . (Laughter) I am surprised that there is so much laughter and levity in this situation.

An Hon. Member: Looking at your head.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If you do not know English, that is not something surprising.

Shri Krishna Menon had to go because he was most responsible for the inadequacies of our defence arrangements. It is good that the Prime Minister has said that there will be an enquiry into it. That is how popular resentment at India's humiliation was understandably roused. With dignity he resigned as in our system of parliamentary democracy he must. But, make no mistake about it. The inexorable next step has come, the attack on the foreign policy of our Government and its architect Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Does Shri Ranga really think—it has been put forward not only by Shri Ranga but by several of my friends that he is a tired man, he is a wearied man, and so he advocated let us get people from outside, let us get Defence Minister from outside.

Some Hon. Members: No, no. (Interruption).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: These are statements that have been made. I do not know why the 'lady' protests too much.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not a lady. The lady is standing; behold the lady!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If Mr. Kamath can be Christ at some moment, he may be a lady also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He forgets his own words from time to time. I am quoting what he said in his speech. I say that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has proved himself greater in time of war than in time of peace. Because his call to the nation has

brought a magnificent response. He is the only man capable today of evoking that response because of his policies. My friend Shri Hanumanthaiya warned us against the personality cult. There is no question of personality cult. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is Jawaharlal Nehru because of his policies and not because of his personality. Shri Kamath in the course of his speech said that the Communist party protests too much.

An Hon. Member: Yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I tell him and also my friend over there who just exclaimed Yes, that it is funny how extremes meet. Let me remind him that every day Peking Radio also attacks the non-alignment policy of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The Peoples Daily, only a few days ago, in an article on the philosophy of Nehru said that his non-alignment is really a fake, he is an agent of U.S. imperialism. Day in and day out, Peking claims that the Indian Government and Nehru are expansionist and that China is fighting back the aggression of India, that Nehru is a lackey of U.S. imperialism, that British imperialism and Nehru are jackals of the same lair. Does the Communist party of India or for the matter of that, the World communist movement agree to this evaluation of Nehru Government? No. We repudiate it strongly. Whatever our differences with the Government on home policy,—and we have many—this House well knows that the Communist party of India has categorically stated long ago when the party of Mr. Kamath and Shri Ranga tried to bring that policy to disrepute, that our country is following a policy of peace and it strengthens the fight against imperialism.

Have there been no errors? Certainly there have been weaknesses. There have been vacillations, there were mistakes. But, on the whole, the policies have been correct. We the Communists totally disagree with and repudiate the charges of Peking that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is a lackey

of imperialism. This very Nehru, at the very moment India is being brutally attacked by the might of China, at the very moment when parties like the Jan Sangh and Swatantra and even some Members of his own party are pressuring him to enter into military alliances with western imperialism, has firmly reaffirmed his faith in his policy of non-alignment and the policy of peace. India has always pursued this policy even while he has declared and the entire country has declared as all patriots must do the determination to defend the honour and integrity of our motherland. Is this a sign of his becoming a lackey of U.S. or British imperialism? This forum of Parliament and the United Nations have heard him support the cause of world peace and disarmament. Is it a sign of his imperialistic intentions? Did he not stand up against imperialistic attack in Egypt? Did he not acclaim the Cuban Revolution? Did he not liberate Goa?

An Hon. Member: What about Hungary?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There can be no doubt that the Chinese authorities are completely wrong and are following a disastrous policy.

So too, equally distressing is the attempt being made to turn this war of Chinese aggression into a battle of communism *versus* anti-communism. Just as we tell China 'Beware of your disastrous policies, for when war breaks out between two of Asia's greatest and biggest countries, we are on the precipice of a world war', and just one more false step can envelop the world in a thermo-nuclear war, so we say to those who want to turn the aggression of China into a war of communism *versus* anti-communism by entering military alliances and obligations and by becoming partners in the Western bloc, by abjuring our policy of non-alignment, 'Are you not bringing the third world war to be fought on the soil of India?'. It is not a question of our not defending our country.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.]

We must, and we must get our arms without any political subservience and political strings attached, and we can get it even within the honourable framework of non-alignment, for, it is a strong policy, a policy which strengthens the forces against cold war tension which inevitably step by step leads to world war and thermo-nuclear war which is a war where there are no victors and no vanquished.

Is the policy of non-alignment a weak one, a policy of appeasement, a policy which has to be given up at the first sight of temporary reverses? It is non-alignment which has added prestige and stature to our country, and even today in the time of stress, the validity of it remains. If even today, in spite of the massive Chinese attacks against us, we have contained the conflict from the conflagration of the cold war tensions which inexorably draw us into the vortex of world holocaust, it is because of the essential strength of non-alignment. Is not such a policy to be weighed as a mighty weapon which can bring about solutions more easily than if we had been in one or either of the blocs?

The newly liberated non-aligned countries are a big and progressive force in the world. . . .

श्री बागड़ी (हिमाचल) : यहाँ भाषण पढ़ कर मुनाया जा रहा है ?

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar) : On a point of order, Sir. It is strictly within the purview of the rules to read out a written speech?

श्री कछ शय (देवास) : सब को पढ़ने की इजाजत मिलेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अपना कसूर मानना चाहिये कि जब मैं ने अपोजीशन लीडर्ज की मीटिंग बुलाई थी तो मैं ने उन से कहा था कि इस वक्त रिस्पांसि बल स्पीचेज होनी चाहियें

और मैं इस के लिये लैटिच्युड दूंगा अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य लिख कर अपना भाषण ले आयेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बाकी मेम्बर साहबान भी जो बोलें वह एहतियात से बोलें। और लोगों से भी कहूंगा कि अगर वे लिख कर भी लायेंगे तो मैं अपनी आंख बन्द कर लूंगा।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : सब लोग लिख कर लायेंगे और पढ़ेंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर लिखे हुए भाषण में भी कोई गैर जिम्मेदाराना बात कहेगा तो क्या होगा ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I may tell my hon. friend that I can make an extempore speech too.

I was saying that the newly liberated non-aligned countries are a strong and progressive force in the world.

Shri Priya Gupta : I rise to a point of order, Sir. The general rule in this House is that speeches should be made orally without seeing the written statement. Can that rule be superseded now by an unofficial agreement in a smaller committee?

Mr. Speaker : Yes, sometimes, I can allow too much consultation with the notes that are prepared. The hon. lady Member is consulting more frequently her notes which are there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : If it is still to be known to this House that I can make an extempore speech, I would say that I shall make an extempore speech, if that will please my hon. friend Shri Priya Gupta.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member should try to conclude now. She has already taken about twenty minutes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : The newly liberated non-aligned coun-

tries are a big and progressive force in the world, and we must make no mistake about it. Much has been said about the Afro-Asian countries. It is because of our policy of non-alignment that we still have many friends among them who are doing their best to bring pressure to end this conflict and bring about a peaceful settlement. Not all of it may be well informed, but certainly it is well-intentioned. While we must defend our country, we must also appeal to all countries to put pressure on China and to impress upon her to withdraw her forces. If several others have not understood our case, it is not because we are non-aligned. I would beg of this House to understand one thing. If we were really aligned with the USA, for instance, do you think that a person like Prince Souvanna Phouma would have written to us a warm message of sympathy? Would he have accorded to us that sympathy in that case, and would he not have had some lurking suspicion in his mind? Again, the United Arab Republic has appreciated our position, and we have appreciated their gesture. If we had aligned ourselves with the United Kingdom who unleashed the Suez upon them, would we have got their sympathy?

If in some Afro-Asian nations, there is some confused thinking, then, I am at one with my hon. friend Shrimati Renuka Ray that it is because of our lack of propaganda, woeful lack of propaganda, and the failure of our press and publicity.

I say with respect that there are some speeches which have been made here which damage our cause and helps Peking's propaganda, such as those suggesting the blowing up of dumps, this, that and the other. I believe that those speeches do us much harm, because it helps China and it adds grist to the mill of what the Chinese are trying to pose and propagate that it is India which is aggressive and it is China which is aggrieved.

Why is it that China has got a hearing? It is not because India is non-aligned, but because the three-point proposals of China have been first and only peace proposals which have been put forward before the world. Why is it that our proposals for withdrawal to the position prior to 8th September, which were made ten days before the Chinese proposals were not placed before, and canvassed and explained to all the countries of the world? Surely, that could have been done. It was a fair and honourable offer. If they had reached the ears of all the nations of the world in time, I am sure that our case would have been stronger.

There is no question about it. Let the Chinese go back to the position before 8th September, and let them prove from there that they really want peace. There is nothing dishonourable in it. We leave it to the Prime Minister because we know that he is the man who is capable of bringing about peace with honour and in keeping with the dignity of our country. Let us fight, and let us defend our country, but I appeal, let us not be defeated on the diplomatic front.

I would say that it is necessary for us to declare to the world that whatever our other differences, the Indian people are united behind Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and his policies. To support national unity and then to throw doubt on these national policies is to subvert the national will to stand united for successfully defending our country.

Our party assures the jawans heroically fighting and laying down their lives for defending our soil, that we shall not fail them. We shall toil and endeavour to see the rear fights as valiantly as possible so that production is not hampered. The four trade unions have already given their pledge. I would like my hon. friend Shri Dhebar to understand that the four trade unions have already met, and they have given

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their pledge. I may also mention that our women have started their work, and our people also have been responding to the call for contributing to the National Defence Fund.

Here, I must mention, however, that attempts are being made to utilise the powers of detention for victimising trade unions. That has nothing to do with the present emergency. If it has something to do with the present emergency, then I could understand it. But old grousers are now being worked out. In Bhilai, some of our best workers have been put in detention. I would like that those cases should be properly scrutinised.

I would also like to say one other thing. Shri Dhebar had said that let us not agitate against prices. There is no question of agitating against prices. It is something which the people will not allow to be done, and it cannot be done. Therefore, there must be equality of sacrifice. I would like to know why the stock exchange has crashed. The prices have risen, whatever may be stated in this House. What are the steps that are being taken to hold the price-line? I am glad that Shri Nanda has enumerated certain steps which we welcome, and we hope that they will be sternly implemented so that the price-line may be held.

In conclusion, I only want to say this. Shri Frank Anthony had asked us to become brutalised, our leadership to become brutalised. We are not going to be brutalised. We are a great people passionately proud of our independence attained through decades of sacrifice. We shall defend our motherland. We shall hold on to our basic policies and we shall try to raise the prestige and honour of our country. We know that our cause is just and it will triumph. In this hour of trial, the Communists will prove their worth. They will side with the people. What does it

matter if we are kept out of committees? We will have to face slanders, calumnies and, may be, even repression. But we believe that love of one's motherland, love of the great ideals of peace, democracy and socialism can never be crushed. They must triumph. They have to be proved not in words but in action and in sacrifices. And when that day of sacrifice comes, we shall test the mettle of each and every one, and nothing can deter us from that goal.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): कांग्रेस एम पीज से ही पूछ कर ही रिजोल्यूशन तैयार किया गया था और जो कुछ एम पीज को कहना था वह सब कुछ प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया है। इसलिए हमें मौका दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जो आप का वक्त है वह आपको मिलेगा, जो उधर देना है वह उधर दिया जाएगा।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, history knows many instances of betrayal of friendship, but the one committed by China will be the most unparalleled instance of stabbing a friend in the back in the most cruel and inhuman manner. The blatant and barbarous attack by the Chinese hordes on our territory has shocked the civilised countries of the world, because our Prime Minister has tried to take out this isolated country from China conflict and has tried to give it respectability in the eyes of the world. The Chinese have betrayed that friendship. But we know how to deal with them even in this hour.

Our jawans, in spite of heavy odds, have already given them the bitter taste on the frontiers by inflicting heavy casualties on them, somewhere in the ratio of 1 to 9. We pay our homage to those of our jawans who have laid down their lives in the defence of our country.

We also convey our respect to these jawans who are fighting still to clear every inch of our land from the hordes.

The situation in Ladakh and NEFA is still grave but the enemy has been made to realise that we are not the butter through which the dictators, Chou, Mao and Shao, thought they will pass like knife. They have had an initial advantage as an aggressor always has, but that has now been neutralised. The tide has begun to turn. Sober confidence is prevailing in the country as well as in the higher levels of Government and under the leadership of the Prime Minister. On all fronts the military arms, equipment, produced here or purchased internationally, we are gaining strength and parity with militarised China, that brute nation which has only learnt the skill of destruction, not construction, which has snatched the butter from the poor Chinese's mouth and instead provided them with guns to attack a friendly neighbour.

We know that in this difficult hour, we have a little disadvantage because of the initial advantage afforded to the aggressor and the mighty combat forces of the Chinese and the murderous equipment they have. But there is no doubt that victory will be ours. Why? Because history says so. It is the lesson of the first and second world wars. What happened in the second world war is still fresh in our minds. In one night, Hitler, the dictator, opened a 1500-mile front and got into so many countries. He humbled the democracies of the world. He took Denmark for breakfast and Holland for lunch. The mighty Maginot Line was a matter of a few hours for him. But we all know the result in the end. We know that the democracies were humbled, but the democracies rose and asserted themselves and Hitler is now no more in the world. The democracies were not prepared; they did not deprive their people of their

hearths and homes, food and other things. We were also in the same position. We did not prepare in the mighty manner as the Chinese did. But once a democracy is roused, it will march from victory to victory and from glory to glory.

We know that democracies lose the battles but win the war. It was the great wartime Prime Minister of England, Mr. Churchill who said that democracy loses the battles but wins the war. In our case too, we have had initial reverses. But they have been neutralised and in the end we will come out victorious. We shall win the war because our valiant Jawans are fighting the battle with heroic efforts. In the meantime, there is a mighty upsurge, a mighty tempest is rising in the country, a mighty force is gathering to clear the invaders out. The fury and wrath of 400 million odd people of this country has been unleashed and the result will be well known to all of us.

Not only this. What do we see in the international horizon? We are finding that the democracies are trying to assert themselves. They have realised that there is a mighty attack on us, one of their friends. We are grateful to the democratic countries like the United Kingdom and United States of America which have come to our help in this grim hour. We very much appreciate their gesture. They have given us help without any strings, without any conditions. But we are surprised to see the behaviour of a few friends in this land of ours. The other day some of the spokesmen of parties said that our non-alignment policy has failed. They attacked our non-alignment policy; they attacked our socialist economic policy; they attacked our policy of panchsheel. Even a blind man can see how our policy has succeeded. It has succeeded because the democracies, which were supposed to be against us because of this policy, have come to our help without any condition. Our honourable friends

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

have said that our policy of non-alignment has antagonised the UK, has antagonised the USA, Canada and other western countries and Australia. But we find that they have come to our help without any condition. We appreciate the statement made by the US Ambassador, Prof. Galbraith, that "America does not want an ally but wants to be a friend in need." But here is Prof. Ranga who wants us to go the whole hog with them and become their ally. It is out-Heroding Herod.

These friends say that we should scrap our economic policy and plans and that we should have a victory plan. Prof. Ranga forgets that this country has got a victory plan since we achieved independence. We have had a victory plan against poverty, disease, illiteracy and hunger. Now the nation is emerging from hunger, illiteracy and disease. Here is a nation with vitality, power and knowledge, better equipped to fight the Chinese aggression. If we had not this victory plan, would we be in a position to mobilise the entire nation in the way we are doing? Can we imagine our fighting without an increase in the national income, without steel plants, without our economic and industrial strength. Without all this equipment in our country, how long would we have been able to meet the aggression of these Huns and Pindaris who are very cruel, and ruthless? For ten years ago we were fighting hunger, poverty and illiteracy in the land. Who can say that without this victory plan we would have been in a better position to deal with these hordes today? The policy of non-alignment has stood the test of time, firstly because the democracies which were supposed to be hostile to it have come to our help, and secondly because uncommitted nations like UAR and Malaya have given us moral and other support.

13 hrs.

Our great leader Shri Dhebar said the other day that we shall try our best to have a limited war. Some of the friends on the other side asked what was meant by a limited war. I would like to tell them. We have always been a nation of peace, but Nehru who has been a messenger of peace is also a great warrior against Fascism, a valiant fighter in the freedom struggle who got us freedom from the mighty British Empire. He is also a prudent statesman, and under his leadership, this policy of non-alignment, of panch-sheel, of socialist economic planning, has given us the strength and vigour after these years of freedom to fight the hordes invading our country.

Our friends have said that we should stand by the desire of this House. This is the desire of the nation and the outside world too that India should stand by her policy of non-alignment and her socialist plan, because they know that war is not of one or two days in which you mobilise the entire country. Our friends tell us that the war is being fought only at the frontiers, but is it not being fought in the factory, in the farms, which are keeping up the supply line, giving strength to the entire nation? Therefore, these reactionaries who want to give support to us but put a condition today are not really supporting us, but they are trying to help those who want to drive a wedge in the country which wants a welfare and socialist society. Therefore, we have to be very careful.

I must mention another point of our success. After the United Nations, the great organisation of democracy in the world is the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is a comity of nations which enjoys the greatest confidence and respect in the world after the United Nations. The Prime Minister of UK says in the House of Commons: "We shall do what India wants us to do." Is it

not the success of our policy? Our friends used to ask us to scrap our ties with the Commonwealth. Has not the vision of the Prime Minister and his foreign policy now stood the test?

But there are still countries in the world which have not been shocked by this aggression on India. Those who are uncivilised can never be shocked. The barbarian knows no morals, no principles (*Interruptions*). My hon. socialist friend is a very intelligent man. Why should he ask me to mention names?

We must try to have a limited war. If the Chinese aggressor wants to have a full-fledged war, we shall face him, but as a nation essentially committed to peace and peace missions in the world, we shall try to limit the war, because we know what is meant by a conflagration. I shall quote one line from the *Times* of London, which has always been against us, but whose advice in its editorial is beneficial to us. It says:

"The Prime Minister of India is trying to limit war, though he is preparing his nation for a full scale war if the emergency comes, because Nehru and Nehru alone knows what are the horrors of war."

He knows that if we want to have a full conflagration in the world, it means, let these friends know, that we invite the third world war to this country of ours. Do we want that there should be Hiroshimas and Nagasakis in our country, that 10, 25 and 50 megaton bombs and nuclear weapons and missiles should be tested in our country? We shall try our best to have a policy of non-alignment, of panchsheel; because one country has rejected it, it does not mean that UAR, Yugoslavia and other countries have also rejected it.

In the end, let me say that nobody can stop the march of this

country, because it is doubly blessed; it has got a noble mind and a noble leader; because we know that in the march of ours when Nehru leads, victory is ours, whatever may be the hurdles, the ultimate victory will be ours.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I feel constrained at the moment to speak on an issue about which I have my feelings which I have to express.

In the first instance, having been a student of the cultural heritage of the country, I have the history of thousands of years before me, in which China and India have co-operated, and more particularly India has helped China in developing its philosophy, religion etc. In those days a number of learned scholars and pundits of yore visited China, particularly from my part of the country, and spread the gospel of Buddhism and our culture. Equally travellers and scholars from China like Hiuén Tsang and Fa Hien visited our country who spoke highly of our culture and civilisation on return to their countrymen. This has been acknowledged on all hands, whether in India or China. There is a departure from it today.

China got its freedom as we got ours after a long drawn struggle and sacrifices. They should know what it is to get freedom from the clutches of imperialists, under whose subjugation we were for centuries, and what freedom means to India. So, I am amazed and surprised to find that China is invading us in an unprovoked aggression. By resorting to such actions, China is going back from what their ancient men, leaders, scholars and philosophers have kept before the world.

Much has been said on this aggression. I see no reason for China to attack us. I personally feel this is really a blessing in disguise to us, because we had been all along thinking that the Himalayas were impregnable, no enemy could cross it and attack us, but today we find that this is not

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

so. It reminds me of one thing: how vigilant we have to be so that in future nothing like this is repeated from any quarter whatsoever. With regard to the Chinese invasion, there is no reason for that. When discussion was going on in the last session, I spoke in some little detail about the Ladakh border in Jammu and Kashmir, the State from which I come. I know personally how the position has changed from day to day and month to month. Those were areas which were actually intractable, hundreds of miles of such areas which abound in mountains. While the Chinese were professing friendship for us, while Chou En Lai came here and held talks with our Prime Minister, they were making preparations in 1954, 1955 and 1956 as they had ultimately evil designs against our country. It has culminated in these attacks.

Much has been said about our unpreparedness and ill arrangements. As far as my part of the country is concerned, I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay my compliments to the ex-Defence Minister. I know from personal experience about the defences of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Our most competent officers, most competent generals were round the borders, even when no talk of war was going on in the years 1954 and 1955 and 1956. While going round these areas, I myself found one general *incognito*, in civilian clothes. He revealed to me what the matter was. I know for the last eighteen years Gen. Kaul whom one gentleman tried to ridicule yesterday. He is one of the most outstanding officers of the Army. I saw him *incognito* going from place to place, mountain to mountain to find out as to what sort of defence we should have on our side. Not even the civilian authorities there knew what was being done there. My friend says that we are unprepared.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): We judge people by results.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: They are mountainous and rugged areas, rising from 11,000 to 22,000 feet. There are small mule tracks only over which yaks can alone go. He had traversed those areas and examined them and it is because of that today, I can say, our troops are able to fight at those heights. In such a difficult terrain, posts are established and supplies are made. I will say again that I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay my compliment to Mr. Menon especially, who constantly kept on visiting those areas. I know how close he was to our officers and also to the civilians and what part we had to play... (*Interruptions*). I will pay a compliment to the State of Jammu and Kashmir also who had done their parts as far as the civilian side is concerned. In the remotest part of Ladakh, you can go and find today all the civil preparations. Essential services have been maintained in a fit condition. Their supplies are there and their roads are there. Keeping that in view I would beg of my hon. friends not to talk of things which will not help us but on the contrary may help the enemy, not to go into matters that might create difficulties and differences between party and party and group and group. I am very happy to find that there is hardly any party which has not offered its unstinted support to our great leader, as Jawaharlal Nehru and as Prime Minister.

Much has been said about the Communist Party. As our Prime Minister said yesterday, I acknowledge the resolution and welcome that resolution. But this resolution alone will not help whether Shri Dange passed it or my sister Shrimati Renu Chakravarty passed it. Its genuineness will be decided by the actions and deeds performed. Henceforth all of us should forget all the differences and show by our deeds that we will even die for our country, behind our leader Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

I do not mostly agree with the criticism that our jawans and officers were not fully equipped. They had to fight under difficult conditions; they fought there bravely and if they had to vacate some places it was because of strategic or other reasons. One should not forget whether in NEFA or in Ladakh, the enemy is above our positions while we are below. Naturally, they are able to have some success. As my venerable friend Shri Mehta has expressed, it takes a little time to get things moved in a democratic set up. But countries like China prepare themselves over a long time and as such, were ready and so when they struck there are some initial successes. I absolutely agree with my friend Shri Azad who has said that ultimate victory is ours. We find in the country every man, woman, every brother or sister is up today to a fight against the enemy in whatever walk of life one may be engaged.

I would beg of the leader of the Swatantra Party, Shri Ranga, that he should follow his leader, C. Rajagopalachari, our very venerable leader. I wish he had kept in view what he has said with regard to the present war that we are fighting. As far as I understand he has offered unstinted support and naturally the support of his party for this fight. So, at the moment, he should not think of changing the leadership. I know him for many years. If there is one man in India who can enthuse everybody, whether in our party or in the opposition, it is Jawaharlal and the whole nation stands behind him in order to fight the enemy and throw him out of our borders.

I have to submit one thing about non-alignment. I have had occasions to meet people here in my country and outside the country that is, foreigners also. There may be alignments in the world. But, I have found, foreign dignitaries have got respect for Jawaharlal. Why? Because of his non-aligned policy. Everybody feels that India is abso-

lutely sincere as far as her policy of non-alignment is concerned. Therefore, keeping in view that fact, howsoever anybody else may be antagonistic towards the western countries, today, the western countries have come out with all help to India, and it is because they trust India and they trust India's policy and they believe in our non-alignment policy that we are true and sincere about it.

I will have to submit one thing to my hon. friends. I am happy that the Deputy Minister of Defence is sitting here. I would submit that our reconnoitring is brought up-to-date. I have some items of information with me to share with him or in the Defence Standing Committee, in regard to reconnoitring, and intelligence, both army as well as civil intelligence. About that I have enough information which I need not reveal here, and it is not the time now to explain about them here.

Ultimately, we all of us at our own places have to resort to austerity measures in regard to eating, drinking, merry-making, purchasing and also cutting down expenditure both at the Central Government and the State Government levels and also at the personal level, in order to meet this emergency. I am very happy, and the whole nation should be happy, to find that today, for the first time, every man and woman is up to see that we achieve our objective. What is the objective? It is to defeat this unprovoked aggression and to throw out the Chinese from our country and expose them to the whole world about their perfidy that we are fighting and double dealing. We have galvanised the democratic feelings of the whole world, and I am absolutely sure that the democratic countries and the democratic people will be by our side and that we will win and our country will achieve great honour.

What we need today is unity and trust. We trust our leader there, and we trust the Government of today,

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

and we as one nation will stand by them and that alone will lead us to final victory.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the dark clouds of war roll over the peaceful face of our country, it was the nation that showed the way to the politician and woke him up from slumber by showing him the right path as to how we can tackle this mighty Chinese aggression. It is a matter of great gratification to all of us here that in this hour of great peril our nation with all its problems—like linguistic, religious, regional and other problems—has united like one man so that we can fight this Chinese colossus and throw the aggressors out of our country and attain ultimate victory.

I would only like to make a few submissions to my brother Members here. As far as this emergency is concerned, and for the duration of this emergency, let us all think that we are Indians and Indians alone and not party-men. When the emergency is over, we will have enough time to think in terms of party politics. But right now, we are all Indians; each one of us, including the 44 crores of Indian citizens, have to stand shoulder to shoulder so that we can face this menace.

This is also no time to throw mud at each other or to try and find fault. We know that many mistakes have been made, and when the war is over we will be able to think of all that. But right now, what we need is unity. This is also no time to start thinking in terms of rubbing it into the Government by people telling them that this was what we warned you about. You only have to look through the reports of Parliamentary Debates to know about the warnings we have given to the Government. But that again will have to wait till victory has been achieved.

I would however like to say one thing. Every Indian citizen, and I am

sure that all those people who live in other countries and who subscribe to the free way of thinking like us will salute the Indian army, navy and air force men. I would also like to take my hat off to our brave soldiers who are fighting on the frontier and some of whom have gallantly given their blood for the freedom of our country.

I would also like to say in gratitude that we the people of India take our hats off in salutation to the free countries of the world like Britain, the United States and others who have unhesitatingly stood by us because they believe in our democracy and our freedom.

Our debates so far here have taken two days. In fact, today is the third day. I am sure that most Members have responded to the appeal of our Speaker that the level of the debate should be kept as high as possible and I would only like to add this much: that every word that is said on the floor of Parliament is heard by the entire nation. The entire national attention is focussed on every word we say, and apart from that, those who are against us, the Chinese in particular, are watching with a great deal of attention every word that is spoken on this floor. Let us not give away military secrets to our enemies. I would appeal to you that in whatever we say—it is not a question of defending our political parties or others at this juncture—we must be so guarded that we do not give away our strategic information to the enemy.

The other day, some hon. friends had sought to move a vote of no-confidence against the Government. I would only like to say this much: there is enough time for us to bring votes or motions of no-confidence once the war is won, but right now, it is not in good taste. I am quite sure that if the entire nation was asked to get up for a vote of no-confidence against the Government nobody would stand up—I doubt if even seven men

would stand up—in the whole of India.

I cannot but say a few words about the unpreparedness of our country. I am afraid we have been unprepared to an extent that even in peaceful times would be unforgivable. I do not want to go into much detail now, because the blunders committed are Himalayan. We shall go into them later, when we have attained peace and when Parliament will meet again under different conditions, when we can stricture the Government for their mistakes. But one thing is certain: that our mistakes have cost the lives of thousands of brave men which might have been avoided.

I hope that our country has learnt a good lesson—our faith in freedom and democracy and trusting the fallacy of a country which does not philosophically agree with our democratic outlook. I hope that has taught us a lesson and opened our eyes so that in the years to come both us and the generations to come will be well guarded against communistic countries.

I am afraid that in spite of the fact that our country is facing this great threat, not everybody is fully geared up to what is known as a total war effort. I am afraid this is no time to mince words. We have got to realise that we are at war—you can call it by any other name you like—and this is going to be fought to the bitter end. The Prime Minister has given us the call and the nation has rallied behind him. So, let the Government and every man and woman in India, gear up to a total war outlook.

I would like to say briefly about the type of war we are fighting. I think we only have to look back to the Korean war to know the type of mentality that exists in communist China. We know that in Korea thousands and thousands, and fact, millions of people were poured into the battle wave after wave and the Chinese and who-

ever their friends were, had absolutely no regard for man-power. To them humanity was just cannon-fodder. But on our side, every human being is a man. Every soldier who is fighting on the border may well be our son or daughter. We have to realise that there is that basic difference of thought between us and the Chinese. So, when we are fighting against that ruthless enemy who considers his own man-power as cannon-fodder, we are fighting something for which we are not absolutely prepared and for which we must now be prepared.

I would now like to appeal to our Prime Minister to use his good offices with the Red Cross and other such institutions to see that the Indian prisoners of war who are allegedly being shot by the Chinese should be saved at all costs. That shooting must be prevented at all costs. I do not know how far that rumour is true. But I believe the Chinese who capture our soldiers are also shooting them, instead of taking them as prisoners of war according to all principles of international law.

Now, I should like to turn to the rather vexed question of arms aid and paying for them. I think in the present context, we are standing on an unnecessary sense of prestige. When countries are coming out of their own volition to give us free aid, we insist on making payments. When we accept the fact that this war between India and China is not only a war between India and China alone, but a war between free countries versus communist countries, why don't we stand up and be brave enough to accept the fact that if those countries are ready to fight the war with us, we will accept their aid free? All that money we save we can divert towards the Five Year Plan, if we take free aid in the shape of men and material to fight the war.

An Hon. Member: Men also?

Shri Karni Singhji: Yes, Sir. Otherwise, the day is not far off. I think it will happen within the next month

[Shri Karni Singhji]

or so—when our third Five Year Plan will be so pruned that it will hardly be the Plan that we knew. The basic thing in our country right now is to raise the standard of living of the **people** and it would be the **greatest** stroke of administration and diplomacy if we can fight the battle, win victory and yet be able to carry out our third Plan.

I would also like the Prime Minister rightaway to see that immediate steps are taken so that no military secrets are divulged and if military secrets are divulged, steps are taken to punish those people, because, call it by any language you like, we are at war every country at war has to make rigid security arrangements.

Another suggestion which I wish to make is, after the lesson we have learnt on the Himalayan borders, we should start thinking in terms of specialised troops for jungle warfare, mountain warfare and snow warfare, and permanently station them at those places, so that in future you will have men who are prepared to fight under difficult conditions. It is not correct to send troops from the plains to 14,000 feet altitude and expect that they can fight well within a short time without being acclimatized. It is neither fair to the men who give their lives or to our country.

The news in the morning papers today that within one month, we would be able to manufacture automatic rifles is indeed heartening. I would have thought that normally it would have taken two to three years to start this. But I am sure that the nation, as it is geared today to fight the war, will be able to turn out the much-needed automatic rifles within a month's time.

Although I have advocated that we should not go into the question of reminding the Government about what we told them earlier, there are one or two points which I shall repeat.

The first is that defence involves equality in armaments or in fact superiority in armaments. If we are inferior to another country, particularly an aggressor country, I do not think we are prepared in the defence sense. Secondly, I will repeat what I said in August that India must now start thinking in terms of nuclear preparation. I believe in disarmament and I am quite sure that not a single Indian would suggest throwing an atom bomb even on the Chinese, but we have known from the Cuba affair and otherwise that it is only military preparedness, in the present context nuclear preparation, with which you can deter war. I am quite sure that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev coming from the two greatest countries with nuclear power, know perfectly well that whoever pulled the trigger first, he himself will be finished in 15 minutes. Therefore, that deterrent factor itself is one of the biggest reasons which is going to prevent the world from using nuclear weapons. Similarly, in World War II, there was a threat of gas, but because of the horrible effects of gas, neither side used it. I think India should definitely now start thinking in terms of building its nuclear strength, not because we are aggressive, but because we want it for the defence of our land and as a deterrent to further aggression against us.

Another thing which is really bothering us is the question of Chinese aerial superiority over us. Being a peaceful country, we did not consider it necessary to have a peace time air force as strong as the Chinese. But the basic fact remains that today every city in our country can be bombed, from Delhi to Calcutta Madras by the Chinese air force. I know I am saying this deliberately and carefully, I want every citizen in this country to realise that our cities are open for bombardment and any nation which is prepared to stand up to the challenge is in a far better position to defend itself. So, sooner the nation realises

the threat of aerial bombardment, the better it will be.

That brings us to the question of aerial superiority of India over China. There are friendly countries today which are ready to fill our skies with planes. We have not got the money to buy them. But I am sure that if we have a little wisdom and forethought, we can get these aeroplanes and within a month or two, India will have aerial superiority over the Chinese. Otherwise, we will be caught napping and every city in our country is open to bombardment. In this tough world that we are living in, it is only the strong man who can survive. India has the best man-power, but we have to give him the tools, so that he can fight well.

Our intelligence in the military has been weak. Otherwise, I am quite sure, as the Prime Minister told us three days ago, the Chinese build-up in NEFA would never have taken place without being noticed. I hope the Government will pay a little more attention towards this most important sphere.

I would, now, like to say a few words on this rather embarrassing question of non-alignment. During the last three years, I have spoken a number of times on China and I have always voiced my diffidence about the ultimate outcome of the of the philosophy of non-alignment. Personally I have always believed that only those countries would stick together who had a similar school of thought or similar philosophy and who is in our case believe in democracy. Now we know beyond doubt that only those countries stood by India and aided as without any strings being attached, who believed democracy as we did. I think non-alignment in the present context is almost academic. If the Prime Minister wishes to stand by the philosophy of non-alignment, I am sure he is in a better position to understand the situation. But as lay men, we feel it would be highly inadvis-

able, particularly now that Russia may not help us, to stick to our false sense of prestige and get thousands of men killed on the border because we are militarily prepared and will continue with non-alignment. I think the Prime Minister should do a little bit of soul-searching and make it absolutely certain that in case of the present war Russia will help us against China. If you are absolutely certain, then stick to your non-alignment. But if you are not certain it is time to ask the Russians the direct question: Are the Russians going to help us against China? Otherwise, if they are not prepared to help us against China, India must go her own way and find her own friends.

There is one more point for which I have been to some extent responsible, namely, the question of levying estate duty on the soldiers killed in battle. Since 1952, I have brought up this matter before the Government and for 8 years, unfortunately, the Government did not agree to it. But in 1958, when the amendment to the estate duty Act came up, the hon. Finance Minister accepted my suggestion that the children of those soldiers killed in battle against the enemy would be free from estate duty. I had also at that juncture tried to get the police force exempted likewise. To say, if you read the morning papers, a policeman has been killed on the Pakistan border. I think the RAC, CRP and the different sections of the police force stand to loss their lives defending the border. I would request the Government that they should favourably consider exempting them also from estate duty.

I shall conclude with this one remark that all of us stand steadfastly with our Prime Minister. We are proud of him. Unless the country stands united, we shall never achieve victory. I am quite sure that victory will be ours and it is only a matter of time. But one good has emerged out of this evil and that is, this country, which was going in a hundred diffe-

[Shri Karni Singhji]

rent directions—linguism, corruption, blackmarketing, etc.—has suddenly been awakened with a slap in the face. I am sure that out of this evil, at least one good will come and that will be the unification of the country in every sphere possible.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are occasions in the life of anyone, when crisis and dangers confront one's country, when one cannot fail to express one's deeply felt feelings and one's anxiety as to the future safety and welfare of India. for, in truth, all of us who love our country and who pray for its future happiness cannot but feel gravely worried today and distressed by the actions or lack of action on the part of our Government during recent years.

There are those who would not criticise the Government at this juncture, but I feel that I would be failing in my duty if I do not point out one or two omissions that they have made. One cannot undo the ill which has already been done. It is the duty now of all patriots to realise our dangers and difficulties and to look ahead to see how best we may meet or solve them. I do not, therefore, wish to be unduly controversial. But, Sir, we must try and work together and avoid fruitless party bickerings and strife here at home.

Just now, the Communist Party unnecessarily attacked the Swatantra Party. I must repudiate all that they have said. I thought it was rather an unnecessary attack. But I realise that the Communist Party is in rather a delicate position and that is why probably they are jumping at people.

Presumably, Sir, that the Prime Minister and the Government did know, as they should have, about the build-up on the approaches to the frontier on the Chinese side of the border, they must have known of this

aggressive action at least four years ago. What did the Government do by way of measures to counteract these aggressive operations? Apparently nothing. In truth, Sir, any thinking person must be shocked to think of the failure of our Government in defending our frontiers. The hon. Member there has just told us that as far back as 1955 the ex Defence Minister and other army officers were inspecting the Ladakh border. What did they do then to ensure the safety of our frontier?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I have explained it.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: The Prime Minister has explained to us the difficulties of manufacturing arms in our ordnance factories. Apparently, there was the question of patents and insufficient foreign exchange. What little foreign exchange we had is said to have gone to our Plans for our economic development. But with his tremendous sense of history and his knowledge of the Chinese he should have been forewarned that we might have aroused their jealousy in our bid to become the foremost economic power in Asia, and he could have diverted adequate funds to the production of essential arms. Nobody would have objected to it. It is not as though our ordnance factories were at a stand still. They were producing articles some of them totally divorced from the requirements of warfare and, as a result, our brave jawans were hurled with outmoded arms against the well equipped Chinese.

The Prime Minister also told us that the large forces of the Chinese could not be seen from the Thagla Pass. But, surely, our army intelligence can penetrate beyond the range of vision.

We quite appreciate the difficulties of fighting, not only fighting but living at an altitude of 14,000 feet. And, we, therefore, have the deepest

sympathies with our troops who have had to face the hardships and tortures of fighting at such an altitude without sufficient training. No lip tribute, no tribute in kind can ever compensate the jawans or their families for their supreme sacrifice. We must rally together and give them all the help they need to defend our motherland.

Sir, I understand and I cannot but admire the high moral tone of the Prime Minister in not wishing to be beholden to others for help. It is his high-principled desire that we as a nation should stand on our own feet. As a principle, none can object; but we have, I regret to say, to fight for our lives, our very existence and our ideologies if India is not to become a satellite State just as Poland, Hungary or Tibet. What, then, can we do to save ourselves?

I would remind the Prime Minister that America agreed to operate a system of lend/lease with Britain in 1940/45, of which I am sure he must know much more than I do. The Americans lent destroyers and ships to England on the understanding that these would be returned or, if not able to be returned, would be paid for later. I feel sure that England, America, Canada and other good friends will be ready to help us if we approach them sensibly. I see from the papers today that France has offered help to India.

This is, after all, both serious and tragic. It is not India's wish to be belligerent—far from it. But, we must face up to our most grave dangers. We must now realise who are our friends. If there is any doubt about this in the mind of any hon. Member on this side, I should like to read an extract from the *Daily Telegraph* dated 5th November. It says:

“A bulwark that has so far withstood the shocks of the Himalayan

war is India's neutralism. Mr. Nehru has several reasons for sticking to it as sound defensive policy. Not least, perhaps, is the fact that it must seem now so glaringly unrealistic in the eyes of many ordinary western onlookers India's enemy is our enemy; there is no doubt where we stand, and we are taking the appropriate action.”

It may be that our enemy is a Communist enemy and therefore the western countries are willing to help us. Whatever it may be, there is no doubt that to the western bloc we must now turn if we want aid, arms and ammunition.

The President has declared a state of emergency in this country. Should not the Cabinet, therefore, be reconstituted? We could perhaps have experts instead of politicians who would evoke the confidence of the entire nation. Believe me, I do not wish to cast aspersions on the Government. It is just a suggestion to meet these critical times.

I think the Government might also reconsider reconstituting the Defence Council. It is far too large to function quickly and efficiently. Prompt and quick action is now required. We do not know what the Chinese plan to do. They may stop, they may advance. But make no mistake. Mao's men are trained to fight under the severest winter conditions. Therefore, our experts in the Defence Council must be able to act quickly and not be hampered by lot of unnecessary talk. We know too well how much the people of our country love talking.

Finally, let us get one thing straight, one thing in its true historical perspective. When have we ever been anything but a militant nation? May be in the last few years when we accepted the principles of *Panchsheel*, but before that for centuries

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

we have constantly had to fight the invader.

हृतो वा प्राप्स्यसि स्वर्गम् जित्वा वा भोक्ष्यसे
महीम्

तस्मात् उत्तिष्ठ कौतये युद्धाय दृढ निश्चयः

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with rapt attention to the speech of the gallant Maharaja of Bikaner, to the speech of the charming Maharani of Jaipur, but the speech which impressed me most was the speech which was delivered yesterday by my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya. I would like to commend that speech to the hon. Prime Minister and I hope and trust that he will fully scrutinise it and will take a lesson from it.

Though he did not represent the mind of the people—the people today all over India, every man and woman, are behind the hon. Prime Minister, the Congress Party and the country to fight the Chinese—but he represented the mind of the Indian politicians. If we go through his speech, we will find an extract from the manifesto of the Swatantra Party and from the speeches of Shri Asoka Mehta. If we read his speech, we will find certain original things also like the Vidhan Sabha building that he has built in Bangalore. But his speech shows the state of his mind and that of our politicians.

He referred to the cult of personality and we have started hearing quite often in the lobbies, in the corridors and in the Central Hall people talking about the cult of personality. I myself have always been against the cult of personality. I remember it very well that long, long ago when many of my friends were not in the Congress we fought against the cult of personality in the battlefield of Tripuri where Subhas Bose had to be sacrificed at the altar of the cult of personality. But today the talk of the cult of personality is a dangerous

thing. It has certain implications. That is what Shri Hanumanthaiya should realise and that is what the hon. Prime Minister should also realise.

Now I leave Shri Hanumanthaiya here and go to the Indo-Chinese border.

Some Hon. Members: Sino-Indian border.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I am sorry.

I take this opportunity to salute those gallant soldiers who are standing at the height of 15,000 feet almost in zero degree temperature and are defending our borders. I go to the Indian villages and to the Indian factories and salute those workers and peasants who have expressed their determination to throw out the Chinese at the cost of their lives. I go to the Indian people and to every man who has stood up and declared that he shall not rest until every Chinese has left our sacred soil. We know it very well that there was a time when India was unarmed and when India had no armament, but through our determination, our unity and our desire to be free we threw out one imperialist empire which world history has ever seen. We know it that through our unity and our determination we made Churchill to concede freedom to us. We know still well that today we are determined that if one thousand Chinese come here they cannot stay here as one Churchill could not stay here. The Indian people are determined about it.

But these things require certain things in our country and a certain attitude of mind. We cannot throw out the Chinese only by brave words or by brave speeches or by brave gestures. We have got to create a certain condition in our country. In this connection, I would like to refer to a fact for the consideration of the hon. Prime Minister and of the hon. Home Minister. We know it very well that in India today Indian de-

mocracy and Indian public life is at ransom of some of the biggest groups of Indian newspapers. Those papers are owned by three big industrialists in this country who mould our opinion and tell us things. I would like the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister to go through their pages.

A few days ago a very prominent newspaper, which is published from Delhi, Bombay and a number of South Indian cities and is owned by a very big jute magnate who has got his personal friends in the highest place in this country, published on the first page a letter from the widow of an Army officer which complained that there were no arms in the hands of her husband, that he did not have proper clothing and he died there. Has it been done in any other country? Have the newspapers in Britain, in America or in any other country published such a letter during the war? Was it a patriotic act? Was it or was it not an attempt to demoralise our officers and our forces? I hope and trust that the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister will take immediate steps against this kind of journalism.

We know very well that another paper, owned by a great patriotic industrialist who has donated a huge sum of money to our Defence Fund, published a cartoon in which the greatest man of India was shown in the uniform of Napoleon Bonaparte coming back from Moscow. What impression does it create on the minds of our people and our masses? It is a matter of shame for such papers and such industrialists. So, I will appeal to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister to be alive to the danger in which these newspapers are landing us.

I would like to make one more point and that is this. While day in and day out we are talking about China which is really a great danger for us and we are going to fight it, we have completely forgotten that there is an-

other neighbouring country which is not as friendly to us as we desire it to be and that is Pakistan. There are some people here who are under a sense of complacency that since Pakistan is absolutely under the domination of America and England it will not create any trouble for us. It may be true. I know President Kennedy has great influence in that country and we are grateful that that country of Jefferson and Lincoln which has given us aid and help today is bringing about pressure on that country to see sense. But knowing the Pakistani leadership as I do, having worked with them and having fought with them before partition, I know that they are a completely mad people. It may not be possible for President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan to make them see sense. Therefore we have got to be alive to that danger and should keep our preparations on the Indo-Pakistan border also. We should not relax our vigilance that we have in Kashmir and on the Pakistan border.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Do not behave like the newspapers about who you were complaining just now.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The other day a statement was issued by the Ambassador of Pakistan in Cairo in which he had the audacity to say that there are 50 million Pakistani nationals living in India and in case of trouble they will be with them. I assure you here and now that the 50 million Muslims of India will fight the Chinese.....(Interruption) and that if Pakistan shows its eyes towards India the 50 million Muslims, to every child, man and woman, would sacrifice their lives. Our border is sacred to every Mussalman in India. We are Indians first, we are Indians second and we are Indians last. Neither China can purchase us nor can Pakistan.

श्री रामसेवक य.वत्र : माननीय सदस्य मुसलमानों की बात क्यों करते हैं ? इस समय सब एक हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Is he the representative of the Muslims alone? He is not. He is an Indian.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, is it proper to interrupt like this?

Mr. Speaker: Why should there be an objection to it?

Shri Ansar Harvani: My Socialist friends will not understand this thing and therefore I need not explain it.

Then, I will refer to another country which is very near us and which is in complete danger of subjugation by China; I mean Nepal. I know Nepal very well. I had the privilege of fighting with the army which fought for the liberation of Nepal from the Rana raj. I had the honour to spend many years with many of the patriotic Nepalese who fought for their freedom and they are now inside the jails. Therefore I know that the Nepalese people are completely with us. But unfortunately in recent years certain things happened and democracy, like the Pakistan, is no more in Nepal also. Therefore, it is necessary that certain gestures and attempts should be made. We should become more friendly with Nepal and Nepal should be brought nearer to us.

In this connection I would make a suggestion to the hon. Prime Minister. We know it very well that in the days of the Second Great War when Churchill wanted to be friendly with the Soviet Union he sent Cripps who was much nearer them and who understood those people and their mind. In the same way, it is necessary that we should send a high-positioned envoy there. He should go and meet the King of Nepal and tell him to what danger he is coming by carrying on certain anti-Indian activities and by being sounded by certain anti-Indian elements. I do not wish to name anybody but I can say that our hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is the most suited man to do

this thing because he belongs to the community to which the Maharaja of Nepal belongs and he can be of great help to us.

14 hrs.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to the role of the Communist party of India. All my life, I have opposed the Communist party of India. The Communist party of India has passed a resolution pledging full support to this country. I do not know what is in their heart. But, I can tell you that this Resolution can very well be used in the neutral countries to demonstrate, when a sister Communist party declares that it is aggression, how can you say that it is not aggression. You can go to the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and tell the people that in spite of all the claims of the Chinese, when a sister Communist party says that it is aggression, how are you not going to believe it. They have given us a propaganda weapon. It is for us to utilise it instead of ridiculing it. We know that it has done a great good to this country. It is for the members of the Communist party to show us, to demonstrate to us that they are solidly behind us. I am not one of those who like the Jan Sangh people, day in and day out, ask proof of the loyalty of the Muslims. In the same way, I do not want proof of the loyalty of the communists to this country. I see them on the face of the resolution. That resolution has done some definite good to the country. That should be acknowledged.

Some suggestions have been made by the highest-level people that foreign armies should be invited to this country. I completely disagree with them. We should take arms from whatever possible. We should go from corner to corner, from country to country to collect arms.

Shri Bade (Khargone): May I submit that the Jan Sangh never questioned the patriotism of the Muslims? On the contrary, they are our Members. We believe Muslims are our nationals.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Jan Sangh also shall have an opportunity.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The gallant Maharaja has also pleaded that we can have men from outside also. We know it very well that we have got the best fighting force in this country. They can face any army in the whole world. Therefore, I do not believe there is any possibility of accepting the suggestion of the gallant Maharaja or the gallant Acharya Kripalani who said that we should ask for manpower from outside also. We have got experience of these things in the past 150 or 200 years when we had the feudal fights and we took the aid of foreign powers and what the result was. We could have arms from them. We should have arms from them. We should not invite fighting men from them.

There are certain people who suggest that we should march to Tibet and we should accept a provisional Government of the Dalai Lama in this country. There may be some sense in it. As far as the Khampas are concerned, they are fighting a guerilla war against the Chinese and if there is any possibility of creating liaison between our armed forces and them, it should be done certainly. As far as the Dalai Lama is concerned, I would like to repeat what Stalin said to certain people who approached him and said, you go and compromise with the Pope. He said, how many divisions the Pope has. Therefore, it will not do.

With these words, I support the Resolution. I can assure you, I can assure the House and assure this country that every man and woman in the country, irrespective of caste, irrespective of religion, irrespective of party, is behind Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to lay down our lives in the task that has been undertaken.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): Mr. Speaker, I have listened patiently to the speeches delivered particu-

larly today and the speech of my hon. friend Shri Ansar Harvani is very fresh in my mind. Before I proceed to place a few points that I have in my mind, I might congratulate Shri Ansar Harvani for having condemned the attitude of some of those newspapers which he calls capitalist papers. I am fully at one with him in condemning every cartel, whether it is capitalist cartel or communist cartel press. Whether it is Link, whether it is New Age, so far as our purposes are concerned, that is to say, when we want to organise public opinion in this country in a particular way, whoever, whether it is rightist or leftist, tries to deviate opinion from proceeding in the determined decided direction, clearly all those people are ill-serving the country.

14.05 hrs.

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

He has also said, no country in the world has, during the war, published similar cartoons in the newspapers. I draw his attention to the speech made by Lloyd George, the hero of the First World War what he said on the 8th of May, 1940. There is nothing wrong, there is absolutely nothing wrong in saying that we were unprepared. The wrong consists in making the country remain weak by suggesting that we should not have sufficient armies, by suggesting that we must be prepared for the worst, by suggesting that the question of defending the country does not arise. Those newspapers which are guilty of trying to insinuate public opinion and create that kind of panic and depression in the country—it is those papers which should be brought to the attention of the Home Minister. Even during the war in 1940, it was Lloyd George who said:

“Will anybody tell me that he is satisfied with what we have done about aeroplanes, tanks, guns, especially anti-aircraft guns? Is any one here satisfied with the steps we took to train an Army to use

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

them? Nobody is satisfied. The whole world knows that."

Yet, this did not show any sign of weakness of determination on the part of Lloyd George who helped in his old age to mobilise all the strength that the country, a small country like England could command.

As Shri Ansar Harvani knows fortunately, I belong to the Congress party and I have been his colleague for decades now. I do not have to give any proof or evidence of my loyalty to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. I do not have to repeat it here too often. If anything I have understood about the philosophy of Gandhi, it is that the corner-stone of Gandhian philosophy is fearlessness. We should fearlessly place the facts before our leader. It is those who have been painting rosy pictures before the Prime Minister who are responsible for the sad state of affairs in the country. It is not Shri Hanumanthaiya who tried to tell the Prime Minister or the country that the country is ill-prepared, and we must not lose any more time or dissipate our energy in negotiating and talking. The country is fully right in demanding a very clear declaration by the Government, by the Prime Minister what we mean by the September 8th line. About the September 8th line, we do not know anything. Does it mean by September 8th line that Ladakh should be handed over to China?

Some Hon. Members: No no.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: So, do you thing that if less understanding people like us demand a very clear enunciation of the situation, there is anything wrong? Is there any doubting of our patriotism or loyalty to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Some people have been saying so about those who

want a categorical explanation or enunciation of the objectives of the war. The President has promulgated an Emergency. What for this emergency?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I clarify one thing? When friends talk of loyalty to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, they do not mean his person. They mean his policy.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: I am coming to policy. A lot of thing, in my opinion, which is not much of sense has already been talked about non-alignment. I will presently come to that. I thank Shri Tyagi for having drawn my attention to that. I stand here to reiterate, if at all it was needed, that I stand by the principles of non-alignment and Panch Sheel, not because Shri Jawaharlal Nehru or for the matter of that Shri Tyagi advocates it, but because I believe that it is an eternally correct policy and will remain the correct policy.

An Hon. Member: What a prophet!

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Under your shadow. The point is this. Non-alignment means, there are two blocs in the world. One is communist and the other is democratic of the western type. We decided not to belong to any of the two power blocs. It was perfectly right thing to do for a country placed as we were. Now, one of the power blocs has attacked this country; one of the power blocs, namely the Russian power bloc, of which China is a full member, has attacked this country. And we have all said that it has been an invasion on India. Now, the question is this. Who is running away? Who is leaving non-alignment? We are not leaving non-alignment. In fact, we are the victims of a bloc. It was we who found ourselves unprepared. We demonstrated through the massacre and death of thousands and thousands of our soldiers that we were absolutely unprepared, leave alone the question of having any design on any square inch of China. We were so ill-prepared

that we could not even defend the passes in NEFA. And yet it is the representatives of those blocs who come and tell us that we should accept whatever suggestions for peace China makes.

I want the Prime Minister to set at rest the feeling in the minds of those people who still have a kind of feeling that we are not actually even in a state of war with China. The way in which things are proceeding, the way AIR has been demanding blankets, mufflers and what not, and the way these things are being collected in the streets of Bombay and other places as if some flood has overtaken some part of the country show what the position is. I want to know whether the Defence Ministry is not in a position to mobilise or to command a few thousand blankets for our jawans in the NEFA area. What is the meaning of all that is being done? Is it not trying to create panic in the minds of people? The people, as soon as they learnt that the jawans have been butchered and massacred in cold blood on the frontier, responded automatically and they outstripped even the leadership. But should the Government in their turn go about asking for blankets and other such small things? What is going to be the psychological reaction of such a demand made on the air by AIR? That is what I would like to know.

Having said that, I would like to draw the attention of the House to one sentence from the speech of my hon. friend. I am not one of those who think that it is the monopoly of Congress to defend this country. Every single individual, be he a Communist, or a Hindu Mahasabhitte, or a Jan Singhi, or a Leaguer, is capable of defending the country and has been defending the country in the past, and will do so in the future. But, so far as the question of parties and governments is concerned, I am really surprised at one thing. Even now, where is the question of our trying to make an appeal to Russia or to any other country to come to our aid? The

appeal has been broad and clean enough to all friendly countries to come forward and give us whatever aid they can give in these times of trial and tribulation through which this country is passing. The representative of Russia has very clearly and in ringing and unmistakable expression said that it stands to commonsense; and commonsense should at least dictate to them (Indians) to know where their (Russian) sympathies should lie. I do not want to embarrass anybody. I would not like this House or anybody else to embarrass a good friend. Well, a good friend may not be in a position to help us, and on account of that we need not call him names. Likewise is the position of the Communist Party of India. If I were a communist, I would have done the same thing. I am not meaning thereby that the communists are trying to hide their feelings. Of course, they would be welcome to do it because one of the things that they have been working for is the establishment of a world government; they do not know frontiers etc., and those are such elementary things that I need not try to repeat them. Even if they do such things, there is, therefore, nothing wrong about it. It is for Government to decide whether the communists could be relied upon or not, and I would not lay much emphasis on that.

I have before me here the news-magazine *Link*, dated the 4th November, 1962, that is, of a week ago, and this was what it wrote before the announcement of the resignation of Shri Krishna Menon as the Defence Minister. It says that the Prime Minister in the course of his statement to some foreign journalist said:

"We are all responsible for it. The fact is, he has been all the time urging us....."

—that is, Shri Krishna Menon has been urging—

"...to be more prepared; but for various reasons, chiefly financial and foreign exchange, we did not prepare ourselves."

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): That is what Peking Radio has been saying.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: And the magazine says that this should put an end to any doubts about Shri Krishna Menon's responsibility. I quite agree with it. And it further says:

"It should also put an end to any doubts about our capacity to resist and hurl back the Chinese."

This is what it says with reference to the state of unpreparedness of the country. These are the words of a journal which according to the Cabinet Minister, Shri K. D. Malaviya, represents generally the Government point of view. (*Interruptions*) It is not merely a question of Shri Krishna Menon, as has been rightly said. Shri Krishna Menon was the kingpin of the policy; the policy was the policy of giving a twist to the policy of non-alignment. For all intents and purposes, we were not a non-aligned country, and we the so-called progressive section of the Congress Party always endorsed that stand, because we wanted the country to be more and more socialistic in its approach. For all intents and purposes, through whatever performances he has made in the United Nations, he has very ably demonstrated to the world that our sympathies lie more with the communist bloc than with the democratic bloc.

Since my understanding of the situation may not appeal to the Prime Minister, I would refer now to someone who is known to be a great admirer not only of Shri Krishna Menon but also of the Prime Minister. In the *National Herald*, dated 1st November, the famous editor, Shri Chalapati Rau says:

Our Diplomatic Defence Line

The time may have come for 'an agonising reappraisal' of the details of our foreign policy judged by the results, but for the present we are concerned with some wrong impression which seems to prevail abroad about China's aggression against India....."

And he concludes the article by saying that:

"And there has been for these 8 long years a monopoly in the leadership of our delegation at UN and this leadership has been known for much energy without purpose and much spasmodic smartness without vision. Diplomacy also is a defence line and we must fortify it."

We have seen the result of the type of diplomacy that we have carried on at UN. Countries and groups whom we always regarded, and took for granted as our friends have clearly demonstrated, when the hour came—I do not call them dishonest—where their sympathies lie.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Who vetoed on Kashmir?

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: I am prepared to enter into a discussion for any length of time with my hon. friend with regard to Kashmir, if he has the time, but let me utilise the few minutes that I have for the subject that we are discussing.

We are hundred per cent in favour of non-alignment; therefore, the question of not believing in non-alignment does not arise. So, that need not be confused. It is a bogey that is being deliberately created, that a section of India or that certain political parties are in fact against the leadership of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. We know that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru slowly but certainly became a victim of the twist that was deliberately interjected into the policy of non-alignment, and whatever has followed thereafter is a result of that. So, the mere removal of Shri Krishna Menon is not going to help the country. The entire machinery which thinks in those terms has to be recast or realigned and overhauled. I would like to tell the Prime Minister that the policy of *Panchsheel* and the policy of non-alignment which is dear to him is dear to the

country as well. I am not one of those who would like the American and British soldiers to come and fight our war. No foreign soldiers should be asked to come and fight our war. Of course, if technicians are required, and if we really mean and are determined to fight and face the two thousand or whatever other number of aeroplanes the Chinese may be commanding, if we need technicians to train our boys well, surely, we have to get them. If we do not have the know-how, certainly we must acquire it. If we can have an army of technicians and engineers from Russia, as for instance, in Bhilai, for the making of steel, and also from Germany in Rourkela, why can we not have foreign technicians also to help fight the modern war. There is no shame associated with such a thing. There is no prestige question associated with it. The question is that we have to demonstrate in ringing and very clear terms that we are not going to give up, come what may. Even if a third world war were to break out in consequence, it is not of our asking. It is the asking of those who belong to one particular power bloc. It is they who would no doubt be held responsible before history or before the world for such a state of affairs. So those who are responsible for creating this situation or the friends of those who have created this situation, should be anxious to see that no such thing happens. India, a peaceful country, which has indeed been so peaceful that it might rightly be mistaken even for a weak country, has been treacherously attacked. I do not think it is so treacherous either because we ought to have known their intentions better. Anyway, because we are a good people, we believed that the rest of the world is also good. But we are paying a heavy price for believing that the rest of the world is also good.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महिलाओं को भी मौका
दिया जाना चाहिये ।

Shri J. N. Hazarika (Dibrugarh): I
thank you very much for giving me

this opportunity to speak. I rise to support the Resolution moved by the Prime Minister with regard to the Chinese aggression. When the Prime Minister appealed to the nation, all people from all corners of the country gave full response and all of them are prepared to stand behind him to the last man.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
दो दिन तो हो चुके, हम से कह दिया जाये कि
समय देना है या नहीं देना है। अगर न देना हो
तो हम चले जायें। हमें एक बार बतला दिया
जाये, हम चले जायेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूर मिलेगा ।

Shri J. N. Hazarika: It is most heartening and encouraging to know that all the political parties not only inside this House but outside are supporting the Government in this crisis.

I was listening to the Members who spoke day before yesterday, yesterday and today preceding me. I find there are really certain questions which are still lingering in our minds. They are asking whether we are fighting a war on behalf of democracy against communism or something else or whether we are fighting a limited war about the borders. This is not our choice. It should be the duty of the Government to assess the intentions of the Chinese, whether they are trying to outflank to the South—and South-East Asia to establish international communism or they are trying to confine their war to exert their authority over the so-called five fingers, namely, Ladakh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and NEFA including the plain districts of Assam on the northern side of the Brahmaputra or they are fighting for this strip or that strip of land for the alignment of the border, for the adjustment of the border ranging from Ladakh to the North-East Frontier Agency. Whatever it may be, we are preparing for a large-scale war.

In this context, while we are getting support from all the parties in this

[Shri J. N. Hazarika]

country, we should not unnecessarily condemn the communist friends here. It will be harmful if we do so. Their individual behaviour will show whether they are for the country or for something other than the country's interests. At the same time, it will be wise if we restrain our criticism of foreign countries. Yesterday, I heard some Members criticising the attitude of Russia. This morning I read in the newspapers that the Prime Minister has no reason to believe that Russia is now against us. This is to a certain extent my own personal impression also. I had the privilege to be one of the members of the 10-member parliamentary delegation to the USSR led by our hon. Speaker which visited Russia recently. We had the privilege of meeting all the responsible authorities there including President Brezhnev. We met the deputies of the Council of the Union and of the Council of the Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet; we also met members of three or four Soviet Republics. We also met scientists in the Academy of Sciences, we met engineers, educationists, workers in collective farms and also people in the factories. All of them expressed their opinion that they want to maintain friendship with India and they want to make this friendship eternal. Let us take this at its face value and believe that Russia is our friend. What we can say is that Russia should not blindly support the Chinese in this border dispute. We should say this that they should not discriminate against India in favour of China. I think that will be enough, if we convey this opinion of Parliament to the USSR at the moment.

If we think in terms of a war of democracy against communism, automatically our policy of neutrality will fail. In that case, we must be prepared to face a war with inter-continental ballistic missiles, nuclear bombs and what not. If we try to confine our war only to the borders, probably we will have more friends not only in the west but also in communist countries

who might think carefully before giving any support to the People's Republic of China, as our communist friends in India have done.

Therefore, let us not talk of this war being waged against international communism. Let us not have that war began on Indian soil. This is our wish. But if such a thing comes about, not only India but Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and all other South-East Asian countries will be involved. Before a few districts in the plains are taken over by the Chinese, the existence of Nepal will be threatened. Therefore, we must confine our war to the borders as far as practicable and we follow the policy of non-alignment.

Having said this, I wish to speak a few words about the Assam and NEFA borders. NEFA has a long border ranging from the east of Bhutan to Burma. It has got five divisions. Four divisions have now been attacked by the Chinese. Unlike certain portions of Ladakh, there are places which are populated in NEFA which have been taken over by the Chinese. Tawang is a populated area. It has gone into the hands of the enemy. We should fight to the last to recover Tawang as early as possible.

Not only have the Chinese started this war west of Bhutan in Tawang, but the next division known as the Subansiri Frontier Division has also been attacked. And the division next to that, namely Siang Frontier Division, has also been attacked.

You have heard of Walong where the Chinese soldiers are fighting against the Indian soldiers. Walong is in the north-east of the Lohit Frontier Division. Now, you can realise how the Chinese are attacking on all the fronts. If they come south-east they might be able to contact the hostile Nagas also.

Further, coming to the south we see also hostile Pakistan. All the hon. Members of the House know what is

the position of that region. I am not talking of Assam alone; I am talking of the whole of the North-East Frontier Area, of Manipur and Tripura, as well as of Assam. Due to the geographical position, Assam and this region occupies a very special position. Therefore, from the defence point of view, special attention is required for this area. Even small thing that happen upset the supply position. For instance, recently there was a steamer strike in Pakistan; some twenty or twenty-four ships were held up in Pakistan.

Shri Tyagi: Where?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: In Pakistan, near Barisal. And they were carrying our foodstuffs, salt and other foodstuffs, to Assam. They were held up for one or two months—in fact, for three months now. And there has been a crisis in respect of salt and other foodstuffs. Prices are rising. This is a simple example from which you can realise the position that side. This Brahmaputra water route is utterly undependable. It goes through Pakistan, as you know, so that you have to depend upon the only railway line to that corner of the country.

Therefore, various measures should be taken along with defence measures.

In spite of all these things, the morale of the people of Assam and NEFA is very high. Yesterday my hon. friend Shri Swell also said that the morale of the people is very high in that part of the land. Yesterday, probably Mr. Kamath asked whether there has been any preparation in Assam or not. I can tell you that the people of Assam are trying their best to help in this defence effort. They have already started recruiting volunteers and home guards. Home guards training has already taken place. The people are ready to fight to the last. Fifteen persons out of hundred are ready to receive rifle training—whatever training it may be, arms training. Also, ten per cent of them are prepared to fight in the way

that Government directs from time to time. So, they are also building up their morale in Assam.

We had the privilege of visiting some parts of NEFA. Our distinguished leaders like Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited not only some towns of Assam but also NEFA. I think their impression is also like this. The morale of the people is very high. Only, they require Government's guidance in this crisis.

Having said so, I want to suggest only a few things. The first is that supply is a very vital thing in our country, and therefore the Central Government should set up a Ministry of Supply as early as possible. I also suggest that for co-ordination of the civil defence arrangements in the States some sort of Ministry should be set up in respect of Civil Defence also.

Then I would like to suggest something about finance. In the matter of finance, our plans must go on along with the war in the frontier, and therefore money must be made available. Some friends suggested yesterday that prohibition should be scrapped and that it should go. I also support that the prohibition programme should be relaxed. Secondly, I propose that the business activities of the State Trading Corporation should be increased. If it is necessary, a hundred crores of rupees should be floated, so that we may get Rs. 100 crores, every year, out of that business. If it is necessary, it should be nationalised as early as possible. Thirdly, as Marahani Gayatri Devi has said about lend-lease, if required, we should probe into that question also and find out resources to finance not only the Plan but also to defend the country.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

तदेवाग्नि तदादित्ये तद्वायुस्तदुचन्द्रमा,

तदेव शुक्रम् तद्ब्रह्म ता आपः स प्रजापतिः

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस प्रस्ताव

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है उसके लिए बन्धुवाद । मुझे कुछ ऐसी बातें कहनी हैं कि जिन से हो सकता है कि किसी भाई को पसीना आ जाए । मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जो अपनी ही कहता है दूसरे की नहीं सुनता वह कभी उचित मार्ग पर नहीं जा सकता । विचारों की विभिन्नता होना स्वाभाविक है व्यक्ति भेद होने और बृद्धि भेद होने से । विरोधी के विचारों को मुने बिना व्यक्ति कभी उचित मार्ग पर नहीं पहुंच सकता । इस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी तो नहीं हैं, अन्य सदस्य हैं । मैं कहूँगा कि वे मेरे विचारों को सुनने का यत्न करें ।

वस्तुतः जिस से भूल हो जाती है, जिस से काम बिगड़ जाता है वह चाहे घर का बूढ़ा क्यों न हो वह घर के सब लोगों के कोप का पात्र बनता है । इसलिये आपको इस समय ऐसी स्थिति में सब के भावों को शांति-पूर्वक सुनना चाहिए ।

मैं देखता रहा हूँ (*interruption*) मैं कच्चा खिलाड़ी नहीं हूँ तुम चाह जितना हस्ला करो मैं बोलता रहूँगा ।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजा कैसा हो वह वेद में स्पष्ट आया है । संसार में लाखों करोड़ों जातियों के जीव बस रहे हैं जिनका कोई राजा नहीं है, उनकी न इस प्रकार की लोक सभा है और न इस प्रकार का शासन है कीट, पतंग, जलचर, थलचर अनेक जीव हैं जिनका कोई राजा नहीं है । मनुष्य का राजा है । इसकी क्यों आवश्यकता है वह वेद में इस प्रकार आता है :

इमम् देवा स्पत्नम् सुबध्दम्

इसलिए राजा की आवश्यकता इसलिए है कि जनता का कोई शत्रु न है । शत्रु दो प्रकार के होते हैं, एक बाहर के शत्रु और दूसरे अन्दर के शत्रु जैसे चोर, डाकू, लुटेरे आदि । राजा केवल इस लिये नहीं होता कि वह देश और विदेश में जा कर नाचे । राजा इसलिए

होता है कि जनता का कोई आन्तरिक या बाह्य शत्रु न रहे । इस दृष्टि से आप स्वयं अनुभव करें कि सत्ता प्राप्त पार्टी ने कितना कर्तव्य पालन किया है । आप इसको देख सकते हैं । मैं क्या क्या कहूँ, जो असावधानी की गयी है वह देश के बच्चे बच्चे की जवान पर मौजूद है । और फिर भी आप चढ़ बढ़ कर बोलें और दूसरों की बात न सुनें तो इसे मैं आपका साहस मात्र कहूँगा, इसको कोई दूरदर्शिता, सहनशीलता या बुद्धिमता नहीं कह सकता ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : दुःसाहस कहिए ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं ऐसा शब्द नहीं कहना चाहता ।

मैं अपने सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब परसों प्रधान मंत्री जी अपना भाषण दें रहे थे और जब वह कह रहे थे कि चीनियों ने एक बहुत बड़ी सेना और काफी साज सामान के साथ भारतीय सीमा पर हमला किया तो मैं ने पंडित जी को टोकते हुए एक बात कही थी कि पंडित जी आप उस समय क्या कर रहे थे । अब किसी का काम खेत में हल चलाने का होता है, कोई दुकानदारी करता है तो कोई कारखाने में काम करता है । देश के शासकों का यह काम था कि वह इस बात को देखें और उचित व्यवस्था करें ताकि पड़ोसी देश का कोई शत्रु हम पर हमला न कर सके । देश की सुरक्षा करना यही तो आप का एक उत्तरदायित्व था और आप गफलत में रहे और उसको आप पूरा नहीं कर रहे थे । इस पर उधर बैठने वाले सदस्यों ने मुझे बहुत झाड़ पिलाई । उस मौके पर पंडित जी ने मेरे लिये जो शब्द प्रयोग किये देश के प्रधान मंत्री के मुख से निकलने उचित नहीं हैं और उनको यह शोभा नहीं देता कि वह इस तरह की बातें करें । मुझे उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ आता नहीं है । मुझे कुछ

समझ में नहीं आता है। अब जहाँ तक समझ की परीक्षा का सवाल है उसको परीक्षा तो हो गयी है कि किस की समझ ठीक है और किस की उलटी है। जो मौका हमारे सामने आया है उस में यह समझ की परीक्षा हो गयी है। मेरी समझ का पता तो अब लगेगा जब मेरे ऊपर कुछ उत्तरदायित्व होगा। मैं तो साफ घोषणा करना चाहता हूँ कि वे मुझ से किसी विषय पर बातचीत कर के देख लें तब उनको मेरी समझ के बारे में पता चलेगा। दुर्भाग्य से देश में आप ने एक ऐसी व्यवस्था बना रखी है जिस में कि इंग्लिश भाषा का बोलवाला है और उस में वही व्यक्ति समझदार और बुद्धिमान माना जाता है जो कि इंग्लिश जानता है। लेकिन मैं शासक वर्ग से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज से १७५ वर्ष पहले जबकि इस देश में अंग्रेजी का एक अक्षर भी नहीं था तो क्या यहाँ के लोग शासक नहीं थे और क्या वे कुशल शासक नहीं समझे जाते हैं? हजारों वर्ष पहले सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति से लेकर हमारे पूर्वज लोग देश पर शासन करते आये हैं और उस समय इस गले से नीचे बोली जाने वाली गिटपिट इंग्लिश भाषा का नाम पता भी नहीं था तो क्या वे शासन चलायाने नहीं जानते थे और क्या उन को बुद्धि नहीं थी? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी का जानना या ना जानना बुद्धि की कसौटी न होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं १०१ रुपये सुरक्षा कोष में दे चुका हूँ और मैं ने यह व्रत किया है कि जब तक चीनी अतिक्रमण के विरुद्ध हमारा युद्ध चलता रहेगा मैं १०० रुपये मासिक देता रहूँगा। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि कोई कांग्रेसजन मैदान में निकल कर आगे आये तो मैं सर्वस्व जो कुछ भी मुझे मिल रहा है सब चीनियों के विरुद्ध लड़ जा रहे बढ़ में देने को तैयार हूँ। जब तक लड़ाई चलती रहे प्रधान मंत्री जी क्यों नहीं अपना बतन दे दें? वक्त का तकाजा है कि जिन लोगों के हाथ में शासन है उनको सुरक्षा कोष में ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन देना चाहिए। जहाँ

तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है मैं १०१ रुपये दे चुका हूँ और जब तक युद्ध चलता है १०० रुपये मासिक देता रहूँगा। सुरक्षा कोष के लिए मैं ने अनेक नगरों में धूम धूम कर चंदा जमा किया है और अनेक युवकों को फौज में भरती के लिए भेजा है। कह चुका हूँ। लेकिन आप इससे यह न समझ लें कि मैं खाली चंदा इकट्ठा करने वाला हूँ। मैं थोड़ी नौट थोड़ी भी चलाना जानता हूँ और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उसको भी चला सकता हूँ.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : संस्कृत में उसे क्या कहते हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : संस्कृत में उस को शतघ्नी और दहस्रघ्नी कहते हैं। मेरे मित्र सीख लें। जहाँ तक देश की रक्षा का सवाल है मैं स्पष्ट घोषणा करना चाहता हूँ कि नेहरू जी के लिए नहीं बल्कि अपनी मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिए शरीर में जब तक रक्त की अंतिम बूंद विद्यमान रहेगी हम चीनियों से लड़ते रहेंगे। पंडित जी ने चीनियों से समझौता वार्ता चलाने के लिए यह शर्त रखी है कि चीनी सेनाएं ८ सितम्बर ६२ के पूर्व जहाँ थीं वहाँ लौट जायें। लेकिन मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जब चीनियों ने मैकमोहन सीमा रेखा को मानना छोड़ दिया है तो फिर हम क्यों इस मैकमोहन रेखा के गीत गावें? उस हालत में तो हमें भी यह कहना चाहिए कि जब हमारी सीमा मैकमोहन रेखा न होकर तिब्बत की घुर उत्तरी सीमा भारत और चीन की सीमा रेखा होनी चाहिए। मैकमोहन रेखा को जब चीन नहीं मानता और रूस नहीं मानता तो फिर हम उस के क्यों गीत गावें? उसकी आवश्यकता क्या है? आज कहा जा रहा है कि भौगोलिक स्थितियाँ ऐसी हैं कि तिब्बत हमारा नहीं हुआ। लेकिन मैं आपको याद दिलाता हूँ कि आखिर यह भौगोलिक स्थितियाँ बनाई किसने। इस के लिए अखिर जिम्मेदार तो आप ही हैं जो चीन का अधिकार तिब्बत पर आप ने स्वीकार कर लिया। यदि आप अंग्रेजों के वक्त की नीति को भी अपनाते रहते तो

[श्र: रामेश्वरानन्द]

आज आप के ऊपर यह हमला नहीं होता । अगर भारत और चीन के बीच स्थित तिब्बत एक स्वतंत्र राज्य बना रहता तो चीन भारत पर इस तरह से हमला नहीं कर सकता था । इसलिए मौजूदा भौगोलिक स्थिति आप की ही बनाई हुई है । यह सिरदर्द आप का पैदा किया हुआ है । मुझे तो यह देख कर भी आश्चर्य होता है कि जब तिब्बत को आप ने चीन का हिस्सा मान लिया था तो यह दलाई लामा रूपी सीता को अपने देश में सत्यानाश करने के लिये क्यों बैठा लिया ? जब आप ने तिब्बत को चीन का एक हिस्सा मान लिया तब चीन के शत्रु दलाई लामा को अपने देश में क्यों आने दिया ? उस समय चीन के साथ तो आप का मैत्रीय सम्बन्ध था ? नैपाल जो कभी हमारा अपना था वह भी आज हमारी बात नहीं करता । बर्मा भी हम से नाराज है । पाकिस्तान को हम देख ही रहे हैं कि भारत के साथ उस का बैर भाव बराबर बना आ रहा है । जहां तक देश के अन्दर की स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है कम्युनिस्ट भाई पहले भी और आज भी बड़ी बड़ी बातें कह रहे हैं । आज हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई कह रहे हैं कि वे नेहरू जी की नीति से सहमत हैं । लेकिन वह नेहरू जी की नीति से वाकई सहमत हैं यह तो मैं तब समझूंगा जब वे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को छोड़ कर कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य बन जायें वरना इस तरह की बातें कर के धोखा देना ही है । कम्युनिस्टों को अब दो घोड़ों की सवारी छोड़नी होगी

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप भी कांग्रेस में शामिल हो जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं पहले भी कांग्रेसी रहा हूँ और देश की भलाई के लिये अब भी नेहरू जी के साथ हूँ । यदि नेहरू जी चीन से लड़ते रहेंगे तो मैं जीवन भर नेहरूजी का साथ दूंगा । मैं कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हूँ कि वह कुछ और करूँ कुछ । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इस प्रकार की चालाकियों में नहीं आयेंगे और वे किसी तरह की

नफ़लत में नहीं पड़ेंगे । वह समझते होंगे कि आखिर आज यह कम्युनिस्ट लोग इस तरह की बातें क्यों कर रहे हैं । अगर वह यह नया रुख न अपनायें और पुरानी नीति पर कायम रहें तो उन को जेल का दरवाजा देखना पड़ सकता है । इसलिये उस से बचने के लिये यह सब बातें उन की ओर से कही जा रही हैं और नेहरू जी का समर्थन हो रहा है । आज आप की स्पीचों में और प्रश्नों में पहले जैसी लाली नहीं आती है । मेरे भाई इस मुग़ालते में न रहें कि मैं इसे समझता नहीं हूँ । जेल से बचने के लिये यह सब कुछ कहा जा रहा है

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या स्वामी जी भी जेल गये हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : भाइयों मैं एक बार नहीं वरन् अनेकों बार जेल गया हूँ । अंग्रेज की जेल मैं ने काटी है । निजाम हैदराबाद की जेल मैं ने काटी है और कांग्रेसी भाइयों की जेल भी मैं ने काट रक्खी है ।

मैं शासक वर्ग में अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वे कम्युनिस्टों के प्रति सावधान रहें । दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जहां देश के ऊपर चीनी कम्युनिस्ट हमला कर रहे हैं वहां हमारे देश के भीतर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग हैं जो कि चीन के ऐजेंट हैं और जिन को कि आखें चीन का स्वागत करने के लिये बिछी रहती हैं और जो कि सड़कों पर झाड़ लगाती हैं । हमें इन चीन के ऐजेंटों से सावधान रहना रहना होगा । यदि नेहरू जी इन के प्रति सावधान न रहे तो देश विपत्ति में फंसेगा । पंडित जी का मैं ने यह वक्तव्य पढ़ा कि रूस अब हमारी सहायता करने के लिये तैयार है । लेकिन रूस क्यों तैयार है इस का भी पता है? वह इसलिये तैयार है क्योंकि उस ने देख लिया कि हिन्दुस्तान अब चंगुल में आने वाला नहीं है और हो सकता है कि अमरीका और इंग्लैंड से जो शस्त्र आ रहे हैं उस के

कारण कहीं यह उन से सदा के लिये न कट जाय और अमरीका, इंग्लैंड और भारत के बीच इस तरह सहयोग होने से उन के लिये खतरा न हो जाये। इसीलिये आज उस ने अपनी वाणी बदली है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेसी सदस्य जो इस समय सदन में मौजूद हैं वे मेरी बात प्रधान मंत्री तक जरूर पहुँचा दें ताकि वे कम्युनिस्टों के प्रति पूरी तरह सावधानी बतें और किसी प्रकार की गफलत न करें।

जहां तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है इस राष्ट्रीय संकट के मोर्के पर लोग तो सौ फीसदी नेहरू जी के साथ हैं ही। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति पद के लिये नेहरू जी और श्री चाऊ एन लाई के बीच में यदि मुकबला हो तो यह हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई अपना मत किस पक्ष में देंगे? हम तो अपना मत निश्चित रूप से नेहरू जी को देंगे लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट भाई बतलाय कि वे दोनों में से किस को अपना मत देंगे? अगर कम्युनिस्ट भाई भी चाऊ एन लाई को अपना वोट न दे कर नेहरू जी को देंगे तो मैं इस के लिये उन को धन्यवाद दूंगा। इसलिये यह न समझा जाये कि हम समझते नहीं हैं हम सब बातें समझते हैं। कम्युनिस्ट भाई अगर सहयोग देते हैं तो यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। हमें उन का सहयोग लेना चाहिये।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शासक दल ने जो भूलें की हैं उन को दुहराना नहीं चाहिये जब चीनी लोग शस्त्र तथा अन्य युद्ध सामग्री बना रहे थे तो आप को भी बनाना चाहिये था। जब चीनी लोग सड़कें बना रहे थे तब आप को भी बनाना चाहिये था। राज्य केवल हाथ जोड़ने से नहीं चाला करता है। राज्य तो डंडे से चलता है।

दंडः शासति प्रजा सर्वाः दंडेव अभिरक्षति
दंडः सुप्तेपुजागृति दंड धर्मम् विदुर बुधाः ॥”
आज से ६ महीने पहले ही मैं लोक सभा में अपने भाषण में इसी चीज को कह चुक हूँ। शासन सत्ता चलाना कोई बारात में जा कर तश्तरियों में खाने वाली चीज नहीं है। न ही

यह कांग्रेस की मीटिंग में और पार्टी में जा कर खाने वाली चीज है। राज्य चलाना ऐसी सहज चीज नहीं है। राज्य चलाना बड़ी कठिन चीज है ब्रह्मचर्य तपसा राजा राष्ट्रम् विरक्षति अर्थात् ब्रह्मचर्य और तप के द्वारा ही राजा राष्ट्र की रक्षा कर सकता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो शासक अपनी इंद्रियों पर शासन नहीं कर सकते, वे जनता का शासन नहीं कर सकते। जो जनता का शासन करना चाहें, वे अपने प्रजा पर शासन करें, लेकिन आज उन शासकों की स्थिति क्या है यह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है।

अभी हमारे एक भाई कह रहे थे कि तिब्बत में भोले बाबा का स्थान है। नहीं, नहीं, भोले बाबा का नहीं। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि तिब्बत वह स्थान है, जहां सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति हुई, जहां सब से पहले मनुष्य की उत्पत्ति हुई, आर्य लोग तिब्बत से आ कर आर्यवर्त में बसे। वे तिब्बत से नदियों के सहारे चल कर यहां पर आये। इसलिये तिब्बत हमारा आदि स्थान है और तिब्बत के लिये हम को लड़ना चाहिये। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि भारत सुरक्षित रहे और कम्युनिस्ट चीन को कुचलना है, तो आप को इस समय तिब्बतियों को गुरल्लिया-युद्ध के लिये तैयार करना चाहिये और उन का सहयोग लेना चाहिये, तब चीनी कुचले जा सकते हैं।

यदि आज आप को कम्युनिस्टों को मिटाना है, अत्याचारी और अन्यायी, धर्म से शून्य और दुनिया भर के अनार्य लोगों को यदि मिटाना है, तो उन का एक ही तरीका है—अमरीका से कहो कि यदि वह मदद करना चाहता है, तो वह चांक-काई-शक से कहें कि चीन की मुख्य भूमि पर हमला कर दे। चीन की मुख्य भूमि पर हमला हो जाये, तो उन को पता लग जाये कि भारत पर हमला कैसे होता है। सिक्किम और भूटान को भी कहना चाहिये कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में सहायता करें और तैयार हो जायें। नेपाल, पाकिस्तान और बर्मा को भी कहना चाहिये कि तुम्हारे हमारे घर की जो बातें हैं,

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

बे सब निबटाई जा सकेंगे। पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा एक सम्बन्ध है हम और वे एक हैं, बहुत दूर नहीं हैं। भाई भाई लड़ते हैं, इसलिये उन को कहना चाहिये कि यह मौका है बंटवारे का, आओ, चीन में चलो, तुम्हारे भी कुछ हाथ लगेगा।

अगर सरकार ने इस बारे में भूल की, ध्यान दिया, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि देश की स्थिति इस के विपरीत भी बन सकती है। जो जर्मनी की हालत हुई, वह भारत की भी हो सकती है। इन कड़वी बातों को छिपाया नहीं जा सकता। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह हमारे विचारों का गलत अर्थ न लगावे।

अब श्री कृष्ण मेनन को अलग किया गया है। मैं कहूंगा कि श्री कृष्ण मेनन को अलग करने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। यदि किसी रेल के फाटक पर गाड़ी की कोई टक्कर हो जाती है और उस में दो चार आदमी मर जाते हैं, तो पता नहीं फाटक के जिम्मेवार व्यक्ति को फांसी पर चढ़ाया जाता है या क्या होता है। तो जिस व्यक्ति ने अपनी अदूर-दर्शिता के कारण बीसियों हजारों आदमी को मरवा दिया और घायल करवा दिया, क्या उन के त्यागपत्र मात्र से काम चल जायेगा? उन को एक दम हवालात की हवा खिला देनी चाहिये और अगर मुझे पूछा जाये, तो मैं कहूंगा कि लाल किले के सामने खड़ा कर के उन को सजा दी जानी चाहिये। अगर एक व्यक्ति किसी एक आदमी को मरवा देता है, तो वह अपराधी होता है, लेकिन जिस ने इतने आदमियों को मरवा दिया, उस को अपराधी नहीं माना गया है; मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की यह नीति ठीक नहीं है।

मैं इस सदन में सच्ची बातें कह रहा हूँ। हमारे देहातों में कहते हैं कि सच कहने का मतलब यह समझो कि किसी की आंखों में जंगलियां दे देना। हम ने कहना ही सत्य है। लयः लिपटी तो बहुत कह चुके हैं। मैं कहना

चाहूंगा कि इस समय सिर्फ श्री मेनन को हटाने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। कांग्रेसी भाइयों ने एक भूल की है। कांग्रेस का ही मंत्रिमंडल बनाया जाय लेकिन चूंकि यह मंत्रिमंडल सफल नहीं हुआ है, इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि यह मंत्रिमंडल दोबारा चुना जाना चाहिये, चाहे दोबारा किसी को भी चुना जाये। इस में किसी का अपमान नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि कांग्रेस में ऐसे सज्जन भी मौजूद हैं, जो योग्यतम हैं। मैं उन को जानता हूँ, लेकिन मैं उन का नाम नहीं लूंगा। क्योंकि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कहेंगे कि नाम क्यों लेते हैं। जब ऐसे व्यक्ति मौजूद हैं, तो उन को आगे आने का अवसर क्यों न दिया जाये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : त्यागी जी हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : त्यागी जी ही नहीं, और भी योग्य आदमी हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य बहुत संख्या में हैं। यदि वे इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें, तभी काम चल सकता है। हम उन के साथ हैं और हर प्रकार से उन के साथ रहेंगे, क्योंकि देश किसी एक व्यक्ति का नहीं है, पंडित नेहरू का नहीं है, किसी एक राज्य का नहीं है देश हमारा है। अगर देश नहीं होगा, तो हम कहां रहेंगे? देश नहीं होगा, तो कहां होगी भाषा और सभ्यता? और कांग्रेसी भाइयों को तो हम परचित्यों से बदल सकते हैं, लेकिन कम्युनिस्टों को बदलना मुश्किल हो जायेगा हम इस स्थिति को भी जानते हैं। इसलिये हम कम्युनिस्टों की अपेक्षा कांग्रेसियों को हर हालत में सहयोग देंगे, लेकिन कम्युनिस्टों से हम कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखना चाहते हैं।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the two resolutions which we have before us are just an affirmation of the nation's will and determination. This time it is the nation which has given the lead and these resolutions reflect the nation's mood. The entire nation

has been aroused with a sense of injured pride and indignation. They have been aroused to a great sense of responsibility of which any country can be proud. In such moments of trial it is certain individual leaders who come forward and give a call to the nation. The Prime Minister gave a call to the nation. But it is my feeling that the entire nation stood up just like one man not only because there was a call but because there was an inherent feeling in the entire nation. That was their reaction to the Chinese invasion; they were aroused.

I stress this point because I feel that this lead which has been given by the nation has got to be taken up and responded by the politicians, by those people who have been on the firmament of political leadership. The entire governmental machinery has to respond. It is now for the Government to ponder seriously over this big problem and understand the feeling of the nation, grid up their loins and give an expression to the entire country; here is a Ministry which rises equal to the occasion, which understands the feelings and desires of the nation which will channel this upsurge into correct directions. Our Ministries should be streamlined. We cannot carry on as we have been carrying on all this time during this emergency. Our administration has also got to be geared up to the emergency and a heavy responsibility falls on us to see that we rise equal to the occasion, that there is a great economy in all spheres of life and not a pie is wasted. Let us understand how donations are flowing in, how clerks and humble people give their entire lifetime earnings. It must give us a special sense of responsibility so that not a pie of this hard earned money is wasted and every pie is put to the best use. It is only then that the nation will be satisfied. They will be able to forget and forgive the failures and the failings in the past. I am not here going to dwell upon the failures

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dwell upon the failures and failings, but if we want the nation to forget the failures and failings, here then is the opportunity, the occasion and a challenge thrown to the leadership of the Governmental machinery, the leadership not only of a particular party but the leadership of the entire country, to respond to the nation's urge and the nation's desire.

15 hrs.

There should no be any faltering or fagging. We must understand that. It is known what our defence policy is. We have to take the offensive not to invade somebody else's country, but to throw the enemy from the land which has already been occupied. Our strategy will have to completely change from defensive to the offensive of war if we are to deliver the goods and to satisfy the sentiments of the nation.

Therefore, the first thing we must have is a national plan for our defence to throw out the enemy. I would very much wish that the Prime Minister had given to us the broad outline of that national plan which should fix the responsibility of each one of us to contribute in whatever sphere and at whatever levels we find ourselves. What is that national plan before us? We must know what we are supposed to do and what the entire country could do. The sentiment of the entire country has been aroused. Everyone is prepared to contribute his best. It is not only the donations and this appeal for gold which will win the war. We must have a complete national plan for the purpose of throwing out the Chinese.

I understand that the Chief Minister of Punjab says that he will raise about 20 lakh persons from Punjab alone. I do not know whether that fits in with the national plan or not, and whether the same activity has to be taken up by the various States. I

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

would, however, submit that we should requisition those ex-military personnel who are not to go on the active field but who have experience. They must be fully trained, and there must be training in all the States. The youth of the country should be trained. In each State we must raise a large number of young men and train them properly; they must be militarily trained so as to be able to be taken over to the army when necessary. That will be only a preliminary training. The preparatory work must be done. We must provide a feeding ground for the proper army personnel. For doing this and for drawing up our national plan, I do not thank for a moment that any change in our basic policy is called for.

There have been references to our policy of non-alignment. Today, the deputy leader of the communist party said that the faith in our non-alignment policy has been shaken. But our esteemed friend, Shri U. N. Dhebar, made it very clear that we stand by that policy. Every hon. Member who spoke from this side, except for a little adjustment here or there, was very clear in his mind about our policy. Except for a solitary, lonely glory of our esteemed friend, Shri Ranga, everybody feels that this policy of non-alignment is basically correct and that it has paid us rich dividends. I do not know how this policy is standing in our way.

Indeed, the United Kingdom and the United States of America support that policy. Here is the President of the USA himself who, not only today but much earlier, said that our policy of non-alignment was absolutely correct in the context in which India finds itself. The *Daily Telegraph* was quoted by Shrimati Gayatri Devi. It is the mouthpiece of the United Kingdom Government, the official organ almost, which gives an expression to the policy of the United Kingdom. It was always against our neutralism;

it had ridiculed our neutralism; but this paper abro says in clear terms that the policy of non-alignment of this Government is absolutely correct and sound and that does not stand in the way of armaments flowing into this country. I would not take much time on this non-alignment because I definitely feel that if you examine all these aspects and the previous history and this particular incident or instance, you will find that this country would have been in a serious trouble had it not followed this policy of non-alignment and we will be still in greater trouble if we do not stick to this policy of non-alignment. We should never get shaken by this small disturbance from our basic policy. I feel very strongly that this policy of non-alignment should be continued.

This policy of non-alignment does not in the least mean that we will not be able to accept arms from any quarter from which it is forthcoming. It also does not mean that we need take arms only on commercial basis. It only means that we should not enter into defence pacts with any country. Certainly we must welcome this view—and I wish the Prime Minister takes into consideration and that is the view of the country also—that we must not insist on making payment if the arms flow into this country and if the nation understands the gravity of the situation, namely, that it is not only India's fight but it is the fight for democracy and is against an expansionist country—I would not say communism. I think we must understand the impulse of this country. There should be no hesitation in our accepting the arms without insisting on payment.

The next point that I would now turn to is that we should never permit the economic structure of this country to weaken. It is very vital and I think the hon. Finance Minister laid his finger on the right point when he said that one of the reasons for this invasion by the aggressor country is

that they were envious of our going ahead and proving to the world how a democratic country can be successful. Therefore, if we are not to cripple our economy, and it is absolutely clear to us that we cannot afford to cripple our economy if we accept arms aid without any strings, as the Prime Minister himself says, and we must not insist on making all these payments at the present moment. If we do so, and if we do not make payments for the aid, I do not understand how our non-alignment stands in the way of our proceeding further in the matter.

I also wish to stress that it will not be possible that with these donations flowing in, we will be able to fight this war. The response from the country has of course been marvellous and most magnificent. This is not the occasion when we should think as to whom we owe our gratitude. This is the entire nation which has risen. But we will have to take certain steps in this matter. I wish that our third Five Year Plan should stand as it is, absolutely intact, except for such adjustments as are necessary for increased production.

I also wish that the Finance Minister does not put any artificial money in circulation if he wants the price-line to be held. Then the question as to how much we need for meeting the aggression arises. Let us have the supplementary demands. I am sure if the proper leadership is given, extra money could be raised separately. You could have a separate national fund. The money that is needed is only domestic money, because the external assistance can flow to us. If we are not standing on unnecessary prestige, if we move in the matter tactfully, there would be no difficulty in our getting arms and ammunition, because all the countries have been aroused. There is the need and necessity of helping India not because of the national interests but because of our larger interests. What is needed at home, I am sure, can be raised.

Our national income, I think, is about Rs. 15,000 crores per annum, Five to ten per cent should be contributed regularly, monthly, by everyone. Maybe a percentage of it could be in the shape of loans. Nobody would grudge. I am sure the feelings in the country clearly reflect the firm determination that everyone will be prepared to contribute five to ten per cent of his income regularly. There are certain persons who can afford to pay more. Therefore, we must so plan that there is a regular inflow of that money—about Rs. 100 crores a month to meet all that we might need. I do not think we will need more than that. Therefore we should not disturb our plan except for certain adjustments which will increase production.

We must have a massive plan for launching our offensive and regaining our territory. We have said that if the Chinese retreat to the September 8 position, there would be negotiations. We have made a good gesture and not only a sporting offer, but a most generous offer, in spite of this invasion. They have not accepted it. Let us not talk about it. Let us talk only through our action. Therefore, there should not be much talk about negotiations. We have made the offer. We must be determined and there should be no faltering; the whole country should know that the one target before the country which must be borne in mind by everyone is to throw out the Chinese from our sacred soil.

We must be very careful about Bhutan and Sikkim. Otherwise, if there are any incursions there, Assam will be cut off. Therefore, there is complete need at the present moment to do something about it. I wish there is a reorganisation in the Ministry. We must have complete reorganisation of our production and supply machinery. This is most important and it must receive the immediate attention of Government.

We cannot also take Pakistan lightly. We wish to come to an agree-

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ment with Pakistan. We must have a standstill agreement with Pakistan. We must do all that is possible, but in spite of all that, we must not take it lightly. I know what is the position. If you read the papers even during the last one week's time, you will find that you will be committing the gravest mistake of your life if you go to sleep about it. We are concerned about it and we must not take it lightly. We wish Pakistan will see sense. Possibly Pakistan will be persuaded also, but it is the bounden duty of this Government to take the responsibility and not say that we depended upon Pakistan or upon U. K. or upon the goodwill of USA. The country will not accept that explanation and will not excuse the Ministry for this.

Acharya Kripalani while making speeches from certain platforms in Delhi said that we have been giving Rs. 100 crores to the Defence Ministry and what has happened to all that? It is painful that a man with that ripe experience should create such a misunderstanding in the minds of the people. Here I have got figures. In 1957, 1958 and 1959 it was Rs. 179 crores, of which more than Rs. 100 crores have gone to the salary bill. Everything is fully accounted for. In 1962-63, Rs. 78 crores is the wage bill of the army. Rs. 27 crores was the pay of civilians and there were also the expenses of the territorial army. So, everything is fully accounted for. It is not as if Rs. 400 crores have been spirited away. I cannot understand the creation of such a wrong impression and making the people feel as if the whole money has been misappropriated. It is a very wrong impression which has been created. I am really very sorry that elderly people like that should take advantage of it and talk like that. Let us understand that at this hour, everyone is united.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Such references should not be made about a person who is not present here to defend himself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must conclude now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am concluding. There has been indiscreet talk about USSR. I think nothing better could have been expected from USSR at the present moment if it stands neutral. What has the Bulgarian President said the other day? You must understand the position and appreciate the attitude adopted by the Soviet countries.

Regarding our communist friends, they have passed a resolution and we would like to accept them for their word. They have to give a good account of themselves and they must not defend those people within their party who have differed from them on this very vital matter. We welcome their support, as we must welcome support from every quarter.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): Sir, we have two resolutions before us which are being debated in this House. Both of them, as has been clear now, are acceptable to almost everybody in this House. The kind of amendments that have been proposed do not touch the substance of the resolution and so we can assume that, as the people outside this House, this House also is behind the declaration of emergency proclaimed by the President.

The second resolution is *panchsutri* resolution and this is in consonance with the policy of *panchsheel*, as it contains five paragraphs and refers to five matters.

There have been lots of points raised about our foreign policy and about the present situation. I for one have always agreed with the foreign policy that we have adopted, not simply because I have been a member of that Government, but I accept it on principle, because it was in consonance with the traditions of India, with our culture, our civilisation and the philosophy of life that we have developed. There is no doubt that all understanding people all over the world have appreciated it. Sometimes when it

did not suit the self-interests of those countries, they have disagreed with us and they have condemned us. By and large, all sensible people in all countries have appreciated our policy and I for one do not think anything has happened even in the recent past or at the present moment which can compel us to change this policy.

Nonetheless, we are dealing today with a treacherous enemy. They have betrayed us and taken advantage of our goodness and our friendship—words which have been repeated in the resolution. I would not like to go so far as Mr. Kamath that this was a conspiracy on the part of the communist countries of the world to attack India or to affect the future of India in any way. I feel this is an act of the Chinese Government and those people who guide the destinies of China. It is a treacherous act on their part and looking at all that they done since 1950, I feel that this is not a momentary matter. There is system and method behind, there is forethought behind it and there is determination behind it. From the time they decided to take and swallow Tibet, it was apparent that they were undertaking expansionist tactics, not simply for the sake of expansion, not because the Chinese tradition and Chinese character is expansionist, but because the needs of their country demanded it. China has, a huge population living in a very large country and yet not a position to feed themselves. Therefore, it was necessary for them to look to other territories where they will settle, capture what other people have got, develop themselves and maintain prosperity in their country. It was with this intention that Tibet was taken. The civilisation and culture of Tibet were suppressed, and it is with this intention that they have been pretending to believe in *Panchsheel*. I think we were wrong to believe that a country like China, especially after the swallowing up of Tibet, could ever believe in *Panchsheel*. *Panchsheel* and the conversion of the whole world to communism are entirely inconsistent, and it is my request to all the non-com-

mitted Communist countries that if they do really want to pay homage to *Panchsheel* and want to claim that they really believe in it, they have to dissociate themselves with Chinese tactics and Chinese action. Otherwise, Sir, it will be impossible for us to believe that they have any respect for *Panchsheel* or coexistence they are not prepared to do so.

We welcome every Communist country and their help also along with the west. We have been making no distinction between one country and another. That is what we have understood by non-alliance. We are not prepared to do so even at this hour of crisis. We are prepared to take help even from Communist countries if it is honestly given and given without strings. I would only say that anybody who talks of *Panchsheel* cannot be on the side of the Chinese and support what they have done recently.

From that, Sir, another inference, another conclusion or another outlook proceeds. Now that China has given us an opportunity to settle accounts with them, we should not be content with the 8th September line. I feel very strongly that merely pushing them out to 8th September line is no guarantee of their behaviour in the future. They have never shown any faith in their own words. That being so, looking at the whole history of relationship with them, they have all along been fooling us all the time. Bandung was a clock to fool us. They were saying that they were co-authors of *Panchsheel* with us. I find those words repeated in the Chinese Prime Minister's most recent recent letter dated 24th October. This is what he says—it is the same "bhai bhai" business:

"For thousands of years, the peoples of China and India have been friendly to each other, and they should remain so from generation to generation. Our two countries pointedly initiated the five principles of peaceful co-existence and took part in the Bandung Conference of historic significance.

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Our two peoples' common interests in their struggle against imperialism outweigh by far all the differences between our two countries. We have a major responsibility for Sino-Indian friendship, Asian-African solidarity and Asian peace. Driven by a deep sense of this responsibility, I sincerely appeal to you that you may respond positively to the above three proposals."

Now, Sir, after the 24th October and all that has happened, I would not be content to leave our borders only at the McMahon line, because that is no guarantee. We do not want to take an inch of anybody's territory. We do not want to lay any claim so far as Tibet is concerned. But we cannot be assured, we cannot be sure of peaceful co-existence with this country so long as we do not take the opportunity of the present struggle and really do something more in order to get the assurance of safety under the present circumstances. Therefore, I feel that the opportunity which China has given us ought to be driven home, ought to be utilised fully and they should be punished for what they have done, for the treachery they have practised and the behaviour they have indulged in. I would, therefore, like the Prime Minister to really view the whole relationship with China from this angle and not merely be content with a patchy arrangement or a sort of temporary or transitory agreement by which we will have ceasefire and, probably, after two or three years when the Chinese are still more strong they might again attack us. It is good we have taken up arms when we have considerable strength. They did not want us to be strong. Why have they hurried to take this step? It is because they thought that on the lines along which we were developing we would soon be a very strong nation. Therefore, they hurried to take our territory and to draw us into this quarrel. Therefore, so far

as China is concerned, we ought to understand their motives, their intentions, their tactics and what they have done.

Now, the whole people have risen in support of the Prime Minister and the Government. As has been said by my hon. friend Shri Mathur, we ought to have the sense of responsibility to utilise this sacrifice offered the people to the utmost possible benefit for the country. Nobody wants that the Five Year Plan should in any way be affected. But I would suggest because the Five Year Plan is a plan which was drawn up in peace time—it should not be whittled down—every Ministry ought to really re-examine and pinpoint and emphasise certain activities as against others and concentrate their attention, their personnel and their resources on them so that quick results will be achieved.

I am glad to find that the Prime Minister has not forgotten agriculture and he wants to emphasise agriculture in the same way as before. But what does he mean by giving priority and importance to agriculture, by giving the same importance to agriculture? What are you doing to do when there is a huge plan and all sorts of activities are being initiated? Are you going to carry on with the whole of the Five Year Plan in the same way cutting something here or something there? The whole plan ought to be examined and the examination must be done quickly and it must be pin-pointed. It must be done quickly especially with respect to such ministries as Agriculture, because agriculture is a basic thing. The farmers of India are patriots. They will produce more, but it should also be seen that after meeting the expenditure on production there is something remaining in their pockets which they can utilise for better production. Unless you have that kind of attitude I am afraid mere appeals and slogans will not take us anywhere. Therefore, the price question and the question of profitability of agriculture should never be forgotten.

I am glad that in spite of certain lovers of controls the Government has turned a deaf ear and has not indulged in controls right from now. Controls breed corruption and our administration has at no time been strong enough to stop this. Even under the British rule whenever controls were imposed articles disappeared from the market overnight. Take, for instance, fountain pens. There is a row of 100 shops in Bombay full of fountain pens and nothing else. As soon as the order of control of prices of fountain pens was passed not a single fountain pen was available. We have got experience of this, and yet there are certain people who think that merely because we have a planned economy controls are inevitable. I am glad that Shri Patil does not countenance such a policy. He has strongly fought against the control-walaha and I hope he will succeed again.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): But you must see that the prices do not go up.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We will certainly see to that.

Sir, I come from Maharashtra and I am probably the first speaker on behalf of Maharashtra. In many parts of our State we have the tradition of fighting. With Shri Chavan as the Chief Minister, I can assure the House and the Prime Minister that there will be no want of people to fight on the battle front. We will be able to undertake the responsibility of finding sufficient number of people so that not a single soldier from any foreign country ever touches the Indian land. We do not want soldiers from any country but if technicians are required, they will be welcome and we will be hospitable to them. But the war must be fought by our own soldiers. With that assurance, since you have rung the bell, I conclude.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, twice in my

life the hour of destiny has come to my country. We had a meeting with destiny on the 15th August 1947 and I was glad that I was alive at that time. Today again there is our meeting with destiny and, I think, every Indian feels happy that he is alive today to meet that great challenge of destiny.

We have been having this discussion almost for the last three days and the people who will read the reports of this discussion in the press or in the proceedings of the Parliament will think that the Members of the Lok Sabha in 1962 spoke with many voices. I think it is inherent in democracy that we must have many voices and I am very glad that our Indian democracy has so many voices. I welcome the voice of Shri Ranga; I am happy about the voice of Shri Trivedi and I am glad to hear the voice of Shri Hiren Mukherjee. I am very glad that our Indian democracy has so many voices. I think it is a great tribute to this great country which has produced this great democracy. But let the Chinese not be misled by this. Every word of this debate will be studied by the Chinese. Every word of what we have said will be pondered over by them. But I want to give a warning to the Chinese that they should not think that India has spoken with many voices. They must know that behind all these voices there is one unshakable purpose; there is one unflinching and dominating purpose and it is that the Chinese must be beaten at all costs. Therefore, I think this is what is to be read between the lines of what the Jana Sangh Party or the Communist Party or anybody else has said. Let not people be misled into thinking that India was disunited at that time or was trying to say things which were running counter to this or that.

Democracy has different accents and different emphases. I think, no one who has understood democracy can be blind to them. But there is no doubt about the fact that behind all these accents and emphases there is that under-current, that great undertone and overtone that we are united like

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one man as we have never been united ever before in the history of India. Therefore, I think that this is one good thing.

Something has been said about the cult of personality. When anybody talks about the cult of personality I feel afraid and suspicious because when he talks of somebody's personality he means that we should destroy that personality and build up his own personality. Therefore, whenever anybody talks about such things, I think, he talks with his tongue in his cheek. I am an Indian and I have read some books of India. I think, if you do not believe in the cult of personality, do away with the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, the Bhagvad Gita and all the books that you have. I believe in the cult of personality and I will not be a true Indian if I were not to believe in the cult of personality today with greater conviction than before. I believe in the cult of personality of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru because he is the only man who can save this country from the ravages of a treacherous enemy.

While I was making my speech in the last session I said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been great in peace and will also be great in war. But then I did not think that war would be thrust upon us so soon. With the united will of the people behind him and with the united energies of the people behind him I am sure, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will come out triumphant as a leader in war as he has come out victorious as a leader in peace. I have no doubt about it.

I would also say that anyone to whatever party he belongs, the Congress, the Jana Sangh, the Swatantra Party or the Communist Party, anyone who tries to destroy the faith of the nation at this time in the leader of the nation, he is doing the utmost injury to the cause for which all of us stand. Therefore, let there be no

compromise on this issue. I think everyone believes that there cannot be any compromise on this issue. If America has Washington as the symbol of American democracy, if England has Churchill as the symbol of victory in war, if other countries have had their symbols, I think in Jawaharlal we have a living symbol of the will of the people to resist the Chinese aggression on India. But the war against China has to be fought on many fronts. Thagla Pass is there. Ladakh is there to which some of my hon. friends have referred so eloquently and so laudably. But that is the military front. Of course, the military front has to be dealt with by our Generals and soldiers. I can tell you that our Generals and our soldiers are not inferior to the Generals and soldiers of any country in this world. I do not want to be chauvinistic and say that they are superior, but I must say that they are as good as any and I must assure that we are much better than the Chinese.

Recently a pamphlet came into my hands. What was that pamphlet? It was the Voiceless Workers of China. I saw there the pictures of the Chinese workers, of a boy, a woman and a man panting and crying and gasping for breath when they were toiling in their factories. The voiceless workers of China, the slave labour of China and the slave soldiers of China cannot be a match for the freedom-loving and the democracy-loving soldiers of India.

Why are we afraid if we have suffered a few reverses? Why are we getting panicky? What is the history? Hitler had conquered the whole of Europe. Tojo thought that he would win the whole of Asia. But what happened to him? What happened to Hitler? Hitler had to commit suicide and he committed suicide along with his beloved. So, these reverses should not send us into a hysteria or make us panicky. I will request our friends over there not to make too much of them.

Democracy moves slowly but effectively. Totalitarianism moves quickly but ineffectively. But it is democracy that wins in the end and not totalitarianism. Therefore, we should not make too much of those things and we should try to develop a correct perspective about that.

But it is not only in the military field that we have to meet the Chinese. We have to meet the Chinese also in the propaganda field. I feel very unhappy that our propaganda field is so much neglected. I think, my hon. friend, Shri Ansar Harvani, referred to some papers. If those papers had been published in any country which had the right kind of censorship, their circulation would have been stopped. They should not have been allowed to give utterance to such things which go against our war effort and which go against various other things. But, let alone the newspapers. The All India Radio is our national organ and our Government organ. What is it doing? What account is it giving to the nation? I think the AIR should now gear itself up fully to the national endeavour so that it can inject enthusiasm into the masses. I would request the newspapers, and I would request every newspaper that they should try to see to it that the right kind of approach is made to these things.

In a war, the battle is not between facts and facts, is not between truth and falsehood, but between rumours and facts, and we have got to combat those rumours. When I go to my constituency, people say 'This was said by an Army Officer who came here'. Similar things have been happening there. Actually, no Army Officer has come there, and the people are only manufacturing things, with the result that the people get into a kind of hysteria. Therefore, I say that I was glad to read in the papers that they have opened three information centres in Delhi, so that people may not get panicky and they may

get to know the facts. I would request that every newspaper in India and every citizen of India, and all of us should see to it that we give currency only to those things which promote the morale of the people and not to those things which destroy the morale of the people. For, in this war—I do not know how long it may last—we have to keep up the morale of the people. And I do not know what machinery our Prime Minister will devise in order to keep up the morale of the people at the highest pitch. That is the most important thing that should be done. I think that one of the things which will enable us to build up the morale will be this newspaper publicity, and the publicity through the radio and other media of mass communication. I think that we must make the utmost use of them.

Then, I think that we have got to face this battle also on diplomatic front. I am not a respecter of persons, and I do not want to say anything about anybody. I say that all our diplomats are good. But I do not see any reason why when our relations with Pakistan are not very smooth these days, Shri Rajeshwar Dayal should have been transferred from there. I think that Shri Rajeshwar Dayal has given a good account of himself as the High Commissioner of India in Pakistan, and I do not see any reason why he should have been transferred from there. Therefore, I suggest that we must make use of our top diplomats, and they should go to these neighbouring countries, and to these great countries. Of course, the choice of diplomats for the USA is all right, that for the UK is all right, and that for the USSR is all right, but I would say that we should send our best diplomats to these neighbouring countries also, such as Burma, Pakistan etc. Of course, I do not know the names of the diplomats, and, therefore, I cannot name anybody for this purpose. But I would say that in order that we win this fight at the diplomatic front, we should send our best men there, and at the same time, we should energise and

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galvanise our other diplomats into activity. I have seen some of the Embassies of my country, and I think that they look like places in dream-land; they look like places where fancy rules and not facts. I would say that all these Embassies should be galvanised into activity so that we can win.

Then, there is the economic front. On the economic front, I agree with my esteemed leader Shri Dhebar that all wasteful expenditure should be curtailed. He referred to the community development projects, but I may tell you that so many universities are springing up these days. Every district is now trying to have a university of its own. What is the good of multiplying these universities now? Again, I ask you: What is the good of the Central Social Welfare Board? I am just giving this by way of example. What is the good of all these things? I think that our Prime Minister has an Organisation and Methods Division under him, and I suggest that he should have a Cabinet Committee to see which of these activities can be played down. I do not say that they should be effaced from the map of India, but we should see which of them can be played up and which of them can be played down. Some of our activities are ornamental and are good for peace-time, but those activities cannot be carried on in war-time.

I was very happy to hear the statement which was made by the Minister of Planning, Shri Nanda about the price-line. But my difficulty is this that I have been hearing so many statements. Every time the problem of rise in prices has come up, we have been having such statements. But we cannot live only upon statements. Our country cannot digest all those statements. I think that there have been too many statements. I would say that the price-line must be kept in balance, so that the common man is not in any way harmed. It is price-line which will promote the morale of the nation more than anything else.

Therefore, you should always see that the price-line is firmly held, and nobody does any profiteering. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would request you, Sir, to see to it that anyone who goes against the national interests by raising the prices in the country should be dealt with in a summary way. Our courts of justice are very good, and I am very proud of them. But this time of war requires that any anti-social activity should be dealt with in a summary way and not in the slow and meandering way which we have had all these days.

Finally, I would say just one thing more, and I have done. Somebody said that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playfields of Eton. I say that while the battle of India will be won by the jawans and by our army officers and by the people, there is an untapped wealth of youth, energy, valour and determination existing in our schools and universities. There is a great potential of mature minds in our universities. Therefore, I would say that instead of talking about this thing and that thing, we should try to tap that resource and that reservoir of energy which inheres in the youth of our country. I would say to the Prime Minister that he should make the youth of this country an active partner in the great adventure that we are having in this year of 1962.

The Chinese had taken a leap forward in the economic front, but they have failed. Now, they are having a great leap forward in terms of the territories of our country. I am a prophet today, and I tell you that as their great leap forward on the economic front failed miserably, to the utter shame and humiliation of the Chinese, and to the utter disgrace of the planning capacity of the Chinese, likewise, their great leap forward over Thag La pass and Ladagh is bound to come to an ignominious failure, and I tell you that history will record that the Chinese for the first

time suffered at the hands of the Indians and the Indians gave them a lesson which they will not forget for centuries.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : हम को भी बोलने का चांस दीजिये न ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Now, Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Communist China has let loose the hounds of war on us and the dream of peaceful co-existence between the two countries of Asia has been dashed to the ground and the history of two thousand years of relationship between India and China; that history, and the spectacle of years, is dissolving before our eyes today because of this mad adventure of Communist China. While we speak of China, we have in mind a country that is noted for the rich splendour of its culture. It is a China that was noted for its intellectual wealth but, today, we are confronted with a China that is power-mad, intoxicated with power, expansionist, imperialist and morally and spiritually bankrupt. Sir, that is the China that we are confronted with today.

15.51 hrs.

[SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY in the Chair]

Now, Sir, it is very often said and the Prime Minister made a reference very recently, that this recalled the imperialism of the 18th and 19th centuries. I will say: Why do you go so far? There are instances in modern history. Mr. Chou En-lai and Mr. Mao Tse-tung were born out of the ashes of Hitler and Mussolini and we saw it. And, now, out of the ashes of Fascism and Nazism, Communist China, modern China, is born.

Now, when Mr. Kamath said that this is part of a world conspiracy on the part of Communism, world communism, there was some sort of an objection to this statement. But I

would say, in this case of Chinese aggression, if we look around Communist parties from all over the world from Tokyo to London via Jakarta and Colombo they are mad in support of this Communist aggression, Chinese aggression on India. Now, therefore, to say that this is an isolated event, this is an effect of the mad adventure of Communist China, imperialist China and expansionist China is to close our eyes to facts and reality.

Communist China has made a massive attack on NEFA. Our Jawans were ill-shod, ill-clothed, ill-equipped with armaments to fight the Chinese. The blood of our Jawans has soaked the heights of the sub-ranges of the Himalayas, and it is this blood that calls to us.

I do not want to say about the past because the past is so inglorious, the past is so anomalous and the past is so unpleasant. It pains me to say that our Prime Minister, even with his breadth of vision and foresight, has failed to see their intentions. He reposed so much of faith in Communist intentions that this blind faith, this uncritical faith in Communist China has landed us in this sordid state of affairs.

Now, what about the Prime Minister's dream? The dream was that Communist China would never attack non-aligned India because of our non-alignment. That dream has collapsed utterly, Sir. That is what he thought and that is what he was telling us all along. I am not against the policy of non-alignment as such, but I would say a hundred times that our policy of non-alignment must not suffer from a sort of emotional or psychological bias towards this bloc or that bloc.

Sir, the rape of Tibet or Hungary is as much a serious lapse as the attack on Suez. If we close our eyes to facts in the name of non-alignment, if we look at things with a pair of jaundiced eyes, the correct perspective is lost.

[Shri Hem Barua]

Now, Sir, what about the Chinese? I don't accuse them of a sudden attack. In all fairness to the Chinese it must be said that China was giving us sufficient indications of her preparations, of her intentions, by sending us vituperative notes and through broadcasts in Radio Peking, a campaign of slander and lies against this country. We were dragged into an atmosphere of unreality. We were dragged into an atmosphere of deam. How? Has not China scoffed at our policy of non-alignment? Has not China described our policy of non-alignment as a policy influenced by American aid? Did not China, on the outbreak of the Korean war, describe our Prime Minister the greatest living Indian as "a running dog of imperialism." They equated our Prime Minister with British imperialists and described them as 'Jackals of the same lair'. Conditioned as we are to the philosophy of our ancient Rishis and the ethics of this great land, we might call it as impolite and we might call it a classic example of vulgarity, but the fact remains that we are dragged into an atmosphere of unreality. We must not forget that.

It is not that the whole country was blind. At least a section of the Press, at least a section of this House was giving warnings to them about Chinese intentions. They gave such warnings to those in authority. But, what happened, Sir? Those people who gave warnings about the Chinese menace on us to those in authority were described as reactionaries. They were described as not progressives, chauvinistic and all that. What happens is this. China is playing a game. Communist China is trying to drive a wedge between the two sections of the population by calling a particular section progressive and by calling another section chauvinistic and reactionary. And, Sir, in the context of today, who are the progressives? The progressives are a bunch of salesmen who can sell their mother for a handful of silver. I would say that the

people whom they described as reactionaries are those people who are already to die for this country, fight for this country, and shed their blood for this country.

Now, Sir. I remember an instance from recent British history. During 1937, when the British Foreign Secretary, because of the slow progress of armament in England approached the Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, and complained of it to him, Mr. Chamberlain told him to go home and take an aspirin. Our Prime Minister possibly does not want to do propaganda or publicity work on behalf of a commercial firm, but our Prime Minister—it pains me to say so—described us as war mongers. It pains me to say all these things.

Now, Sir what about NEFA? When the Chinese soldiers entered into NEFA, our official spokesmen said that "some Chinese soldiers were seen in the vicinity". How did these soldiers cross the Thagla ridge and the Mc Mahon line? It was not sudden. They did not penetrate into our territory in search of a picnic spot. The second wave of realisation is that the soldiers might have penetrated into our country on a probing mission. If it was a probing mission, I would say that that probing mission was very successful, because, before engaging our troops to fight the Chinese soldiers, they were reported to have told the troops: Give up the fight; don't fight; you have no arms, you have no ammunitions. That is what they said and ended up with that nefarious slogan, 'Hindi Chini bhai bhai.'

What is the third wave of realisation about the attack on NEFA? It is sought to be used as a bargaining counter for Ladakh. Why is it a bargaining counter for Ladakh? I would say that Communist China means business. It is a part of their strategy. It is a part of the strategy of the Communists all the world over. What is their strategy? Now, Sir, the Chinese

have an army of 25 lakh troops and besides that, 7 lakhs public security forces. But their navy is poor and small. They have only 25 submarines and a handful of motor boats. They want to build up their navy to the strength of the army so that it might be a counter-blast against the American navy protecting Formosa. This can be achieved only if China's domination can be extended up to Calcutta, if China succeeds in laying a corridor through Assam to Chittagong situated in China's friendly country, Pakistan. We are talking of their attack on NEFA only as a bargaining counter against Ladakh. It does not hold any validity because it does not corroborate to facts. This is the third wave of realisation during these few days.

16 hrs.

What is the fourth wave of realisation about the Chinese attack—on NEFA? It is this, "To them"—meaning the Chinese—"international frontiers are mobile and shifting according to the Chinese capacity to extend frontiers by military action"—these are the Prime Minister's words.

These are the waves of realisation. But I say that no battle can be won without speedy action. No battle can be won without consolidated action. No battle can be won by inept vicillations and inept theorisings. I would request the Prime Minister to give up all these theorisings about the Chinese attack on NEFA.

There was another fond hope. It was that some foreign power would descend from the skies like an angel and restrain China for us. The recent attitude of Soviet Russia betrays that. The Russian attitude has undermined completely the basis of that. Why should we forget that it was Mr. Khrushchev who said in clear terms that in the case of aggression or in the case of a conflict with China, Soviet Russia would be on the side of China? Why should we forget that Soviet Russia by publishing the Chinese maps was endorsing the claims that China

has made on our territory? Why should we forget all these things? (*Interruption*). There were so many questions asked in Parliament about it, but no information was supplied to us as to whether Soviet Russia has corrected those maps. What has happened? The maps remained. I would say that Soviet Russia was very cleverly playing the Chinese game drugging us into an atmosphere of unreality, into an atmosphere of distrust of all other nations except communist nations. That is what has happened in this country.

Now, there are people who would say many things about the Communist Party. I would say a few words about that Party. The Resolution of the Communist Party was read out and the Prime Minister was doing a lot of propaganda on the basis of that Resolution, as some of our Members here have done. I welcome that Resolution, personally speaking. But at the same time, I feel that there are elements in the Communist Party who are flouting that Resolution and are behaving in a way that is against the interests of the State in this period of emergency. Recently, an effigy of the Prime Minister was burnt in Howrah. It was reported in the *Hindusthan Standard* of November 9. The State Cabinet discussed this matter. It is reported:

"The State Cabinet, reviewing the position on Thursday, is said to have wondered how an incident like the burning of effigies of the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister could take place, as it did in Bagnan (Howrah) the other day, even in a state of emergency.

"The Cabinet had before it a report on the Bagnan incident by two Congress MLAs of Howrah. They had held the local communists responsible for the incident".

There is another paragraph...

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: This is not correct.

Shri Hem Barua: I am reading out from the newspaper that this incident was discussed at an emergency meeting of the West Bengal Cabinet.

Shri Tyagi: She comes from Calcutta. She contradicts the hon. Member.

Shri Hem Barua: But here is the news.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has been contradicted. Why not read out the contradiction.

Shri Hem Barua: Then it says:

"Instances of more or less similar propaganda have reached the headquarters. The line is: what is happening in Sino-Indian borders is not a serious thing. Prices are rising, people are suffering. The Government is out to divert the attention of the people."

This is what an emergency meeting of the West Bengal Cabinet has discussed. After this, if we take the communists at their face value, I say drastically that we are closing our eyes to facts.

The Members of the Communist Party represented in this Parliament are all honest people, good people; they have sincere intentions. At the same time, what about their comrades? There are comrades, you know, who have been roaming about in Darjeeling and in the border areas of Assam collecting money, giving receipts to the people and telling them to show the receipts to the Chinese when they come, they would give them food. It is no use telling this House that the communists are a disciplined party. I wish it were a disciplined party. But there is so much of indiscipline today in it that a section has revolted against this Resolution: 60 to 30—that was the voting.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): Why does he bank on deliberate lies?

Shri Hem Barua: If everybody is a liar, who is an angel? The communists in this country?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That very newspaper reported yesterday that the Communists have not supported the Prime Minister. Is that correct?

Shri Hem Barua: We are grateful to friendly countries, the USA, UK, Canada and France for readily supplying us with military equipment. There is an old adage: "a friend in need is a friend indeed". We are grateful to these countries. I do not think that this would affect our policy of non-alignment as the communists are going about preaching. The communists say that no foreign experts or advisers must come to this country. If we have called foreign experts in Bhilai, in Durgapur and in Rourkela, why could we not bring in foreign advisers or people to train our personnel in the art of using those military equipments that are coming into this country? The freedom of this country is first. The freedom of this country is to be saved. If people say that this compromises our policy of non-alignment, I say they are preaching a wrong doctrine. Tito accepted US military aid. Soviet Russia accepted military aid during the second world war. Even a small country like Denmark which accepted military aid, blatantly refused the USA military bases in Danish territory. Even our Netaji accepted Japanese help, munitions and armaments, but he held aloft the flag of Indian independence.

Now, I pay my tribute to the jawans. They have sacrificed their today for the nation's tomorrow. We remember that. Then I say this. I am confident that under the leadership of the Prime Minister, a Prime Minister who is noted for his political sagacity and comprehensive insight and ability, who works as a pole star—because he is our symbol—victory will be ours. We all pledge our support to him. I will conclude by quoting what Winston Churchill said:

"democracies might lose battles, but win the wars". We will win this war against China. We will win.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: On a point of explanation. The news which has been read out by the hon. Member has been contradicted. Our party in Bagnan did not do that at all. He should, in fairness, have read out the contradiction also.

Mr. Chairman: When another Member is speaking from the hon. lady Member's party, he might take up that point.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): The Party may not have done it, but Party men may have done it.

Shri Khadilkar: Let me at the outset try to define the nature of the present conflict. This has become all the more necessary when we hear speeches from Members like Shri Ranga and others on this question. This is in a way comparable to a character in *Mrichakatika*, a well-known Sanskrit play. Shakara. There was a theft committed—my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri will bear me out that there is a similarity between the two characters:—and when the theft was about to be committed, Shakara simply shouted "thief, thief", without understanding the significance, without making any serious effort to stop him from committing the theft. That sort of attitude is adopted unfortunately by people like Shri Ranga, and therefore, it is all the more necessary to define the nature of the conflict.

I would like to say at the outset that the magnitude, the dimensions of the war on our frontiers, are not confined just to our borders, let us understand that very clearly, nor only to the two armies that are fighting. There are non-material forces also involved—spiritual forces on the one side and other forces on the other.

In 1939 Hitler refused to co-exist first with Britain and later on with the Soviet Union, and ultimately, overcoming all ideological barriers, the Soviet Union and the democratic forces joined hands, and ultimately Nazism

and what it stood for was completely annihilated. We are entering a new epoch in which unfortunately our neighbour China, with all its military might, refuses to co-exist with a peaceful and democratic country like India. There is a basic conflict, China today believes that the new countries of Africa and Asia which have achieved freedom must be subservient to her or the socialist camp, and so they are being accused as being centres of reaction. China tried to foster trouble in Iraq and she was restrained by the Soviet Union. China tried to obstruct the present UN arrangement after Lumumba's death in the Congo, and again she was restrained by the Soviet Union. But that restraint has not been complete, and so China wants the newly freed Africa and Asian countries to be stooges of her leadership. This is one side.

On the other side, Dulles once upon a time branded our neutrality as immoral. Fortunately for us, the foreign policy of the USA has undergone a basic change. They have said, and said in unmistakable terms, that Indian non-alignment, or non-alignment for that matter of the newly liberated countries, is worth respecting. Not only that. They have stated, and their Ambassador here has made it amply clear, that whatever the pattern of government, whatever the pattern of economy, they will respect the internal structure of the government and the sovereignty and independence of those nations, without expecting them to join any security pact. They have found it out because of our steadfastness in this faith which we inherited from the Gandhian tradition, which was expressed here by the lone voice of Shri Dhebar.

But China is relying on her aggressively subversive attitude believing that it can subdue and bring them round with its military might. This is in flagrant contradiction of the declaration of all the socialist countries that met in Moscow that they would respect the national democracies, whatever their structure, and give them full support in this new era of co-

[Shri Khadiikar]

operation and co-existence, that they would compete with the capitalist world, but that the competition would be on a different level. This is a challenge to the world socialist leadership. On the other side, the newly independent countries are trying to develop in their own democratic way, free from military entanglements. This is a double-pronged challenge.

People are shouting here that we must jump under the umbrella of some military bloc, without understanding its significance. The regimes that took shelter under the umbrella of the military protection of some big power, according to the report presented to the American Congress, proved to be corrupt and bankrupt. That was the state of affairs in Laos, that is the state of affairs in Viet Nam. Therefore, there is no easy solution.

We applaud Nasser coming to our aid because there is a new brotherhood in the world of new nations, and he is a spokesman of the resurgent nations of Africa and part of Asia. His voice reaches the corners of the whole of the Arab world. We do not realise that when we propound some other policy.

Therefore, China today is up in arms not only against India. We are not alone. Let us understand this conflict properly. On our side are the spiritual and democratic forces, not only of the capitalist world, because nearly half the world is now living under a different system. All the East European countries are not siding with China in this critical hour, and the Soviet Union is on the horns of a dilemma. With all their ideological inhibitions, the Communist Party of India—I congratulate them—have taken a bold stand. Once there was one centre and the one leadership and one voice of the socialist world, but now the new poly-centralism has come to stay, and for the first time in their history, the Indian Communist Party has come out with a clearly enunciated statement, that they are not going to

be isolated as in 1942 from the main national stream. Therefore, we must understand what forces are on our side.

Grasping this aspect, we have to examine where we are and where we are going. Has our policy of non-alignment failed? Does it need re-orientation; if so, in what respect? I entirely agree we must examine it, but it does not mean a fundamental change. We are leading not only Asia, but also Africa. Can we break away from them and jump under the umbrella as some short-sighted people like Shri Ranga and his party men are shouting? Have they got any world perspective? They do not understand what is the reality of the present situation. Therefore, I say this. We need reorientation. In what respect? We have passed through three phases in our relations with China. According to Chinese till 1953, we were the stooges of British imperialism! Our leader, Panditji, was the running dog of British imperialism! When they said this, we showed forbearance. That was in the last days of Stalin. He thought he could upset the European balance. Before the western world could settle down again, he thought he could upset them by army revolts and other subversions and do away with capitalism in the west. In time Marshal Aid was given and the western world was established. Khrushchev era has learnt the lesson and rightly so. He has shown forbearance though there were enough nuclear weapons. He has withdrawn from Cuba. I consider that these events in recorded history will go a long way to convince the world that today the forces of peace are paramount and not the forces of war or nations which are armed to the teeth, like the Chinese who believe in conquest by aggression. Now, after this first phase, there was the Bandung phase. We went all out for Chinese friendship. But since 1953 again this question of border came up. If you go through the records, you will find that till 1960 the Chinese refused to come to grips; they never

wanted to settle it and as Panditji said they wanted to have a sort of a mobile border. At that time we should have taken a little heed. I do realise that we failed to do that. We relied too much on the political aspect of the Defence. It was managed very well no doubt. But the other aspect of defence is equally important when we deal with China. There perhaps we were not quite cautious in building up our defences.

Today people are shouting. Shri Anthony, wise after the event, gave a long sermon here of the 'I told you so' type. But he ought to realise one thing. Would it have been right for us to have manufactured shot guns, 15 years ago, instead of forging ploughs for the peasants? Those who are talking today in terms of war ought to realise that we have to build up a nation, conscious nation. Today we have got this response from all the quarters, from the lowest of the low to the highest. They realise the advance made step by step by this programme of education, of building up roads, community development and what not. That was building up the vitality of this country, the base of our defence. While criticising the policy and failures of the Government, people ought to realise that. Are we going to follow the old Roman maxim: if you want to have peace, you must prepare for war. That was the old Roman maxim.

Mr. Chairman: He should now conclude.

Shri Khadilkar: I will conclude in two minutes. If you want peace, understand war, that is the modern maxim. That is what Panditji says; he says that one should try to limit the conflict. We will not extend it. We will seek an honourable settlement but we will not surrender an inch of our territory. My friends like Shri Kamath who are steeped in yoga and spiritual exercises here on this platform are only thinking in terms of the 2005 (A) LS-8.

material strength; they totally ignore the spiritual strength, as also of the ideological strength all over the world (Interruptions.)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is gross misrepresentation of what I said, deliberate and gross misrepresentation; I will not say he is lying.

Mr. Chairman: He must conclude now. There are a large number of Congress Members and others who want to speak.

Shri Khadilkar: I will stop here, Sir. I will give my concrete proposals. Unfortunately in this party, we find different voices. Even now somebody spoke against control. We cannot fight a war effectively unless we are not prepared to have a certain rigid discipline on our social life, on our economic life. Secondly, propaganda has great value not only in this country but in other countries as well.

Unfortunately, you, Sir, are insisting and so I will read my points and sit down. Keeping in mind the traditions of our national struggle and the policy of non-violence we pursued. I would appeal to this House, whether we belong to this side or that side, that we cannot adopt an attitude that of "Shakara" as I mentioned at the outset; we must adopt the attitude of the old Mahabharatha. The Pandavas were ready to surrender almost everything. But when their opponents were not ready to give them even a small piece of land, they took to arms and defeated them. I am sure the whole nation is behind the leadership and it is bound to defeat China and defeat the new forces of reaction in the name of communism that has come up in China. With these words, I conclude.

श्री बागड़ी : सभापति महोदय, आज ऐसे मौके पर जब कि सारे भारत में एक नया जीवन और एक नई हलचल करवट ले रही है

[श्री बागड़ः]

और न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की ही जनता बल्कि दुनिया भर की मानवता इस भारत के दिल दिल्ली में होने वाली इस लोक-सभा के फैसले की तरफ आंख उठा कर देख रही है कि इस अंधेरे युग के अन्दर कौनसी रोशनी भारत के दिल में से निकलती है जो कि मानवता के लिए जिन्दगी दे सके, मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि एक बात आप अपने दिमाग में साफ रख लीजियेगा और कोई भी व्यक्ति कोई भी आदमी यह न मन में समझे कि इस राष्ट्रीय संकट के समय सब भारतवासी एक नहीं हैं। अलबत्ता जो कोई नुक्ताचीनी करता है या सरकार को पथ दिखलाता है उसके पीछे वही देशप्रेम और देश सेवा की भावना विद्यमान रहती है। ऐसे मौके पर कोई भी देशवासी जो कि इस भारत भूमि में जन्मा है और जो कि अपने को भारतवासी कहलाते में गौरव अनुभव करता है वह भारतमाता की हिफाजत के लिये नेहरू की सरकार तो क्या अगर कोई उसकी जगह रद्दी से रद्दी सरकार भी होती तो भी उसका साथ देता। कोई फासिस्ट सरकार भी होती और ऐसा वक्त जैसा कि आज पेश है होता और देश की आजाद को खतरा होता तो कोई भी हिन्दुस्तानी जिसको कि मादरे वतन पर नाज है वह अपनी जिन्दगी देने से बिल्कुल गुरेज नहीं करता। इसलिये इस मौके पर हम में से अगर कुछ लोग सरकार की नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं तो उसके पीछे यही भावना मौजूद रहती है कि हमारी सरकार पुरानी भूलों को न दुहराये, आइन्दा गफलत में न पड़े। हमारे मुझाव और क्रिटिसिज्म इसीलिए होते हैं ताकि सरकार और हमारा मुल्क सही रास्ते पर आगे बढ़े। जो भी पुरानी खामियां हमें आगे बढ़ने से रोक रही हैं उनको निकाला जाय ताकि तेजी से हमारा देश आगे बढ़े और तरक्की कर सके। हम यहाँ सिर्फ इसलिए डकट्टे नहीं हुए है कि पंडित नेहरू का जय जयकार बुलायें वह तो सारा देश इस समय बुला ही रहा है। मैं तो दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान के

अवाम का ताल्लुक है वह एक निहायत ही बहादुर और दिलेर कौम है और कोई भी हिन्दुस्तानी अपने मादरेवतन की हिफाजत के लिए कोई भी कुर्बानी देने से नहीं हिचकेगा। गलती और भूल अगर है तो हमारी लीडरशिप की है वरना जो मेरी बच्ची के पेट के अन्दर बच्चा है उसकी भी यही तमन्ना है कि गर्भ से निकल कर मादरेवतन के काम आये। हमारी गलतियों को पकड़ो, हमारी कमियों को पकड़ो, हमारी त्रुटियों को पकड़ो, जो आज देश को गम्भीरता से पीछे ले जा रही है। मैं आप की मार्फत इस सदन के सामने वे तीन कमियां रखना चाहता हूँ, जो कि इस सिलसिले में रही है। आज हम अपनी नीति की बात करते हैं। कहीं न कहीं तो कमी थी न। आज हम को यह बात तो माननी पड़ेगी कि जब हमारे नौजवानों में दिलेरी भी है, जब कौम में नेता के खिलाफ कोई आवाज नहीं है, जब मांगी कौम तैयार है, जब बच्चा देश की आजादी के लिये जान देने को तैयार है, तो आखिर कोई कमी थी कि जिस की वजह से आज कम्युनिस्ट चीन नुमा जालिम दरिन्दा हमारी मादरे-वतन पर बढ़ता चला आया। हम को सोचना पड़ेगा कि वह कौन से कमी है। कबूतर की तरह आंख बन्दे करके यह सोच लेना कि बिल्ली तटस्थ नीति पर चलेगी, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। यह बात नहीं होने वाली है। इस पर हम को सोचना और विचारना पड़ेगा।

इस सिलसिले में मैं सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी देश की जनता या कौम पर नहीं डालता हूँ। आज इस कौम की गैरत और शक्ति को मत ललकारो। १९४२ की बात को छोड़ दीजिए, मैं उस वक्त की बात कहता हूँ, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेज का राज्य था। उस वक्त हमारे पास हथियार नहीं थे, कोई चीज नहीं थी और अंग्रेज की शक्ति कोई कम नहीं थी, लेकिन हम कौम में जिन्दगी थी, जिसको बदौलत उसने निःशस्त्र होते हुए भी एक सशस्त्र

कौम को उखाड़ कर फेंका और स्व-बन्धता हासिल की। चीन आज कान खोल कर सुन ले कि अगर आज हमारे पास कुछ भी नहीं है, तो आजादी की लड़ाई में तो हमारे पास लाठियां भी नहीं थीं। आज तो हमारे पास पिस्तौल और बन्दूक होगी और यही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया भर की सभ्य कौमों हमारी मदद पर है। वे कौमों चाहे कोई भी क्यों न हों, उन को चाहे कोई बुरे से बुरा कहे, लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि मादरे-वतन उनको अच्छी से अच्छी कौम समझती है, जो कि आज हमारे आड़े वक्त में हमारी मदद कर रही है और हम को हथियार देती है। भारत कोई नाशुक्र मुल्कों में से नहीं है। मैं दुनिया के मुल्कों के मामले डंके की चोट से कहता हूँ कि चाहे कोई भी मुल्क हो, चाहे वह डिक्टेटर-शिप का मुल्क हो और चाहे इम्पीरियलिस्ट मुल्क हो, चाहे किसी भी नीति को मानने वाला मुल्क हो, मैं उसको देवता मानूंगा, जिसने हमारी मुसीबत में आकर हमारी मदद की। और चाहे कोई सोशलिस्ट मुल्क हो या कोई अवतारी देश हो, अगर उसने हमारे खिलाफ कोई कदम उठाया है, हमारे हितों को धक्का लगाया है, तो हम उसको मानवता का हत्यारा समझेंगे और उस से टक्कर लेंगे।

आज तटस्थ नीति की बहुत चर्चा की जाती है। तटस्थ नीति होती क्या है? तटस्थ नीति का मतलब यह है, कि दो के बीच में जाकर सींग मत फंसाओ। उसको तटस्थ नीति कहते हैं। लेकिन सिर पर डंडा पड़ रहा हो और तटस्थ नीति की बात की जाए, इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है।

मोटे तौर पर समझना चाहिए कि तीन बड़ी गलतियां हुई हैं। काश, प्रधान मन्त्री यहां पर होते और इन बातों को सुनते। अब उनको कौन बतायेगा?

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : वह पढ़ लेंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : तब तो ठीक है।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया की ध्योरी आफ ईक्वीडिस्टेंस का क्या हुआ?

श्री बागड़ी : वह रूस गए हैं आपके पास-पोर्ट का बन्दोबस्त करने के लिए। आप को चाइना का गवर्नर बनाया जायगा (*Interruption*) कुछ और सुनना है क्या?

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इस सिलसिले में तीन बड़ी गलतियां हुई हैं और उन्हें कौम से छिपाना नहीं चाहिए। हमारे मन्तर गांव पर, जो कि मैकमाहन लाइन से ७५ मील दूर है, कम्युनिस्ट चीन ने कब्जा किया, लेकिन हम यह बात कह कर खामोशी से उस को बर्दाश्त कर गए कि उससे जितना मालिया आता था, वसूली में उससे ज्यादा खर्चा लग जाता था। क्या यह बनिये की दुकान है? क्या यह मुनाफाखोरी की दुकान है? यह सौदागरी नहीं, बल्कि यह मादरे-वतन के गौरव का सवाल था और सारे हिन्दुस्तान को उस पर उठना चाहिए था। आज मैकमाहन लाइन की मर्यादा तलाश करते हैं कि यहां थी या नहीं थी, लेकिन मैकमाहन लाइन से ७५ मील दूर हमारे एक गांव की सेन्स के मुनाल्लिक फ्रिगर्ज हिन्दुस्तान के कागज़ान पर मौजूद है। इतना बड़ा मुबूत हमारे पास था, जिसको हमने अपने हाथ से जाने दिया।

जब कम्युनिस्ट चीन आगे बढ़ता गया, तो हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री ने वहां पर कहा कि वहां पर तो कंकड़ हैं, वहां पर कुछ पैदा ही नहीं होता है, वह तो कुछ काम की जमीन नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मादरे-वतन के गौरव के साथ मज़ाक है। कोई भी मां का सपून, अगर कोई उसके बालों की तरफ हाथ उठाता है, चाहे वे बाल टूटने वाले ही हों, यह सोच कर खामोश नहीं बैठा रहेगा कि वे बाल टूटने वाले तो थे ही, चले गए, कोई बात नहीं, बल्कि वह उस हाथ को तोड़ देगा, जो कि बालों की तरफ उठाया गया

[श्री बागड़ी]

है—वह उस हाथ को तोड़ कर रख देगा, जो कि मादरे-वतन पर उठाया गया है।

चीनी कोई एक दिन में नहीं बढ़े। वे आगे बढ़ते गए और हमारी सरहद पर करते गए और जब प्रधान मन्त्री से हथियारों के बारे में कहा गया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम किसी से हथियार नहीं लेंगे, हम डंडे से लड़ लेंगे, मुक्के से लड़ लेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह कोई तीन मूर्ति के सामने मनीराम बागड़ी पर लाठी चलाना है, जहां डंडे से काम चल जायगा। चीनियों से डंडों और मुक्कों से नहीं लड़ा जा सकता है। एक कौल साहब गए थे, जो कि जुकाम करवा कर वापस आ गए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लड़ाई हथियारों से हांगी, डंडों और मुक्कों से नहीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये बहुत गम्भीर गलतियाँ हैं, कोई मामूली गलतियाँ नहीं हैं।

मुवह पार्लियामेंट के एक मेम्बर कहने लगे कि यह है, वह है, नीफा जाओ। वैसे तो हिन्दुस्तान का हर एक बाशिन्दा मेरा है और मैं उम का हूँ। कोम के सवाल पर कोई दो थोड़े ही हैं। ये भाई भी चाहे सांचे पीकिंग की, लेकिन हैं तो हमारे ही। उन को दर्द होता है, तो हम को भी होता है। अगर उन पर कोई आक्रमण या आतंक हो या कोई नुकसान हो, तो हम को उन के लिये और इसी तरह उन को हमारे लिये सोचना चाहिए। अगर हम नहीं सोचेंगे तो यह हमारी तालायकी और कमअकली हांगी। जो भाई मुवह मेरी आलोचना करने थे, मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे वाइस नज़दीकी रिश्तेदार, जिन में एक भतीजी का खाबिन्द भी है, शहीद हो चुके हैं। वह हमारे दिल में पूछते हैं? पंजाब वालों से पूछते हैं? गांव में रहने वालों से पूछते हैं? प्रधान मन्त्री जो कहते हैं कि स्वामी जी को नीफा भेज दो। क्या नीफा से हमें डर लगता है? नीफा होवा हांगी किसी के लिये,

लेकिन पंडित जी हुक्म करें—यह ताकत है उनके लफ्जों में—तो हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा पीकिंग तक पहुँचने के लिये तैयार है। वह हुक्म तो करें। सिर्फ हुक्म करने की देर है।

आज यह ऐलान किया जाता है कि ८ सितम्बर से पहले वाली स्थिति अगर हो जाये, तो हम बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार हैं। यह क्या ढकोसला है? आज अगर हिन्दुस्तान बच सकता है, तो अक्ल से सोच कर काम करने से बच सकता है। वह हथियारों के बगैर नहीं बचेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हाथ खींच कर लड़ाई करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। कम्युनिस्ट चीन वहाँ हमला करता है, जहाँ हमारी कमजोरी नज़र आती है। लेकिन हम कहां पर लड़ते हैं? वहाँ, जहाँ वह हम पर हमला करता है चाहे बाकी सब जगह वह कमजोर हो। आज हमारे मिपाहियों के हाथ बंधे हुए हैं, हमारी फौज के हाथ बंधे हुए हैं।

यह कोई हवाई बान नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक प्रत्यक्ष बान है कि आज बात कर लो, गाली दो या किसी की आइडियोलोजी की स्तुति करो, लेकिन यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है कि कौन से मुल्क हम को हथियार दे रहे हैं और दोगे और कितने के हथियारों से हमारी स्वतन्त्रता बच सकती है। हक्का की बात और थोथी बान करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं उन मुल्कों को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जिन्होंने वावजूद इम बान के कि हम उनको सबसे गंदी और खराब समझते थे, आड़े बक्त पर हम को हथियार दिये हैं।

यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि हम रूस के खिलाफ हैं, रूस की जनता या कम्युनिस्ट मुल्कों की जनता के खिलाफ हैं। हमारी यह विचार-धारा नहीं है। हम चीन में रहने वाली जनता के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। हम कहते हैं कि हमले का एलान करो, तिब्बत में फौजी अइडों पर हमला करो। हम यह भी नहीं कहते कि

चीन वानों पर हमला करो, चीन की जनता पर हमला करो। एक वान में कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ। जितना बड़ा घर होता है, उस सब की भलाई, उस सब की बुराई की जिम्मेवारी उनके ऊपर होती है। अगर रूस का कोई अच्छा काम होगा तो उसकी भलाई आपके ऊपर आएगी और और अगर कोई बुरा काम होगा तो उसकी बुराई भी आपके ऊपर आएगी। इससे डरने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये। जब चीन अच्छा काम करे तब तो आप कह दें कि देख लो कितना अच्छा काम किया है और हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई के नारे लगाने आप शुरू कर दें और कहना शुरू कर दिया कि माओत्से-तुंग को फालो करते हैं, उसके गीत गाते हैं आगे बढ़ कर लेकिन जब पंचशील का भट्टा उसने बिठा दिया, उसकी अवहेलना कर दी तो क्यों उसकी बुराई आप अपने ऊपर नहीं लेते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है। आप में भी देश-भक्ति हो सकती है, होगी और है, मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन आपको इसके लिए जरा साहस, बल और ईमानदारी का दूसरों से ज्यादा सबूत देना पड़ेगा। आपको क्या करना है, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। ६२ आदमियों में से ३२ आदमी थे जो आज हमारे सिपाहियों पर गोली चलाते हैं। चीन के सिपाही आयेँ अगर हमारी कैद में तो मैं उनको शायद बख्श सकता हूँ लेकिन वे शायद माओत्से-तुंग के हुक्म से चलाते हैं।

वह आदमी जो इंटेलिजेंट है, जो पढ़ा लिखा है, नेता है, देश के साथ गद्दारी करता है, गोली चलाता है उसको किस तरह से बख्शा जा सकता है। जो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ गद्दारी करके चीन का पक्ष लेता है, जो लोगों को गद्दार बनने की सलाह देता है, मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि आप उसका किला मत बनिये, इस तरह के जितने भी आदमी हैं, उनको निकालिये, उनको आपन में लाइये ताकि वे गिरफ्तार हों और देश के साथ गद्दारी न कर सकें।

एक और वान में कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ से भी आपको हथियार मिलें, वहाँ से हथियार लो, जहाँ से भी मिल सकते हैं, जिस मुल्क से भी मिल सकते हैं, उससे लो लेकिन देश की स्वतन्त्रता को बेच कर आप ऐसा न करो। इसके सिवाय और जो कुछ भी आप को करना पड़े आप करो, लेकिन हथियार लो, हवाई जहाज लो। इस चीन का विश्वास न करो, हाथ खोल कर हमला करो।

जहाँ तक तिब्बत का सवाल है, इसको आजाद करवाओ। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इसकी आजाद करवा कर आप दलाई लामा के मुपुदं करदो। उसको मत दो। हम उसके नोकर नहीं हैं। लेकिन तिब्बत तिब्बतियों को जाना चाहिये। तिब्बत में जब तक यह भरे रंग का अफीमचां सांप रहेगा, यह डंक मारता ही रहेगा। इसमें कोई दो रायें वहीं हो सकती हैं। तिब्बत को आजाद करवाओ। हथियार लो, हर मुल्क से लो, जरूरत हो तो ब्याज पर, सूद पर लो, किसी तरीके से भी लो, लेकिन लो अवश्य।

अब मैं पैसे के बारे में एक बात कहता हूँ। खर्च के बारे में एक बात कहता हूँ। ठीक है पंडित जी कौम के लिये कई कुछ करते हैं। वह भी पैसे देते हैं, रक्षा वाले भी देते हैं। लेकिन यह पैसे का सवाल बड़ा टेढ़ा सवाल है। आपने मिनिस्टर लोगों की पलटनें खड़ी कर रखी हैं, और उनसे भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने रक्षा जो हमारी करते हैं, उनको भूखा रखा और लोगों से पैसा लिया। लेकिन ये जो इत्र फुलेल लगाने वाले लोग हैं क्या इनके इत्र फुलेल लगाने में कोई कमी बाकी हुई है? मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि एमरजेंसी हालात हैं तो ये सारे देश के लिए हैं, सारी कौम के लिए हैं और देश और कौम में भः जो रहनुमा लोग हैं, उनके लिए सबसे पहले हैं। अगर आज कहा जाता है कि यह एमरजेंसी है तो मैं यह इस सदन में डंके की चोट पर कहता हूँ कि सात सौ रूपया एक मੈम्बर को मिलता है, और साथ ही साथ ये जो मिनिस्टरों की पलटन है, इसको भी हजार हजार से ज्यादा

[श्री बागड़ी]

मिलता है, इन सब के खर्चों में कमी हो, सारे प्रदेशों में चालीस चालीस पचास पचास की जो झली बाबाओं की पलटनें खड़ी हैं, इनको कम किया जाए और ऐसा करके आप बतायें कि देश में एमरजेंसी है।

पंडित जी से मैं एक और बात कहूंगा। यह बात दिल से ताल्लुक रखने वाली है। उनके लिए मेरे दिल में ज्यादा आदर है और मैं जानता हूँ वह त्यागी हैं। जब देश को जरूरत पड़ती है तो बड़े से बड़ा त्याग कर सकते हैं, बड़ी से बड़ी चीज की कुर्बानी कर देते हैं। एक बार जरूरत पड़ी तो अब्दुल्ला की कुर्बानी कर देते हैं, उसके बाद फिर जरूरत पड़ी तो कृष्ण मेनन की कुर्बानी कर दी और अब जरूरत पड़ेगी तो किस की कुर्बानी करेंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि पंडित जी त्यागी हैं, स्वार्थी नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहता हूँ। आपको यह सारा बोझ अपने कंधों पर नहीं डालना चाहिये। आपको चाहिये कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बनायें, वज्जियों की पलटन को कम करें और उसको डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बनायें जिसका मार्शल तजुर्बा हो, उससे जिसका ताल्लुक रहा हो। उसको न बनायें जो आपका बस्ता उठा कर मलामी करने वाला हो। यह जो राजदूत नियुक्त करने का तरीका है इसको भी आप बदलें। कोई राजदूत की जगह खाली हुई तो कह दिया भेज दो श्रीमती नेहरू को। डिफेंस काउंसिल में जरूरत हुई तो कह दिया ले लो इंदिरा गांधी को.....

(Interruptions) इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है। काम फौज से और हथियारों से ही चल सकता है। इस तरह ध्यान आप दें।

Shri R. G. Dubey (Rajpur North): On a point of order. May I suggest that personal references should be expunged? In the heat of the speech, Mr. Bagri made some references to individuals who are not present in this House. It would be better if those personal references are expunged.

Mr. Chairman: There have been many such personal references. If it is not derogatory, I do not think he should object to it. **Shri A. P. Sharma:**

श्री आ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी श्री बागड़ी जी ने अपने भाषण के अन्त में जो व्यक्ति विशेष के बारे में जो नाम ले लेकर कहा मैं समझता हूँ वह बिल्कुल भी शोभनीय नहीं था चूंकि अपने रूलिंग में आपने अभी कहा कि बहुत से वक्ताओं ने अपने भाषणों में इस तरह से लोगों के नाम लिए हैं, इस वास्ते इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे और कुछ नहीं कहना है।

पिछले दो तीन दिन से इस मामले पर जो यहां बहस चल रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदन की जो बैठकें १६ तारीख से प्रारम्भ होनी थीं, उनको तब प्रारम्भ न करके ८ नवम्बर से प्रारम्भ करने की सूचना जब हम लोगों को मिली तो मैंने सोचा कि इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य चीन ने जो हम पर आक्रमण किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में एक राय से विचार करेंगे। लेकिन यहां आने पर और भाषणों को सुनने के बाद और खास तौर से जो पहले दिन प्रोफेसर रंगा साहब का भाषण हुआ या एंथनी साहब का भाषण हुआ और उन्होंने जो कुछ भी पंडित जी द्वारा इस सदन में पेश किये गये प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में कहा उससे यह बात साफ जाहिर होती है कि आज भी जबकि मुल्क के ऊपर इतनी बड़ी आफत आई हुई है, चीन ने हमारे देश पर इतना बड़ा आक्रमण किया है, हम उस मनोवृत्ति का परिचय दे रहे प्रतीत होते हैं कि जैसे एक दूसरे को दोष देने के लिए यहां बैठे हुए हों, या एक दूसरे को दोष देने के लिये इकट्ठे हुए हों। जिस बात की आज जरूरत है, उसको हम महसूस नहीं कर रहे हैं।

जो आलोचनाएं की गई हैं, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ अधिक कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी का सदस्य हूँ और उसका सदस्य होने हुए भी मैं कांग्रेस सरकार की बहुत सी बातों की आलोचना करता हूँ। जब हम यह कहते हैं कि चीन ने जो आक्रमण किया है उसको लेकर लोगों में काफी जोश है, उससे देश की एकता मजबूत हो गयी है उस समय

हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि जिस तरह के बाषण इस सदन में हुये हैं और हो रहे हैं, उनसे क्या उस एकता में मदद मिलेगी। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि उसमें मदद नहीं मिलेगी। अब तक चीनी आक्रमण का सम्बन्ध मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का कुछ हिस्सा लेने के लिये, कुछ हजार बर्ग मील पहाड़ी इलाके के ऊपर कब्जा करने के लिये नहीं हुआ है। जैसा कि पंडित जी ने कांग्रेस पार्टी में कहा कि चीन हिन्दुस्तान पर हुकूमत करे या हिन्दुस्तान के लोग चीन में आकर हुकूमत करें, इसका कोई मतलब आज नहीं है। बल्कि मैं तो कहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों से जब से चीन का आक्रमण हुआ है, मैंने मजदूरों के बीच में और किसानों के बीच में जो जोश देखा है उससे जाहिर है कि वे कभी भी किसी अन्याय को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। देश में जिन लोगों ने अंग्रेजों की गुनामी के दिन देखे हैं और साथ ही साथ आज आजादी के दिन देखे हैं, वे सब दावे के साथ कह सकते हैं कि इस देश के ऊपर कोई विदेशी आग्रे, कभी भी किसी भी समय हुकूमत नहीं कर सकता है। अगर कोई ऐसा करने की धृष्टता करता है तो जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, हमारे देश का एक एक बच्चा एक एक बूढ़ा, एक एक जवान इस बात के लिए तैयार है कि वह अपने देश की आजादी को रक्षा के लिये जो कुछ भी कर सकता है, करे, अपनी जान पर खलने के लिये तैयार है और जब तक उसके दम में दम है और जब तक एक भी सपूत इस भूमि पर जीवित रहेगा, वह उमका मुकाबला करता रहेगा और उसके जिन्दा रहते कोई भी विदेशी हमारे देश पर कदम नहीं रख सकता है।

लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ चीनी आक्रमण को हमें अच्छी तरह से समझना होगा। खास तौर से यह कहा गया है कि हमें कम्युनिस्टों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिये क्योंकि उन्होंने सरकार का साथ देने के लिये स्ताव पास कर दिया है। बड़ी भारी दरियादली दिखाई है उन्होंने प्रस्ताव पास करके

और यह कह कर कि वे भी भारत के नागरिक हैं और चीन के खिलाफ लड़ेंगे। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने प्रस्ताव पास क्यों किया? जो इमजसी डिक्लेअर की गई है, क्या उसके मुतालिक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने यह प्रस्ताव सर्व सम्मति से पास किया? मैं मजदूरों के बीच काब करता हूँ और यह जानता हूँ कि पिछले बीस बर्षों से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के देश में काम करके का क्या तरीका रहा है। व कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। अभी श्रीमती चक्रवर्ती ने कहा कि उनकी पार्टी ने प्रोटेस्ट किया है यह बिल्कुल ठीक है कि पार्टी प्रोटेस्ट करती जायगी और पार्टी के लोग अपना काम पूरी तरह करते जायेंगे। हमने चीन का विश्वास किया था, लेकिन जिस तरह से हम आज कहते हैं कि चीन ने विश्वासघात किया है, उसी तरह से, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के अन्दर ऐसे लोग हैं, पूरी की पूरी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऐसी हो या न हो, लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के अन्दर ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन पर सुरक्षा के मामले में विश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता।

अभी इस सदन के शुरू होने के पहले इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस हुई, और वहाँ सभी पार्टियों के लोगों ने एक राय से प्रस्ताव पास किया। जब तक देश में इमजेंसी रहेगी, मजदूर को नई मांग पेश नहीं करेंगे, किसी प्रकार की काम बन्दी का सवाल नहीं होगा। हर तरह की कुर्बानी कर के भी कोई रेस्ट नहीं लेकर और कोई सहूलियत न मांग कर के, वे हर तरह की कुर्बानी करेंगे और देश के ऊपर जो संकट आया हुआ है जब तक वह बाहर नहीं निकलेगा तब तक हर मजदूर तकलीफ और कुर्बानी बर्दाश्त करेगा। वह तब तक आराम को हाराम समझेगा जब तक एक एक चीनी हमारी मातृभूमि की सीमा से निकाल कर बाहर नहीं फेंक दिया जायेगा।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने श्री डेवर का हवाला देते हुए जिन्होंने खास कर आई० एन० टी० यू०सी० के सम्बन्ध में बतलाया राष्ट्रीय मजदूर

[श्री अ० प्र० गर्ग]

कांग्रेस ने प्रस्ताव पास कर के कहा कि आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० ने केवल लेबर कान्फेंस के प्रस्ताव को ही नहीं माना एक ठोस कदम उठाया है और यह तय किया है कि सारे देश में जो इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर हैं, चाहे वे सरकारी उद्योगों में काम करते हों, चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में, हर एक कर्मचारी अपनी तत्त्वाहसे ११ रु० माहवार देगा। १ रु० डिफेंस फंड में देगा और १० रु० के डिफेंस बांड्स खरीदेगा, और इस तरह से साढ़े सात करोड़ रु० माहवार डिफेंस बॉण्ड तथा ७५ लाख रुपया डिफेंस कोष के लिये कंट्रिब्यूट करेगा। मजदूरों की तरफ से कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी ने ऐसा क्या कोई प्रस्ताव पास किया है? कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से लोग कहते हैं कि हम देश की रक्षा के काम में हाथ बटायेंगे, उन्होंने इस काम में हाथ बटाने का कौन सा ठोस कदम उठाया है? हमारे मित्र श्री अन्सार हरवानी ने कहा कि हमें उन के प्रस्ताव के इस प्रोपेगैन्डे से फायदा उठाना चाहिये। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ प्रोपेगैन्डे से लड़ाई नहीं लड़ी जा सकती। लड़ाई के अन्दर तीन चीजों की जरूरत होती है। पैसे की जरूरत होती है, आदमियों की जरूरत होती है और सब से बड़ी जो जरूरत होती है वह है अपने मुल्क के प्रति वफादारी की। कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के प्रति आज हमारे अन्दर शक है। आज भी यह देखा जा सकता है कि राष्ट्र के लोग जो कुछ करते रह हैं, कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के कुछ लोग आज भी उस का विरोध करते हैं। इसलिए जो चीन ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया है, इस तरह की बातों से उसको प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है।

आज यहां कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बतलाया है कि इस समय दुनियां दो भागों में बंटी है, एक डिमोक्रेटिक वर्ल्ड और दूसरा कम्यूनिस्ट वर्ल्ड, जिस की नीति बराबर एक्सपैन्शनिस्ट रही है। आज रूस क्यों चुप है? रूस हमारा दोस्त है, चीन का दोस्त है। फर्क इतना है कि वह हमारा दोस्त है लेकिन चीन का भाई

है। जब भी दोस्त और भाई में लड़ाई होती है तो हमदर्दी किस तरह होती है इस को आप समझ सकते हैं। हम रूस को नाराज न करने के लिये नहीं कह सकते हैं क्योंकि रूस न्यूट्रल है। अगर रूस हमारे देश के प्रति हमदर्दी नहीं रखना तो हमारे खिलाफ बोलता भी नहीं है। लेकिन जब रूस हमारा भी दोस्त है और चीन का भी भाई है, और हमारे और चीन के बीच लड़ाई है, जब एक दोस्त दूसरे मित्र देश पर आक्रमण करता है तो उस आक्रमणकारी के खिलाफ रूस क्यों नहीं बोलता है? इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत बड़ी राजनीति है कम्यूनिस्ट वर्ल्ड की जो हमारे सामने आ रही है। जैसा मैं ने बतलाया चीन कोई हमारे हजार या दो हजार वर्ग मील भूमि पर कब्जा नहीं करना चाहता है, या वह हमारे पहाड़ी इलाके पर कब्जा नहीं करना चाहता है। यहां पर सवाल जमीन पर कब्जा करने का है भी नहीं। सवाल तो लोगों के दिमाग पर कब्जा करने का है, हमारी संस्कृति पर कब्जा करने का है, क्योंकि जहां भी कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की हुकूमत होती है वहां वह अपनी विस्तारवादी नीति के स्थापित करने की ही बातें करती है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आज ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० और कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी सचमुच अपनी ईमानदारी का परिचय देना चाहती है तो उसको स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि इंडियन लेबर कांफेंस ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है वह सब पर लागू होगा। लागू तो होगा क्योंकि आईडिनस जो पास हो गया है, लेकिन स्वतः ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० इस प्रस्ताव को पास करे, अपने संगठन के बीच में, और अपने मेम्बरों से कहे उसको मानने के लिये तब उसकी ईमानदारी का सबूत कुछ मिल सकता है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि वह मजदूरों में देश के लिये बलिदान करने की भावना मजबूत बनावें और लोगों को तैयार करें। तभी उनका प्रस्ताव माना जा सकता है। लेकिन इस में मुझ शक है। सदन के सामने पंडितजी को बुला करने के लिये वे पंडित की फी तारीफ़

करते हैं, लेकिन वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की ही सामान्य टैक्टिकम हैं जो कुछ लोगों की तारीफ करते हैं और कुछ लोगों की शिकायत और वे ऐसा करते हैं हमारे बीच में, कांग्रेस पार्टी के बीच में, मतभेद पैदा करने के लिए। एक मेम्बर की तारीफ और दूसरेकी शिकायत, यह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की पुरानी नीति रही है। इसलिये पंडित जी की तारीफ करने से या किसी मिनिस्टर की तारीफ करने से या कांग्रेस पार्टी की तारीफ करने से कोई सवाल हल नहीं होगा। यह तभी हल होगा जब चीनियों को भगाने के लिये चीन को परास्त करने के लिये, हम देश के अन्दर प्रतिज्ञा लेंगे। इस जिन्दगी से भी कोई फायदा नहीं है इस तरह की जिन्दगी से क्या फायदा हो सकता है। इस से तो मर जाना अच्छा है कि दूसरा देश हमारे देश के ऊपर अपना नापाक कदम रक्खे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सिर्फ एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह है, कि जहाँ तक मजदूरों का सवाल है, उन के लिये इस सदन में बतलाया गया कि उनको क्या करना है, लेकिन जहाँ तक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का सवाल है, जैसा हमारे और मित्रों ने बतलाया, उनके लिये यह बहुत बड़ा मौका है अपना विद्वास लोगों में पैदा करने का। लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लिये यह मौका है कि वह अपनी देशभक्ति का सबक अपने लोगों को बतलायें। आज जो लांछन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के ऊपर लगा हुआ है, उस का मिटाने के लिये कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी क्यों अपनी पार्टी को डिजाव्व नहीं कर देती? क्यों वह अपनी ऐक्टिविटीज को बन्द नहीं करती या क्यों नहीं उन लोगों को बाहर निकालती है जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में रह कर उस के फँसले को विरोध करते हैं। यह ठीक है कि आज हर एक आदमी के सहयोग की जरूरत है और यह सारे देशकी लड़ाई है, किसी खास पार्टी की लड़ाई नहीं है, और मजदूर इस बात को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं क्योंकि प्रजातंत्र या डिमाक्रेसी और देश की आजादी हमारे मजदूरों और

किमानों को जितनी प्रिय है, उतनी शायद इस देश के अन्दर किसी को भी प्रिय हो। इस बात को समझते हुए ही हम लोगों ने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है। मैं समझता था कि पंडित जी ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया था, उस पर ज्यादा नुक्ताचीनी नहीं होगी, बजाय इस के उस पर बहस हो, पहले यह तय किया जाय कि जो संसद् के सदस्य हैं, जो मेम्बर हैं उनको क्या क्या काम करना है।

आखीर में मैं एक मुझाव सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। वह यह कि इस पार्लियामेंट का जो मौजूदा इजलाम है वह जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म किया जाय।

16.58 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

यहां जो कमेटी है, बार कैबिनेट है, गवर्नमेंट है या जो भी व्यवस्था है उन लोगों को आदेश दे कि जो पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य हैं वे अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में जायें और घन इक्कटठा करें और लोगों को लड़ाई के लिये तैयार करें। सारे देश में एक ऐसी फिजा पैदा करें जो कि सन् १९४२ की फिजा से भी अच्छी हो ताकि चीन का एक कदम बढ़ने के बदले इस देश के सैकड़ों कदम आगे बढ़ें और जो जोश यहां पैदा हो उस को देखकर चीनी हमारे देश से भाग जायें।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): सभापति जी, इन क्रान्ति के इन क्षणों में बड़े शान्त शब्दों में मैं दो तीन आवश्यक मुझाव और बातें रखना चाहता हूँ।

कुछ भी कहने से पहले इस नृशंस आक्रमण में जो भारतीय सैनिक बलिदान हुए हैं, उन के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि देना मैं अपना नैतिक कर्तव्य समझता हूँ। उस के पश्चात् मैं हादिक वधाई

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

देना चाहता हूँ देश की जनता को और अपने देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू को । प्रधान मंत्री जी को इसलिये कि उन्होंने जनतंत्र में जनता की भावनाओं का स्वागत करते हुए एक ऐसे व्यक्ति का त्याग पत्र स्वीकार किया कि यदि वह त्याग पत्र स्वीकार न किया जाता तो देश में और भी अधिक उग्र प्रतिक्रिया होने की संभावना थी । और देश की जनता को इसलिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इन ऐतिहासिक क्षणों में बिना किसी प्रकार की विशेष प्रेरणा के देश की जनता ने स्वतः जो एकता और राष्ट्रीयता जागरण का परिचय दिया है मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे अवसर इतिहास में बिरले ही आये होंगे । और इस अद्भुत राष्ट्रीय जागरण के लिए जहाँ देश की जनता बधाई का पात्र है वहाँ सरकार को साथ साथ में एक चेतावनी भी देना चाहता हूँ, कि यह राष्ट्रीय जागरण विपत्तिकाल में जैसे एकीकरण का प्रतीक हो गया है, और जिस से इस देश के नेताओं को साहस दिखाने का एक सुखद अवसर दिया है, यदि कहीं हमारी सरकार ने इस राष्ट्रीय जागरण और त्याग का पूरा लाभ न उठाया और कोई दुर्बलता दिखायी, तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि यह राष्ट्रीय जागरण विपरीत दिशा में मुड़ सकता है, और यदि यह राष्ट्रीय जागरण कहीं उलटी ओर चला गया तो उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रियाएँ होंगी यह आज यही कहना कठिन है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस राष्ट्रीय जागरण का पूरा लाभ उठाया जाए ।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने चीन के साथ हमारी बात चीत होने के सम्बन्ध में बताया था कि चाऊ कुन लायी ची चीन ने इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव आया है कि जहाँ इस समय हमारी और चीन की सेनाएँ हैं वहाँ से दोनों दल बीस बीस

किलोमीटर पीछे हट जाएं तो बातचीत प्रारम्भ हो सकती है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसका जबाब यह दिया कि जहाँ चीनी सेनाएँ ८ सितम्बर को थीं वहाँ तक पीछे हट जाएं तो बातचीत का द्वार खुल सकता है । उन के इस निर्णय से देश को चोट लगी है । यह तो इसी प्रकार की बात हुई कि किसी घर में डाकू घुस जाए और बातचीत के लिए वह यह शर्त रखे कि वह दरवाजे तक हट जाएंगे उस के बाद बातचीत की जा सकती है । पहले तो घर में प्रवेश करने वाले डाकू से बात चीत का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता और अगर होता भी है तो यह शर्त रखना समझ में नहीं आता कि वह दरवाजे तक हट जाए तब उसके साथ बात चीत का जायेगा । उससे अगर बात चीत की जानी जरूरी है तो उसी स्थिति में कि उस को घर से बाहर कर दिया जाए । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रीय जागरण के इन क्षणों में प्रधान मंत्री जी को स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि जब तक देश की एक एक इंच धरती पर कोई भी चीनी सैनिक विद्यमान है तब तक किसी प्रकार की भी बात चीत नहीं की जा सकती है ।

मैं पंजाब सरकार को आज विशेष रूप से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय संकट के इन क्षणों में पंजाब की सरकार ने बहुत सराहनीय निर्णय लिया है । पंजाब सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि अवकाश प्राप्त मेजरों और जनरलों को उन के घरों से वापस बुलाया जाए और उनको कहा जाए कि वे पंजाब के गांवों और शहरों में फैल जाएं और नौजवानों को सैनिक शिक्षा दें और यह ट्रेनिंग पाकर जो नौजवान यत्र में जाएंगे उन के लिये पंजाब सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि जिन जिन वर्षों में वे नौजवान पढ़ रहे होंगे उन को उन परीक्षाओं से मुक्त कर दिया जाएगा और जब वे मोर्चे से विजय प्राप्त कर के लौटेंगे तो उनको पंजाब सरकार की नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ।

में समझता हूँ कि पंजाब सरकार ने यह एक स्तुत्य निर्णय लिया है और उसका अनुकरण अन्य राज्य सरकारों को भी करना चाहिए क्योंकि पंजाब सरकार का यह निर्णय सही शर्तों में आदर्श है ।

एक और बात की ओर मैं इन संकट के क्षणों में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । अब वह समय आया है जब कि हम को पार्टी की दृष्टि से विचार न कर के देश की दृष्टि से विचार करना चाहिए । मुझे परसों यह देख कर दुःख हुआ जब संसद भवन पर दो प्रदर्शन हुए । एक प्रदर्शन था जिस में स्वतंत्र पार्टी जनसंघ आदि विरोधी दलों के लोग थे । दूसरे प्रदर्शन का नेतृत्व दिल्ली की कांग्रेस कर रही थी । विरोधी दल तो प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह आश्वासन देने के लिए अपना प्रदर्शन करने आये थे कि इस संकट की घड़ी में हम भी आपके साथ हैं; यह बात तो समझ में आ सकती है । लेकिन यह बात समझ में नहीं आयी कि दिल्ली कांग्रेस ने उस के मुकाबले में विरोधी प्रदर्शन क्यों किया । क्या वे इस प्रदर्शन द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को यह आश्वासन देने आए थे कि वे इस संकट की घड़ी में उन के साथ हैं । जब कि विश्व के प्रायः सभी देशों के राजदूत पार्लियामेंट को देखते और हमारे ही ऐतिहासिक निर्णय को मुनने आए थे उस अवसर पर पार्लियामेंट के उत्तरी और दक्षिणी द्वारों पर दो प्रदर्शनों का होना मैं समझता हूँ कोई शुभ नहीं कह सकेगा । अगर आज हम उन दोगले मस्तिष्कों को अपराधी मानते हैं जो पीकिंग और मास्को के स्वप्न देखते हैं, तो इसी प्रकार जो मस्तिष्क इस संकट के क्षणों में भी चुनाव और वोट की बात सोचकर यह पग उठाते हैं उनको भी अपराधी मानना चाहिये । इस प्रकार की बातों को इन समय उठा कर बिल्कुल ताक में रख देना चाहिए । क्योंकि इसका हमारे राष्ट्रीय जागरण पर भी बुरा प्रभाव होगा ।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से अपने साम्यवादी साथियों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ ।

मुझे पता है कि साम्यवादी दल में एक ग्रुप ऐसा है जो स्पष्ट रूप में आज चीन की नीति का समर्थन करता है और ऐसा करने में वह अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगा रहे है । महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस प्रकार के कुछ व्यक्तियों पर हाथ भी डाला है और महाराष्ट्र में कुछ गिरफ्तारियां हुई हैं । दिल्ली में भी एक दो गिरफ्तारियां हुई हैं । लेकिन मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उसको इस प्रकार के लोगों से देश की स्थिति के लिए खतरा भी महसूस होता है, तो इनके दुक्रे पर हमला करना उचित नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसा करने से अगर एक गिरफ्तार होगा तो दस अंडरग्राउंड हो जाएंगे । अगर आप को हाथ डालना है तो इस प्रकार के सब व्यक्तियों पर एक साथ हाथ डालिए ताकि वे और देश के लिए खतरा पैदा न कर सकें । एक दो पर हाथ डाल कर तो आप शेष को सावधान कर देंगे । यह बुद्धिमता की नीति नहीं होगी ।

मुझे इस बात की भी प्रसन्नता है कि कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में यह घोषणा की कि जिस दिन यह युद्ध समाप्त हो जाएगा और जिस दिन भारत की सेनाएं विजय श्री प्राप्त कर के वापस आ जाएंगी उस दिन इस बात की जांच करायी जाएगी कि किस की वजह से देश को इतना नुकसान हुआ और किसकी गलती से देश की धरती पर चीनी आक्रान्ता हमला कर के कब्जा करने में सफल होगया । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री की इस घोषणा में इतनी वृद्धि और की जाए कि यह जांच ऐसे निष्पक्ष व्यक्तियों द्वारा करायी जाएगी जो ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक के हर व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट सम्मति दे सकें । अगर उस जांच समिति में ऐसे व्यक्ति रखे गए जिनको मुंह देख कर निर्णय लेने की आदत होगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह जांच समिति बेकार रहेगी । इस समिति में वे व्यक्ति रखे जाएं जो सेना का अनुभव रखते हों और जो आज सेना में नहीं हैं । मुझे यह देख कर दुःख हुआ कि सुरक्षा काउंसिल

[श्री प्रकाश वोर शास्त्री]

में हमारे अनुभवी जनरल करिअप्पा का नाम नहीं था। यह हमारे एक विशिष्ट जनरल थे जिन्होंने कई संकट की घड़ियों में देश की सेवा की है। लेकिन उनका नाम भी सुरक्षा काउंसिल में न रख कर सिटीजन के काउंसिल में रखा गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह युद्ध समाप्त होने के बाद जब जांच की जाएगी तो जैसे निष्पक्ष और निष्पक्ष व्यक्तियों के द्वारा वह जांच करायी जाएगी।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने यह बहुत अच्छा किया कि रक्षा मंत्रालय के दोनों विभागों को अपने हाथों में ले लिया। इस समय श्री कृष्ण मेनन के विरुद्ध देश में एक बहुत बड़ा बवंडर उठ खड़ा हुआ है। इसलिये प्रधान मंत्री का यह निर्णय समयोचित था। इसके लिये जहाँ मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ वहाँ पार्लियामेंट की कांग्रेस पार्टी को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। पार्लियामेंट की कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बहुत बड़ा स्तुत्य कार्य किया है। मैं विरोधी दल का सदस्य होते हुए भी यह कह सकता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसा कर के कांग्रेस की खोई प्रातिष्ठा को बचा दिया है। लेकिन मैं साथ ही साथ यह निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ मैनन को तो आपने हटाया लेकिन अगर देश में कहीं मैनन मनोवृत्ति हो तो उसको भी आपको हटाना होगा। अगर वह भी कहीं देश अथवा प्रशासन में रह जायेगी तो देश को नुकसान पहुंचा सकती है।

दो शब्द मैं हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति के संबंध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। हम ने कल हिंदी चीनी भाई भाई का नारा लगाया था। आज हमको अपनी गलती महसूस हुई। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने खुली भाषा में अपनी इस भूल को माना है और कहा है कि हम चीन की इस मनोवृत्ति को नहीं जान पाये थे। लेकिन मैं बड़ी नम्रता से निवेदन करता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार हम हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई की मनोवृत्ति को नहीं समझ पाए थे कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम आज हिन्दी रूसी भाई भाई की

मनोवृत्ति को भी न समझ पाएं। ये वही लोग हैं जिन्होंने काश्मीर में हम से कहा था कि हम हिमालय की दूसरी तरफ हैं, जब कोई आपत्ति आवे तो हम को आवाज लगा लेना और हम तुम्हारे कन्धे से कन्धा लगा कर तुम्हारा साथ देंगे। लेकिन आज वे हमारी आवाज सुनने वाले कहां हैं? आज उन के अखबार हम से कह रहे हैं कि चीन से बिना शर्त समझौता कर लिया जाए। उनकी इस प्रवृत्ति को देखते हुए आज की स्थिति में हमको अपनी विदेश नीति का कायाकल्प करना चाहिए और उसके के संबंध में फिर से निर्णय लेना चाहिये।

यह ठीक है कि हम किसी गुट विशेष में सम्मिलित नहीं होना चाहते और आज युद्ध काल की स्थिति में हम को किसी सैनिक गुट विशेष में सम्मिलित होना भी नहीं चाहिए। ऐसा करना उचित भी नहीं होगा। लेकिन, आज मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ अमरीका, ब्रिटेन और उन देशों को जिन्होंने हमको शस्त्र दिए हैं और साथ ही साथ यह कहा है कि इन शस्त्रों के साथ हम कोई शर्त नहीं रखते कि भारत हमारे गुट में सम्मिलित हो जाए। प्रधान मंत्री ने जो अपनी विदेश नीति की घोषणा की है ठीक है। इस के साथ साथ हम शासन से भी यह उपेक्षा रखते हैं कि जहाँ उसकी नीति किसी सैनिक गुट में न शामिल होने की है वहाँ उसको अपनी नीति पर इस प्रकार अमल करना चाहिए जिस से किसी को यह सन्देह न हो, जैसा कि पीछे होने लगा था कि भारत धीरे धीरे कम्युनिस्ट गुट की ओर जा रहा है।

एक विशेष बात मैं पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के सम्बन्ध में और कहना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब विधान सभा के विधायकों ने सुझाव दिया है कि पंजाब जैसे १६ जिलों के राज्य में जो ३० या ३१ मन्त्री रखे गए हैं उनकी संख्या घटा कर सात कर दी जाए। हम देखते हैं कि

उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग ५० मन्त्री हैं। और हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार में स्वयं ६० से ऊपर मन्त्री हैं। जब द्वितीय महायुद्ध हुआ था तो अंग्रेजी शासन काल में यहाँ केवल १५ मन्त्री थे। यह बात मुझे श्री रंगा और श्री अणे से मालूम हुई है। लेकिन आज हमारे यहाँ ६० से ऊपर मन्त्री हैं। एक और तो आप कहते हैं कि देश के हर विभाग में कम खर्चा किया जाए और दूसरी ओर इतने मन्त्री रखे हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करने से पहले एक दो और बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। एक बात तो यह है कि चीन के प्रधान मन्त्री श्री चाऊ एन लाई ने मैकमोहन रेखा को भारत और चीन की सीमा रेखा मानने से इंकार किया तो मुद्रागश्म की नीति और चाणक्य के मस्तिष्क का तकाजा तो यह था कि हम भी स्पष्ट भाषा में यह कह देते कि अगर चाऊ एन लाई मैकमोहन रेखा को भारत और चीन के बीच की सीमा रेखा नहीं मानते तो भारत सरकार तिब्बत के ऊपर चीन की प्रभुमत्ता को स्वीकार नहीं करती। लोग कहते हैं कि दलाई लामा को हमने भारत में बुला कर भूल की और उसके कारण विपत्ति मोल ली है। लेकिन क्या वे लोग इस बात को भूल गये कि हम आज से नहीं बल्कि मदा से दलाई लामाओं को भारत में शरण देते आये हैं और मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि न दलाई लामा को हमने भारत में शरण देकर अपनी उस भूल का प्रायश्चित्त किया है जो कि हमने चीन की प्रभुमत्ता तिब्बत पर स्वीकार की थी। अगर मुवह का भूला हुआ घाम को घर आ जाय तो उसे भूला नहीं कहते। जो भूल हमने तिब्बत को चीन के हाथों में देकर की थी, दलाई लामा को अपने यहाँ रख कर हमने उस भूल का प्रायश्चित्त ही किया है। जैसा मैं ने कहा यह हमने कोई नया काम नहीं किया है बल्कि पुराने समय से हा

शरण देते आये हैं। आज से ६ लाख साल पहले लंका के दलाई लामा जिसका नाम विभीषण था उसने भारत में शरण ली थी हमने उसकी रक्षा की और लंका को जीत कर लंका का राज्य तिलक विभीषण के माथे पर कर दिया। आज भी हमें वही करना उचित है। अभी दीपावली के अवसर पर पंडित जी ने कहा था कि दीपावली की खशी हम उस दिन मनायेंगे जिस दिन कि भारत की धरती पर से चीनी दरिन्दों को धक्का देकर बाहर निकाल देंगे। लेकिन मेरा तो कहना यह है कि हम असली दीपावली उस दिन मनायेंगे जिस दिन न केवल चीनी आक्रमणकारियों को हम अपनी पवित्र भूमि से बाहर निकाल फेंकेंगे वरन् तिब्बत की धरती से भी इन चीनी दरिन्दों को बाहर खदेड़ देंगे और ल्हामा की गद्दी पर दलाई लामा को बैठा कर विभीषण की तरह उनका राज्य तिलक करेंगे। आज हमको यह ब्रत लेना चाहिए।

एक बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से अपने प्रधान मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ और मुझे आशा है कि यहाँ जो उस पार्टी के जिम्मेदार मेम्बर बैठे हुए हैं वे मेरी बात को प्रधान मन्त्री जी के कानों तक अवश्य पहुँचा देंगे। मैं अपने इस सदन के प्रधान मन्त्री के प्रति आदर और श्रद्धा प्रकट करते हुए बड़ी नम्रता के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जार्ज बर्नाड शा ने अपने कमरे में एक वाक्य लिख कर लगाया हुआ था जिसका अर्थ यह था कि मुझे मेरे चापलूस मित्रों से बचाओ, ठीक वही वाक्य मैं पंडित जी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंडित जी, आप कम से कम इस संकट काल के क्षणों में अपने चापलूस मित्रों से बचिये। और विलोप कर ऐसे चापलूस दोस्तों से जो कि देश और विदेशों की सही स्थिति का परिचय आप को नहीं होने देते। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी यहाँ प्रधान मन्त्री जी की प्रशंसा करती है और प्रधान मन्त्री जी आड़ में होकर देश की समस्याओं और देश की परिस्थितियों की

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्रा]

उपेक्षा करती है और निन्दा करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति से आज थोड़ा सा हम को संभलना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जो मैं अपने प्रधान मन्त्री जी की सेवा में कहना चाहूँगा और मुझे आशा है कि श्री दिनेश सिंह जो इस अवसर पर उपस्थित हैं वे मेरी बात उन तक पहुंचा देंगे और वह यह है कि हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी अपने सीधे और सरल स्वभाव के कारण जब भी किसी विषय पर बोलने के लिये खड़े होते हैं तो अपने लम्बे लम्बे वक्तव्य में पहले उसकी पृष्ठभूमि बतलायेंगे, फिर उस का वर्तमान बतलायेंगे और उसके बाद उसका भविष्य पर पड़ने वाला प्रभाव बतलायेंगे। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि एक राजनीतिज्ञ की भाषा ज्यादा लम्बी नहीं होनी चाहिये। राजनीतिज्ञ की भाषा छोटी और सारगर्भित होनी चाहिये जिसका दूसरे लोग डिक्शनरी खोलकर अर्थ देखें कि इस शब्द का क्या अर्थ हो सकता है और इस शब्द के क्या भाव हो सकते हैं। कम से कम विपत्तिकाल में तो हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री को इन नियमों का पालन अवश्य करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं दो बातें और कह कर अपने भाषण को समाप्त करूँगा। एक तो यह कि जिम दिन नेफा में हमारे सिपाहियों पर आक्रमण हो रहा था, चीनियों द्वारा हमारे सिपाहियों का वध किया जा रहा था तब उधर मुग़ला परिषद् में हमारे स्थायी प्रतिनिधि श्री चक्रवर्ती जिन्होंने कि पाकिस्तान के मि० मुहम्मद अली को मुहताब् जवाब दिया था वही हमारे चक्रवर्ती जी वहां सुरक्षा परिषद् में बैठ कर चीन को मुग़ला परिषद् में प्रतिनिधित्व देने की बात कह रहे थे। चीन के प्रतिनिधित्व देने की बात उनके मुख से सुन कर ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ जैसे किसी के जले पर कोई नमक छिड़कता है। मैं भारत सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या आज का

अवसर ऐसा है कि हमारे प्रतिनिधि श्री चक्रवर्ती सुरक्षा परिषद् में चीन के प्रतिनिधित्व के बारे में अब भी बकालत करें? सुरक्षा परिषद् में चीन को प्रतिनिधित्व दिलाने की बात करना तो दूर रहा आज तो परिस्थितियों की पुकार यह है कि भारत को चीन के साथ अपने दौत्य सम्बन्ध भंग कर देने चाहियें। हमें कोई भी सम्बन्ध चीन के साथ नहीं रखना चाहिये। एक ओर तो हमारे साथ आक्रमणात्मक स्थिति चल रही हो और दूसरी ओर हमारे प्रतिनिधि इनका समर्थन करते रहें, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की दुर्बल और कमजोरी से भी नीति की दुनिया के अन्दर कोई कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता।

एक आखिरी बात जिसको कि मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर दूँगा यह है कि जहां हमारा विदेश मन्त्रालय और गृह मन्त्रालय चीन और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण सावधानी रखें, य जहां हमें बाहर से अपने देश को बचाने की कोशिश करनी है वहां हम अपने देश के भीतर ही छिपे हुए गटारों के प्रति भी पूरी तरह सावधान रहें। ऋग्वेद में लिखा है कि शत्रु से तो सावधान रहो ही लेकिन शत्रु से भी अधिक घर में छिपे हुए तथाकथित मित्रों से भी सावधान रहो। स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल ने अहमदाबाद के गीता मन्दिर में जो अपने जीवन का अन्तिम भाषण दिया था उसमें यह शब्द कहे थे कि हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतन्त्रता को जब जब भी संकट आया है वह बाहर के शत्रु से उतना नहीं आया है जितना घर के मित्र से आया है। वद भी उगी को कहता है :-

“अमयम मित्राद् अभयम अभित्राद्”

शत्रु से तो सावधान रहो ही लेकिन मित्र से कहीं अधिक सावधान रहो। आज भी भारत में बहुत से आदमी इस तरह के हैं जो हमारा

सवा आठ बजे रात का न्यूज बुलेटिन सुन कर अपना दिमाग नहीं बनाते, नौ और सवा नौ बजे रात की खबरें नहीं सुनते बल्कि वह यह जानने के लिये लड़ाई किस स्तर पर चल रही है कराची का रात का साढ़ नौ बजे का रेडियो सुनते हैं और उसके आधार पर अपनी राय बनाते हैं। समय आ गया है जब हमारी सरकार को ऐसे तत्वों के प्रति कड़ा रुख अपनाना चाहिये। जिस तरह से दूसरे महायुद्ध में उस समय की गवर्नमेंट ने जर्मनी के समाचार सुनने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया था, मेरा विचार यह है कि देश सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से वह भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि जब तक युद्ध चल रहा है भारत में पeking और पाकिस्तान का रेडियो सुनने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा देना चाहिये अन्यथा उसके भयंकर दुष्परिणाम हो सकते हैं। एक और साढ़ सात लाख पाकिस्तानी असम में बैठे हुए हैं और दूसरी ओर चीन जो त्वांग के रास्ते आना चाहता है उसका कारण यह है कि उसके पास पेट्रोल नहीं है। वह चाहता यह है कि असम के साथ सीधा सम्बन्ध हो जाय तो चीन को आसानी से पेट्रोल मिल सकेगा। इस तरह की स्थिति पाकिस्तान और चीन दोनों मिल कर वहां बना रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से मैंने जो कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर सरकार गम्भीरता से विचार करेगी। जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व यहां पर मैं करने के लिये आया हूं उन्होंने अपने यह भाव मझ से यहां तक पहुंचाने का निर्देश दिया था और मुझे विश्वास है कि जिस पवित्रता और निष्ठा के साथ मैंने यह शब्द कहे हैं उसी भावना के साथ आप मेरे शब्दों को ग्रहण भी करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra (Khandwa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening with rapt attention to most of the speeches that have been delivered on these Resolutions moved before us by the hon. Prime Minister. In the very first instance I wish to make a reference to what has been said by Shri Shastri about Pakistan Radio.

I think, Shri Shastri forgets that we are still not at war with Pakistan and there cannot be any question of putting any ban on Pakistan Radio being heard in this country by any section of the society. So far as my knowledge goes, I think, Pakistan Radio is being listened to not only by a section of the people which Shri Shastri has in mind but by all and sundry in this country. I have seen many Muslims and Hindus both switching on to Pakistan Radio in the night because people are interested in listening to as many versions as possible. So long as democracy is there in this country and so long as we are not at war with any country we cannot ban any radio being listened to here. That is why we have not still banned Peking Radio being listened to and many people in this country are listening to Peking Radio. We rely on our own position and on the validity of our contentions. Therefore we do not bother what people listen to what radio.

Anyway, I wish to thank many hon. Members here who have used restraint. I think, by and large we have exhibited a good deal of restraint in this House in spite of the fact that our passions are rising high. Sentiments are there. Emotions are also disturbed, but I think this Parliament has acquitted itself well on this question of dealing with this grave task.

In brief I wish to place a few suggestions. Maybe, they are quite pertinent to the situation. I would like the Government to consider over them. It is a fact that nationalist and expansionist China has attacked a peaceful, internationalist and a friendly neighbour. It is also a fact that no ideology is involved in this question. I do not wish to go into the details whether the Chinese Government at the moment is a Marxist-Leninist Government or an expansionist or imperialist government. Whatever they are doing has to be judged at its face value. Whatever they have done in the past

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few months, specially after the 20th October has exposed their intentions. The world is not in any doubt about their motives and so far as the motives and actions go they betray them. It is quite clear that they want to grab the territory of India. They are talking in terms of liberation. I could understand an army marching into another country if there is a call from that country or from any section of that country. There has been no such call from any section of this country. Whatever people' have tried to toe the Peking line in this country have not also asked for the Chinese to come into this country. There is therefore no *prima facie* case for an ideological intervention. Therefore, the Chinese intrusion into Indian territory, the Chinese aggression on our borders is a clear indication that the Chinese have turned expansionist. And as Shri Dhebar said the other day, it may be that their poverty has driven them to other lands; it may be that there is a contradiction in the leadership there and that is why they are taking to this escapism; it may be that they are impelled by certain competitive motives within the ideological framework and they are adopting an obsolete and orthodox line that is quite out of date, and that has no bearing on the 20th century situation.

One thing I would like to say about our policy. We have been attacked by various sections of the people outside and inside this country. Our non-alignment policy is on trial. It is being attacked day and night, not only in this House but outside also, and there is a motive behind it. I would not go into the details of that particular thing or the background of this motive. But there is one thing. Some people want to say that 'We have been very right, and very correct in analysing the world situation, and that is why we were warning the Government'. Of course, these are honest expressions of their point of view. Of course, everybody

has the right to differ, and everybody has the right to say things in season or out of season. But there are those also who are trying to echo the expressions that we find in the foreign press. There is a good deal of such similarity in some of the criticism that is levelled against this Government. I would not specifically refer to anything that has been said in this House but outside in the press, and in the public meetings, there is a good deal of similarity between what a section of the foreign press has been publishing about our policy of non-alignment and what is being published in the press in India. I do not wish to identify them on any ideological level, but I am just pointing out the sort of similarity or the sort of rather identical language that we find being echoed in this country.

Behind this, there is another move also. There are some people who get mixed up with our nationalist uprising. There are some people who want to get mixed up with all those who are clamouring for a reorientation of our policy, and in getting mixed up, they give certain auto-suggestions. They want to say that the leadership should be changed. Of course, a very strong plea has been made by one of the leaders of the Opposition in this regard, but, he wanted to explain it in a different manner. He probably referred to the collective leadership. Whatever may be the purpose of Shri Ranga in referring to the change in the leadership, I would say that outside this House, there is a definite charge against our Prime Minister, and people are going about telling the people that this Prime Minister will not be able to deliver the goods, and he will not rise to the occasion. Only the other day, I read the speech of a particular person who occupied once an eminent position in this country, as a Member of this House, who said that this Prime Minister, because of his love for peace is going to sell this country, and added 'We

shall not allow that'. I wish to ask my countrymen, and I wish to ask my hon. friends on the Opposition Benches: Do they subscribe to such sentiments that are uttered outside by less responsible people? They belong to certain political parties. Why do they allow such people to go and make speeches in public and confuse the public about our Prime Minister? That is why I do not wish to go into the details of the non-alignment policy and its background. I wish only to say that most people in this House have expressed their faith in the non-alignment policy, and we must continue to stick to it.

It is true that non-aligned nations did not form a bloc by themselves. There could not be any question of a non-aligned bloc, because a bloc represents a force, and a force represents a particular kind of physical make-up. The non-aligned group could not have that kind of force, that is, organised force. That is why our Prime Minister has time and again refused to take any initiative in forming a bloc or a third force. So, naturally, in our grave crisis, in a very delicate situation, we should not impute motives to non-aligned nations that are expressing their attitudes and reactions towards this question. Every country has freedom of action, and every country has freedom of initiative, and, therefore, they would react according to their own psychological make-up. It may be that our propaganda machinery was not adequate. It may be that the Chinese had the better of us, so far as propaganda is concerned. They could send their despatches earlier than ourselves, and, therefore, it is just possible that the non-aligned countries are reacting to this situation in a different manner, and that is bound to be there. But the very moment we raised the banner of non-alignment, we were joined by others, now there is a very important section of the membership of the UN, which believes in non-alignment. There is a kind of a third force, but the third force is not a bloc; it is not a force in the physical

sense; it is a spiritual force, and that has provided a sound basis for the UN. We have to judge the non-alignment policy in the wider context of the world.

It may be that the non-alignment policy has suffered certain setbacks so far as the Sino-Indian conflict is concerned. It may be that for certain exigencies, we might have to make some shifts here and there, and naturally, when we are receiving aid from a particular section of the world, if they all belonged to a particular bloc, our relationship with them in our time of need is bound to be affected by certain ideological influences; that is quite natural, and nobody would be sorry for that, and even our Prime Minister would not be sorry for a little shift in the policy of non-alignment. But if we stick to the non-alignment policy, it is because of the fact that non-alignment is the basic factor and is the basis of international democracy. If we want to have international democracy, if we want that UNO should succeed, there must be non-alignment; that means that there must be complete detachment in having relations with other nations. In inter-State relationship, it is necessary that there should not be any politics, if there is to be the UNO or if there is to be a world organisation.

Therefore, with whatever little knowledge and experience I have as a teacher and as a keen student of international relations, I would like my friends who are in season and out of season condemning non-alignment, not to go on speaking against certain basic truths of life, certain basic truths of international and world politics. Therefore, we should continue to stick to this policy. We should try to preserve those basic tenets of our foreign policy and take all help that is coming to us.

I am surprised that there has not been any demand from any formal quarters in the world, neither from

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the US nor from the UK nor from any other country aligned with them, that we should give up our non-alignment policy. But there is a cry in this country, and that is why I wish to refer again to the similarity of views expressed by certain sections of the press in this country, by certain people in this country and certain sections of the foreign press, and certain agencies outside which have been conspiring against us since the very beginning of our independence. That is why I wish to say that we should keep cool. We have been patient so long. Now, we are fighting. Let us fight in the Gita manner. Certain Members here referred to brutalising, and said that we must brutalise our attitudes. There is no question of brutalising further. When we have started fighting the enemy, when we have started sending our troops with all kinds of ammunition that is available to us, it is exactly a brutalising process; the brutalising is being done. What more does my hon. friend want from us? What more does he want from the people in general? Does he want us to become brutes? Does he want us to become very abusive? Does he want that we should forget all canons of justice and social principles? I differ from my hon. friend. If he means by 'brutalising' that we should give up our psychological frame, I disagree with him. Therefore, without going into the details of this question, I would say that we should fight this war in the Gita manner. When it comes to annihilation, we have to annihilate, when the enemy is on the border.

Therefore, I would like to place these few suggestions before the House in two minutes and then finish my speech. In order to enthuse the jawans who are fighting on the border and in order to create a better morale in the country, I suggest that some politicians, and some Members of the Legislatures, whether of the Parliament or of the State Legislatures should be sent to the border areas;

they should either be recruited in the fighting forces, or they should be recruited for the non-fighting jobs and should be sent to the border areas. I offer myself as one, Sir. I may be a weak person, I may be an incompetent person so far as fighting is concerned. By such help that we give to the jawans, the country would realise that we are not representing the people only in the Parliament and the delegations abroad, but we are prepared to represent them on the front also. That would help build a better morale in the country and that is why, Sir I suggest that the Government should give serious consideration to this matter.

Secondly, Sir, I wish to suggest that we should keep a watch on all those forces which are trying to disrupt the law and order situation in this country, whether of the Right or the Left. We should keep a watch on them. I would like to suggest that both these extreme sides of the Left and the Right tend to become anti-national in their effect. I do not say that they are anti-national, but because of certain circumstances, they tend to become anti-national. Therefore it is necessary that a close watch should be kept on them. We should maintain law and order in this country to give protection to all people, to whatever group they may belong to. If some persons do not want to maintain law and order or act against our interests they should be punished by the authorities but there should be no witch-hunting in this country. I would suggest that proper steps should be taken in this regard.

I would like to say that Government would take all measures that are necessary in this direction.

So far as production is concerned, it would be increased. But in this matter I would suggest that enough encouragement should be given to small-scale industries. I would like

to suggest that we take back to charkha. After food, cloth is the necessity and therefore we should encourage and we should make the people take to charkha again in times of necessity.

Thirdly, I would like to suggest that all distributing machineries should be geared up. There should be cooperatives. There should be voluntary agencies. There should be complete decentralisation in matters of distribution and we must maintain the price line. Therefore we should check corruption. It is necessary to check black-market and that could be done only when there is a complete decentralisation of the machinery in this country. And, Sir, with these words I finish my speech and I thank you for permitting me to say these few words.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले कि मैं कुछ कहूँ मैं उन जवानों के प्रति अपनी हार्दिक श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूँ जो इस लड़ाई में मारे गए हैं और साथ ही साथ उन जवानों को बधाई देता हूँ जो बड़ी बहादुरी से लड़ रहे हैं।

मैं देखता हूँ कि इस सदन में हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री की काफी समालोचना की जा रही है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि हम किसी ब्लाक में नहीं रहे, किसी गुट में नहीं रहे, हमने हिंसा का प्रचार नहीं किया और हमने यह नहीं किया वह नहीं किया। इस तरह के चांजिज हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री के खिलाफ आज लगाये जा रहे हैं। हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री अगर चाहते थे कि दुनिया में शान्ति रहे, किसी को धोखा न दिया जाय तो क्या वह गलत कहते थे? लेकिन इसी आधार पर कहा जाता है कि इन्होंने ठीक काम नहीं किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या व भाई यह चाहते हैं कि किसी ऐसे आदमी को प्रधान मन्त्री बना दिया जाए जो कि दुनिया को धोखा दे और लड़ाई करवाये, हिंसा करवाये? मैं समझता हूँ कि गांधीजी के अनुयायी होने के नाते हम ऐसा

नहीं कर सकते हैं, हमारा प्रधान मन्त्री ऐसा नहीं कर सकता है। हम लोग इस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं। कौन जानता है कि किस के दिन में क्या पाप है। कोई अगर पीछे से आकर किसी की पीठ में छुरा घोंप दे, तो क्या किया जा सकता है। यही बात आज चीन ने की है। चीन के हमारे साथ अच्छे ताल्लुकात रहे, उसके साथ हमारी अच्छी दोस्ती थी, उसने हमारे साथ पहले अच्छा व्यवहार किया और उस व्यवहार और उस दोस्ती की वजह से हम समझते थे कि वह हमारी पीठ में छुरा नहीं घोंपेगा। लेकिन उसने छुरा घोंप दिया। अब उसका हम रफते रफते इलाज करेंगे, उसका हम रफते रफते उपाय करेंगे।

हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जब यह बात कहते थे कि दुनिया में शान्ति रहनी चाहिये, किसी को धोखा नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये, तो कोई आदमी उसका विरोध नहीं करता था। लेकिन जरा सा चीन ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण कर दिया, कुछ हमारी भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया तो सभी आदमी रुठने लग गए और इल्जाम लगाने लग गए कि उनकी नीति गलत रही है। दुनिया अजब है। जब आदमी की चलती है तो सब उसको पूजते हैं। लेकिन जब थोड़ी सी भलमन्साहत की वजह से ईमानदारी की वजह से, सत्य और अहिंसा की नीति की वजह से, कोई उल्टी बात हो गई तो सभी हमारा विरोध करने लग गए और नाना प्रकार की बातें कहने लग गए। अभी बागड़ी जी ने कुछ अपशब्द कहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी सज्जन, कोई भी भला आदमी ऐसा नहीं कह सकता है और न ही किसी को ऐसा कहना शोभा देता है।

अपने कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आपकी परीक्षा का समय आ गया है। आपको सीता और हनुमान की तरह से अपनी परीक्षा देनी होगी। जिस तरह से राम को शक होने पर सीता को अग्नि पर खड़ा कर दिया गया उसी तरह से आपको भी परीक्षा देनी होगी। जिस तरह से हनुमान

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

ने पेट फाड़ कर दिखा दिया था कि देखो इसके अन्दर राम लिखा हुआ है, उसी तरह से आपको भी परीक्षा देनी होगी। आपको साबित करना होगा कि आप देश के साथ हैं। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहता हूँ। आपके जो कार्य-कर्ता देहातों में काम करते हैं, वे देश के प्रति उचित व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं। मुझे अपने जिला चम्पारन का अनुभव है और वही बात मैं आपको कहता हूँ। आप सफाई देते हैं, सही बात है, आपकी बात को मैं सच मानता हूँ। लेकिन आपको ग्राम परीक्षा देनी होगी।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि यह ठीक है कि आपने दुनिया के ग्रन्थ पढ़े हैं, दुनिया के सभी शास्त्र पढ़े हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का जो महाभारत है, पंचतन्त्र है, शुक नीति है, चाणक्यनीति है, मुद्रा राक्षस नाटक है, तथा इस तरह के जो दूसरे ग्रन्थ हैं, इनको आपने नहीं पढ़ा है तो इनको पढ़िये। इनके समान श्रेष्ठ ग्रन्थ दुनिया में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अगर आपने इनको अभी तक नहीं पढ़ा है, तो इनको पढ़िये। इनको पढ़ कर ही आप दुनिया में चल सकेंगे, नहीं तो नहीं चल सकेंगे। जितने आपके एम्बेसेडर हैं, जितने मिनिस्टर हैं और जितने मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट के हैं, उन सब को इन ग्रन्थों को पढ़ना चाहिये।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सारी दुनिया के देशों को खत लिखे, मित्र देशों को भी खत लिखे। जिन देशों पर इनको भरोसा था उन देशों ने हमारी मदद नहीं की। सिवाय अमरीका, इंग्लैण्ड आदि कुछ देशों के किसी ने भी हमारी मदद नहीं की। मैं मैकमिलन साहब की और कॅनेडी साहब की व्यक्तिगत रूप से प्रशंसा करूँगा कि उन्होंने इस आड़े बक्त में हम को शस्त्रों आदि से मदद की है। इन की मैं भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा करता हूँ कि इन्होंने हमें हथियार आदि भेजे हैं। इजिप्ट के मामले के बारे में उनको बड़ी शिकायत थी। लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने हमारी बड़ी मदद की है। हमें आज स्वाधीनता की रक्षा करनी है

और हम स्वाधीन रहेंगे, चीन को हम मार भगायेंगे, यह हमें पक्का विश्वास है। हमारे यहां सोशलिज्म हो, कैपिटलिज्म हो, कम्युनिज्म हो, सर्वोदयिज्म हो, कोई भी इज्म हो, मगर चीन से हमें आप पिटवाइये नहीं। आप इन ग्रन्थों को अवश्य पढ़िये। मैंने भी हिन्दुस्तान को देखा है, आज के हिन्दुस्तान को भी देखा है और पहले के हिन्दुस्तान को भी देखा है। हो सकता है कि मुझे पंडित जी जैसा ज्ञान न हो। लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आपके मित्र दोस्त रूस ने कोई मदद अभी तक हमें नहीं भेजी है। आप कहते हैं कि दिसम्बर में मिग विमान आयेंगे। हमारे यहां कहा जाता है कि जब तक पुण्य घावे तब तक पाप गोता मारे। जब तक आपके मिग विमान आयेंगे तब तक चीन हमें हड़प न जाए, यही डर है। क्या यही मित्रता है? कॅनेडी साहब ने शस्त्रास्त्र भेजे, मैकमिलन साहब ने भेजे और जिस तत्परता के साथ भेजे उसी तरह से रूस भी कह सकता था कि हम भी तुम्हें तुरन्त भेजते हैं और साथ ही साथ और सामान भी भेजते हैं। नासिर साहब ने नहीं भेजे, टीटो साहब ने नहीं भेजे जिस पर आपको बड़ा भरोसा था। नान एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज का मतलब क्या है? मुझे विश्वास नहीं होता है कि वे भेजेंगे। भेजें तो सही बात है। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में उसी आदमी की पूछ होती है, उसी आदमी की चलती है जिसके हाथ में पिस्तौल हो, जो ताकतवर हो। गांव में भी जो जोरदार होता है, उस की ही पंचायती चलती है। कमजोर को कोई नहीं पूछता है। यह जो नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी है, यह उसी वक्त तक ठीक है जब तक हम मजबूत हों। हम गांधीवाद को मानने वाले हैं, समाजवाद को मानने वाले हैं लेकिन हमारे साथ जो दगा करता है, धोखा करता है, उसके उस धोखे और दगे का जवाब तो हम दें।

कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों के बारे में मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ। आपके बारे में बड़ा शक है।

सक ही नहीं, लोगों के आप के बारे में बहुत बुरे विचार हैं। इस वास्ते उन विचारों को निर्मूल सिद्ध करने के लिए आपको अग्नि परीक्षा देनी ही होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा घर बोर्डर पर है। उसके साथ नेपाल का बोर्डर लगता है। आजकल नेपाल शांत है। उसकी शिक्षा दीक्षा और हमारी शिक्षा दीक्षा, उसका धर्म कर्म और हमारा धर्म कर्म, सब एक है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट को बोर्डर पर रहने वाले लोगों को राइफल की ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए और सिविल डिफेंस के लिए लोगों को तैयार करना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो किसान ज्यादा अन्न पैदा करता है, उसको सरकार की तरफ से सभी प्रकार की मदद मिलनी चाहिए, सभी प्रकार की सहायता मिलनी चाहिए। जो किसान लड़ाई के लिए जाता है, उसको हर तरह की मदद दीजिए, उसके बच्चों को धीजिए। हमारे भाई मौलाना साहब कह रहे थे कि चार चार पैसे क्यों मांगते फिरते हो। चार चार पैसे का भी कोई चन्दा है? क्या इस तरह से लड़ाई लड़ी जा सकती है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन से इस तरह से चन्दा लिया जायगा तो वे कहेंगे कि हम ने मुल्क के लिए चन्दा दिया है और कल को वे मरने के लिए भी तैयार हो जायेंगे। वे कहेंगे कि उन्होंने मुल्क और कौम के लिए चन्दा दिया है। लेकिन हमारे मौलाना साहब की समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है। उन्होंने स्वराज्य की लड़ाई नहीं लड़ी है और अगर लड़ी होती तो उनको पता होता कि जिन लोगों ने चार पैसे भी अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए दिया वे उस पैसे की रसीद को सम्भाले रखे हुए हैं और दिखाते हैं कि हम ने यह चन्दा कांग्रेस को दिया जो उस समय अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ रही थी। वह जो धन लिया जाता है यह टोकन के तौर पर लिया जाता है, यह टोकन इमदाद है, यह चीज, उस भावना की

परिचायक है, जो भावना लोगों की देश के प्रति है। आज उन्होंने अपनी भावना को इस प्रकार प्रकट किया है, कल वे देश के लिए मर मिटने के लिए भी तैयार हो जायेंगे।

हमारी सरकार को थोड़ा सा एलाइनमेंट के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। पंडित जी को भी सोचना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि एकतरफा किसी के पक्ष में हम चले जायें। लेकिन मुझे डर है कि नान-एलाइंड रहते रहते कहीं हम एलाइंड न हो जायें। नान-एलाइंड हम रहें। रूस हमारी मदद न करे, कोई और उस तरह का देश मदद न करे, तो बेशक न करे। अमरीका मदद करता है, हम अमरीका की तारीफ करते हैं। गैलब्रेथ ने कहा है कि हम इंडिया को नान-एलाइंड मानते हुए मदद कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने पंडित जी के इस सिद्धान्त को माना लेकिन रूस ने इस को नहीं माना। उस ने कोई इमदाद हमारे यहां नहीं भेजी।

आप कहते हैं कि हम अपने यहां तैयार करेंगे हथियारों को। आज हम ने अखबारों में देखा कि शायद हमारे आप पूरी तरह से आर्डेन्स फैक्ट्री पूरे तौर से काम करने जा रही है, लेकिन उस के काम करते करते समय तक संभवतः दुश्मन हमारे पीछे न आ जाए। इसलिए जहां से भी हो सके, जिस तरह से भी हो सके, उस तरह से अमरीकी हथियार और सामान ले कर हमें काम करना चाहिए। हम अहिंसक हैं। डबर भाई ने भी यह कहा और डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने भी यह कहा कि हम वायोलेटली नानवायोलेंट हैं। पर दुश्मन को भगाना है। लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान नान-वायोलेंट नहीं रखा जा सकता है। आज तो देश वायोलेंट ही रखा जा सकता है। जब शंकराचार्य ने देखा कि देश के लोग कमजोर हो रहे हैं और अहिंसा की बजह से कमजोर हो रहे हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि वायोलेंस का प्रचार करो, कहा कि मांस खाओ, मछली खाओ, सारी चीजें खाओ, और हिन्दुस्तान में जो बुद्धिस्ट्स कमजोर हो गए हैं उन को खदेड़ दो। हम ब्राह्मण धर्म के मानने वाले हैं।

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

लेकिन इस से कोई घबराय नहीं। ब्राह्मण धर्म किसी जाति का धर्म नहीं है, ब्राह्मण धर्म दूसरी चीज है, एक अलग चीज है, यह रूढ़ि संज्ञा है। इस धर्म को मानने वाला आदमी अपने सीने को तान कर रहेगा और दुनिया में रहेगा। जो लोग शंकराचार्य को जानते हैं उन को मालूम है कि शंकराचार्य ने किस तरह से मुल्क को आगे रखा।

हम चाहते हैं कि वहां कोई हड़ताल न हो, हमारे खतों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार हो। लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य जितने हैं, मैं उन में कोई इमर्जेंसी नहीं देखता। मैं देखता नहीं कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों और मिनिस्ट्रों के अंदर कोई बचैनी है। ५ तारीख को मैं ने देखा कि मोकामा जंक्शन पर एक फुल नोड ट्रेन फौजियों की जा रही थी, जिन के गुलाब जैसे चेहरे थे। बीस, बाइस, पच्चीस वर्ष के जवान उस में लड़ने जा रहे थे और मोकामा के लोग उन को बाय और बिस्कुट खिला रहे थे। तो एक तरफ तो आप के सिपाही लड़ने जा रहे हैं और यहां चार चार रोज पंडित जी के रेजोल्यूशन पर आप बहस कराते हैं। ५०० सदस्यों को लोक सभा के और २५० सदस्यों को राज्य सभा के, ७५० लोगों को आप ने यहां रोक रखा है। अगर यहां इसी तरह से डिमात्रेसी चलेगी तो यह देश रहने वाला नहीं है। जब गांधी जी सत्याग्रह छेड़ते थे तो सारे देश की कांग्रेस का और काम बन्द हो जाता था। जिले के डिक्टेटर, थाने के डिक्टेटर, प्रान्त के डिक्टेटर, भाल इंडिया के डिक्टेटर आन्दोलन चलाते थे और सब काम करते थे। आज आप लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं, फौज को चुशूल में भेज दिया, लद्दाख में भेज दिया, नेफा में भेज दिया और यहां पर चार चार रोज प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो रही है। हमारे श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह राणा हैं, क्षत्री हैं, उन को यहां पर चार चार रोज तक इस पर बहस नहीं करवाना चाहिये। एक दिन का समय देना चाहिये था। हर एक

पार्टी के लीडर को बुला कर कहना चाहिये था कि वे बतलायें कि वे इस रेजोल्यूशन के हक में हैं या नहीं। जो कहते कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ नहीं हैं, उन को पकड़ कर जेलखाने में बन्द कर देते। आज मुल्क पर खतरा है, मुल्क में रोज रिक्सर्स हो रहे हैं और यहां पर चार रोज तक बहस कराते हैं, और इस तरह से बहस कराते हैं कि साथ चाय पानी भी चाहिये। हमारी फौजें मर रही हैं, जाड़े में मर रही हैं और हर तरह से हालत खराब हो रही है।

संसद् कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : चार दिन की बहस के बाद भी सदस्यों को सन्तोष नहीं होता, क्या किया जाये ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप यहां पर पंडित जी के प्रस्ताव को पढ़ देते और पूछते कि कौन आप के साथ है। जो हाथ उठा देता वह ठीक है और जो न उठाता उस को सजा, दी जाती, जेल खाने में बन्द करते। इस के सिवा और कुछ नहीं होना चाहिये। मेरा यहां पर एक अमेन्डमेंट है कि जब तक चीनी लोगों को हम अपनी भूमि से खदेड़ नहीं देंगे तब तक मुलुह की बात नहीं होगी। यह हमारी कमजोरी है कि हम ८ सितम्बर की बात करते हैं, और इसी कमजोरी का नतीजा है कि चार वर्षों में चीन ने हमारी १२,००० वर्ग मील जमीन ग्रब कर ली और उस के बाद अब २,००० वर्ग मील जमीन और ले ली। फिर भी हम ८ सितम्बर की बात कहते हैं। आज मुल्क लड़ने के लिये तैयार है। मैं तो कांग्रेस पार्टी से भी कहता हूं कि यदि आप नहीं लड़ेंगे तो जनता आप को निकाल कर आगे लड़ने के लिये तैयार हो जायेगी। जिन लोगों ने फ्रेंच रेवोल्यूशन पढ़ा है उन को मालूम है कि जब भी रेवोल्यूशन को चबाने वाला नेता कमजोर पाया गया, उस की हत्या कर दी गई और दूसरा नेता आगे आया। जब दूसरे नेता ने कमजोरी दिखाई तो उसी

हत्या कर दी गई और तीसरा नेता भागे आया। फ्रेंच रेवोल्यूशन के समय लोग इतने तैयार थे। आज जो देश की जनता के नेता हैं, चाहे मेम्बर हों या मिनिस्टर हों उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिये कि आज देश की जनता चाहती है कि चीन से लड़ कर हम एक एक इंच जमीन उन से ले लें। जब तक ऐसा न हो कोई समझौते की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

आखिर समझौते की बात कहां से आई? इस का ओरिजिन हुआ गांधी जी के सत्याग्रह से। लेकिन गांधी जी का सत्याग्रह दूसरे कटेक्स्ट में हुआ था। उस वक्त हमारा एक सिविलाइज्ड नेशन के साथ झगड़ा था। लेकिन आज एक ऐसी नेशन के साथ हमारा झगड़ा है जो कि बिल्कुल असभ्य है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई मुल्ह समझौते की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। आज देश तैयार है और हर तरह से लड़ने के लिये तैयार है।

हमारे बागड़ी साहब ने सेंट लगाने वालों की बात कही। उन्होंने उन सेंट लगाने वालों को कहां देखा जो जेलों में सड़ने थे? क्या आज आप तैयार हैं सेंट लगाने वालों के साथ लड़ने मरने के लिये? आप भाग जाइयेगा। आज जो सेंट लगाने वालों की बात कह रहे हैं उन के ऐसे तो सेंट लगाने वालों के लड़के हैं जो कि मुल्क के लिये लड़ने को तैयार हैं। मैं बहुत अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुल्क तैयार है और हमारे नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल जी को चाहिये कि वह लीड दें।

मैं यहां पर एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। जब लोग अर्जुन की समालोचना करते थे तब उस में ताकत आती थी। बिना उस के अर्जुन में ताकत नहीं आती थी। जब हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की समालोचना होती है तब उन में ताकत आती है। उन में इस से ताकत आयेगी और वे लड़ेंगे। वह एक इंच भी पीछे हटने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। उन की सारी जिन्दगी मुल्क के लिये गुजरी है और वे चीन को हटा कर रहेंगे। हां यह जरूर है कि उन की ईमानदारी की वजह से अहिंसा

की वजह से उन को धोखा हुआ। उन्होंने धोखा दिया नहीं क्योंकि धोखा देना पाप है, धोखा खाना अच्छा है। लेकिन हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब अब चेत गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सत्य नारायण जी इस सदन को जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म करें। चार रोज बहस न कराये। सबों ने आप की बात सुन ली अब इसे खत्म होना चाहिये।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो अब भी तैयार हूँ। कोई माननीय सदस्य क्लोजर मूव कर दें और वह कबूल हो जाय तो मुझे मंजूर है।

An Hon. Member: Not after today's meeting, not after Monday's meeting, after seven days.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Let the debate continue.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतवर्ष के इतिहास में जो संकट की घड़ी और मुश्किलात इस समय आई हैं उन की मिसाल दूसरी कोई नहीं है। अब हम को चाहिये कि हम इकट्ठे हो कर संयुक्त रूप से उस का मुकाबला करें। पूर्व में हम से बहुत सी गलतियां हुई हैं, बहुत सी भूल चूक हुई हैं जिनका यह नतीजा हुआ है कि चीनी लोग हमारे सामने भाई का रिश्ता ले कर आये और दुश्मन के रूप में हमारे मुल्क के ढाई हजार लोगों को खून करके चले गये। इसलिये उन को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पण करने के बाद जो हमारे जबान लड़ाई में शरीक हैं, उन को मैं अपनी बधाई देता हूँ।

मैं इस थोड़े से समय में ज्यादा समय न ले कर सिर्फ दो एक बातों की ओर सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा, जिस का जिक्र इस हाउस में बहुत कम हुआ है। ज्यों ही हमारे प्रेजिडेंट महोदय ने इमर्जेंसी डिक्लेअर की, उसी वक्त जरूरी था बल्कि फर्ज था कि सारी कैबिनेट रिजाइन कर देती और उस की जगह

[श्री शिवमृति स्वामी]

पर एक रिफार्म्ड तौर पर नेशनल कैबिनेट रिफांन्स्ट्यूट की जाती । इस समय सब लोग अपनी अपनी पार्टीज को भूल रहे हैं और हर हिन्दुस्तानी नेशनल माइंडेड हो कर अपने अपने कांस्टिट्यूशन के द्वारा त्याग करने और खून का दान करने को तैयार है । जब मुल्क इतना नेशनल माइंडेड है उसके बाद अगर हम नेशनल माइंडेड न हों और ६०-७० आदमियों की कैबिनेट बनाकर वैसे ही बैठे रहें तो यह उचित नहीं होगा । लिहाजा मैं नम्रता से विनती करूंगा कि इस इमरजेंसी में इस डिमाक्रेटिक प्रोपोज्योर से हुकूमत का कारोबार नहीं चल सकता । आज सारे मुल्क का हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर में विश्वास है और वह सारे मुल्क की नुमायंदगी करते हैं । हमको चाहिए कि सब पार्टियां मिल कर फारमल तरीके से उनको हिन्दुस्तान के डिक्टेटर का स्वरूप दे दें । हम को ऐसा करने से हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिए । ऐसा करने से देश की सारी ताकतें संयुक्त हो जायेंगी । इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं ने अपना अमेंडमेंट पेश किया है जो इस प्रकार है :

"This House is of the opinion that the Prime Minister should take the confidence of the whole House and then form a strong National Government to defend our Motherland during the period of emergency."

उड़ीसा के सदन में इसका जिम्मे हुआ और इस प्रस्ताव को पास किया गया । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस इमरजेंसी के वक्त भी चन्द कांग्रेसी भाइयों ने इसकी मुखालिफत की और इस के लिए डिसिप्लिनरी ऐक्शन की बात तक कही जाती है । आज हम को अपने पार्टी फीलिंग को बदलना है और सारे मुल्क को एक आदमी बन कर इस इमरजेंसी का मुकाबला करना है । इस वक्त भी जो इस पार्टी की सदन में नुक्ताचीनी होती है उससे मुझे अफसोस होता है और मेरे दिल को धक्का लगता है ।

इस सिलसिले में मैं २६ अक्टूबर के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में से श्री राजगोपालाचारी के एक वक्तव्य का उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ जिस में उन्होंने कहा है :

"I do not approve of the call some people make for a national or a coalition Government in the first place. It is premature and alarmist. It is the duty of those who have made the bed to lie on it. There is no such national danger as to justify such a step."

इससे हमारे कुछ भाइयों का यही उद्देश्य मालूम होता है कि जो सारी आफतें आयी हैं उनको केवल एक ही दल पर यानी नेहरू जी के दल पर डाल दिया जाय । उनका कहना है कि जो बिस्तर उन्होंने बिछाया है उस पर उन्हीं को लेटने दिया जाय । इस कारण दूसरे दल भी इससे विपरीत प्रस्ताव नहीं कर रहे हैं । आज समय है कि देश के सब राजनीतिक दलों को एक हो कर काम करना चाहिए चाहे कामयाबी हो या जो कुछ भी हो । जब तमाम पार्टियां प्रधान मंत्री में विश्वास प्रकट करती हैं तो सब को मिल कर फारमल तरीके से सारी ताकत उनके हाथ में दे देनी चाहिए जिससे वे डिफेंस पालिसी को अच्छी तरह चला सकें ।

नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर यहां बहस नहीं होनी चाहिए । हिन्दुस्तान ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से इस पालिसी को रखता आया है और हमको इसे हमेशा कायम रखना चाहिए । लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम दोस्ताना मुल्कों से हथियार हासिल न करें । हमें हमेशा उनकी मदद का स्वागत करना चाहिए । चाहे कोई मुल्क हो जो हम को हथियार दे उससे लेना चाहिए और जल्दी से जल्दी लेना चाहिए । हम से भूल हो गयी कि चार साल तक हम ने इस बारे में कोई फिर्क नहीं की । हमारे नेता दूसरे देशों में शान्ति के

Aggression by China

सन्देश लेकर जाते रहे। इसलिए हम लड़ाई के लिए साधकालाजिकली तैयार नहीं थे। इसी लिए हमारा यह नुकसान हुआ है। हमारी जो हिमालयन ब्लंडर्स हुई हैं अब उनको हमें खत्म करना चाहिए।

तिब्बत के बारे में मैं दो चार शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। हम ने यह गलती की कि तिब्बत पर चीन की स्वेजरेनटी मान ली। मेरा सुझाव है कि नेशनल गवर्नमेंट बनाने के बाद, सब की राय लेने के बाद अगर यह मुमकिन हो सके तो इस स्वेजरेनटी को विदडा कर लिया जाय और चीनियों को तिब्बत से हटाया जाय और तिब्बत को आजाद देश बनाया जाय। जिस तरह कि भूटान, नेपाल आदि आजाद रह सकते हैं उसी तरह तिब्बत भी आजाद रह सकता है। हम न चीन को तिब्बत में स्वेजरेनटी हासिल करने दी इसीलिए उसने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया।

इसके बाद मैं एक और विचार सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। कहा जाता है कि डिफेंस के लिए नौजवानों को तैयार हो जाना चाहिए। हम अपने नौजवानों को तैयार कर रहे हैं। इन १५-२० दिनों में मूलक में ऐसी फिजा पैदा हो गयी है कि तमाम लोग अपना सब कुछ देने को तैयार हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस सहायता का लाभ उठाने के लिए जैसे केन्द्रीय सिविल कमेटी बनायी गयी है वैसे कमेटियाँ जिसा, प्रान्त और भवाजियात तक में बनायी जायें और उनका फौजी तौर पर इस्तमाल किया जाय।

कांग्रेसी भाइयों को सारी जिम्मेवारी केवल अपने ऊपर नहीं लेनी चाहिए। यह सवाल किया जा सकता है कि जब सब दलों का विश्वास प्रधान मंत्री में है तो गवर्नमेंट को रिकांस्टीट्यूट करने का क्या सवाल उठता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सारे देश की शक्ति को संयुक्त करने के लिए ऐसा करना अशुभ जरूरी है। हम को इतिहास में इसके अनेक दृष्टान्त मिलते हैं कि जब भी दूसरे मुक

में इस तरह की इमरजेंसी पेश आयी तो वहाँ नेशनल गवर्नमेंट बनायी गयी। ऐसा करने से उस गवर्नमेंट के पीछे सारी नेशन आ जाती है। कांग्रेस पार्टी प्रधान मंत्री को लीडर मान चुकी है, और पार्टियाँ भी आज उनको अपना लीडर मानती हैं। ऐसी हालत में उनको सारे देश का लीडर आसानी से चुना जा सकता है। मेरा खयाल है कि जब तक हम इस प्रकार नेशनल गवर्नमेंट नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक सहकार की भावना नहीं आ सकती। और हमेशा एक दल की दूसरे दलों द्वारा नुकता चीनी होती रहेगी। राज-गोपालाचार्य ने कहा है कि जिसने बिस्तर लगाया है उसी को उस पर सोने दिया जाय। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आज इस तरह की गैर-जिम्मेवाराणा बात कहना सही नहीं है क्योंकि सहकार सिर्फ जबनी नहीं हो सकता। ऐसा करने के लिए दलबन्दी को हटाना होगा। ऐसा करने के लिए एक दल को दूसरे दल से अधिक महत्व नहीं दिया जा सकता। इसलिए मैं तमाम दलों के नेताओं से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि जब सारा देश नेशनल माइंडेड हो रहा है तो हम को भी नेशनल माइंडेड होना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं सर्वोदयी नेता श्री बोरा जी का एक स्टेटमेंट पढ़ कर अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है :

"A party, however big, is but a part of the nation. The party-character of the Government tends to split the ranks of the people at a time when they should stand united. We already noticed with a sense of sorrow that on the 8th instant, when people of Delhi marched to the Parliament House to assure the Prime Minister of their support to him in fighting the war, they were divided markedly into two groups corresponding to the wings existing in the present Parliament. Also when emergency measures are to be enacted, support or opposition to them should be motivated by a sense of national security and not at all by

[श्री शिवपूर्ति स्वामी]

partisan interest. Therefore, to prevent the danger of partisan tendencies in the people and in the Government, we regard that the formation of national cabinets at the centre and at the State levels is an urgent need of the war-effort for integrating the nation emotionally as well as administratively".

इसी प्रकार आज ही इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में ग्राम पंचायत परिषद् ने, जिस के प्रेजिडेंट श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण हैं, यह विचार प्रकट किया है कि इस सहकार के लिए नेशनल गवर्नमेंट बहुत जरूरी है। इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

18 hrs.

मैं यहां पर यह वाज़ह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल गवर्नमेंट के माने ये नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट में तमाम पार्टीज़ के रिप्रेज़ेन्टेटिव शरीक किये जायें। नेशनल गवर्नमेंट में उन होमोजीनस एलिमेंट्स को लेना चाहिए, हू आर प्रियेयर्ड टु सेंसिफ़ाइस फ़ार दि काज़ आफ़ बी कंट्री, जो डिफेंस की इस पालिसी को अंडरस्टैंड कर सकते हैं और जो नेहरूजी की पालिसी को होमोजीनस तरीके से कार्यान्वित कर सकते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को ले कर नेशनल गवर्नमेंट बनाई जा सकती हैं। मेरा मतलब कोलीशन गवर्नमेंट से नहीं है। कोलीशन गवर्नमेंट और नेशनल गवर्नमेंट अलग अलग चीज़ें हैं। लिहाज़ा जब तक हम लोग एक नेशनल दृष्टि से इस समस्या पर विचार नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम को सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है। चन्द आपोजीशन पार्टीज़ कांग्रेस पार्टी वालों पर हमेशा के लिए एक ख़ब्बा लगाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। उस से उन को बहुत नुकसान होगा। इस लिए मैं मुल्क के सच्चे हितों की दृष्टि से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में एक नेशनल गवर्नमेंट होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि वह बहुत जरूरी है। मैं तीन दिन से इस सदन में माननीय सदस्यों के भाषणों को सुन रहा हूँ, लेकिन किसी ने भी यह सुझाव

सामने नहीं रखा है, हालांकि बाहर उड़ीसा असेम्बली में, तथा सर्वोदय लीडरों और दूसरे विचारशील लोगों, एडीटरों और पत्रकारों के द्वारा इस का जिक्र किया गया है।

इस सुझाव पर विचार कर के हम ज़रूर इस पर अमल करें और बिल्कुल इतिफ़ाक से इस युद्ध को समाप्त करें और शान्ति स्थापित करें। मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि प्रधान मंत्री के प्रस्ताव के अन्त में जो यह कहा गया है, 'हाउएवर लांग एंड हार्ड दि स्ट्रगल मे बि', उस में से 'लांग' लपज़ को डिलीट कर दिया जाय, क्योंकि 'लांग' से साइकालोजी आफ़ कोल्ड वार का आभास मिलता है। हमारा उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिए कि हम जल्द से जल्द चीनियों को न सिर्फ़ भारतवर्ष से बल्कि तिब्बत से भी भगाने की कोशिश करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai.

Shri Bade (Kharagone): How long are we going to sit?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: As long as hon. Members want till 8 O'clock.

Shri Bade: Government can extend the time for discussion on these Resolutions till the 13th so that the Prime Minister could reply on the 14th. Are the Government agreeable to this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think it is possible.

श्रीमती सहोदर: बाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने आपत्कालीन स्थिति की जो घोषणा की है, मैं उस का समर्थन करती हूँ। चीनी आक्रमण के बारे में धान मंत्री जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उस का भी समर्थन करती हूँ।

चीन ने भारतवर्ष पर आक्रमण कर के बड़ी गद्दारी की है। कुछ साल पहले भारतवर्ष में चू-एन-लाई आए थे। हम ने उन का बड़ा स्वागत किया था।

एक माननीय सपस्य : यह उसी का इनाम है।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : इस के अलावा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का मेम्बर बनाने की बड़ी वकालत की थी। हमारे नेता ने हर जगह उस को बहुत मदद दी। लेकिन उस सब का परिणाम यह निकला कि चीन ने हमारे साथ धोखा किया।

मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम लोग पिछले साठ सत्तर बरस से लड़ते आ रहे हैं, संघर्ष करते आ रहे हैं। अगर एक बार भारतवर्ष पर इस तरह धोखे से आक्रमण हो भी गया, तो हम को घबराना नहीं चाहिए और हमें दृढ़ और शान्त रहना चाहिए। आखिर भारतवर्ष वीरों से खाली नहीं है। इस लिए घबराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

अपने देश में हम को खाली अपने भाइयों को ही लड़ाई के लिए तैयार नहीं करना है, बल्कि महिलाओं का सहयोग भी प्राप्त करना है। हमें अपने देश के विकास की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि हम सिपाहियों के लिए साधन जुटा सकें। हम को काश्तकारी का भी काम करना है और गल्ला पैदा करना है तथा अपनी विकास-योजनाओं को भी चलाना है, ताकि देश में खाद्यान्न की कमी न पड़े और उस को बाहर से न मंगाना पड़े।

मैं अभी दमोह सागर, मध्य प्रदेश, से आई हूँ। वहां पर हमारी जनता राष्ट्र के काम के लिए तैयार है। काफ़ी चंदा इकट्ठा हुआ है। लोगों ने काफ़ी रुपया पैसा, सोना आदि दिया है। सब जनता तैयार है। मैं ने बुंदेलखंड का दौरा किया था। सब बुंदेल लोग लड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं।

मैं तो प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि इस लड़ाई में भाग लेने के लिए जहां तक हो सके, क्षत्रियों को भरती किया जाये, क्योंकि क्षत्रियों को लड़ाई का तजुर्बा ज्यादा है। हरिजन और आदिवासी तो मदद करेंगे ही, लेकिन खास तौर पर बुंदेले, राजपूत, हाड़ा, भीष्वावत, खंगार, सोलंकी और सिसोदिया आदि रण-

भूमि में लड़ने वाले हैं, इस लिए उन को फ़ौज में भरती कर के शत्रु से लड़ने का अवसर दिय जाये।

श्री कछवाय : सारे भारत की जनता लड़ने के लिए तैयार है।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : मैं कोई जातिवाद की बात नहीं कह रही हूँ। मैं बता रही हूँ कि जहां तक हो सके, क्षत्रियों को भरती किया जाये। नए लोगों ने तो डाल्डा खाया है, लेकिन पुराने लोगों ने घी खाया है। वैसे तो बच्चा बच्चा लड़ने के लिए तैयार है। देश के कोने कोने से सरकार का समर्थन किया जा रहा है। लेकिन इन लोगों से बड़ा डर है। वे बार-बार रोड़ा अटकते हैं। इन को कुछ काम करना तो आता नहीं है। ये भी दिल खोल कर मैदान में आयें।

श्री कछवाय : अगर सरकार भेजे, तो जाने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : देश की महिलायें और लड़कियां पढ़-लिख कर तैयार हैं। वे एजुकेशन में तैयार हैं और लड़ाई के कामों में भी तैयार हैं। वे मोटर चलाना जानती हैं और हवाई जहाज का काम भी जानती हैं। हमारे देश की महिलाएं सब प्रकार का काम करने के लिए तैयार हैं। जब तक वे देश के विकास का काम नहीं करेंगी, तब तक हमें सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है। जब तक हमारी महिलायें पुरुषों को फूल-माला पहना कर और रोली लगा कर युद्ध के लिए नहीं भेजेंगी, तब तक देश की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। हमारे देश में जब जब लड़ाई का मौका आया है, हमारी क्षत्राणियों ने पुरुषों की पूजा कर के युद्ध-भूमि में भेजा है और वे लोग विजय प्राप्त कर के वापस लौटे हैं। यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि महिलायें कुछ नहीं कर सकतीं। महिलाओं के बिना राष्ट्र की रक्षा और बिकास नहीं हो सकता। महिलाओं के बिना शिक्षा नहीं मिल सकती। हिन्दुस्तान में २२ करोड़ महिलायें हैं। उन में से ११ करोड़ तो देश

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

के विकास का काम और खेती का काम करेंगी और ११ करोड़ लड़कियां ऐसी हैं, जो मजिस्ट्रेटी और क्लर्की का काम करेंगी, उत्पादन करेंगी। २२ करोड़ भाई लड़ें और हम साकान और रसद वगैरह भेजें, जिस से लड़ाई में किसी चीज की कमी न आ सके। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, बिना महिलाओं के राष्ट्र की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए महिलाओं को बोलने का अवसर न देना उचित नहीं है।

हमारे देश में महिलायें अपने भाइयों को और पतिव्रता स्त्रियां अपने पतियों को पूजा कर के युद्ध के लिए भेजती रही हैं और उन की जीत होती रही है। महिलाओं ने हमेला लड़ाई में पुरुषों की मदद की है। कैंकेयी ने दशरथ का साथ दिया था। लक्ष्मीबाई कितनी वीरता से लड़ी थीं। मैं कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहती हूं और न सदन का ज्यादा समय लेना चाहती हूं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहती हूं कि सदन में कुछ बोलने से कुछ नहीं होता है। आज लड़ाई की और रक्षा-कार्यों में भाग लेने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे बहुत से भाई बोल चुके हैं। मैं किसी को बोलने से मना नहीं करती, लेकिन अब पार्लियामेंट में ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लगाना चाहिए और इस सेशन को पंद्रह बीस रोज में खत्म कर देना चाहिए, ताकि हम सब अपने अपने क्षेत्र में जा कर घन-दौलत, हथियार वगैरह इकट्ठा करे और रक्षा-कार्यों में सहायता करें। हथियारों और पैसे के मामले में हम को दूसरे देशों पर ही निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए। हमारे देश में ही हथियार बन सकते हैं। हमें अपने कारखानों में और खेतों में काम में जुट जाना चाहिए।

चू-एन-लाई ने हमारे साथ जो घोखा किया है, हमें उस का वीरता के साथ मुकाबला करना चाहिए। वह अब पछताने लगा है। यह सड़ाई लम्बी नहीं चलेगी, बल्कि जल्दी समाप्त हो जायगी और एक समय आयगा कि वह सीमा छोड़ कर भाग जायगा, क्योंकि

हिन्दुस्तान अभी वीरों से खाली नहीं हुआ है। उसने तो हम को धोखा दिया है। हमारे यहां ताल ठोक कर लड़ने की परम्परा रही है। अगर चीनी हम को चैलेंज देते कि हम लड़ाई लड़ने वाले हैं, तैयार रहो, तो हम उन को उचित जवाब देते, लेकिन अगर सोते हुए शेर पर गीदड़ हमला करे, तो वह कोई वीरता नहीं है। आज हम होशियार हैं। भारत पर कभी कोई विपत्ति नहीं आने वाली है। यहां का बच्चा बच्चा लड़ेगा। पाटियों में कोई विरोध नहीं है। जिन देशों ने भारतवर्ष से सहानुभूति प्रकट की है, उन को मैं बधाई देती हूं। किसी देश से हमें विद्वेष नहीं है। न ही हम किसी गुटबन्दी में रहेंगे। सब के साथ मित्रता है, दोस्ती है। यहां टीका टिप्पणी करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। कोई देश मदद दे या न दे, हमारा भाई है। लेकिन चाऊ-एन-लाई ने हमारा भाई बन कर के, हमारा दोस्त बन करके, हमारे साथ धोखा किया है। वह कभी राजनीति में नहीं रह सकते हैं, कभी प्रधोन मंत्री नहीं रह सकते हैं। एक दिन आएगा जब चीन किसी देश के साथ भी नहीं लड़ेगा। ये मैडक खाने वाले चीनी क्या हमें मार सकेंगे। यह कभी नहीं हो सकता है। भारतवर्ष विजयी होगा; घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है। हम कमजोर नहीं हैं। जब मर्द खत्म हो जायेंगे तो बाईस करोड़ महिलायें लड़ने के लिए मैदान में आ जायेंगी। हम पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं आएगी। हम देश की रक्षा करेंगी और भगवान हमारी सहायता करेगा।

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichettipalaya): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the historic speech of the Prime Minister, I need not deal with the policy of our Government. One thing that our beloved Prime Minister wants us to do is that we should mobilise in all sectors. One thing is that this hour is not for words but it is for deeds.

Our Prime Minister has said that the third Plan will go on and at this time of our trial we should see that

all our people's efforts should be mobilised as one nation. Even in the previous war we should note that only because of the people's morale, all the sectors worked well. There lies the final victory. Here, some of the hon. Members said that under the emergency we should not subscribe to the prohibition policy. I say that if the third Plan and all our plans are to be carried out, the prohibition policy, which is such a vital one, cannot be scrapped and scrapping it will not bring success to mobilise our people's efforts.

Our Prime Minister said that this is a shock. That shock is felt throughout our Indian Union, and not only in the Indian Union but in other nations also. If we go to the rural parts, you will find that even a child aged about five years is able to say that we will drive out the Chinese. Even the labourers working in the field, the men and women, say so and they come forward and offer their day's wages to fight this alien aggression. That means—it is more or less a blessing in disguise—that it is time for us to fight not only the present aggression but, as has already been said, to maintain peace we should prepare for war. By winning this war, we should win the present insufficiency in our food, present insufficiency in our agricultural production and everything else. In fact, this is the time at which many researches and inventions can be made in certain directions. It may not be out of place to mention here that in the first world war, when there was a scarcity for sugar in Germany, in 1914—1918, they were able to manufacture synthetic sugar out of coal. The necessity for sugar made them invent synthetic sugar out of coal.

Even during the second world war, when the scorched-earth policy was followed by the Germans and then the Russians, when they were retreating from their places, when they were losing some granaries of Bulgaria, Hungary and from near Moscow, they Russians were able to make the Ural mountains produce good wheat. That

means researches were done to such an extent that they could shift even from the fields to some other places. The people's morale was kept at such a pitch that they could have more production in the agricultural sector and also in the industrial sector.

Similarly, we should see that in this ordeal we should improve our agricultural production. At this time of emergency, we should see that the production is stepped up not to 10 to 20 per cent but even to 100 per cent. This is the time for us to enthuse our people, the ryots and the peasants to maximise their production.

In this context, I would like to offer a suggestion to the House. As our revered friend, Shri U. N. Dhebar said, the so-called price-line should not be misused by some of our friends. What is the price-line to be maintained? We should see that there is a proper price for the producer to be paid taking into consideration the cost of production entailed by the farmer. Unless a proper price is given to the producer, there will be no incentive for him to produce more. The prices that are prevailing now in the rural parts and the rural markets should be maintained at that level. We should not allow them to inflate. We should not allow the so-called traders to hoard and sell their goods at exorbitant prices. This is the time when every man and woman of this country should realise and feel that our national integrity should be maintained. Everybody will be sacrificing, but there is a vague idea about the price-line. That is why I want to stress this. My idea in speaking on this occasion is to stress that the price-line should be such that the price is a reasonable one for the producer. That is a very, very important thing.

In peace-time, we have executed many plans and irrigation projects. Without looking for any big return, we should see that small irrigation schemes are carried out quickly. Deep-tube-wells should be provided in this

[Shri Kuruthiruman]

emergency to see that our agricultural sector, the peasants and the ryots, reap the benefit. We find that even when our big projects are completed, only 30 to 40 per cent of the land has been utilised by the ryots. This is the time when we should enthuse the people to go to the field and to put in their endeavour to see that every inch that is covered by the minor irrigation projects comes under the plough. The grow more food campaign should be organised and intensive cultivation should be done. In this hour of crisis, we should ensure proper prices for the producers and thus enthuse them to produce more and more foodgrains. If the rural people have got enough food, they will be prepared to make this endeavour.

In the second world war, because of the grow more food campaign, etc., there was more production, and that was the crisis which was responsible for more production. In this war, considering all factors, we should see that everything is left to the good sense of the farmer and to the natural phenomena. We should not go to the ryots and advise them to use fertilisers, because the fertiliser production may be diverted to any other war effort. We should, on the other hand, see that by applying organic manures, we not only maintain the fertility of the soil but have more fertility and more foodgrains not only in quantity but also in quality.

The war in the frontiers will have to be really fought in the fields of the farmers. Of course, even though our jawans and our people are fighting there on the front, to maintain greater morale and to meet our civilian requirements as well as military requirements, we should see that the agricultural sector is given topmost priority.

Even the so-called present war is not an unexpected one. We are aware

of what happened in the so-called wars of yore—the great Mahabharata war and the war in the Ramayana, and other puranas.

18.18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would like to mention only one instance to show that the morale of a soldier, the iron will of a soldier, was responsible for winning the war. Indrajit, son of Ravana, and Lakshmana, brother of Aama, were fighting. You know that the Asuras were equal to the Chinese! They were adopting so many treacherous and traitorous tactics. Meghanad, son of Ravana, used the Brahmastra, that is, the poisonous arrow against Lakshmana who was alone. Lakshmana was receiving so many arrows throughout his body. One great poet has described one thing in praise of Lakshmana; he said: *Lakkumananum oru thani nenjam*. That means Lakshmana had one iron, resolute will, and even after receiving thousands and thousands of arrows on his body, he had the morale and dharma with which he met the adharna that was on the side of the rakshasa, Indrajit, son of Ravana. So also, though we have got minor reverses, with resolute will and morale, we will fight and we will win the war. The enthusiasm of the people should be properly canalised. We will win the war and show to the world that by winning the war, we will maintain world peace.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Maurya.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): How long are we sitting, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: As long as there are speakers to speak.

Shri Nambiar: Then we may have to sit throughout the night.

Mr. Speaker: If we have to sit throughout the night, we will sit. So long as Members will be wanting to speak, I will be here. Shri Maurya.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की संकट की घड़ियों में जब कि भारतवर्ष को एक बरबादी के काले बादल ने घेर रक्खा है, मैं यहां पर किसी टीका टिप्पणी के लिये नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं यहां पर आज केवल इस सदन को और राष्ट्र के जिम्मेदार नेताओं को अपने कुछ सुझाव देने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

चीन की ओर से आज इस देश को संकट आया, आ रहा है और भविष्य में भी आने की संभावना है, ऐसी घड़ियों में अगर हम इस बात को मान लें कि चीन इस रेखा से आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा, तो यह हमारी नादानी होगी। गंगा और यमुना का दोआबा, नर्मदा और ताप्ती के रास्ते और कावरी की शान्ति, भूखे चीनियों को, जो कि आज सीमायें बढ़ाने के लिये पागल हो गये हैं, प्रतिवर्ष, प्रति मास, प्रति दिन और प्रति क्षण भारत की ओर आकर्षित करती रहेगी। जग इस तरह की व्यवस्था है, जब इस तरह के लोगों से वास्ता है, तब आज हम किसी तरह की आशा रखें कि यहां पर समझौता हो जायेगा, जिस तरह से हम ने बहुत सी भूलों की हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भी वैसी ही एक भूल होगी। चाउ एन लाई इस भारत की यात्रा पर आये थे। इस भारत भूमि के पवित्र चरणों में उन्होंने भी आ कर अपना मस्तिष्क झुकाया था, परन्तु जब वह नई दिल्ली में प्यार का शरबत पी रहे थे, तब हमारे आदरणीय, सीधे, सादे, मानवता में विश्वास रखने वाले और पंचशील के प्रचारक, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू वास्तव में प्रेम का प्याला पी रहे थे। परन्तु वहां पर मानवता का दमन करने वाला, शैतानियन का पुजारी, चाउ एन लाई उस समय भी, उस क्षण भी भारत माता की गोद में मानवता का खून पी रहा था। मैं आप को उस क्षण की याद दिलाता हूँ जब चाउ एन लाई आगरे में पधारे थे। आगरे के ताजमहल की सुन्दरता को देख कर उन्होंने अपने साथी से पूछा था कि ताजमहल हमारी सरहद से कितनी

दूर है? उस वक्त उन के मन में क्या बात थी? उस वक्त हमारे सीधे सादे, विश्वास करने वाले, मित्रता पर ज्यादा विश्वास करने वाले और राजनीति को पीछे रखने वाले आदरणीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू भल रहे थे। लेकिन जैसा यहां पर मैंने कहा, मैं यहां टीका टिप्पणी करने के लिये नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह संकट की घड़ी है और इस तरह की बात यहां पर कुछ शोभा भी नहीं देती। परन्तु आज उस हिमालय में, जो कि मानवता का रक्षक रहा, जो कि शान्ति का मूचक रहा, चीनियों ने अशान्ति की आग लगा रक्खी है, और वहां पर हमारी भूल से कुछ दिनों के अन्दर पांच हजार भारत माता के सपूतों ने कुर्बानी दे दी है। क्या हम उन बातों को भुला कर वहां पर कोई भी सीधा रास्ता, कोई भी विद्वत्ता का रास्ता, कोई भी चीनियों पर विजय पाने का रास्ता या भारत माता को सुरक्षित रखने का रास्ता, निकाल पाये हैं? हम को यह अवश्य देखना होगा कि हम ने कौन सी गलतियां की हैं जिन की वजह से भारतवर्ष के वे सपूत, जो कि संसार के किसी भी सिपाही से, किसी माने में कम नहीं हैं, वहां पर मारे गये। तब फिर उन बातों को सामने रख कर हमें कुछ न कुछ अध्ययन करना पड़ेगा।

हम देखते हैं कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्री आदरणीय श्री कृष्ण मेनन थे। उन के सम्बन्ध में हम ने बहुत बड़ी भूल की थी। इस लिए नहीं कि आदरणीय कृष्ण मेनन जी हमारे रक्षा मंत्री थे, बल्कि इसलिये कि जो हमारे रक्षा मंत्री थे उन को ही हम ने पंचशील का पुजारी बनाया। एक आदमी से, एक विशेष व्यक्ति से दो तरह के कार्य लेना, जो एक दूसरे से विपरीत है, जो एक दूसरे से भिन्न हैं, जिन का एक दूसरे से कोई लगाव नहीं है, यह कोई राजनीतिज्ञता नहीं है। पंचशील का पुजारी कभी भी रक्षा मंत्री नहीं हो सकता। यदि उन्होंने रक्षा मंत्री के नाते से भूल नहीं की तो पंचशील के पुजारी के नाते से भूल की होगी। और अगर उन्होंने पंचशील के पुजारी के

[श्री मोर्य]

नाते से भूल नहीं की, तो रक्षा मंत्री के नाते से भूल की होगी। जब हम यहां इस भूल को देखने के लिये बैठते हैं तब यहां कुछ और भी बातों का अध्ययन करते हैं।

जब देश के सामने रक्षा का प्रश्न आता है तो हमें देखना पड़ना है कि कौन हमारा सब से विश्वासपात्र व्यक्ति है। आज हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जो सदन में इस समय नहीं हैं, उन में विश्वास रखने वाला कोई भी कांग्रेसी आज इस बात का दावा नहीं कर सकता कि जितने कांग्रेस के विश्वासपात्र पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हैं, उतने ही वे इस सदन के हर विरोधी दल के विश्वासपात्र नहीं हैं। परन्तु मैं यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि आदरणीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की जिम्मेदारी केवल यह कह कर खत्म नहीं हो जाती कि हम पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को सफल बनाने में लगे हुए थे। देश का निर्माण कार्य हमारे सामने था। मैं तो एक गांव के किसान का बालक हूँ। किसान जब मकान बनाता है तो उस वक्त यह देखता है कि चोर किधर से आ सकता है, और उस दरवाजे को मजबूत बनाता है। व्यवसाय करने वाला कोई तिजारती आदमी जब कोठी बनाता है बड़ी सी, तो डकैतों का खतरा होता है इस लिये वह दरवाजों में फौलादी सीखचे लगाता है ताकि डकैत वहां हमला न करे। फिर राष्ट्र का निर्माण करने वाले महान् विद्वान पंडित यदि आज यह कहें कि हम केवल योजना में लगे थे, यह कोई ज्यादा अच्छी बात नहीं होगी। योजना के साथ हमें अपने डिफेंस, अपनी रक्षा का भी पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिये था। हम ने हर कदम पर उस को भुलाया है। मैं तेजपुर की दुखभरी कहानी कह कर, मैं दमचौक की भयंकर कहानी कह कर, या कोई और शोकनीय कहानी कह कर, किसी दोस्त को नाराज नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन यह बात हमें अवश्य माननी पड़ेगी कि हम ने अपने फौजी जत्थों को हुकम दिया उस वक्त आदरणीय पंडित जवाहरलाल

नेहरू ने एक विशेष जनरल को बुलाया, जिस की प्रशंसा इस सदन में भी की गई, जो कि मैं व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध समझता हूँ। किसी विशेष जनरल की यहां पर नाम लेकर तारीफ करने से, जवानों का मोराल बढ़ता नहीं है बल्कि वहां पर इस से राजनीति घर करती है। जब हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने एक विशेष जनरल को भेजा तो उस को मालूम था, और अगर मालूम नहीं था तो मालूम होना चाहिये था क्योंकि वे हमारे राष्ट्र के रक्षक हैं, कि हमारे पास कितनी शक्ति है। उस चीन के पास कितनी शक्ति है, जिस चीन में गांव गांव में कम्यून बने हैं, जिस चीन में बड़ी युद्ध की तैयारियां हो रही हैं। उन चीजों को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी अवश्य जानते होंगे। मैं अधिक नहीं जानता क्योंकि मैं चीन कभी गया नहीं। प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह भी मालूम होना चाहिये था कि जब जनता तैयार थी कि चीनियों को खदेड़ कर बाहर फेंक दिया जाय उस वक्त उन राइफलों से जो कि सन् १९४६ की थीं यह काम असम्भव था क्योंकि उन के पास ताजिकिस्तान के आटोमैटिक वेपन्स थे। यह बहुत बड़ी भूल हम लोगों से हुई। लेकिन केवल डिफेंस मिनिस्टर श्री कृष्ण मेनन का ही रेजिमेंशन आया, और वह भी यहां नहीं आया, कांग्रेस की कैमेरा मीटिंग हुई थी, उस में आया। इस के पीछे क्या राजनीति थी, यह मैं नहीं कहना चाहता, परन्तु एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ उन का इस्तीफा इस प्रकार से आना असंवैधानिक था। और भी असंवैधानिक बातें यहां होती रही हैं। यहां पर श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के साथ यह हुआ, शास्त्री जी के साथ यह हुआ और आज यही कृष्ण मेनन साहब के साथ हुआ। यह चीज विधान के विरुद्ध है और अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल है क्योंकि संविधान के अन्दर अनुच्छेद ७५ (३) में लिखा हुआ है :

“The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People.”

They will be collectively responsible.

अकेले श्री कृष्ण मेनन ही इस के लिये जिम्मेदार नहीं थे। अगर उन्होंने कोई गलती की है तो जब कांग्रेस ने इस सदन में इस बात का पोस्ट मार्टेम किया तो इस बात को भी पोस्ट मार्टेम कर के देखते कि कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर क्या करते रहे। इस में एक बहुत बड़ा राज रहा। यहां के अखबार पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में हैं। मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूं कि आप कहीं उनकी राजनीति के शिकार न हो जाएं। आज कृष्ण मेनन जी को हटा कर प्रधान मंत्री जी पर भी हमला होने लगा है जिससे हमको सावधान रहना चाहिए। वह एक संकट यहां पर लाना चाहत हैं। स्वयं कांग्रेस के अन्दर जो गुटबन्दी है, इस के शिकार श्री कृष्ण मेनन हुए हैं जैसा कि उनके पत्र से प्रकट होता है। उन्होंने अपने पत्र में कहा है :

"Nevertheless, I am painfully aware of the fact that not only the opponents of our policy and party but even perhaps an appreciable number of our party members, some leaders among them, have proclaimed or implied their lack of faith in me and in the defence organisation under my stewardship."

मैं यह बात सदन के सामने इस लिए कह रहा हूं कि इस तरह का पोस्ट मार्टेम करने में कांग्रेस के लोगों ने इस सदन को अगुआ बनाया है और उस का आज इस सदन में पोस्ट मार्टेम किया जा रहा है। लेकिन अगर पोस्टमार्टेम की ही बात है, तो मैं आदरणीय कृष्ण मेनन जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा और इस सदन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगर गलती उन से हुई है तो वह परदा उठाया जाए। अगर यह परदा उठाया जाएगा तो पता चलेगा कि उस के पीछे कुछ और भी गलत लोग बैठ हुए हैं। क्या उस परदे को उठाने के लिए आज हम तैयार हैं? लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि आज यह घड़ी इस काम के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है और कांग्रेस के जिम्मेदार नेताओं को आज यहां इस तरह की बात करना शोभा नहीं देता।

2005 (Ai) LS—10.

प्र यक्ष महोदय : आप सरकार को कहे जाएं, कांग्रेस को न कहें।

श्री मौर्य : सरकार में तो मैं भी शामिल हूं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप शामिल नहीं हैं।

Shri Maurya: Government includes me also.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say that.

श्री मौर्य : अगर आपका आदेश ऐसा है तो मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी को छोड़ता हूं। मैं सत्ताधारी वर्ग से यानी आज की सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या फौजी अधिकारियों को चीन की ओर से बढ़ता हुआ खतरा नजर नहीं आया? क्या फौज के जिम्मेवार अधिकारियों ने रक्षा के लिए घन राशि की मांग नहीं की? और इस घन राशि की मांग को किस ने ठुकराया? यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है जिसके ऊपर आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री ने भी प्रकाश डाला है। लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा, मैं इस बात पर इस समय ज्यादा बल नहीं देना चाहता। किन्तु मैं एक बात उन लोगों से कहना चाहता हूं, चाहे वे अमरीका के दोस्त हों या दुश्मन, कि अमरीका से जो मदद आई है उस के लिये हम हृदय से धन्यवाद देते हैं, इंग्लैंड से जो मदद आयी है उस के लिये भी हम हृदय से धन्यवाद देते हैं, और जिन अन्य देशों से मदद आयी है उन को हम धन्यवाद देते हैं और जिन से भविष्य में मदद आयगी उन को हम धन्यवाद देंगे। लेकिन इस फौजी सहायता को मैं एक तरह की फायर ब्रिगेड की सहायता कहता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान के शीतल हिमालय में आग लगी है। उस आग को बुझाने के लिये यह फायर ब्रिगेड की सहायता आई जिस तरह कि म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड या कारपोरेशन की फायर ब्रिगेड की सहायता किसी मुहल्ले

[श्री मोर्य]

या घर में आग लगने पर आती है। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के लिये अपने हृदय में तमाम श्रद्धा, प्रेम और विश्वास होते हुए भी मैं दावे से कहता हूँ कि यद्यपि उन का कहना है कि वे कम्यूनिस्ट और नान-कम्यूनिस्ट ग्रुप्स को नहीं मानते, लेकिन अगर वास्तव में इस प्रकार के ग्रुप न होते तो यह सहायता कदापि न आती। यह सहायता केवल कम्युनिज्म की आग को बुझाने के लिये आई है, जो आग कि आज यूरोप में और एशिया में लगी हुई है। अगर यह स्थिति न होती तो हम को यह फायर ब्रिगेड की सहायता न मिलती।

मैं आज अपने देश की विदेश नीति की टीका टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे संसार में केवल एक हिन्दू राज्य है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि वह भी आज हमारे साथ नहीं है। पड़ोसियों से हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं हैं। काश्मीर की समस्या अभी भी उलझी हुई है। तिब्बत को हम ने चीनियों के हाथ में दे दिया और उस तिब्बत में चीनियों ने अपने २५-३० डिवीजन ला कर डाल रखे हैं। उस ने तिब्बत को अपना बेस बना रखा है और वहाँ से फौज भेज कर उस ने हमारी फौज को मारा और हमारी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी दूरदर्शी हैं। उन को तो यह पहले से जान लेना चाहिये था कि तिब्बत पर चीन का कब्जा होने के बाद ये खूनी चीनी, ये अफीमचियों की औलाद चीनी, ये चंगेज खां की औलाद चीनी हमारे ऊपर भी हमला कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर। मेम्बर साहब सब कुछ कहें, नुक्ताचीनी करें, मगर गालियों से तो किसी को बाहर नहीं निकाला जा सकता।

श्री मोर्य : मैं ने कोई गालियां तो नहीं दीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर भी हमें इस सदन में अपनी सभ्यता नहीं छोड़नी चाहिये। बेशक हम ऐतराज करें, उन की नुक्ताचीनी करें, लेकिन जो शब्द इस्तमाल किये जायें वे सभ्यता से बाहर न हों।

श्री मोर्य : ये शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जो शब्द इस्तमाल किये हैं वे सभ्यता से बाहर हैं।

श्री मोर्य : क्या "बेशर्म" शब्द सभ्यता में है जो स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने रेडियो पर ब्राडकास्ट करते हुए इस्तमाल किया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रधान मंत्री ने बाहर किसी को कहा होगा।

Shri Priya Gupta: Pradhan Mantri is always Pradhan Mantri. He has no private affairs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन हम को पार्लियामेंट में तो एक लेवल रखना चाहिये चाहे बाहर कोई किसी को कुछ भी कहे।

श्री मोर्य : चलिये अगर आप चीनियों को अफीमचियों की औलाद नहीं मानते तो मैं छोड़ता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना कहूंगा कि चीन ने हमारे साथ बहुत बड़ा विश्वासघात किया है और इस का इरादा बहुत दिनों से ऐसा करने का हो रहा था। तिब्बत में इस तरह की बातें होती रहीं। इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये था। अमरीका में एक कहावत है :

It is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness.

मैं यहां पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में इस तरह की बात न हो।

आज इस सदन का पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू में पूरा विश्वास है। इसलिये आज उन का भी यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह सदन को विश्वास में रखते हुए सदन से कोई बात न छिपायें। अगर सदन के सामने ये बातें आती रहीं तो इस प्रकार की गलती समाप्त हो सकती है।

इन बातों के साथ साथ मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ। इन सुझावों को दे कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। ये मेरे सुझाव हैं :

हर प्रकार की फौजी सहायता जहां से मिल सकती है ली जाय। मैंने "हर प्रकार की फौजी सहायता" इसलिये कहा है कि अमरीकी राजदूत ने हम को हथियार देते हुए कहा था कि हम ने आप को बहुत अच्छे हथियार दिये हैं लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी अगर आप के आदमियों की कमी की वजह से चीनी आगे बढ़ आयें तो हथियारों को दोष न दीजियेगा। इसलिये मैंने कहा है कि हर प्रकार की फौजी सहायता जहां से मिल सकती है ली जाय। लेकिन साथ ही यह ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि इस की वजह से हमारी विदेश नीति किसी तरह की गुलामी में न पड़ जाय।

पड़ोसी देश लंका, बर्मा, नेपाल तथा पाकिस्तान से मित्रता के सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये जायें।

श्री दलायी लामा को जहां भी वे जाना चाहें जाने को कहा जाय।

तिब्बत के शरणार्थियों को अपनी मातृ-भूमि को स्वतंत्र करने के लिये अपनी मातृ-भूमि की तरफ जाने दिया जाय।

कम्यूनिस्ट चीन से डिपलोमेटिक रिलेशन्स समाप्त कर दिये जायें।

चीन के दुश्मनों को दबाया न जाय।

चीन के रिकागनीशन के लिये यू० एन० ओ० में वकालत न की जाय।

चीन से तब तक बात न की जाय जब तक चीन की फौजें भारत की भूमि से बाहर नहीं चली जाती। यह ला आफ दी वार है जिस को हमारे पंडित जी और दूसरे आदरणीय सभी सदस्य जानते हैं। जहां भी सीज फायर या नेगोसियेशन्स हुए या वार्ता हुई वहां वह चीज वहीं रह गयी। लेकिन चीन आज हमारी २० हजार वर्ग मील भूमि पर कब्जा किये हुए है। हमारे सामने भारतवर्ष और पाकिस्तान की मिसाल मौजूद है, काश्मीर में मौजूद है हमारे सामने कोरिया की मिसाल मौजूद है, ईजिप्ट और इजराइल की मिसाल घाना में मौजूद है।

राष्ट्रीय आघार पर एक रक्षा समिति का निर्माण किया जाय जिस में सब पार्टियों के नेताओं को शामिल किया जाय और इस समिति को राष्ट्र का विश्वास ले कर बनाया जाय।

सोना रखना एक विशेष दिन या तिथि के बाद जुर्म करार दे दिया जाय।

इस के अलावा जो घन गांधी मेमोरियल फंड में तथा मोती मेमोरियल फंड में जमा है वह भारत माता के लिये, उन की औलाद के लिये—हम भी तो उन के बालक ही हैं—देश की रक्षा के लिये डिफेंस फंड में दान दे दिया जाय।

जातिवाद के आघार पर फौजों में भरती न की जाय। मैं इस बात पर खास तौर से जोर देना चाहता हूँ। अभी मैं अलीगढ़ में कुछ दोस्तों को फौज में भरती करवाने गया तो फौज के एक आदमी ने कहा कि आप ने बोर्ड नहीं पढ़ा। मैं ने पूछा कि बोर्ड में क्या लिखा है तो उस ने कहा कि केवल क्षत्रियों और जाटों की भरती हो रही है।

[श्री मोर्य]

यह चीज मैं ने अपनी आंखों से देखी है और मैं ने इस के बारे में पंडित जी को भी कह दिया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आज बहादुरी और बुजदिली की बात किसी वर्ग के लिये नहीं कही जा सकती। बहुत सा क्रॉस ब्रीडिंग भी हुआ है और जिस तरह एक तरफ बहादुरी या बुजदिली हो सकती है उसी तरह दूसरी तरफ भी हो सकती है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस भावना को ले कर किसी वर्ग को कम न किया जाये।

इसी के साथ मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे आदरणीय प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि हमारे देश में एक मुल्क के ६ करोड़ जासूस बैठे हुए हैं। मुल्क के खिलाफ गद्दार बैठे हैं। मैं उन की इस बात का अपनी पूरी ताकत से एक लाख जवानों से विरोध करता हूँ। इस देश में ६ करोड़ तो क्या अगर एक करोड़ भी पाकिस्तान के या किसी दूसरे देश के एजेंट बैठे हों तो हम अपनी भारत माता की आजादी की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने "गद्दार" नहीं कहा, उन की स्पीच को देखा जाये।

श्री मोर्य : ६ करोड़ की तादाद बहुत बड़ी तादाद है। तो इस तरह अगर ६ करोड़ को मुसलमान के नाम पर अलग कर दिया जाय, नौ करोड़ को अछूत के नाम पर अलग कर दिया जाय, कुछ सरकारी नौकरियों में और व्यवसायों में लगे हैं, तो फिर चीन का मुकाबला करने के लिये कितने लोग बाकी रहेंगे। इस तरह की भावना फलाने वाले इंसानों से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे अपनी इन बेजा हरकतों से बाज आयें। सरकार को पूरी सावधानी रखनी चाहिये कि इस तरह की भावना वहां पर न फैलाई जाये। इस के साथ ही मुनाफाखोरों के ऊपर पूरी निगाह रखी जाये ताकि वह

स्थिति का बेजा फायदा न उठा सकें। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य ही कहा जायेगा कि मुनाफाखोर वहां पर युद्ध की तरफ ऐसे ही देखते हैं जैसे कि सिद्ध मृत शरीर की ओर देखता है। इसलिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इन मुनाफाखोरों और असामाजिक तत्वों पर कड़ी से कड़ी निगाह सरकार रखे। कहीं चीन की योजना सफल न हो जाये। चीन की योजना है कि यह युद्ध बहुत दिन तक चलता रहे। युद्ध अगर बहुत दिन तक चलता रहे तो वहां पर हमारी तृतीय योजना फेल हो जाने का डर है। स्वयं हमारे अपने देश में चीनियों के दलाल पैदा हो जायेंगे और हमारी शक्ति हमारे ही खिलाफ चली जायेगी। इसलिये मुनाफाखोरों को पूरी दृढ़ता के साथ रोकना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं अन्त में अपने आदरणीय पंडित जी से कहना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहूंगा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के जिम्मेदार सदस्य जो यहां इस अवसर पर बैठे हैं वह उन तक मेरी यह बात पहुंचा दें कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री महोदय चंचल बनना चाहते हैं तो वह केवल "वी" कहें। चंचल युद्ध के जमाने में खाली विकटरी, विकटरी कहते थे। उस समय वह बड़े बड़े भाषण नहीं करते थे। जाहिर है जितना जो कोई ज्यादा बोलेगा उतनी ही वहां पर खामियां भी हो सकती हैं। आज का समय बहुत गम्भीर समय है। आदरणीय पंडित जवाहरलाल को जो कि हम सब के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, जो हम सब के रहनुमा हैं, जो हम सब के रक्षक हैं और जो हम सब के आज चंचल बने हुए हैं उन को रक्षा करने के साथ साथ इन सब बातों पर भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

इस संकट काल के समय में भारतीय रिपब्लिकन पार्टी की ओर से पूरी पूरी

ताकत और समर्थन देते हुए कहता हूँ कि अगर पूजिपति लोग आप को रुपया देने को तैयार हैं, विद्वानों के पास आप को विद्वत्ता देने को है तो मैं रिपब्लिकन पार्टी की ओर से जोकि भारतवर्ष के गरीबों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, आप को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम आप को सरहदों पर लड़ने के लिये जवान देंगे। हमारी माताओं ने ऐसे लाल जने हैं जोकि वहाँ नेफा और लद्दाख में जा कर लड़ेंगे। मादरेवतन की हिफाजत के लिये वह कुछ भी कसर उठा न रखेंगे।

“सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है, देखना है कितनी ताकत बाजुए कातिल में है ”

यह हालत आजकल हमारी है। हम चीन से किसी माने में कम नहीं हैं। लेकिन आज वक्त का तकाजा यह है कि हर एक स्त्री और पुरुष को फौजी शिक्षा दी जाये और छट्टियों को फौजी शिक्षा के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाये। यह मिनिस्ट्रों के जो बड़े बड़े कैम्प बने हुए हैं उन को भी कुछ कम किया जाये। गरीब मजदूर सवा रुपये में से ४ आने सुरक्षा फंड में दे रहे हैं लेकिन बाहरे मिनिस्ट्रों की टोलियां कि उन में कोई कमी होती नजर नहीं आती है। आज से तीन दिन पहले मुझे एक दोस्त ने एक क्लब में बुलाया था। वहाँ पर जा कर मैं ने देखा कि एक मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुए नाच देख रहे थे। आज जबकि नेफा में चीनी आक्रमणकारियों से हमारे भारतमाता के सपूत लड़ रहे हैं और अपना खून बहा रहे हैं हमारे मिनिस्टर्स क्लबों में नाच देख रहे हैं। आज भी सिनेमाघर उन सभ्य लोगों से भरे पड़े हैं जोकि दूसरे लोगों को पाकिस्तान का एजेंट बतलाते हैं। मैं केवल यही कहता हूँ कि इस तरह की ऐशो आराम की और दूसरों को पाकिस्तान का एजेंट बतला कर बठ रहने वालों को अपनी यह भावना छोड़ देनी चाहिये। समता के नाते

भाईचारे के नाते और भारतमाता को सदैव सदैव के लिये जीवित रखने के लिये और उस आजादी को जो कि हमें बहुत कुर्बानी देने के बाद हासिल हुई है जीवित रखने के लिये चीनी आक्रमणकारियों को हम ऐसा सबक दें कि आज के ही चीनी नहीं बल्कि १००० और २००० वर्ष बाद आने वाले चीनी बालक भी भारतवर्ष की मार को सदा के लिये याद रखें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करते हुए और आप को धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

Shri R. G. Deubey (Bijapur North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were just kind enough to advise the House that we should be very restrained and dignified in our references. Just some time back when Shri Surendranath Dwivedy was in the Chair, Shri Bagri made a speech. He made a nice speech. He appealed to the emotions, but while concluding his speech he made some personal references which I have already brought to the notice of the Chair, particularly the references that he made to Mrs. Gandhi. I think it was very uncalled for and uninvited. Mrs. Gandhi is a person who has devoted her life to the cause of the nation, and she has shown the way how a citizen could make himself useful. I think persons who are high personages and who are not present in this House should not be referred to and their names should not be brought in here.

Mr. Speaker: That is the rule, that those that are not present should not be referred to here.

Shri R. G. Dubey: I am happy. There was a reference to some important points during the debate and one of the important points is the personality cult. Ordinarily, Sir, I should not have liked to go into this discussion. But since this point has been raised and this is a very important point I should like the House to have a proper perspective of this question. Even the Prime Minister

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would not like to have the personality cult. Nobody likes hero worship or that kind of thing. But, Sir, we should remember that in history there are some situations when the important role of personality cannot be ignored. I should like the House to recollect what Trotsky said in his history of Russian Revolution. Comrade Lenin was in Germany. He was a prisoner in 1917. But the then Kaiser Government thought that if Lenin was taken back to Russia he would play a useful role. So Lenin reached Moscow in 1917 in the month of April. Trotsky has discussed the role of Lenin. He has said that but for Comrade Lenin possibly the Russian Revolution would have gone phut. So also, take the case of Gandhiji. It was Sardar Patel who said:

“भाई, हमें तो कुछ मालूम नहीं होता ।
जों गांधी जी कहें ।”

But many of us were wavering as to whether it was the right juncture for starting the “Quit India” campaign. But Gandhiji was definite. He was writing in the *Harijan* and he created that fire. He compelled the Working Committee to come to that view point. Therefore, the role of personality is very important. Considered from that view point, whatever may be the weaknesses of our Prime Minister, under the present circumstances obtaining in India he can be the only point for rallying popular assistance in the country. Therefore, nothing should be done to weaken his hands.

Other points also were raised. There is the point about neutrality. Shri Frank Anthony made some good points about re-orientation of our policy in favour of Russia and all that. I do not think we should go into discussion on this point. He referred to Hungary. We can also refer to Algeria. We refused recognition to Algeria till recently, and for

that we were misunderstood by the Soviet Bloc. One single instance or isolated instance cannot prove the correctness of the policy or otherwise. Shri Bibhuti Mishra was very right when he said that one can be wise after the event. Many of us supported the policy of non-alignment up to the present day. We never questioned it. We did not have the moral courage to say anything against. Now it does not lie in our mouth to say that it is wrong. So I personally think that a reasonable line would be for us to forget what has happened in the past.

It is natural. We could not have picked up a quarrel with a neighbour like China who is a big neighbour. We thought we should make friendship with all neighbours, particularly China. But now we have realised what China is. In our nation, what is called *Atma Bharat* has awakened. There is no village, no person in the country who is not thinking in terms of this. It is now up to this Parliament to shape proper policies. Let us forget what has happened in the past. I would certainly say that without basically affecting our policy of non-alignment we should have some new orientation to our policy which will be in keeping with the demands of the present circumstances.

We are now facing a very powerful neighbour, as Panditji has put it in the course of his speech. China, I am told, has as its General one who has got very much experience—I forget his name. He was in Korea and he has been in the struggle. The Chinese leadership consists of those revolutionary people who have fought all along the line. They have got a powerful army. We do not know, as Shri Dhebar and Shri A. P. Jain rightly said, even to this day—I do not know what the Government feels—what exactly are the Chinese aims and objects towards India, whether they want to stop with NEFA or they want to go ahead. According to Press

reports fight is going on in the Walong area. If the Lohit river valley is captured then the Digboi oil fields and Assam are thrown open.

I am sure, the Defence Minister is there; the Generals are there and they are looking at it. But what I personally feel is that if you want to face the Chinese military might, we must also evolve a powerful leadership in the army. I do not mean to say that our officers and our army are lacking. They are very brave people, but they have had no experience of warfare and so it is very necessary.

Also, I saw some suggestions in the press that if we want to utilise the equipment that we are receiving from foreign countries, our army must also be capable of utilising that equipment. That can happen only when there is a kind of overhauling in the army. Our military apparatus should also be in tune with the present circumstances. I do not know whether they have done it or not, but I would appeal to the hon. Prime Minister that the question of protocol should not come in the way. If there are retired Generals who are capable of leading the nation, that should be done.

Now, Nepal has claimed the area right upto the Gangetic Valley. Then, in Ladakh we are facing the situation all along the border. I know, the military is awakened. They are fighting and everything is going on. All the same, there is anxiety in the minds of the people as to how we are going to face the situation. We are not prepared for any reverses hereafter and everything should be done to stop reverses. As some hon. Members have said, the Air Force has not been brought into the operations either from this side or from that side. That is upto the strategists to consider, but these points are to be considered and the whole nation has to be mobilised.

Now, take the national militia. Sometimes it creates an impression in

the public mind that maybe, Government are moving very rapidly but still there is a halting approach. Regarding the purchase of equipment, we are not in a position to purchase and invest thousands and thousands of crores of rupees. We may not have free military aid but we may have it on lend-lease or under some such agreement; otherwise, we cannot have them. I would request the Government to consider the suggestion whether a Minister of Cabinet rank, who is an important man, could immediately be rushed to Washington and London and impress upon those quarters about our need. It is no use sending merely diplomatic despatches and saying that we want this and that. Why not send an important man and impress that we are serious about it? It was reported in some section of the foreign press that still we are not serious, that we are halting and that we are considering peace moves. We may have peace on honourable terms—that is left to the hon. Prime Minister—but this peace should not come in the way of our repelling the Chinese.

A question is often asked about Tibet and the Dalai Lama and it is said that we should take him back to Tibet and make him sit on the throne. I think, this talk is unrealistic in the present circumstances. The answer to this should have come from Peking and China. Even now if the Chinese Government take to good counsel and retreat not only to the 8th September line but beyond that and accept our claims, that is well and good; but, suppose, we are compelled to mobilise the whole nation, to have a large army and fight and go beyond the MacMahon Line, it is not Sita's line that we cannot cross and go beyond it. Then, naturally, the logical outcome will be that we shall have to break the bone of the Chinese military or whatever it is. But this question would depend upon how the Chinese behave. It is not our intention to go and capture anybody's territory, but if the Chinese militarism

[Shri R. G. Dubey]

is to be taught a lesson, it has to be taught now.

Another most unfortunate thing is this. I wonder if anybody else would have done a greater dis-service to the cause of international socialistic movement than China. All of us are socialists. For that matter, even Communism is not a bad thing except that we do not agree with some of its principles of violence. But when we look at China and what they are doing, we feel that we must change our opinion about Communism. If this is what Communism means to people, thank God we may not have such kind of Communism. But for that China is responsible. I think, Panditji has put it correctly that the imperialism of the old days has gone. Britain had the goodness of vacating such a large territory but China who has criticised Britain and America as Western imperialists wants to commit aggression into our territory.

I am not a religious man but I do respect mythology. There is Mansarovar and our whole idea of Hindu life is woven around it and Panchadham. But what do people think about it? The educated people do not value that sentiment but in the people at large that sentiment is there. We should not forget that. So, this is the time when the whole nation has to be mobilised.

Yesterday Shri Kamath made a good point when he said that our economy has to be geared to the needs of the situation. Even now to our factories and fields, we have not given that re-orientation and they are slow-moving.

I have requested the hon. Speaker in my own humble way that sometimes Parliament also must meet frequently like the House of Commons during the war period. Of course, if we could adjourn early, well and good, but instead of sitting for the whole day, why not we sit, say, from 3 to

7 P.M. every day and allow the Government to carry on with the work? That is by the way. But this is the time when we cannot forget our duty towards the nation.

As some people have said it is just the beginning of our struggle. Whatever contribution one may make, one must make. I am a poor man and I may not be able to pay more than a little sum. But is it enough? As Shri Bagri has said, this is the time to make a supreme sacrifice including one's life.

With these words I support the Government Resolutions.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee: I am coming to everyone. But I only request that hon. Members remain present. I will not leave until every hon. Member has spoken.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): What about those who have spoken already?

Mr. Speaker: I request them also to remain present.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Will that help us in concluding the debate?

Mr. Speaker: If today I can allow so many hon. Members, I would not be pressed and blamed on Monday. Probably on Monday there would be other hon. Members who would like to speak. Now this is an opportunity for those who are present to have their chance.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, I request that a reconsideration may be done in view of the fact that without knowing the programme we came unprepared for this. So, we may be given a little bit of a lenient treatment today and it may be ended at a particular point of time. We may take it further on Monday, if necessary.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members want, we may have a break for one hour. At dinner time I will give them dinner also. I can arrange that and we can sit longer.

Shri Nambiar: On Monday we will come well prepared. It could be done on Monday.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त कितने मेम्बर साहबान बोलना चाहते हैं ? मैं देखता हूँ कि इस वक्त अठाइस मेम्बर साहबान खड़े हुए हैं । उन को बोलने का मौका देने के लिये पंद्रह मिनट फ्री मेम्बर के हिसाब से सिर्फ सात घंटे चाहियें । हम दो बजे तक बैठ सकते हैं ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : यदि आप यह भी मालूम कर लेते कि बोलने के बाद कौन कौन मेम्बरज ठहरने वाले हैं, तो अच्छा होता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप मुझ इजाजत दें, तो मैं दरवाजे बन्द करवा देता हूँ । जो मेम्बर साहबान बोल लेंगे, वे बाहर नहीं जा सकेंगे ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : लोक-सभा के क्लास फोर एम्पलाईज और दूसरे कर्मचारी सुबह नौ बजे से काम कर रहे हैं । उन को पहले चाय-पानी पिला दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह चाय का वक्त नहीं है ।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel (Mehsana): On Monday at 5 o'clock the doors may be closed. Whatever hon. Members are available and whoever may be allowed to speak, we can hardly finish it by 8 o'clock today because it is practically 7 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the House to consider. If hon. Members think that they are not prepared today, I can repeat this procedure on Monday.

Several Hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then we will have to sit on Monday till every hon. Member has spoken so that no blame attaches to me.

Several Hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Shri J. B. Singh (Ghosi): No party distinction should be made and all those who want to speak should be given an opportunity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You had already called me, so let me finish today.

Mr. Speaker: I will give preference to those who are present now. I will take down their names and they will be given the first chance on Monday. Shri Banerjee might start and then we will adjourn.

एक बात मुझे जरूर कहनी है । मैं देख रहा हूँ कि मेम्बर साहबान रिपीट कर रहे हैं । अगर मेम्बर साहबान दस दस मिनट में अपने अपने सजेस्टियन्ज दे दें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, बजाये इस के इस को ज्यादा लम्बा किया जाये ।

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): I hope the same position will not arise on Monday. Just now you offered ten minutes to each Member, which was reasonable as, in fact, everything is repeating itself. Members speak on and they do not think that there are others who are also to speak. So, I submit that it may definitely be decided. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Those hon. Members who have waited till now may please pass on chits to the Table if they want to speak and I will give them preference.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): May I suggest that reference to various parties may not be made hereafter in the debate?

Mr. Speaker: If the parties lead what I can do in the matter?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I would request that there should be no further reference to the parties, because that takes the time of the House unnecessarily. Let hon. Members suggest the various means which they could think of to meet the situation.

19 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: That is a good suggestion.

Now, hon. Members who want to speak may send the chits to the Table.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश के सामने विकट परिस्थिति है। हमारी लहराती हुई आजादी को चीन ने ललकारा है। उस का मुकाबला करने के लिये मैं समझता हूँ आज देश पूरी तरह से तैयार है। जितने भी भाषण मैं ने सुने हैं, उन सभी से यही ध्वनि निकलती है कि इस देश का बच्चा बच्चा आज इस चीज के लिये तैयार है कि वह अपने तन मन धन को अपने हर दिल अजीज प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के चरणों में न्यौछावर कर दे, जो भी कुर्बानी वह देश की रक्षा के लिए मांगें, दे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश के सामने जो संकट है, उसके कारणों को अगर हम हूँदें या उनका हम पोस्ट मार्टम करें तो उससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। आज तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम लोग तैयारी करें।

सुरक्षा मंत्री के बारे में जो इस्तीफा दे चुके हैं, बहुत कुछ यहाँ कहा गया है। सुरक्षा कारखानों के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। १९५२ में सुरक्षा कारखानों में छंटनी हो रही थी। उस वक्त इसी सदन के सामने मैंने और मेरे कुछ साथियों ने पर्चा ले कर लोगों की सेवा में पेश किया था जिसका शीर्षक था :

Move the country towards self-sufficiency in Defence Needs.

मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि पुलिस वालों की लाठियों ने हम लोगों को यहाँ से हटा दिया था। उस वक्त भी और उसके बाद

भी बार बार हमने कहा था कि अंग्रेजों की यह चाल थी कि इन आर्डनेंस फैक्ट्रियों में जहाँ पर साढ़े छः लाख कर्मचारी काम करते थे लड़ाई के जमाने में, उनकी तादाद लड़ाई के बाद घटा कर २,५३,००० कर दी जाये, और उन्होंने ऐसा किया भी। उस वक्त जब यह सुझाव हम ने रखा कि यहाँ पर उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये, छंटनी न की जाये, पूरी तैयारी की जाये, इन मशीनों को जंग न लगने दिया जाये तो लोगों ने हंस कर कहा था कि तुम टेक्नीकल आदमी नहीं हो, तुम्हें क्या मालूम है। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि १९५६ में भी छंटनी कर दी गई। १९५४ में हम लोगों को अच्छी तरह से मालूम था कि चीन अपनी सड़कें बनवा रहा है, हो सकता है कि चीन हम पर हमला करे और अगर हम को यह बात अच्छी तरह से मालूम नहीं थी तो हमारे देश के कर्णधारों को बहुत अच्छी तरह से मालूम था। लेकिन यह होते हुए भी २४ सितम्बर, १९५६ को सात हजार जीते जागते टैर्नशिपिंग की लाशों को निकाल बाहर कर दिया गया। इसके विरोध स्वरूप हड़ताल हुई, बार बार कहा गया, डा० मिसिज मंत्री बोस, साथी एस० एम० जोशी तथा दूसरे मित्रों ने भी कहा और इस सदन में भी बार बार इस चीज को रखवाने की कोशिश की गई कि यह जो रिट्रैचमेंट हो रही है, इससे हो सकता है देश का नुकसान हो लेकिन उस वक्त हमारी बात को सुना अनसुना कर दिया गया। आज अचानक गीयर अप करने की बात आती है। हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री श्री कृष्ण मेनन साहब ने इस्तीफा दिया, ठीक किया। उनको पहले ही दे देना चाहिये था। यह सही है कि दोष उन के ऊपर डाल दिया जाये। मगर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ सुरक्षा कारखानों के बारे में जिन के साथ मेरा बड़ा जबर्दस्त ताल्लुक है, सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों की फंडेशन के बिहाफ पर तथा उसका सभापति होने के नाते जिसकी मैम्बरशिप १,२०,००० है, कि आपने छंटनी करके

बड़ी भूल की। लेकिन छंटनी होने के वावजूद भी सन् १९५७ के बाद से इन फैक्ट्रियों का प्रॉडक्शन बढ़ा है। इस में कोई शंका की बात नहीं है, कोई शक की बात नहीं है और इसे कहने में हमें कोई गुरेज नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि क्या क्या तैयारी में कमी रही, इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये, चाहे वह आज हो या फिर कभी हो, लेकिन जब कभी भी हो तो वह १९५२ से हो जब कि रिट्रैकमेंट हुआ था। यह भी पता लगाया जाये कि १९५६ में फिर रिट्रैकमेंट क्यों हुआ और क्यों ३३ परसेंट मशीनें चला करती थीं। आटोमेटिक वैंपज़, ब्रेन गंज, स्टेन गंज का कारखाना हैदराबाद से हटा करके कानपुर में ला कर क्यों चालू नहीं हुआ और दूसरे कारखानों में क्यों बनना शुरू नहीं हुआ। जो रिर्विसिस हुए हैं, इसलिए नहीं हुए हैं कि हमारे जवानों की छातियां २६ इंच से ३४ इंच हो गई थीं। लेकिन ये रिर्विसिस इसलिए हुए कि शायद उनके पास वे हथियार नहीं थे जो होने चाहिये थे। हमारे जवानों ने जिस बहादुरी से दुश्मन का मुकाबला किया है, उसकी मैं तारोफ किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूं। भारत का इतिहास यह नहीं रहा है कि दुश्मनके सामने हथियार डाल दिये जायें, बल्कि यह रहा है कि लड़ते लड़ते जान दे दी जाये मगर देश की हर कीमत पर रक्षा की जाये। जिन जवानों ने अपनी जान दी है, उनको मैं अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं। चीनियों के पास शायद अच्छे हथियार थे, अच्छे साधन थे। लेकिन फिर भी हम ने उनका मुकाबला किया है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हम निश्चय ही जीतेंगे। आज पोस्ट मार्टम करने का वक्त नहीं, लेकिन एक न एक दिन वह करना ही पड़ेगा और लोगों को जिम्मेदार ठहराना ही पड़ेगा। आज यह स्पष्ट है कि ढाई हजार जवान कुर्बान हो चुके हैं और साथ ही साथ चीन की विस्तारवादी नीति का पहला शिकार, उसकी पहली कैजुअल्टी जो हुई है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर की हुई है।

चीन ने जो कुछ कहा, उस पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने विश्वास किया, पंचशील के आधार पर, शान्तिमय ढंग से उन्होंने समस्याओं को सुलझाने की कोशिश की। लेकिन चीन ने हमला किया, हर तरीके से सीमाओं को पार करने की कोशिश की। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने शान्तिमय ढंग से मुकाबला करने की कोशिश की, उन्होंने जनता में, उन्होंने देश में वार साइकुलिसिस फैलाने की कोशिश नहीं की। चीन ने दगाबाजी की, यह हम सभी जानते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इतना बड़ा डिसइल्यूजनमेंट मुझे कभी भी पहले अपने जीवन में नहीं हुआ जितना इस घटना से हुआ है। जिस देश को समाजवादी देश कहा जाता है, वह ऐसा कर सकता है, इसकी मैं कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता था। रुस से ज्यादा इज्जत मैं चीन की करता था, चीन के किसानों की करता था, चीन के मजदूरों की करता था। चीन के किसानों के और हमारे किसानों के काम करने के तरीके एक से हैं, चीन के मजदूर भी उतने ही मेहनती हैं जितने हमारे मेहनती हैं, चीन के सामने भी गरीबी उतनी ही है जितनी हमारे देश के सामने है। कभी कभी मेरे दिमाग के सामने यह तस्वीर आती थी कि शायद एक रोज चीन के ६५ करोड़ लोग और हिन्दुस्तान के ४० करोड़ लोग एक हो जायें। अगर ऐसा हो सकता तो साम्राज्यवादी एशिया वालों को एशिया वालों के साथ कभी भी लड़ाने में सफल नहीं हो सकते थे। आज चीन में समझता हूं कि समाजवादी देशों के माथे कलंक का टीका बन गया है। साम्राज्यवादियों ने नारा दिया था कि एशिया वालों को एशिया वालों से लड़ाया जाए लेकिन वे अपनी नीति में सफल नहीं हुए, उस नारे को वे अमली जामा नहीं पहना सके। लेकिन चीन ने आज उनके इस नारे को अमली जामा पहना दिया है। आज उन लोगों को

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

जुबान दे दी है जिनकी जुबान नहीं चलती थी ।

१४ अगस्त को इसी सभा भवन में मैंने एक बात कही थी जो मैं आज फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ । मैं बड़ी बड़ी बातें तो नहीं करता और न मैं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से बोल सकता हूँ और न मुझ में इतनी कुव्वत है । लेकिन आज भी मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि ११ लाख कानपुर के आदमी गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी द्वारा डाली गई परम्परा का पालन करते हुए इस देश की खातिर अपने बाल बच्चों तक को न्यौछावर करने के लिए तैयार हैं । डेबर भाई यहाँ नहीं हैं वर्ना मैं उनकी खिदमत में पेश करता कि पहला दिवाली का त्यौहार हर एक ने मनाया होगा लेकिन कानपुर के सुरक्षा कारखानों के बीस हजार मजदूरों ने नहीं मनाया, उन्होंने ने कहा कि दिवाली नहीं आज तो मतवाला बनने का वक्त है और देश की खातिर मर मिटने का वक्त है । उन्होंने अपने घरों में चिराग तक नहीं जलाये वे हर कोई कुर्बानी करने के लिये तैयार हैं । पहली तारीख को ३१,००० रुपया इन सुरक्षा कारखानों के मजदूरों के एक एक दिन की तनख्वाह ईमानदारी के साथ नये पैसे तक दे दी है । मैं आपको यह भी विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ अगर जरूरत होगी तो ये मजदूर १४-१४ और १५-१५ घंटे काम करने के बाद भी आठ घंटे के ही पैसे लेंगे ।

पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है और उसमें महंगाई भत्ते का सवाल है । लेकिन आज वह सवाल भी देश के सामने नहीं है । कोई दूसरा सवाल भी नहीं है । आज तो सवाल यही है कि तिरंगे झंडे को किस तरह से थामे रखा जाए और नारा यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ कदम मिला कर चलो । इसमें सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ एक मत हैं । कोई मतभेद नहीं है । देश को आज तिरंगे

झंडे के सिवा और कुछ नजर नहीं आना चाहिये । आज हमारा यही नारा होना चाहिये कि एक हाथ में तो तिरंगा झंडा हो और दूसरे में राइफल हो और जब ऐसा होगा तभी देश की रक्षा हो सकती है । यही भावन आज हमारे दिल और दिमाग में होनी चाहिये ।

आज जब चीन ने हमला किया है तो तिब्बत की बात की जाती है मानसरोवर की बात की जाती है, कैलाश की बात की जाती है । यह क्यों की जाती है इसको हमें देखना है । तिब्बत के खत्म हो जाने के बाद लोगों ने सोचा यह था कि चीन हमें धोखा नहीं देगा, हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई का नारा जो बुलन्द हुआ था और गली गली में गूँजता था, वह इस भाई भाई के रिश्ते को निभायेगा । लेकिन इसका सिला उसने हमको हम पर आक्रमण करके दिया । अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पंचशील के जन्मदाताओं में वह भी थे और उन्होंने पंचशील के टुकड़े टुकड़े करके समाजवाद के माथे पर कलंक का टीका लगा दिया । मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका हाल आज नहीं तो कल, जब आगे का इतिहास लिखा जायेगा, उस वक्त हमारी आने वाली नस्लें पढ़ेंगी । उसमें चीन को कोई समाजवादी नहीं क गा । कहेगा कि वह खूनी विस्तारवादी है । उसके माथे पर हमेशा के लिये कलंक का टीका लग जायेगा । मेरा निवेदन यह है

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कम्प्यूनिस्टों ने क्या किया ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं श्री यशपाल सिंह से कहूँगा कि कम्प्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के भाइयों में भी त्याग और बलिदान की मूर्तियाँ हैं । कम्प्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के अन्दर ही वह करनैल सिंह भी था, २२ साल का नौजवान, जिसने तिरंगे झंडे की रक्षा के लिये गोआ में गोली खाई थी । उसके हाथ में लाल झंडा नहीं था, तिरंगा झंडा था । इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि

हम लोग पूरी कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर शक न करें। अगर यह प्रस्ताव साल भर पहले आता तो किसी को कम्प्युनिस्टों पर शक न होता। उसका समर्थन कोई और भी करता जो लोग त्याग पर शक करते हैं, जो नीति पर शक करते हैं वह गलती करते हैं। आज उन पर शक करना चाहिये जो आलोचना करते हैं आज भाषण नहीं काम चाहिये। आलोचना नहीं तैयारी चाहिये। चीन के घर घर में तैयारी हो रही है, हमारे घर घर में सोचा जाता है कि कौन सी न्यूज करेक्ट है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तैयारी का जमाना है, भाषणों का जमाना नहीं है। इसका एक कारण है कि प्रजातांत्रिक उसूलों के आधार पर आलोचना करना हमने सीखा है। ठीक है, लेकिन इस वक्त मैं हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री जी को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ, और वह यह है कि उनकी तटस्थ नीति का सब समर्थन कर रहे हैं, और मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी तटस्थ नीति रहते हुए उनको अमरीका से मदद मिलेगी, इंग्लैंड से मदद मिलेगी, फ्रांस से मदद मिलेगी। जिस दिन हमने अलाइन किया, साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियाँ सोचेंगी कि यह उनके ऊपर है कि किन शर्तों के आधार पर वे हमें हथियार दें। मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ, उनको बधाई देता हूँ, जिन देशों ने आज हमारी मदद की है। मैं अमरीका के कुछ नीतियों के खिलाफ हूँ, साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों के खिलाफ हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इस आड़ वक्त में अगर वह हमारा साथ देती है तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन आज नानअलाइनमेंट की नीति को खत्म किया जाय, आज पंचगील का मजाक उड़ाया जाय, यह ठीक नहीं है। मैंने रूस के इजवस्तियाँ और प्रावदा के एडिटोरियलों को पढ़ा है। मुझे दुःख हुआ। जिस भिलाई को देख कर मैं खुश होता था, उसी रूस के बयानों को देख कर मुझे दुःख के साथ गुस्सा भी हुआ। लेकिन फिर भी मैं समझता हूँ

कि मुझे रूस से यह कहना है कि वह इस बात को सोचें और वास्तविकता के आधार पर अगर वह निर्णय देना चाहते हैं तो निर्णय दें। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अगर वह न्याय और वास्तविकता के आधार पर हमारी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ें और उसके बाद निर्णय करेंगे तो उनका हाथ हमारी तरफ बढ़ना चाहिये, चीन की तरफ नहीं। मुझे इस चीज को देख कर दुःख हुआ, लेकिन आज यह कहना कि हमारी तमाम नीति को बदला जाय, प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में कहा जाय कि एक नई कैबिनेट बनाई जाय, यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज प्रधान मंत्री जी से ज्यादा देश की जनता को किस पर विश्वास है? मैंने किसी में भी जनता का इतना विश्वास नहीं देखा। कल मैं उनके भाषण को उनके करीब बैठ कर सुन रहा था, जहाँ पर एक लाख से ज्यादा सरकारी कर्मचारी प्लज ले रहे थे, कस्म खा रहे थे, कि खून की आखिरी बूंद भी वे देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर विश्वास होना चाहिये। देश की जनता पर विश्वास हो और एक ही शब्द पर विश्वास हो, और डंके की चोट पर हमको इस बात को कहना चाहिये और इस देश की जनता को भी समझना चाहिये कि हम नेहरू जी के नेतृत्व में ही जीना चाहते हैं और नेहरू जी के नेतृत्व में ही मरना चाहते हैं। आज सबको इतना विश्वास होना चाहिये। आज हम लोग ज्यादा आलोचना न करें।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ हमारे सामने कुछ कर्तव्य भी हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान, हर एक सदस्य, एक हजार वालेंटियर इकट्ठा करें। अगर हम गहने देने के लिये अपनी बहनों से कहते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके सारे गहने मंगलसूत्र को छोड़ कर एक दिन में इस सदन में आ जायेंगे मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ के ५०० मेम्बर एक एक हजार वालेंटियर दें। मेरा दिल चाहता है कि मैं सोचूँ कि यहाँ पर इस तरह के १०,००० मतवाले हो सकते हैं।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

जब यहां जंग चल रही है, जब हमारी सेनायें उनकी सेनाओं से लड़ रही हैं, जब चीनियों को खदेड़ने की योजनायें बन रही हैं, अगर मैं इस मीके पर इस तरह का प्रस्ताव करूं तो यह एक अचम्भे की सी बात होगी, लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहता हूँ। श्री हनुमन्तैया ने नानवायोलेंस की पालिसी को हंस कर टालने की कोशिश की, श्री राजेश्वर पटेल जी का भाषण मैंने सुना, उनका नानअलायनमेंट से विश्वास डगमगाने लगा, इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ.....

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I again request the hon. Member not to refer to speakers?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are members of the House. I can name them. What is this?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जब और तकरीरें हो चुकी हैं तो मैं उनको कैसे रोक सकता हूँ ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: लास्ट पालियामेंट में माननीय सदस्य नहीं थे, नये आदमी हैं। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ उन लोगों के भाषणों को सुन कर।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: आलोचना के लिये आप मना कर रहे हैं और आप खुद ही करते जा रहे हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: आज देश के सामने जो लक्ष्य है वह लक्ष्य क्या है? अहिंसा की नीति को बदल दें? भले ही आज हमारी सेनायें लड़ रही हैं, लेकिन मेरी बात ठीक हो सकती है। मैं दावे से कहता हूँ कि जितने भी पालियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं, अगर उनमें से कुछ भाई इस बात पर तुल जायें कि दस हजार निहत्थे आदमी ८ सितम्बर की पोजीशन पर पहुँचने की कोशिश करेंगे, कह दिया जाय उन चीनी दरिन्दों से, चीनी विस्तारवादियों से कि हमारी आर्मी तो आप से लड़ेगी ही,

लेकिन नैतिक आधार पर हम तुम से लड़ना चाहते हैं, आग्रो। तुमने समाजवाद के माथे पर कलंक का टीका लगाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दस हजार इस तरह के आदमी, जिनके हाथों में झंडा हो, नैतिक बल के आधार पर, गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों पर जाने की कोशिश करें। अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा तो इसका असर होगा और सारी दुनिया जान जायेगी, अगर इतने लोगों का खून बहेगा।

दूसरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें और कुछ भी करना है। १४ नवम्बर को, जिस दिन बाल दिवस है, पूज्य नेहरू जी के सामने छोटे छोटे बच्चे आते हैं और "चाचा नेहरू" कह कर पुकारते हैं। मैं आपसे दर्खास्त करूँगा और मैं भी तैयार हूँ, हम बाल दिवस के बदले "पुत्रदान दिवस" मनायें। हम में से हर एक आदमी एक एक पुत्र दान करने के लिये तैयार रहे। हम कहें कि यह रहा आपके चरणों में। अगर देश की धरती से चीन को हटाने के लिये इसकी जरूरत हुई, तो यह रहा हमारा नौनिहाल, यह रहा आपका बच्चा, अगर आप इसको भी कुर्बान कर सकें तो कीजिये।

अब रहा रिसोर्स का सवाल। उसके बारे में मुझे एक ही चीज कहनी है। गरीब लोग सब कुछ दे रहे हैं और दे डालेंगे। लेकिन आज अमीरों से भी मेरी कुछ मांग है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनकम टैक्स के एरियर्स का एक एक पैसा, जो कि १३१ करोड़ ६० के करीब होता है, एक महीने के अन्दर मोरारजी के चरणों में आ जाये। फारेन बैंक्स में जितने अकाउंट्स हैं, वह मालूम हों। हमारे यहां आज विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी है। हमें मालूम है कि तकरीबन २०० या ३०० करोड़ रुपया विदेशी बकों में जमा है। अगर वह लोग हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, देश के प्रति उनमें प्रेम है, तो मैं चाहूँगा कि वह लोग अपना सारा अकाउंट डिक्लेयर करें। २४ नवम्बर, १९६१ तक उनको डिक्लेयर करने की बात

यो लेकिन वह बात नहीं हुई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि फारेन बैंक्स को देख कर उन अकाउंट्स को सीज किया जाय और देश के लिये जंगी हथियार खरीदने के लिए उससे पैसा निकाला जाय। सरमायेदारों से मुझे कहना है कि १९६१-६२ की अपनी वैलेन्स शीट्स को देख कर ५० फ़ः सदी मुनाफा केन्द्रीय सरकार को नेशनल डिफेन्स फंड के लिये दें। आखिर उन्होंने मुनाफा दिखाया ही होगा और यह काम मुश्किल नहीं होना चाहिए। कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी १,००० रु० मासिक से ज्यादा न ले। जब आज ५ फी सदी छोटे छोटे मजदूर भी देने को तैयार हैं, तो जिन लोगों की तनख्वाह १०० रु० से ज्यादा हो वह ५ फी सदी और जिन लोगों की तनख्वाह १०० रु० से कम हो वः २ फीसदी नेशनल डिफेन्स फंड में तब तक के लिये दें जब तक चीनी आक्रमणकारी को इस देश की धरती से हम हटा नहीं देते। यह रहा हमारे रिसोर्सज के बारे में।

अब सवाल आता है देश को तैयार करने का। हमारे नौजबनों की एक कतार सेकिन्ड लाइन आफ डिफेन्स के लिये हो। इसके लिये लोगों को कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दी जाय और सेकिन्ड लाइन आफ डिफेन्स बनाई जाय। यह लड़ाई हमें लड़नी है और आखिरी दम तक लड़नी है, क्योंकि रेजोव्यूशन कहता है :

“हाऊएवर लांग इट मे बी”

चाहे कितनी ही लम्बी वह लड़ाई हो, लेकिन हम सांस नहीं लेंगे जब तक देश की धरती से चीनियों को खदेड़ नहीं देंगे।

इसके बाद मैं कहता हूँ कि १७ साल से ५० साल तक के जो हमारे भाई हैं उनको अनिवार्य मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दी जाय। जो हमारी बहनें हैं उनके लिये १५ दिन का फर्स्ट एड कोर्स चाहे रेड क्रॉस आर्गनाइज करे या जगह जगह हास्पिटल आर्गनाइज

करें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह १५ दिन का कोर्स फर्स्ट एड का जरूर चलाया जाय ताकि ट्रेड नर्स हमारे यहां हर समय तैयार रहें। और मैं दोबारा सदन के सामने यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग एक इन्सान के मानिन्द खड़े हो जाएं। पंडित जी के सामने आज एक ही चीज है। इस देश की जनता तैयार है। मैं कहता हूँ कि कानपुर में या दूसरे शहरों में जब जलूस निकाले गये तो लोगों में अजीब जोश था। उनके मुंह में एक ही नारा था :

मातृभूमि की लाज बचाने आ
भारत के वीर चलो।

और उन्होंने जो परचे निकाले उनमें फँज की यह कविता थी :

कटते भी चलो मरते भी चलो, बाजू भी बहुत है सर भी बहुत,

बढ़ते ही चलो, अब मजिल पर ही डरे
डाले जायेंगे।

और मुझ यह देख कर खुशी हुई।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री की यह बात सुन कर दुःख हुआ कि ६ करोड़ यहां के मुसलमान आज पाकिस्तान का रेडियो सुनते हैं। उनको इस देश का इतिहास मालूम है

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उन्होंने मुसलमान का नाम नहीं लिया था।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : तो मैं इसे छोड़ देता हूँ। उन्होंने यह कहा कि यहां के ६ करोड़ लोग पाकिस्तान रेडियो सुनते हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि उनको यह न भूल जाना चाहिये कि अगर हम राणा प्रताप और गुरु गोविन्द सिंह की सन्तानें इस देश में बसते हैं तो मुलतान टीपू और सिराजुद्दौला की संतानें भी इसी देश में बसती हैं। और इसी देश में

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

भगत सिंह और अशफाक उल्ला इनकलाबी तराने गाते गाते एक साथ फांसी के तख्ते पर झूले थे ।

आज हमको श्री गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी की परम्पराओं पर चल कर लड़ना है । हमको हिन्दू, सिख, मुसलमान, ईसाई एक रह कर दुश्मन से लड़ना है, हमको चीन से लड़ना है और हम उससे लड़ेंगे । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश को जागृत किया है, उनको देश का आह्वान करना चाहिये । आज हमारे सामने एक ही झंडा है । उसी तिरंगे झंडे को लेकर हमें उनके नेतृत्व में जीना और मरना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक चीज और मुझे तकलीफ की नजर आ रही है । अब तक ३४ आदमियों ने अपने नाम दिये हैं । अगर एक एक को दस दस मिनट का टाइम भी दिया जाए तो ६ घंटे का वक्त तो इसी में गुजर जाएगा । इनके अलवा और लोग भी होंगे । मैंने कहा था कि मैं इन ३४ लोगों को प्रिफरेंस दूंगा, लेकिन इस प्रिफरेंस में मैं थोड़ा सा माडिफिकेशन करना चाहता हूँ । मैं उनको

वक्त दूंगा लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं कि सब से पहले उनको बोलने का वक्त दिया जाए । लेकिन इन ३४ सदस्यों को मैं वक्त जरूर दूंगा ।

दूसरी बात मैं उनसे यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि अगर हो सके तो दस मिनट के बजाए अपनी बात सात मिनट में ही पूरी करे । जो सजेशन उनको देने हों वे दे दें । आज भी कुछ सदस्य चले गये और जो बैठे थे उन्होंने भी कहा कि हम और बैठने के लिए तयार नहीं हैं । सोमवार को उन्होंने बैठने को कहा । इसलिये मैं अब हाउस को अडजर्न करता हूँ । आपने जो वायदा किया था वह पूरा नहीं किया लेकिन मैंने जो वायदा किया है वह पूरा निभाऊंगा । जो साहब बैठेंगे उनको मैं खाना दूंगा और खाना तैयार करने का नोटिस दे रखूंगा । सोमवार को जो भी मेम्बर बोलना चाहेगा मैं उसको मौका दूंगा । अब हम सोमवार को ११ बज मिलेंगे ।

19:25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 12th November, 1962/Kartika 21, 1884 (Saka).

[Saturday, November 10, 1962/Kartika 19, 1884 (Saka)]

| | | COLUMNS | WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd. | | |
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| ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | | 511—55 | S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
| S.Q. No. | Subject | | | | |
| 84 | Cement industry | 511—13 | 115 | National Defence Fund | 559 |
| 85 | Oil in Cauvery Basin | 513—14 | 117 | Petroleum products from U.S.S.R. | 559—60 |
| 86 | Standard rate for gold | 514—16 | 118 | National integration | 560 |
| 87 | All India Education Service | 517—19 | 119 | Anti-corruption committee | 561—63 |
| 88 | Seizure of smuggled watches | 519—21 | 120 | Import of petroleum products from U.S.A. | 563 |
| 89 | Recovery of gold from American tourist | 521 | 121 | Indian Hockey team at Jakarta | 563—64 |
| 91 | Oil refinery in South | 522—24 | 122 | Production of books with UNESCO aid | 564—65 |
| 92 | Movement of coal by road | 524—28 | 124 | Royalty to Madhya Pradesh by Bhilai Steel Plant | 565 |
| 93 | Foreign exchange position | 528—32 | 125 | Shortage of automobile machine parts | 565—66 |
| 94 | Research scholars in Banaras Hindu University | 532—33 | 126 | Fourth Asian Games at Jakarta | 566—67 |
| 96 | Gandhi Bhawans in universities | 533—36 | 127 | Universities in U.P. | 567 |
| 97 | Machine tool factory in Kerala | 536—37 | 128 | Movement of students and teachers | 567 |
| 98 | Loans to poor meritorious students | 537—39 | | | |
| 99 | Retirement age of officers | 540—42 | U.S.Q. No. | | |
| 100 | Rehabilitation Finance Administration | 542—43 | 165 | Delhi students for studies abroad | 567—68 |
| 101 | Recommendations of Solveen Committee | 543—45 | 166 | Reforms in Electoral Law | 568 |
| 102 | Demurrage charges incurred by Hindustan Steel | 545—46 | 168 | Bye-products of steel plants | 568 |
| 103 | 'Tripitak' in Hindi | 547 | 169 | Production of steel in Rourkela | 569 |
| 104 | National Board for Basic Education | 548—51 | 170 | Exploration of minerals in Ladakh | 569—70 |
| 105 | Production of slag cement | 551—52 | 171 | Nationalisation of text books | 570 |
| 106 | Underwater valley of Andamans | 552—53 | 172 | Scholarships of higher education in Hindi | 570—71 |
| 107 | Bank in Goa | 554—55 | 173 | Government employees knowing Hindi | 571—73 |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | | 555—618 | 174 | Ahimsa University | 573 |
| S.Q. No. | | | 175 | Increase in constituencies | 573—74 |
| 108 | National Sports Fund | 555—57 | 176 | Nubian finds | 574 |
| 110 | Text books in Hindi and regional languages | 557 | 177 | Oil in Andhra | 574—75 |
| 111 | Chain of schools | 558 | 178 | Regional Engineering College, Warangal | 575—76 |
| 114 | Madras High Court decision regarding L.I.C. claim | 558—59 | 179 | Chit Fund Companies in Delhi | 576—77 |
| | | | 180 | Fixation of salaries of I.C.S. Officers | 577 |
| | | | 181 | Fencing around Kutab Minar, Delhi | 577 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
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| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
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| 183 | Rudrasagar oil . . . | 578 |
| 184 | Rudrasagar well . . . | 578 |
| 185 | Grants to cultural institutes in Orissa . . . | 578-79 |
| 186 | Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. students in Orissa . . . | 579-80 |
| 187 | Gold mines in Andhra . . . | 580 |
| 188 | New schools in Tripura . . . | 580 |
| 189 | Tribal students in Tripura . . . | 581 |
| 190 | High schools in Tripura . . . | 581 |
| 191 | Panel for Section Officers . . . | 582 |
| 192 | Coal and petroleum industries . . . | 582 |
| 193 | Royalty paid to foreign concerns . . . | 582-83 |
| 194 | Quarters for Income-tax employees . . . | 583 |
| 195 | Expansion programme of FACT at Alwaye . . . | 583-84 |
| 196 | Coal for Assam Tea Gardens . . . | 584 |
| 197 | Revenue from direct taxes . . . | 584-85 |
| 199 | Sheet cutting scrap . . . | 585 |
| 200 | Kalyan samitis in Government Colonies, Delhi . . . | 585-86 |
| 201 | Singareni Collieries . . . | 586-87 |
| 203 | National Integration Council . . . | 587 |
| 204 | I.A.S. special recruitment . . . | 587 |
| 205 | Contraband trade in opium and cocaine . . . | 588 |
| 206 | Delhi Magistrates . . . | 588 |
| 207 | Industrial loans . . . | 588 |
| 208 | Variety of traffic rules in Connaught Place, New Delhi . . . | 589 |
| 209 | Notified areas in Northern border . . . | 589-90 |
| 210 | Third Division in M.A. examination . . . | 590 |
| 211 | Bokaro Colliery . . . | 591 |
| 212 | Youth Delegation to Europe . . . | 591-92 |
| 213 | Railway engines belonging to Rourkela Steel Plant . . . | 592-93 |
| 214 | Transport system in Rourkela . . . | 593 |
| 215 | Appellate Assistant Commissioners . . . | 594 |
| 216 | Rourkela . . . | 594-95 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
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| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
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| 218 | Conference of Chief Ministers of Eastern Zone . . . | 595-96 |
| 219 | High schools in Subroom Sub-division, Tripura . . . | 596 |
| 220 | Rehabilitation of Jhumia families . . . | 596-97 |
| 221 | Class IV employees in Tripura . . . | 597 |
| 222 | Under invoicing of exports . . . | 597-98 |
| 223 | World Bank loan for collieries . . . | 598-99 |
| 226 | Reviewing Committee for Survey of India . . . | 599 |
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| 228 | Students funds in Delhi . . . | 600 |
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| 230 | Barauni Refinery . . . | 601 |
| 232 | Facilities for Departmental candidates in All India Services . . . | 601-02 |
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| 234 | Librarian in Delhi Administration . . . | 603 |
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| 239 | Child marriage in Delhi . . . | 605 |
| 240 | Untouchability . . . | 605 |
| 243 | Coal for Punjab . . . | 606 |
| 244 | Cement production . . . | 606-07 |
| 245 | Monuments in Kangra and Hoshiarpur Districts of Punjab . . . | 607 |
| 246 | Scientific research . . . | 607-08 |
| 247 | Allocation of stainless steel sheets . . . | 608 |
| 248 | School for mentally deficient children in Delhi . . . | 609 |
| 249 | Nunmati Refinery . . . | 609-10 |
| 250 | Galvanising Steel sheets . . . | 610 |
| 251 | Colleges for study of Buddhism at Leh . . . | 611 |
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| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
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| 253 | Wheel and Axle Plant, Durgapur | 612 |
| 254 | Nangal Fertilizer Factory | 612-13 |
| 255 | Joint cadre of police for Himachal Pradesh and Delhi | 613-14 |
| 256 | Ministers and their allow- ances | 614-15 |
| 258 | Iron and Steel Control- ler's Office | 615-16 |
| 259 | Loan from Hungary | 616 |
| 261 | Annual report of L.I.C. | 616-17 |
| 262 | Kalakot Coal Mines | 617-18 |
| 263 | Lignite and Bauxite in Kutch | 618 |
| 264 | Amalgamation of small collieries | 618 |

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE 619-23

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st December, 1961 along with the Audited Accounts under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
- (2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act 1951 :—
 - (i) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on the fair ex-works retention prices of pig iron for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1962.
 - (ii) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on the fair ex-works retention prices of steel for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1962.
 - (iii) Government Resolution No. SC(C)-2(27)/62 dated the 7th September, 1962.
 - (iv) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i), (ii) and (iii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

- (3) A copy of Annual Report of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad for the year 1961-62.
- (4) A copy of the Territorial Councils (Second Amendment) Rule 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 986, dated the 21st July, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956.
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960 :—
 - (a) G.S.R. No. 1149 dated the 1st September, 1962.
 - (b) G.S.R. No. 1150 dated the 1st September, 1962.
 - (c) G.S.R. No. 1151 dated the 1st September, 1962.
 - (d) G.S.R. No. 1152 dated the 1st September, 1962.
 - (e) G.S.R. No. 1153 dated the 1st September, 1962.
 - (f) G.S.R. No. 1193 dated the 8th September, 1962.
 - (g) G.S.R. No. 1194 dated the 8th September, 1962.
 - (h) G.S.R. No. 1195 dated the 8th September, 1962.
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 1196 dated the 8th September, 1962.
 - (j) G.S.R. No. 1197 dated the 8th September, 1962.
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amend-

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

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- ments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—
- (a) G.S.R. No. 1191 dated the 8th September, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 1373 dated the 20th October, 1962.
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—
- (a) G.S.R. No. 1147 dated the 1st September, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 1148 dated the 1st September, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 1190 dated the 8th September, 1962.
- (8) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1156 dated the 1st September, 1962 containing Corrigendum to G.S.R. 1041 dated the 4th August, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.
- (9) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 285 dated the 10th March, 1962 under sub-section (4) of section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
- (10) A copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1962 along with the statement showing the assets and liabilities and profit and loss account of the Corporation under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.
- (11) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 :—
- (a) The Mineral Concession (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1051 dated the 4th August, 1962.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

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- (b) The Mineral Concession (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1076 dated the 11th August, 1962.
- (12) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1279 dated the 29th September, 1962 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.
- (13) A copy each of the following Rules :—
- (i) The Income-tax (Determination of Export Profits) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 2738 dated the 1st September, 1962.
- (ii) The Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3331 dated the 30th October 1962 under sub-section (2) of section (4) of the Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Act, 1961.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA
SABHA

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Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) That at its sitting held on 8th November, 1962, Rajya Sabha had passed a motion extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Limitation Bill, 1962, up to Friday, the 30th November, 1962.
- (ii) That at its sitting held on the 8th November, 1962, Rajya Sabha had passed a motion extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian Marine Insurance Bill, 1962, upto Monday, the 11th March, 1963.

| | COLUMNS | | COLUMNS |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE PRESENTED | 624 | EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE | 633 |
| The Report of the Joint Committee on the Specific Relief Bill, 1962 was presented. | | The time for presentation of the Report of Select Committee on the Administrator General Bill was extended upto the 1st March, 1963. | |
| STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS | 625—28 | RESOLUTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION | 633—83 |
| (i) The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda) made a statement on measures for maintaining prices of essential commodities at reasonable levels and also laid on the Table a detailed statement. | | Discussion on the Resolutions regarding approval of Proclamation of Emergency and Chinese aggression moved by the Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) and substitute motion and amendments thereto moved on the 8th November, 1962, continued. The discussion was not concluded. | |
| (ii) The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S.V. Ramaswamy) made a statement regarding the allowances paid to the members of the Railway Accidents Committee and also laid on the Table a detailed statement. | | AGENDA FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 12, 1962/ KARTIKA 21, 1884 (Saka) | |
| | | Further discussion on Resolutions <i>re.</i> Proclamation of Emergency and Chinese aggression and substitute motions and amendments thereto. | |