

an atmosphere is created in the country where no officer of an individual State or of the Central Government can ever abuse the power especially because the person belongs to a particular political group or political party. Also, the action of that group or party or the individual behaviour of those members of the party should be on such lines that they can never be suspected on misunderstood by anyone. If such an atmosphere is created, a person is never misunderstood by anyone. If that spirit of support to the Government during this emergency is there, I would request that the present Defence of India Bill be accepted unanimously.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am no student of philosophy and I would not go into it but as to whether Gandhiji's humanism and anything to do with our present state of affairs or it is Mao's brutalism which is responsible for this state of affairs is not understandable. So far as I know, Gandhiji's humanism had nothing but chivalry and courage behind it and it would be only a defamation of Gandhiji's humanism to say that it has anything to do with our present reverses or such a farne of mind.

Sir, it is evident that though our military personnel were not fighting their own nation's cause, even when they were sent abroad, they had brought honour for their chivalry. I, particularly, coming from Rajasthan as I do, have before me such heroic deeds of Rajputana infantry, of Rajasthan's militia, which have earned a name in the world's militarism, and they were always acclaimed like that. So, let us not have any such frame of mind or mentality, that it is because of our national character or it is because of our attitudes in life that we are in the present state of affairs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take up the next item. The hon. Member can continue on the next day.

14.30 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): May we know, Sir, if the allocation of time for this Bill, the Defence of India Bill, has been increased and, if so, to how much?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been increased from seven to ten hours.

Now, we shall take up Private Members' Resolutions. We have to fix time for these resolutions. For the first resolution, by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, shall we have one hour?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That is too short. The first resolution is a very important one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An hour and a half?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Two hours, Sir.

Some Hon. Members: Two hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, two hours.

Then, for the next resolution, by Shri Yashpal Singh, the time will be one hour.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think we will take more resolutions than that. Now, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

14.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ECONOMY DURING EMERGENCY

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to effect economy and also for efficient function of

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

the Government machinery in order to meet the needs of emergency at this juncture, the following measures be adopted—

- (a) reduction in the size of the Council of Ministers; and
- (b) introduction of rigorous austerity in Ministerial and official circles."

Sir, about the need for a resolution like this there would be no two opinions in this House. But while discussing it the entire background behind this resolution must be understood. We are functioning in an emergency, in a war emergency when there is practically no difference between civil administration and the military administration. In the midst of war the two administrations must work like one machine. The sole purpose, the aim before us, which this country and this Parliament has decided, is to expel the enemy from our country. The expulsion of the enemy is the sole purpose before us, and for that whatever sacrifice is needed has to be made, in whichever sphere it may be needed. Therefore, the people of this country have responded splendidly and they are sacrificing themselves, they are giving their little savings, even the poorest man comes forward to donate for the Defence Fund and make all sorts of sacrifices.

We have to consider this matter in this situation, in this state of emergency, which is likely to continue for a longer period, as has been hinted. Because, we are faced with an enemy who is not only powerful but who changes his strategy in such a manner that we do not know how and in what manner they are going to attack us and also cry halt, as they have done now. The latest cease-fire proposal, we feel, is a clever device on their part, it is a clear ruse. They want to deceive our people and null our activities, so that they may change their front or come forward again to

attack us with a superior force than they have been doing now. Therefore, the war is going to be a long one and our entire planning, economy, administration, everything has to be tuned to this purpose. It has been suggested that the Plan should also be remodelled and revised and changed. Likewise the administration has also to be changed.

My purpose in bringing forward this resolution is not only to suggest that you just reduce the size of your Council of Ministers but to impress upon this aspect of the problem that the entire administrative machinery in this country must be geared up to meet this challenge. Unless we do that, I do not think that any amount of help from outside or the brave resistance that our army is putting up at the front would really be sufficient for the purpose. In normal times we could afford to go on merrily as we are doing now. But I doubt whether the people's will and the people's desire are reflected in the administrative machinery today. I do not find that urgency. I do not find that sense of emergency in any sphere of administration. I may be excused for saying this. May be, at the top we are thinking of the very grave problems. But when you go to the lower level in the administrative sphere the position is different. I went to certain remote villages. The people there are anxious to know what is happening. But the administration as such has not been tuned to this purpose, and that urgency has not been infused into the administration.

I know, it is an uphill task about which some serious thinking has to be done. Probably the Prime Minister may be thinking about it, and there is some reshuffle here and there. The old Defence Minister has gone and a new Defence Minister has come. But the whole set-up remains as it was.

I feel that it is not only at the Centre, but both at the Centre and in the States today we have large-sized Ministries. I do not want to pick

up a quarrel about that at the present moment. Maybe, for political purposes or for different pressures in the Congress Party, the Congress Party with good intentions decided that we should have broad-based Ministries. And thus the size of the Ministries in the States and also at the Centre has increased to a great extent. In the Centre, the number including the Parliamentary Secretaries is fifty-nine which is more than the number in a pack of cards. And I think that at this moment the Prime Minister should reshuffle this pack of cards so that not only the size should be reduced—there is no doubt about it—but if we want efficiency there must be a War Cabinet. It may function for a number of years. The country is prepared for that, as they did in England. In war time I am told that the number of Ministers in their Cabinet was five or seven. In this country we may have some more. The size of the present Ministry is not in any way justified. The present Council of Ministers is continuing as it would do in normal times. We will have to take some drastic steps in this connection. Not only for this reason, but we have also seen in this House several times that there are different pulls in the Ministry, different views, and there is lack of co-ordination, and even inside the House there have been instances when Ministers have talked at cross purposes. All these things we could afford in normal times. But here we are functioning in an abnormal manner, and it should be the Prime Minister's responsibility—of course, joint responsibility is there, the Cabinet functions under a joint responsibility—but the Prime Minister is there as the supreme commander. And here I want him to function as the supreme commander, as in the army, so that there is no hesitation and whatever is decided upon is carried out without any hesitation at all levels. That can only be done if these Ministries are reduced in size and also there is a change in the

entire administrative structure. That is one aspect of the question to which I wanted to draw the attention of this House, not only with respect to the Centre but with respect to the States. Of course, Parliament is not in a position to pass any resolution or express an opinion or direct the States to do this or that. But I think that if we make a move at this end, naturally the States who are as anxious to save the country and to defend the country will also follow suit and in the State sphere also the administration would be changed to meet the needs of the time.

From the efficiency point of view I am not going to discuss about the different Ministries or the details about the Ministries. My emphasis is more for the urgency, that if once for all we decide that to meet this emergency the administrative machinery has to be geared up, then we must make this move from the Centre. At the same time, I am not suggesting that there should be reduction in the case of all Ministries during the period of the emergency. The Home Ministry, the Defence Ministry, the External Affairs Ministry and the Finance Ministry and such others because they are essential Ministries, have to continue in their present form. But, then, there are certain Ministries like Health, Education, Community Development etc. which are looking after subjects which the States can very well undertake, provided we have some sort of co-ordinating machinery at the Centre just to look after them, instead of having large-sized Ministries both at the Centre and at the States to look after the same work. If that is done, the administrative personnel in the Centre now employed in that work can be released for work relating to defence and other important matters. I suggest that this can be done in the State sphere also. I had hoped that the Prime Minister himself would come forward with some such proposal, but he has not done so.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

In spite of the fact that we are passing through a period of emergency, nobody has demanded, no party has demanded or stated that we will not support the Government unless we also become part and parcel of the Government. Wherever we may be, when it is a question of safeguarding the interests of the country, we are sure to take an active part in defending our country. For that purpose, a resolution has been passed in this House and the Prime Minister has been entrusted with the task of carrying out that resolution. If he does not want to associate outsiders in mobilising the entire civil population through administrative measures and processes, we do not attach much importance to it; we do not quarrel with that. But what we would like to emphasise is that the administrative machinery must be changed to meet the contingency.

I am not going to dilate very much on the question of economy in this country. I am sure the people will voluntarily come forward and contribute their share to meet the needs of the situation. At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the House to some aspects of economy in administration. If we reduce the size of the Ministry, though the saving may not be a very large amount, there is no doubt that there will be some saving at this juncture when the saving of every single pie is valuable. From the figures with me I find that while in 1952 and 1954 we had 20 Ministers, now we are having 29 Ministers and 22 Deputy Ministers. Whereas the expenditure on Ministers in 1954 was Rs. 69,000, now it is Rs. 95,000. The total expenditure is round about Rs. 6.71 lakhs. For the time being, I am leaving out the other benefits that a Minister enjoys. In 1960-61, the Minister at the Centre drew a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 85,800. The amounts drawn towards TA and DA for journeys within India is Rs. 5 lakhs and odd. This does not include the expenditure

incurred on delegations after delegations which have gone abroad. This statement was given to the House on the 7th September.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now. There should be some time left for others also.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But the mover should be given thirty minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The convention is to give the mover half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have ten names before me. So, if he wants a reply from the Government, he has to cut short his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If the House is willing, the time can be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take another five minutes and conclude.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: As this is a very important subject and as the Prime Minister would also like to speak, the time may be extended.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We always allot 2 hours, 2½ hours or even 3 hours to important resolutions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This was put to the House and the House agreed to it, including the Member himself.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That does not mean that my time should be curtailed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should take up at least two resolutions on a day.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The other resolution can be taken up at 4.55 p.m.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): The Prime Minister will also intervene.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude soon.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Rs. 5 lakhs has been spent by the Ministers as TA and DA. I would suggest that just for the sake of inaugurating one ceremony or another, no Central Minister should be allowed to go out of Delhi, sometimes by using even IAF planes.

Then, as we are passing through this emergency, is it not the time for the House and the Government and the country to consider whether we should not change the entire pattern of appointment of Governors? Can we not appoint Governors on a zonal basis. I do not have full figures, but I am told that we are spending about Rs. 50 lakhs a year on Governors. It is a rough estimate, and it does not include the secretarial staff. After all, what are their functions during an emergency? If we amend the Constitution and appoint zonal Governors for three or four States, I think that will equally serve the purpose. That by itself is not going to cause any breakdown in the administration. I think we should make a move in that direction.

We have upper Houses in the States as well as at the Centre. Is it advisable at this juncture to continue them, as they are today? Since there is this emergency, and it has given us an opportunity to overhaul the entire administrative machinery, why not we take some steps to see that the Upper Houses in the States and also in the Centre are abolished? Should we not consider their feasibility at this moment and amend the Constitution in such a way that it can be done? Since this is going to be a long war, should we not take some such radical step instead of going on spending money on these things?

Since you have curtailed my time, I do not want to take up any new point. I would submit that all these matters should be given serious consideration and in this emergency the Prime

Minister must take some bold steps so that the entire administrative structure in this country is put on a war footing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to effect economy and also for efficient functioning of the Government machinery in order to meet the needs of emergency at this juncture, the following measures be adopted—

(a) reduction in the size of the Council of Ministers; and

(b) introduction of rigorous austerity in Ministerial and official circles."

There are some amendments to this Resolution. The first one is by Shri K. Pattnayak. I find that he is not present. All the other amendments may now be moved.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to effect economy and also for efficient functioning of the Government machinery in order to meet the needs of emergency at this juncture, the following measures be adopted—

(a) reduction in the size of the Council of Ministers by one third;

(d) introduction of rigorous austerity in Ministerial and official circles without impairing efficiency;

(c) effecting reasonable reduction in the emoluments paid and other facilities provided to M.P.s;

[Shri Bibhuti Mishra]

(d) effecting suitable economy in case of accommodation and facilities provided in the residences; and

(e) introduction of severe economy in other Government works." (2)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that to effect economy in the working of the Government machinery during emergency, the following measures be taken:—

(a) reduction in the size of the Council of Ministers; and

(b) introduction of rigid austerity in Ministerial and official circles both at Central and State Governments level." (3)

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to effect economy and to observe austerity as well as for a more efficient functioning of the Government machinery in consonance with the exigencies of national emergency created by external aggression, the following measures may be implemented:—

(1) reconstitution of the Council of Ministers with a view to reduce its size and redistribution of Portfolios to effect rationalisation and better co-ordination;

(2) appointment of a Committee of Members of Parliament to examine the expendi-

ture of moneys provided by Parliament for the Defence services, for Civil Defence and for other services directly connected with war and to report what, if any, economies consistent with the execution of the policy decided by the Government may be effected therein;

(3) direction to State Governments to reduce the size of their respective Councils of Ministers;

(4) appointment of a Special Committee to review and revise the Third Plan and to fix and allocate priorities; and

(5) introduction of rigorous measures of austerity in administration at the Union as well as State levels." (4)

Shri Hari Charan Soy: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to effecting economy and, equally, for efficient functioning of the Government machinery during the present emergency, the following measures be adopted:—

(a) reduction in the size of the Council of Ministers by at least one-third;

(b) introduction of rigid austerity at ministerial and official levels without impairing efficiency;

(c) effecting reasonable reduction in the emoluments paid and facilities provided to M.Ps. and Government servants of higher grades; and

(d) request and advice to the State Governments to effect the same measures." (5)

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that in order to face the present state of emergency the following economy measures be adopted:—

(a) the number of Ministers should not exceed seven and their emoluments including salary and allowances should not exceed one thousand rupees per month;

(b) the expenditure being incurred on the pomp and show of Ministers and officers be eliminated and an atmosphere of simplicity be created; and

(c) grants to Government and semi-Government bodies such as Bharat Sewak Samaj, Sadhu Samaj etc. be discontinued." (6)

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to effect economy and efficient working of Government and Government machinery in order to meet the needs of emergency at this juncture the following measures be adopted:—

(a) immediate suspension of stay orders of various Tribunals, Courts and other authorities involving arrears of taxes pending adjudication, assessments etc. or any amounts of moneys due to the Government for whatever reasons and immediate order directing the concerned parties to immediately deposit the said amount in nearest Government treasury;

(b) drastic reductions in size of Cabinets at Centre and States;

(c) salaries and allowances above Rs. 500 per month to be paid in the form of National Defence Certificates for 25 per cent of the total payable per month; and

(d) statutory order directing investment of 5 per cent of net receipts in National Defence Certificates." (7)

Shri Raghunath Singh: I beg to move:

That in the resolution—

for parts (a) and (b) substitute

"(a) reduction in the salary of Council of Ministers to the extent of 25 per cent per month; and

(b) introduction of simple habits, austerity and extension of more hours of work in official and non-official circles." (8)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the resolution and the amendments are before the House.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the main object and the reason behind this Resolution is one with which the whole House will be in agreement. The object is economy, no waste and efficiency. But how to bring it about is another matter. As a matter of fact, in war-time what has normally happened in other countries is a vast increase in the apparatus of Government because vast new obligations arise and new duties are to be performed. I should very much like that to be avoided as far as possible here. To some extent it will have to be done because the normal peace-time apparatus of Government cannot adequately discharge all the new functions that come to Government.

It is obvious that no one would say that we should have economy at the expense of efficiency.

An Hon. Member: Certainly not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nothing is more important in war-time than speed and efficiency. What we mean by speed and efficiency is a matter for consideration and judgment. The hon. Member says that the number of Ministers or the size of the Ministry should be reduced. That is a question which can only be considered from the point of view of efficiency. It is not a thing which can be reduced or expanded. If it is expedient to lessen it in the interest of efficiency, well and good; if it is expedient to expand it in the interest of efficiency, well and good. There is no other test except the work to be done and the efficient way of doing it. The amount spent on the increase of Ministers, if the Ministers are not necessary, is wasteful. In the circumstances that we face, for instance, all kinds of new work and new types of work have to be done. Even the staff has to be increased, with more Secretaries and more others. Therefore the test of it is purely how we can effect and prosecute the war and matters connected with it. There is no other test. It is, if I may say so, a little unreasonable to have some *ad hoc* test and say: Have so many Ministers regardless of the effect of that.

Then, again, the hon. Member said that Upper Houses are useless. That may be his opinion. There are some people who think that Lower Houses are also useless. I do not think so. I am saying that some people are of opinion that Parliament is useless. Some people think that we should have a dictatorship or that we should have an authoritarian government. We do not agree with them, I hope. Nobody agrees.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
कुछ प्रान्त ऐसे भी तो हैं, जहाँ अपर हाउसिस
नहीं है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हाँ।

What I was venturing to say was that this line of argument is a dangerous line of argument which takes us ultimately really to say—some people say, not we—that the whole apparatus of Parliament wastes time and energy when we are prosecuting a war and that it is expensive.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That was never my suggestion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know, it is not the hon. Member's view point. I am saying that that argument is extended by some people. I think, it is highly important at this crisis in our destiny that we should maintain the parliamentary form of government fully.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Certainly.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: ...and show to the world that even parliamentary forms of government can deal with grave problems that confront a country in war. That is an important consideration. Parliamentary form of government is a relatively expensive form of government compared to a dictatorship or an authoritarian government. Nevertheless, it is not only better from every point of view but possibly in the long run it is even less expensive than the other ways.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not necessarily bicameral. That is all.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is true. It is not necessarily bicameral. As the hon. Member there pointed out in some States there is only one House. But at the present moment, I would submit, demolishing or trying to demolish the second chambers would encourage a very wrong tendency in the country as if second chambers are useless; let them go. There are some people and some groups in the country which think so, I think wrongly. I wish to discourage that. Ultimately, second chambers were adopted and it

was left to the choice of the States. I believe. Some States chose a second chamber and some did not. If at some future time the States want to get rid of the second chamber, it is upto them. We should not take any steps to compel them to do so.

I submit, therefore, that so far as the question of Ministers is concerned, the sole consideration is the kind of work that we have to do and the persons required to do it efficiently. It is very difficult to judge about the efficiency of every Ministry. The hon. Member may not agree that such-and-such a Ministry is efficient. We are not discussing the efficiency of the Ministry. I am merely pointing out the test to be applied.

Even now in our Cabinet which consists of 18 people.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 19.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, 18.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Cabinet Ministers are 19. Anyway, it does not matter.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : कैबिनेट इतनी बड़ी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जो को भी पता नहीं है कि उस में कितने मिनिस्टर्स हैं ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Now there are 58 Ministers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Even now in our Cabinet there is an Emergency Committee of the Cabinet which consists of six or seven members. It is found that the full Cabinet could not deal efficiently and quickly with all the matters that come up from day to day and where decisions are required to be given almost from day to day. Therefore an Emergency Committee of Cabinet Ministers specially concerned with the war effort was formed. The fact that a Cabinet Minister was not taken in it was not because he was considered less important but that his department was not directly concerned.

Indirectly every Ministry and every department is concerned. It is called the Emergency Committee of the Cabinet consisting now, I believe, of seven members. It meets very frequently and confers, where necessary, with our defence officers and officials, receives reports daily and comes to conclusions. The full Cabinet could not deal with it adequately. It could not meet every day. Therefore this device was adopted. It is often adopted in war-time and even in peace-time sometimes.

Now, whether the rest of the Cabinet can or should be reduced is a matter to be judged, as I said, from the point of view of what work has to be done by Government. At present the work of the Government, I might venture to submit to the House, is very heavy. It may be that in some departments it is not very heavy and in some it is excessively heavy both for the officials and the Ministers. War-time does not reduce the work. Quite apart from the actual war operations the preparation for it is a very heavy task and, I think, hardly any Minister today is, shall I say, working on the same level as he was working before. It is at a much higher level. But it has to be kept in mind that we should not have unnecessary work being done by Ministers who may not be very necessary in the context of the present situation. That has to be borne in mind. But merely to say that the Ministry should be reduced has no meaning to me. If the work is greater, it has to be done efficiently. I am very much afraid, I might inform the House, that owing to very heavy work that we have to face some of our officials who are working very heavily might not break down very soon. It will be unfortunate if they do. They are working in the Secretariat, some of them, from morning till very late at night. It is not a five-, six- or seven-hour day but it is a twelve-hour day or more for them. But, I entirely agree,

15 hrs.

with the hon. Member about reducing

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

unnecessary work, unnecessary expenditure, etc. I may just mention some instances. We have issued directions that the holding of meetings and conferences other than those necessary in the interests of war work should be avoided. Parties, functions and State entertainments should be cut out. Proposals regarding deputation abroad of government servants should be rigorously screened. I might say, deputations will continue; but they are chiefly concerned directly with the war work or indirectly with it. Then, tours except those essential, should be avoided. Ministries and departments should cut down the consumption of electricity as much as possible. Minimum use should be made of the transport services. Ministries should locate surplus staff so that they can be utilised elsewhere for activities in furtherance of the defence effort. Every effort should be made to cut down the consumption of paper of various types, and so on. A number of other instructions have been issued. The main object is what the hon. Member has said that we must avoid waste and enforce strict economy.

One thing else. There has also been instruction sent to all Central Ministries for a cut of 10 per cent of expenditure on staff, so that the budget proposals for staff for 1963-64 are restricted to a ceiling of 90 per cent of the budget provision made for such expenditure for last year. Various other reductions have been made.

श्री बागड़ी : भ्रगर १० परसेन्ट स्टाफ घटाया जाय तो १० परसेन्ट मिनिस्टर्म भी घटाय जायें ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : Ten per cent on the expenditure on staff: not on the staff. Staff is being reduced also just as the hon. Mr. Speaker has agreed to reduce the staff in the Lok Sabha by 20 persons or so. They have not been dismissed overnight. These persons have been placed at the dis-

posal of the Central pool to be utilised otherwise. So, in other Ministries, people are being placed at the disposal of the Central pool to be utilised for various kinds of new war work, etc.

One more thing is important. One hon. Member has moved an amendment which says, suspension of organisations like the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Sadhu Samaj, Lalit Kala Akadami. There is no question of suspension.

Some Hon. Members: Not moved.

Shri Tyagi: Khadi Commission also.

Shri Ram Sawak Yadav: Not suspension, but stopping the aid being given to them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member's amendment is different. The other amendment talked about suspension. There is no question of suspension of private organisations. The point I wish to lay stress on is this. As a matter of fact, today, in the context of the war effort, the effects and after effects of war, we want as many voluntary organisations as possible to work. Organisations like the Bharat Sevak Samaj do far more important work now than they ever did before. It depends on the quality of work and the kind of work. For instance, I shall mention the work that has been allotted to them. Assistance to families of military personnel; maintenance of morale and solidarity of the community; service as construction agency for the needs of Defence; assistance in the preventing rise of prices; rendering emergency service; mobilisation of savings, and so on. It is war effort.

As the hon. House will remember, State committees have been formed. Citizens committees they are usually called, or by some other name. A Central citizens committee has also been formed with many branches, Women's committees and others. All these have been formed specially to

help in the prosecution of the war and in meeting the after effects—highly important. A minor thing, if I may say so, a small thing, but which is considered important is that people should keep in direct touch by letters with our soldiers at the front—even un-known soldiers, not only friends, but others—just to tell them that people are interested in them. Personal touch comes in. It heartens them. They do not get news every day from here. Personal letters like that is a very small matter. But, it requires some organisation. A large number of people should get letters from other people. I merely wanted to mention this.

Economy if it comes in the way of keeping up the morale or doing essential work in the war effort is bad economy. We are likely to spend vast sums of money, because war is an expensive thing. We should economise for that. But, economising so as to diminish the effect of our effort is bad obviously. We spend one crore of rupees on war. If perhaps a saving of 50,000 or 1 lakh would impair that one crore effort, it is bad economy.

Another thing that I should like again to stress before the House is this. Take the question of these Five Year Plans, etc. Some people seem to imagine that there is a conflict between carrying on a war and carrying on the Plan. Obviously there are some portions of the Plan which might, in these circumstances, be postponed, if you like, off for the moment. But, what is the essential part of the Plan? The essential part is agricultural production part, industries part, power part, and so on. Agriculture is of the highest importance from every point of view. When we are spending so much, if the agricultural base weakens, that injures us more than anything. Therefore, we have to go ahead with greater production in agriculture at all costs. Industry: not industry dealing with luxuries and other things, but basic

industries have the highest importance. If we have a steel plant, we have to go on with the steel plant. If we have a big industry, the machine building industry, we have to go on with it. That always happens in war time. We have to go on with them for the purposes of war apart from industrial development. Power is the essence of the thing. We have to increase our power. Because we have to increase our power, we have to use every opportunity to increase it: not only hydro-electric and thermal power, even atomic energy, civil stations for power. I can go on mentioning the core of the Plan. The core of the Plan becomes highly important for war. Superficial things or relatively secondary things may be dropped. But, that does not help us very much in economising. It is the core of the Plan that swallows large sums of money.

There is another aspect not directly connected with this which I should like to mention. As the House knows, there is tremendous response all over the country, wonderful response. A most heartening thing. The surprising thing is this. Response in a city which we see is easy to understand. But, you go to the remotest village. You find that response whether in the north or south of India, everywhere. In order to give a certain direction to that response, we have to find ways and means. It is very important. Of course, we are recruiting for the Army. N.C.C. we are enlarging, N.C.C. Rifles we are constituting and enlarging: Home Guards and all that. But, even so, that affects at present a relatively small proportion of the entire population. It might affect more and more as we enlarge our recruiting for the various services. There are other services which might well be used in this work like Civil defence, Nursing. All these are good things. I do not mean to say that in a city like Bombay, there is much likelihood of bombing. Nevertheless, it is a good thing to have the practice of civil defence, to get a large number of people trained, and teach them many

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

good things such as fire-fighting, this, that and the other, which are good in themselves and which may be useful; and when they are required trained people can come up. But the important point is that they are doing something in the national effort and it gives them a sense of satisfaction; apart from doing useful things and apart from improving themselves, it gives them a sense of satisfaction as being part of the national effort and not being frustrated saying 'I want to do something, but I have nothing to do'. Therefore, these things can be explored, this kind of finding suitable opportunities for work; and essentially, they must be non-official. There may be official, co-operation, and official guidance, but essentially they should be non-official efforts, and we have formed the Citizens' Committees for that purpose. They, no doubt, will expand their activities.

There is another thing that I would like to put before the House. This is specially meant for the rural areas. As I said, agriculture is of the highest importance. We all know how to increase the output from agriculture. There are various ways, such as having proper channels, proper irrigation, fertilisers, building, and so on and so forth, tanks etc. There are many ways which do not involve any foreign exchange or anything of that sort, but which do involve, of course, some local expenditure.

I would suggest that the State Governments and where possible the Central Government also should lay down some rules, some objectives to be attained, say, within six months, for instance with regard to water channels etc. We have got channels, major channels, major canals, but the water channels are missing. In the old days, the big zamindars and landlords were responsible for the water channels. Somehow, there was a break in the tradition. Now, Government are expected to do everything. We calculated the other day, and it

means, I do not know how many, thousands of miles of water channels and at vast expense Government have to undertake it. If, however, the local village community does it, they do it quickly, and it is done all over the country in limited time. That is clear. But that requires organisation. And there is no reason why at present the enthusiasm of the people should not be directed to something which is directly good for them, and good for the country. Let them during the next six months dig these water channels in their own villages. Let them repair or dig new tanks or wells. Let them do bunding there, and other operations. These are simple things. Let them be connected with the war effort; let them think, 'Yes, we are doing something for the war'. In this sense, a great deal of work can be done which is of paramount and basic importance in improving agriculture. There may be other ways even in industries organised somewhat differently. But there are many ways in small industry etc. which can be pursued in that way, so as to increase production and thus ultimately increase the war effort.

So, I submit that this the way of approach to this problem. The resolution that the hon. Member has moved, I regret, I cannot accept, because it is bad in principle, it is just laying down an *ad hoc* thing, say, that Ministers should be cut by half, or you might say that all Members of Parliament should be five feet in height, and their heads should be raised or should be cut off.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not so bad; the suggestions are not so bad.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is an *ad hoc* approach; I do not quite understand. Some people will lose their heads and some people will lose their feet!

But I accept the general principle that there should be economy in every possible way. The test should

always be efficacy and efficiency of the war effort. And there should be no wastage.

I trust that the hon. Mover will, after this debate is over, withdraw his resolution, because basically we agree with him.

Shri Tyagi: May I get a clarification from the hon Prime Minister? He has been good enough to take the House into confidence as to the items on which Government are trying to effect economies. I would like to know how much is expected to be saved by these small items which he has narrated. My fears are that Government lack that idea or the imagination of the colossal nature of the expenditure which they will have to incur inside the country; it is not only foreign exchange but expenditure inside the country also. The exchequer of Government will have to be stretched to an extent where they cannot go on unless they effect economy to the tune of about Rs. 100 crores per year. That will be the incidence of war on them. I wonder if these small items which he has narrated would go anywhere near that. So, drastic changes have to be effected.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is obvious that these items would not bring about very major economies, but the small economies they bring about will help to that extent. Apart from that, the object is one of introducing a climate of economy and saving. As a matter of fact, in regard to some of these things like paper, it may well be that paper is in short supply; we just cannot give it. So, we have to save. We have to save the use of paper and other things. So, we are compelled to do that, apart from economy, apart from saving money, saving the stuff itself which is in short supply.

Shri Tyagi: Can the hon. Prime Minister re-examine the position once again to find out in what way

drastic economy could be effected and savings could be effected?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is quite right in laying stress on drastic economies, and one should examine it from time to time, and again and again. But the fact is that war is a terribly expensive business.

Shri Tyagi: Therefore, economy should be there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member mentioned a sum of about Rs. 100 crores. I think that it is very small. The sum involved will be much greater.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): By your leave, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister to throw light on one small point? The other day, when you, Sir, were in the Chair, the Supplementary Demands for Grants were being discussed, and the Deputy Finance Minister in the course of his reply to the debate said that the suggestion with regard to the scrapping of prohibition was under the consideration or will be under the consideration of the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister. Is it being considered at all? That is what I would like to know. I do not want any decision or any answer now whether it will be scrapped. I just want to know whether it is being considered.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question which cannot be considered. But this question has not come up before me in any shape or form yet.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not yet?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the hon. Prime Minister be disposed to the appointment of a committee to examine war expenditure and to report on economies which can be effected consistent with the policy of Government? Such a committee existed in the UK.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is suggestion.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is a part of this. Since the hon. Prime Minister has already intervened in the debate, we would like to know the reaction of the Prime Minister, because the other day, a spokesman of the Government said that this would be considered.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The resolution that has been moved, as has been inadvertently admitted, is a pious one. Nobody can today say that it is not actuated with the *bona fide* desire that we must economise. The Prime Minister has been at pains to point out, and perhaps rightly too, that in these days it will be very difficult for us to economise, and particularly, to reduce the number of Ministers that we have got. He has also pooh-poohed the idea of removing the Upper Houses. So far as the Houses of the other States are concerned, it is not possible for us to make any suggestion because he has said that it must be left to the States to decide. The point for consideration is that economy is very essential. The resolution is innocuous to that extent. Whether we should economise in the manner in which it appears to us at first sight or whether we should economise in a round-about way is a point for the consideration of Government. But the Constitution lays down that so far as Parliament is concerned, it cannot be dissolved, and it must work. But so far as the other Houses in the States are concerned they can be done away with during the time of emergency. So, to make the suggestion that they cannot be done away with, is, I very humbly submit, not correct.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: did not say that in law we cannot do it.

Shri A. K. Sen: The expression 'done away with' is also not a proper expression.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The position in law is as I say irrespective of whether they are to be in session or not to be in session which is not the point.

There is another point for consideration. If we see the growth of our budget from 1941—I have got the figures, from 1941 up to date—we find a phenomenal rise in our expenditure. It has been growing even from 1941 when the whole of India was much bigger than what it is today; the figure then was only Rs. 130 crores; it jumped up to nearly Rs. 320 crores immediately after partition and we have more than doubled up today. Can we not then envisage that an economy in this direction is called for? Can we not find ways and means to economise in our expenditure? If we cannot, then the alternatives suggested in the House must be explored. After all, we know that this emergency that has arisen in our country will require a good deal of expenditure, and it will not be, as suggested by Shri Tyagi, that an economy of Rs. 100 crores would do. I say Rs. 100 crores will not be enough. We can easily conceive that our expenditure will be ten times the figure he has suggested. So to hit that target, will it not be worth our while to apply our minds to the immediate problem before us, namely, that the expenditure must be reduced.

What will be the method that will be applied? It is quite true that by reducing the number of Cabinet Ministers from 18 to 9, much difference will not be made. But a beginning will have to be made. Is it necessary to have the whole host of 59 Ministers? That has to be considered. In ordinary peace-time, sometimes it will be politically necessary to placate one group or the other. But will it be very essential in these days to carry on this placation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up. I am allowing 5 minutes each. 19 Members want to speak.

Shri Tyagi: There should be economy of time also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Consistent with efficiency.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would not like to take much time.

It was in that context that I was saying that the suggestions made when the Supplementary Demands were being discussed must be seriously considered by the Government. If it is not feasible to economise expenditure, it will be very essential for us to tap those sources where there is unnecessary waste of expenditure. There should be saving of time, money and energy in those directions.

I therefore suggest that this Resolution must be accepted with the background behind it, keeping in view the *bona fides* of the Mover. It is not his desire only but the desire of the whole House, at least this side of the House where each one of us feels that this Resolution must be accepted and this aspect considered.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस विषय पर प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने जो अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं उन की भावना का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन एक बात मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा कि यह भारत सेवक समाज पर सरकार का कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ है और जहाँ तक उसके रिटर्न का सवाल है किसी भी ज़िले या ग्राम को देखने से आप को पता चल जायेगा कि जो सरकार ने भारत सेवक समाज पर पैसा खर्च किया है उस का कोई खास फायदा नहीं निकला है और जो रिटर्न मिलना चाहिए था वह नहीं मिला है। अब यूँ तो बहुत से समाज बनाये जा सकते हैं, भारत सेवक समाज है, भारत युवक समाज है और भारत साधु समाज आदि है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पैसा सरकार इन संस्थाओं पर खर्च करती है उस का क्या रिटर्न मिलता है? प्रधान

मंत्री जी की भावना के साथ मैं पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और सरकार को इस की विशेष सावधानी बतानी चाहिए और आवश्यक निगरानी रखनी चाहिए और जैसा कि गांधी जी का खयाल था कि जितना पैसा हम खर्च करें, वह ठीक ठीक खर्च हो, और उसका सदुपयोग हो, यह देखा जाय कि सरकार के किसी भी क्षेत्र में अनावश्यक खर्च न हो और अपव्यय न हो। मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सेवक समाज के ऊपर निरर्थक पैसा खर्च हुआ है और अभी भी हो रहा है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सब को एक साथ बराबर नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन मैं इतना कहना अवश्य चाहूँगा कि काम का खयाल रखते हुए आज के १८ कैबिनेट मिनिस्ट्रों के बजाय १२ कैबिनेट मिनिस्ट्रों में यह काम बांटा जा सकता है। यह जरूर है कि बहुत से मिनिस्टर्स सुबह से शाम तक काम में लगे रहते हैं लेकिन मेरा अपना यह खयाल है कि अगर तमाम मिनिस्टर्स वाकई सुबह से शाम तक डट कर काम करें तो १८ मिनिस्टर्स के बजाय १२ मिनिस्टर्स से काम चल सकता है। यह मेरा अपना निजी खयाल और अंदाज़ा है लेकिन आप को अधिकार है कि अगर आप ऐसा मानते हों कि वर्तमान संख्या रखने से ही एफिशिएंसी रह सकती है तो इसी तरीके से एफिशिएंसी को रखिये। वैसे मेरा अपना निजी खयाल है कि जो सरकार का खर्चा है उस खर्च को कम किया जा सकता है।

इतिहास हमें बतलाता है कि जिस समय महाराणा प्रताप स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा के हेतु लड़ रहे थे तो उन्होंने अपने मुल्क को बचाने के लिए विचाली पर सो सो कर रातें गुज़ारों थीं। हर प्रकार का एंशोआराम उन्होंने छोड़ दिया था। आज राष्ट्र के ऊपर संकट छाया हुआ है और यह समय का तकाज़ा है कि आज जितनी हम तनख्वाह लेते हैं उन में और दूसरी एमैनेटीज और फैसेलिटीज में हम कटौती करें और देश की जनता का इस बारे में

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

मागं प्रदर्शन करे। जैसा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ते बतलाया है कि आज मातृभूमि की सेवा और रक्षा के लिए सुदूर गांवों में जनता में उत्साह और लगन है, ऐसे समय यदि हम अपनी तनख्वाहों, एमैनेटीज और दूसरी फैसेलिटीज में कमी करेंगे तो देश की जनता पर उसका बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेज जब हिन्दुस्तान में राज्य करते थे और हालांकि वह ठंडे मुल्क के आदमी थे तो भी उस जमाने में एयरकंडीशनर्स नहीं होते थे लेकिन अब तो जिधर देखो उधर एयरकंडीशनर्स लगे हैं। रेलगाड़ी में एयरकंडीशनर्स लगे हैं, मोटयकार में एयरकंडीशनर्स लगे और बंगलों आदि में एयरकंडीशनर्स लगे दिखाई देते हैं। आज हालत यह बन रही है कि बगैर एयरकंडीशनर के हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता। २०० वर्ष तक अंग्रेज यहाँ रहे, उन्होंने शासन किया लेकिन उन्हें इन एयरकंडीशनर्स की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी लेकिन उन के जाने के बाद हमारे लोगों की कुछ ऐसी आदत पड़ गयी कि उसके बगैर काम ही नहीं चलता है। गर्मी के दिनों में लोग आम तौर पर सड़कों पर ऐसे ही घूमा करते हैं लेकिन हमारे बड़े लोगों और अफसरान को अपनी आलीशान कोठियों और दफतरों में बैठ हुए भी एयरकंडीशनर्स की जरूरत महसूस होती है। यह खेद का विषय है कि हम लोग इतने आरामतलब बन गये हैं कि बकार पैसा खर्च करते हैं। मेरा अपना पक्का विश्वास है कि बगैर एफिशिएंसी में कमी लाये हुए सरकार के मौजूदा सरकारी खर्च में काफी कमी की जा सकती है।

देश की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था के लिए हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ते अभी १०० करोड़ रुपये का बजट रक्खा है। मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि १४२ करोड़ रुपया बतौर टैक्स के वसूल होना बाकी है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर

का इतना बड़ा स्टाफ है। क्या कभी यह पूछा गया कि हमारा वह स्टाफ क्या करता है और यह इतना रुपया वसूल होने को कैसे बाकी पड़ा है? आज इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि यह देखा जाय कि सरका की यह भारी मशीनरी कहीं बेकार तो नहीं है और आया उसके कर्मचारी पूरी तरह ईमानदारी से काम करते हैं या नहीं। जिस तरह से किसी के खेत में यदि दस मजदूर काम करते हैं तो खेत का मालिक उन के सिर पर डटा रहता है कि मजदूर ठीक से काम कर रहे हैं या नहीं और तब जाकर उनको १ रुपया या सवा रुपया मजदूरी देता है, वही सावधानी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बाबत बर्तनी चाहिए और जहाँ भी संभव हो बगैर एफिशिएंसी को कम किये स्टाफ में कटौती की जाय।

दस अरब रुपये का हमारा सेंटर का बजट है। इस के अलावा जो हमारा प्लानिंग में खर्च होता है उस में हमारा बहुत पैसा बेकार जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इस के ऊपर कड़ी निगाह रक्खें। यह लड़ाई का जमाना है। जीवन मरण का सवाल हमारे सामने है। हम को सूखी रोटी खाकर अपने मुल्क को बचाना है और उसी भावना से प्रेरित होकर मैं ने अपना यह अमेडमेंट रक्खा है। जहाँ मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के सभी क्षेत्रों में मितव्ययिता बर्ती जाय और अनावश्यक खर्च में कमी की जाय वहाँ मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि इस के करने में हमारी एफिशिएंसी नष्ट न होनी चाहिए। मेरा अपना विश्वास है कि बगैर एफिशिएंसी में कमी किये इस बात की काफी गुंजाइश है कि हम अपने भारी खर्च में कमी कर सकें।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): The most important thing we need today is, in my opinion, an atmosphere of austerity. That has not yet come in. The measures that were revealed by

the Prime Minister in his speech today would, to a certain extent, introduce that atmosphere of austerity that we very badly want today.

Those people who move about our capital must have felt, as I did, that the atmosphere of gaiety and casualness still persists here in this capital which should be most conscious of the national emergency. We can imagine how things must be in other towns and cities of the country when in the capital city, which must lead the whole country, a sense of urgency—I am very sorry to say—does not obtain.

We often talk of economy. We have never paused to think how we can contribute ourselves to this economy. We have never paused to think how much the questions that we table or the questions that we might table in the future cost. We must realise that although it is only an *ad hoc* estimate, each question would cost as much as Rs. 60. and there are hundreds of questions which are tabled and put on the Order Paper every day. So, I think we can contribute a good deal by asking only the most important and urgent questions.

Shri Ranga: Every question is asked to achieve economy and efficiency.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Both efficiency and economy can be achieved by selecting the most important and urgent problems for bringing before Parliament, leaving out the rest of the things to be tackled later on.

I have very high respect for Shri Kamath, but I was greatly surprised when he suggested that prohibition should be scrapped for raising some money for the war effort.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some money? Plenty of money.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Whatever be the amount of money that can be raised by scrapping prohibi-

tion, you have and I have many more suggestions which could raise more money than that, but you cannot insist here and argue here that by making people drink at this time and taking money from them, we can help in the war effort.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: They are already drinking.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They drink more than otherwise.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is a very strange and very wrong suggestion.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): They are already drinking.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Prohibition is an article of faith with us, and it has done us a lot of good, and there is no question of raising money by making people drink and getting money from them.

The measures that have been announced by the Prime Minister to not go far enough. There must be some more measures. A small Cabinet committee for emergency economy should be formed, which can come to a conclusion within a week or so. It could suggest the measures of economy which not only the Central Government, but the State Governments also can take, so that we can save some money for our war effort.

Of course, the money for the war effort has to come from our national resources, but economy will impart a sense of urgency and emergency, and that is the most important part of it.

So, I suggest that these points should be considered by the Government.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव की यह बात देखने में अच्छी मालूम होती है कि संकट-कालीन स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए हम को

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

अपने देश में पैसा बचाना चाहिए। बात सही है, लेकिन जो मुझाव इस प्रस्ताव में दिये गए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि सिद्धान्त की दृष्टि से वे बहुत गलत हैं। जिन माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, उन के विचार जो भी हों, आये दिन वे ऐसे मुझाव रखते हैं, जिन से हम इस देश में प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकारों को छोड़ कर अधिक से अधिक फ़ोशिस्ट आरगानाइजेशन को ग़ौर बढ़ें। आज संकट-कालीन स्थिति का नाम ले कर भी ऐसे ही मुझाव दिये गए हैं। (Interruptions).

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : वाह वाह।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : माननीय सदस्य पहले मेरी बात सुन लें। हम भी उन की बातों को सुनते हैं। हाँ, अगर शोर मचाने का इरादा हो, तो यह तय कर लिया जाये कि कौन ज्यादा शोर मचाता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात सही है कि मिनिस्ट्रों की तादाद घटा दी जाये, लेकिन इस से कोई फ़र्क नहीं पड़ता है। असली सवाल यह है कि पैसा बचाया जाना चाहिए। अगर मंत्री-मंडल में सिर्फ़ एक ही आदमी रखा जाये तो भी उस से कोई फ़र्क नहीं पड़ता है, अगर खर्च को नहीं घटाया जाता है। इस बात की कोई बहस नहीं है कि मिनिस्ट्रों की तादाद पच्चीस हो या पचास हो। बहस इस बात की है कि पैसा बचाना चाहिए। अगर प्रस्तावक महोदय यह मुझाव रखते कि मिनिस्ट्रों की एमिनिटीज़ और फ़ैसिलिटीज़ को कम किया जाये, तो यह बात हम समझ सकते थे, लेकिन हम इस बात के मुख़ालिफ़ हैं कि मिनिस्ट्रों की तादाद घटा दी जाये और एक दो आदमी बैठ कर सारी बातें तय कर लियाकर या अपर हाउसिज़ को बन्द कर दिया जाये। सारी दुनिया में अपर हाउसिज़ होते हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : सारी दुनिया में नहीं होते हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इसी तरह पिछले दिनों यह मुझाव दिया गया कि पार्लियामेंट को बन्द कर दिया जाये और दो तीन आदमियों की एक कमेटी बना दी जाये और वही सारे मामले तय कर दिया करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये मुझाव उसी विचार के प्रतीक हैं, जिस का मैं ने अभी जिक्र किया है। वही विचार घूम-फ़िर कर विभिन्न रूपों में हमारे सामने आता रहता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक दो आदमियों की अपेक्षा चार, छः, दस आदमी किसी प्रश्न पर ज्यादा अच्छे तरह विचार कर सकते हैं। इस लिए यह ज्यादा अच्छा है कि हम अधिक से अधिक आदमियों के विचार और रायें जाने और वह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है, जब कि पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदन कायम रहें। हमें यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि बड़े बड़े विद्या-विशारद और अलग अलग विषयों के पंडित इलैक्ट नहीं होते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह पंडितों का देश है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अगर उन लोगों के विचारों और अनुभव से लाभ उठाना है, तो लाज़िमी तौर पर उन को कहीं स्थान देना होगा।

मिनिस्ट्रों की तादाद चाहे पचास रखी जाये, लेकिन कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि हम उन से कुछ पैसा ले सकें और उन के खर्च को कम कर सकें। मिसाल के तौर पर उन का तनख्वाह को दस परसेंट घटाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है। अगर उन को तरफ़ से इस तरह का आफ़र आता है, तो अच्छा है। सरकार इस बारे में उचित निर्णय कर सकती है। लेकिन मिनिस्ट्रों की तादाद से कोई फ़र्क नहीं पड़ेगा।

श्री अशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : पाण्डेय जी से पचास परसेंट ले सकते हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : पचास परसेंट क्या, मैं सौ परसेंट देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं बगैर तन्त्रवाह के काम करने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

प्लानिंग को समाप्त करने के बारे में जो विचार प्रकट किये जाते हैं, मैं मुख्य रूप से उन का मुखालिफ़ हूँ। रोज़ यह बहस होती है कि प्लानिंग में जरूर फ़िज़ूलखर्ची होती है, इस लिए उस को ख़त्म कर दिया जाये। यह ठीक है कि इस समय बी० डी० ग़्रो०, ग्राम सेवक, मच्छर मारने वालों की जो पल्टन रखी हुई है, उस की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन यह विचार-धारा कतई तौर पर ग़लत है कि प्लानिंग को ख़त्म कर देना चाहिए और इस सदन को कभी भी उस को स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए। मुल्क संकट-कालीन स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार है और वह बगैर तन्त्रवाहों के भी काम करेगा और लड़ेगा।

प्लानिंग के सम्बन्ध में जो फ़िज़ूल बातें हैं, उन को नहीं करना चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए गांवों में पाख़ाने बनाने की बात फ़िज़ूल है। वह जरूरी नहीं है। इस की तुलना में सड़कें बनाने और कम्प्यूनिकेशन को बढ़ाने की ज्यादा जरूरत है, ताकि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा जनता तक जा सकें। इस तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए, बजाये इस के कि हम किसानों से कहें कि वे मवेशियों के लिए चरनी बनायें। सरकार को इन बातों पर विचार करना चाहिए। लेकिन यह प्रस्ताव जो कुछ कहना चाहता है, मैं उस का कतई मुखालिफ़ हूँ। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि यह सदन इस प्रकार की बातों को स्वीकार करे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise to support the resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Dwivedy. I have also moved my substitute motion.

Previously, when I was speaking on the Chinese invasion situation, I suggested that the Rajya Sabha should be abolished, and I still maintain that. Some of my friends in the other House told me that after all the Rajya Sabha

is also doing a very good job, but I repeat what I said previously, that in this emergency, at this hour of trial, our country cannot have the luxury of having the Rajya Sabha or the legislative councils in the States.

Shri Ranga: They are not luxuries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They may not be luxuries, but I say that this Lok Sabha has the people's representatives. After all, more than 20 crores of people have elected the Members of the Lok Sabha, and they carry the will of the nation. I am sure that the Rajya Sabha should be at least suspended,....

Shri Ranga: No, no.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: ...because I have been told that when both the Houses are in session, we are spending Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per minute. I do not know whether the statistics are correct, but they must be. If this is correct, we should try to minimise this expenditure.

Shri Ranga: We can as well abolish our House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The second thing is the question of the number of Ministers. I suggest that the Ministers, when they go on tour, should not take any daily allowance, because I have yet to see a Minister who dines in a hotel or pays even for the food. It is not that they do not want to pay, but they are invited by people, by various organisations including the trade unions, and they are given the best dishes. Why should they take any allowance? It should be completely eliminated. The Ministers themselves should come forward and say that they do not want any daily allowance.

The third suggestion of mine is to my colleagues, Members of Parliament, that during the emergency period all Members should pay at least ten days or 33 per cent of their salary

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

and 50 per cent of the daily allowance. Of course, they are welcome to pay more.

Shri Ranga: It is for the rich people.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Ranga says that it is for the rich people. Rich people in this House have paid Rs. 7 lakhs or two lakhs. We are not one of them. But we can easily pay 33 per cent. of our salary and about Rs. 10 or 11 from our daily allowance. Cabinet Ministers can very well pull on with Rs. 1,500 to 2,000. Ministers of State should not take more than Rs. 1,300—1,500 and the Deputy Ministers—they are poor people according to them—not more than Rs. 1,000. Officers drawing more than Rs. 1,000 should voluntarily cut their salaries by ten per cent; those getting Rs. 250—1,000, by five per cent; those getting Rs. 100 and less, by two per cent. These are suggestions by which we can possibly gear up our machinery and our war efforts and also effect economy. I am sure the hon. Ministers will consider and agree to these suggestions.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Members feel that this debate may continue the whole day and not for two hours alone.... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House has decided it twice. I do not think that it will be right to change it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The House in its wisdom can revise its earlier decision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri S. S. Deshmukh. He should not take more than five minutes.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Sir, the Mover of the Resolution has compared the number of Ministers to the number of playing cards and he suggested reshuffling them. But reshuffle does not reduce the number of cards.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the reshuffle the three or four jokers are removed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If hon. Members are disturbed like this, they will lose their time.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: If the insinuation is that the present Ministry is a pack of cards or a house of cards, nobody here will agree with that proposal.

But there is some strength in the argument that the number of Ministers should be drastically reduced. Therefore, I have agreed to his proposal to this extent that keeping in view the efficiency of the Cabinet, the number should be definitely and positively reduced. The Prime Minister was pleased to say that efficiency is the most important thing and economy at the cost of efficiency will be a colossal proposal. Nobody desires economy at the cost of efficiency. If the Prime Minister thinks that a large cabinet necessarily meant efficiency, I think it would not be correct. Let us here and now agree to this that Parkinson had something to say about public administration. He was of the opinion that the larger the number of administrators, the larger the number of officers, the more they find out work for themselves. Therefore, larger number of administrators and officers usually go to create work rather than reduce the work. I think that Parkinson was wise enough not to exclude Ministers from that. There may be Ministries who, not because of their justification for existence but because of the normal operation of Parkinson's law; it may result in increased ministerial work.

I have made certain proposals in my amendment No. 7. By various stay orders of the tribunals, taxes and other moneys due to Government amounting to about Rs. 400 crores are being withheld. That is what I am told. By one Ordinance these stay orders can be suspended and the amounts directed to be paid to the different treasuries. The party can recover the amount, if ultimately the tribunal decides the pending case against the Government.

15.47 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

The majority of the litigations involving payment of taxes ultimately decided in favour of the Government.

Officials and non-officials get salaries and allowances. Those getting Rs. 500 and more should be made to agree to buy national defence bonds for 10 or 25 per cent. of their salary. This will bring in considerable amount which will strengthen our war effort and the position of our Government in times of emergency. The business houses in India have contributed to this fund but their contributions fall short of the expectations of the public. By one blank order the industrial establishments could be made to pay five per cent of their net receipts for the national defence fund. The privy purses are paid from the Consolidated Fund. The princes have played a historic role in integrating this nation next in importance to that of Sardar Patel and their contribution will be remembered and recorded in history. But the privy purses involves an expenditure of Rs. 4 crores. They could as well be suspended or drastically cut. We have seen the Maharajah of Bikaner donating 1500 rifles. The nation definitely appreciates the spirit behind that. Maharani Vijiya Raje Scindia had donated considerable gold and cash. The nation will definitely accept with a spirit of appreciation. If the privy purses are suspended for the emergency, it will not in any way imperil the princes. It will be a bold statement to say that but for the privy purses the princes will be in the streets. Therefore, we feel that the princes should be allowed to contribute by way of the suspension of privy purses to the national effort, and the nation will definitely acknowledge even this great sacrifice of the princes if the privy purses are suspended.

An Hon. Member: 100 per cent.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Yes; if possible. Then, coming to the ques-

tion of economy, efficiency will definitely be one of the criteria for economy, but it should not be presumed that only economy imperils efficiency. There cannot be any conflict between efficiency and economy. If economy is administratively well-managed, there cannot be any opposition to economy as such. We still feel that the time has come when there should be a drastic cut and drastic economies should be effected so that the national efforts are strengthened further.

15.51 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is not merely for a national sense that economy should be effected, but economy in Government expenditure definitely means that even the Government is aware of the sacrifice which the people are making to the national effort. So, if New Delhi gives a lead to the nation by reducing the size of the Cabinet at the Centre, that could be followed by others.

Mr. Speaker: I had rung the Bell but the hon. Member has not heard it, I suppose.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Even considering this as economy in time. I shall finish by saying that a definite lead should be given to the nation from this capital so that there will be economies all over and those economies will definitely strengthen the hands of the Government to meet the aggressor.

श्री ह० व० सीय (सिंहभूम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रेजोल्यूशन के बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि वे यह मानते हैं कि एकानमी होनी चाहिये। मगर उन के जवाब से यह पता नहीं चला कि उन का जो खयाल है कि एकानमी होनी चाहिये, उस के वास्ते वे वास्तविक कदम, ठोस कदम, क्या उठाना चाहते हैं। अपने उत्तर में उन्होंने जो इशारा किया वह बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। जब हम जानते

[श्री ह० च० सौय]

है कि देश के अन्दर गरीब से गरीब लॉग, भजदूर और कारखानों में काम करने वाले, लोग अपनी आमदनी में से देना चाहते हैं और दे भी रहे हैं, तो यह बिल्कुल जरूरी है कि हम सचमुच एक कमेटी नियुक्त करें जो कि यह बतलाये कि एकानमी में ड्रास्टिक कट क्या हो ।

हम को मालूम है कि जब मिनिस्ट्री का फॉर्मेशन वगैरह होता है तो किसी खास ग्रुप को खुश करने के लिये, किसी खास इलाके को खुश करने के लिये मिनिस्टर्स बनाये जाते हैं और मिनिस्ट्री को बहुत बड़ा बनाया जाता है । यह बात नहीं है कि हम इस को समझते नहीं हैं । यहां पर मैं इस को जरूरी नहीं समझता कि मैं सेंटर की ही बात करूं, राज्यों में भी ऐसा ही होता है । इस इमर्जेंसी का मुकाबला करने के लिये हमारे देश के विभिन्न दलों के लोग और विभिन्न विचारधाराओं के लोग एक संगठन में आ गये हैं । इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि इस में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये अगर हम उन मिनिस्ट्रीज में, जो कि ग्रुप के लोगों को ले कर बनाई गई हैं, कुछ कट करें । उन में जरूर कट किया जाना चाहिये ।

यहां पर मैं यह चीज भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो ऊंची सैलरी पाने वाले लोग हैं, जैसे कि मिनिस्टर्स हैं, ऊंचे आफिसर्स हैं या पालियामेंट के मेम्बर्स हैं, उन के लिये कोई ऐसी योजना होनी चाहिये कि उन के वेतनों में से १० परसेंट से लेकर २५ परसेंट तक, जो भी सरकार निश्चित करे, कट किया जाय । हम जानते हैं वे हमारा मिलिटरी एक्सपेंडिचर काफी बढ़ा होगा, और होना चाहिये । हम यह भी जानते हैं कि जिस चीनी हमले का मुकाबला हम कर रहे हैं उस पर सालाना मिलिटरी खर्चा १५०० या १६०० करोड़ रुपये है । जब हम इनने बड़ हमले का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं तो उस के लिये उसी पैमाने में हमारा भी इन्तजाम होना चाहिये । इस के

बारे में हम को बुनियादी तरीके से सोचना होगा कि हम कितना कट करें ।

हम देख रहे हैं कि कई स्टेटों में माल-गुजारी २५ परसेंट तक बढ़ाई जा रही है । इस खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये हम गरीबों के ऊपर तो लगान बढ़ा रहे हैं तो हम को अपनी तरफ भी देखना चाहिये । हम जब भी ऊंची आमदनी के लोगों की बात सोचने लगते हैं तो उसी पुराने रवैये से सोचते हैं । जब हम यह मान रहे हैं कि कट होना चाहिये तो इस बारे में भी ठोस कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें । इस से हिचक और बहाने क्यों ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या स्पीचेज पर भी कट लगाया जाय ?

श्री ह० च० सौय : जी हां, उस पर भी कट होना चाहिये ।

यह एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि सारे देश से यह मांग कर रही है कि हम को सैक्रिफाइस करनी चाहिये । जब ऐसी बात है तो कम से कम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को सोचना चाहिये कि वह अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में से कुछ लोगों को घटाये, खास तौर से पालियामेंट सेक्रेटरियों में और दूसरी जगहों में, ताकि और लोगों और राज्य सरकारों को रास्ता दिखलाये ।

इस लिये मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का तहें दिल से समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि यह जरूर स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक संशोधन उपस्थित किया है । जहां तक इस संकल्प की आत्मा का सम्बन्ध है, उस का तो चारों तरफ से समर्थन होगा लेकिन उस की काया डिफेक्टिव है । इसी लिये आप देखेंगे कि जब प्रथम वर्ल्ड वार हुई थी तो जितने भी ग्रादमी उस समय इंग्लैंड के मंत्रिमंडल में थे, उन से कुछ ज्यादा लिये गये

ये। इसी तरह से जब सेकेन्ड वल्टेड वार शुरू हुई, तो जितने आदमी वहाँ के मंत्रिमंडल में थे उस से उन की तादाद ज्यादा की गई। भारत में कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स की साइज में कमी नहीं हुई, वह उतनी ही है। लेकिन आज के संकल्प का मूल उद्देश्य यह मालूम होता है कि एकानमी होना चाहिये। इस के लिये मैं एक मुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर जो कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स है वह लोगों के सामने एक आदर्श रखे और वह आदर्श यह रखे कि उस के सभी लोग अपनी सैलरी में से २५ परसेन्ट डिफेंस फंड में दे दें। इस से कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स का साइज तो वही रहेगा लेकिन एम्प्लॉयमेंट में २५ परसेन्ट का रिडक्शन हो जायेगा। यह तो मेरा एक मुझाव है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is a very painless reduction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Painless surgery.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस तरह से जहाँ तक एकानमी का सम्बन्ध है, वह एकानमी पूर्ण हो जाती है।

जहाँ तक काम करने का सम्बन्ध है, मेरा दूसरा संशोधन यह है कि सिम्पल हैबिट्स से ही काम नहीं होगा, बल्कि आफिस के वर्किंग अवर्स में भी थोड़ा इन्कीज होना चाहिये। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान भी दो चार घंटे ज्यादा काम करें और आफिस में लोग एक दो घंटे ज्यादा काम करें तो एफिशियेंस भी ज्यादा होगी और काम भी ज्यादा होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधनों के साथ इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ।

डा० गोविंद दास (जबलपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : विधेयक नहीं संकल्प।

डा० गोविंद दास : जब मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ तो सन् १९२० से लेकर सन् १९४७ के हमारे स्वतन्त्रय युद्ध के न जाने कितने दृश्य मेरी नजर के सामने घूम जाते हैं। आज उसी स्वतन्त्रता पर प्रहार फिर से हुआ है। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि चाहे फिजहाल हमको बड़ी भारी आपत्ति दिखती हो, लेकिन वह समय बहुत दूर नहीं है जब हमारा जो मन्तव्य है उसमें हम सफल हो कर रहेंगे।

अगर एक दल के लोगों को छोड़ दिया जाय तो इस देश के सारे व्यक्तियों ने और सारे दलों ने हमारा समर्थन किया। साम्यवादी दल के उपनेता श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने भी ८ तारीख को जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा गया था उसका समर्थन किया था। उसके बाद उन्होंने जब पंडित जी का वक्तव्य हुआ दो दिन पहले तब उसका भी समर्थन किया, और कल भी उन्होंने इसके समर्थन में एक भाषण किया। पंडित जी के वक्तव्य पर जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा था उस सम्बन्ध में मैंने आपसे खास इजाजत लेकर उनको टोका था, और आप भी उस समय मेरे पर कुछ बिग गए थे, लेकिन मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी का ८ तारीख का भाषण और पंडित जी के वक्तव्य पर पर जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा...

16 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर मैं बिगड़ गया होता तो आज आपको क्यों वक्त देता।

डा० गोविंद दास: और कल उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया उन तीनों को किसी मनोवैज्ञानिक के आप सुपुर्द कर दें और वह देखे कि उनमें हृदय की बात कितनी है और शब्द कितने हैं—मैं एक छोटा सा

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

नाटककार हूँ इस कारण मुझे थोड़ासा मनोविज्ञान का ज्ञान है—तो मेरा विश्वास है कि वह मनोवैज्ञानिक आपके सामने इस बात को रखेगा कि स्वयं श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी यह नहीं जानते कि उनके हृदय में क्या है और वह क्या कह रहे हैं। (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपका मतलब समझ लिया, लेकिन यहां यह ऐतराज हो रहा है कि यह रिजोल्यूशन इकानमी पर है, मनोविज्ञान पर नहीं है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : कल एक कांग्रेसी सदस्य श्रीमती मुभद्रा जोशी ने भी जो लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की आलोचना की। मैं साम्य-वादी दल वालों से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ वे यहां पर कर रहे हैं यदि वह वे रूस या चीन में करते होते तो क्या वे केवल गिरफ्तार ही होते या और कुछ होता। हम तो अहिंसा के अभी भी मानने वाले हैं। हम तो सब के मित्र हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं डा० साहब से बड़ी नम्रता से विनय करूंगा कि आज इस पर पांच पांच मिनट का समय दिया जा रहा है। अगर मैं उनको इस बात पर ही बोलने दूंगा तो....

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं बार बार ये बातें आपके सामने इसलिए निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आस्तीन के सांप से हमको बहुत प्रागाह रहने की आवश्यकता है....

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होंशंगाबाद) : यह डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल पर बोल रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किस पर बोल रहे हैं ?

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल पर बोल रहा हूँ। मैं तो यही समझ रहा था कि वही बिल चल रहा है और इसीलिए मैं ये सब बातें आपसे कह रहा था ?

जो प्रस्ताव इस समय सदन के सामने है उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मेरा अनुमान सही निकला।

डा० गोविन्द दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल सदन के सामने आए तो मुझे अपनी इस अधूरी स्पीच को पूरा करने का समय दिया जाए।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महिलाओं को भी बोलने का समय दिया जाए।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were sorry to find that when the hon. Prime Minister intervened in the debate, he did not respond to the underlying purpose of this resolution, which has been brought forth by my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy. The Prime Minister spoke of the paramount need of efficiency in the prosecution of our present war against China. Nobody denies this. Nobody would take any exception to the imperative and uppermost need of efficiency but I would submit that efficiency is not opposed to economy; efficiency is not synonymous with extravagance. If that is so, then many of the suggestions that were made on the floor of the House were certainly deserving of greater attention and greater consideration.

I think that there are in the Government a lot of white elephants.

Mr. Speaker: I am not being referred to, I suppose.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Certainly not, Sir, though you are sometimes in a position to look at them because you are seated on a higher pedestal....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And to control them also.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I think it is necessary to prepare a sort of inventory of these white elephants in the Government and the administration and to see that the Government utilises this opportunity of getting rid of them. It would be invidious indeed to try to name them, but I think there are a lot of institutions and a lot of activities which do not deserve and merit the kind and extent of support which the Government has been more than willing to give to these institutions. I hope in this particular matter, the Government would act with all the alacrity and efficiency of which the Prime Minister spoke with so much passion.

Since we are pressed for time and since you have time and again asked us to economise on this particular commodity. I shall be very brief. I would like to draw the attention of the House that I have in particular mentioned these objectives of economy, austerity and efficient functioning of the Government machinery in the Substitute Motion which I have placed for the consideration of the House. Prompted by these motives, I have suggested that there should be a reconstitution of the Council of Ministers with a view to reduce its size and redistribution of Portfolios to effect rationalisation and better coordination. There again, the impelling need is not only for economy and austerity, but for more efficiency and coordinated functioning. Only the other day, a Congress Member spoke of the lack of coordination and lack of rational approach in the present functioning of the Government. I would be adding nothing new to this particular line of

criticism which has been mounting of late, but I do think that it is high time that the Government bestowed some attention to the crying need to make its machinery rational and better coordinated.

I have another suggestion, which I have included in my Substitute Motion namely the need for the appointment of a Committee of Members of Parliament, and if it so appears to the Government that they cannot easily invest these functions to a committee of Members of Parliament in which all kinds and shades of opinion may be represented, then any other committee appointed by Government to examine the expenditure of moneys provided by Parliament for the defence services, for civil defence and for other services directly connected with war and to report what, if any, economies consistent with the execution of the policy decided by the Government may be effected therein. War expenditure is going to be of a very great magnitude. None of us grudges the expenditure or its magnitude, but it is necessary that every pie that is spent for this sacred purpose is spent with caution and we should make every possible effort to economise wherever we can. Such a committee existed during the first and second World Wars in the United Kingdom and on the general testimony of a number of commentators, the Committee performed a very useful function.

I would like that so far as the reconstitution of the Council of Ministers is concerned, it should be applied equally to the State Governments, particularly to those of U.P. and of Punjab, from which State you happen to hail.

I would like to suggest also that a special committee should be appointed to reconsider our plan targets and to fix and allocate priorities. Of course, if a new committee is not appointed, I would expect that the Planning Commission should go into

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

the matter and that the Government would take the House into confidence as to in what manner these priorities are to be allocated.

In the end, I would once again plead that a rigorous measures of austerity and self-sacrifice is necessary not only to bring about economy but also to set an example to the country. Such austerity will enthuse the general run of people to follow the example, and the country would be able to march towards its goal of victory in the present war with a greater speed and deeper inspiration.

श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपके सामने बहुत संक्षेप में निवेदन करूंगा। मुझे यह कहना है कि आज सारे देश में यह भावना है कि हमारी सरकार के पास हर प्रान्त में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में मिनिस्टर्स हैं और उसके कारण खर्चा बहुत बढ़ रहा है। जैसा कि हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि मिनिस्टर्स के घटा देने से हमारे काम की एफिशिएंसी नहीं बढ़ेगी और वह घट जायेगी परन्तु एक जनतंत्री देश होने के नाते जब देश में इस प्रकार की भावना है कि मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद सट्टर और प्रान्तों में बहुत अधिक है तो उस भावना की रक्षा करने के लिए हमारे लिए यह बड़ा जरूरी है कि हमें उतने ही मिनिस्टर्स रखें जितने जरूरी हों और जनता की भावना का आदर करते हुए हम मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद में कमी कर दें। अब मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद घटाने के बारे में जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि अगर तादाद घटायेगा तो काम की एफिशिएंसी कम हो जायेगी तो मैं इसका यह उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ कि जिना समय सन् १९४७ से पहले अंग्रेजों का सरकार था तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का मिनिस्टर्स में दस मिनिस्टर्स थे, पांच हिन्दू और पांच मुसलमान। मैं उसकी फीमल में नहीं

ज्ञाना चाहता लेकिन दस से भी काम चलता था जबकि आज ५० से काम चलाया जा रहा है और प्राविन्सज में ४०-४० और ५०-५० मिनिस्टर्स रखे हुए हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर हम इन मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद में कटौती करेंगे तो उसका देश पर असर पड़ेगा और सारी जनता में यह भावना आयेगी कि आज सरकार भी इस बात के लिए कटिबद्ध है कि खर्च को घटाया जाये और मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद घटाने का जनरल प्रभाव देश पर पड़ेगा और जनता भी अपने अपने क्षेत्र में खर्च कम करने की कोशिश करेगी।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि और भी अनेकों हमारे देश में इस प्रकार के खर्चें बढ़ रहे हैं जिनकी कि बाबत हम लोग अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी उनसे परिचित हैं। अब किसी मिनिस्टर की तनख्वाह अगर १००० रुपया है तो उनका दोरे का खर्चा २५०० या ३००० रुपया पड़ना है। मैं किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के ऊपर आक्षेप नहीं करता लेकिन प्रश्न केवल इतना है कि आज जिस तरह का कार्यक्रम हमारे देश के सामने है उसमें मिनिस्टर्स का विशेष रूप से यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह इस बारे में जनता को लांड दें। अगर वे अपने आचरण रहन सहन अपने भत्ते और दूसरे खर्चों में कमी करते हैं और सरकारी धन का अपव्यय नहीं करते हैं और उसमें बचत करके दिखलाते हैं तो सारे देश की जनता पर इसका बड़ा अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं अपने मिनिस्टर्स से इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज की स्थिति को देखते हुए उनसे यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह देश के सामने मित-व्ययिता के सम्बन्ध में एक आदर्श रखें और यदि वह ऐसा कोई आदर्श देश की जनता के सामने रखत हैं तो उसका बड़ा अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

एक मुझाव किसी मित्र ने अभी दिया और हमारे मित्र श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने कहा मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि अगर राजकीय आफिसों का टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाये तो कोई नई बात नहीं होगी। जहाँ-जहाँ भी जिम-जिम मुन्क में वार हुई है उन्होंने अपने कर्मचारियों के काम करने का समय बढ़ाया है। यदि एक आदमी एक घंटा ज्यादा समय देता है तो उसका निज में तो ज्यादा मूल्य नहीं लेकिन जब एक एक घंटा इस तरह से १ करोड़ या १० करोड़ आदमी रोजाना ज्यादा देंगे तो १० करोड़ घंटे-कार्य नित्य हमको ज्यादा मिल जाया करेगा। मैं इस मुझाव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

अन्त में मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री महोदय ने सदन में आकर जिस प्रकार से इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में अपनी अमान्यता प्रकट की है, मैं उनकी इस भावना का समर्थन नहीं करता। इसका कारण यह है कि सरकारी खर्चों में कमी तमाम देश की मांग है। इस समय इमरजेंसी है और हमारा यह नैतिक कर्तव्य है कि देश की जनभावना का इस सदन द्वारा स्वागत किया जाये और प्रधानमंत्री जी देश की भावना का स्वागत करते हुए खर्चों में कमी करके दिखलायें। बस इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्र की इन संकटकालीन घड़ियों का जब कभी इतिहास लिखा जायेगा और उस इतिहास में लोकसभा का भी एक अध्याय होगा तो उस अध्याय में श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी का नाम सोने के अक्षरों में लिखा जायेगा कि उन विशेष परिस्थितियों में इतना एक महत्वपूर्ण मुझाव उन्होंने संसद् के सम्मुख ही नहीं अपितु देश के सम्मुख उपस्थित किया। यह विचार-

घारा जो आज संसद में पहली बार चर्चा का विषय बनी है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो भी यहां उनके हक में बोलेंगे उनका नाम चांदी के अक्षरों में लिख जायेगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह तो आपके अधिकार में होगा कि कौन सी स्याही से आप लिखवाते हैं।

जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है सब से पहले ऐसा मुझाव पंजाब से आया। पंजाब में इस समय जितने भी मिनिस्टर्स हैं, उन्होंने देश के सम्मुख एक आदर्श उपस्थित किया। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जिस दिन यह निर्णय लिया जाना था उन के ऊपर कुछ इस प्रकार का दबाव पड़ा कि जहां पहले दिन यह समाचार आया कि पंजाब की कैबिनेट छोटी होने जा रही है वहां उस दबाव के कारण यह हुआ कि दूसरे दिन दो अन्य प्रांतों की जनता भी कहीं इस प्रकार का दबाव न डाले इसलिये उन्हें कहा गया कि पंजाब सरकार अपने आकार प्रकार में किसी प्रकार की कटौती न कर। परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में अगर केन्द्र की सरकार कुछ आदर्श उपस्थित कर सके तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पंजाब की सरकार का भी मार्ग खुलेगा और दूसरी प्रांतीय सरकारों का मार्ग भी खुल सकता है।

जहां तक वेतन और भत्तों का सम्बन्ध है मुझे इस बात की प्रशन्नता है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्री श्री दातार इस समय सदन में उपस्थित है। इन्हें ध्यान होगा कि पिछले संसद् के अधिवेशन में मैंने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया था। सन् १९५६ और १९६० के सम्बन्ध में मैंने यह पूछा था कि हमारा जो मंत्री हैं इन पर वेतन, कार और कोठी के भत्ते को छोड़कर जब यह धूमने के लिये जाते हैं तो एक वर्ष में किस-किस मिनिस्टर पर का कितना कितना भत्ता हुआ तो आप को जान कर आश्चर्य होगा

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

कैबिनेट में ऐसे भी मिनिस्टरर्स थे जिनकी वर्षों में कुल मिला कर तनख्वाह तो २४ हजार थी लेकिन एक वर्ष में उनके घूमने का भत्ता कुल मिला कर ४८००० रुपये बैठता था। इस आघार पर जब मैंने यह पूछा कि १९५९-६० के आंकड़े तो आप ने दिये अब १९६०-६१ के आंकड़े भी दे दोजिये तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि पिछले पांच अधिवेशनों से लगातार मैं इस प्रश्न को दे रहा हूँ लेकिन गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह कह कर टाल देते हैं कि अभी सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है, अभी आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हुये हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि आखिर इस प्रकार के तथ्यों को सरकार द्वारा क्यों छिपाया जाता है? संभव है यह तथ्य जनता के सामने आने पर वह उसकी चर्चा का विषय बने और लोगों के कान खड़ हों इसीलिये लेकिन अब उस प्रश्न को बराबर टाला जा रहा है और शायद यही कारण है कि इन्हीं भावनाओं की पृष्ठभूमि में श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी को अपना यह मुझाव भी उपस्थित करना पड़ा है कि सरकार को अपने खर्चों में मितव्ययता बरतनी चाहिये।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष जो औडीटर जनरल की रिपोर्ट थी उस रिपोर्ट में एक पैरा दिया हुआ था कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के समय में एक मिनिस्टर पर कुल मिला कर माढ़े पांच हजार रुपया खर्च होता था लेकिन स्वतन्त्र भारत में एक मिनिस्टर पर कुल मिला कर पौने छह हजार रुपये व्यय होते हैं। लेकिन किसी प्रकार से वह पैरा वहाँ से हटाया गया फिर भी देश के एक जिम्मेदार पत्र ने उस पैरा-ग्राफ को प्रकाशित कर दिया। अगर वह बात असत्य थी तो सरकार उसका खंडन करती। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब इस प्रकार की स्थितियां चल रही हैं ऐसे समय में अगर देश के सामने और संसद के सामने भी यह उपयुक्त मुझाव उपस्थित किया जाता है तो

उस मुझाव के पीछे बदनीयती नहीं समझी जानी चाहिये बल्कि संकटकालीन घड़ियों में इस प्रकार के मुझाव का स्वागत करना चाहिये।

एक बात जिस को मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी अपने भाषण के दौरान यह कहा कि राज्य सभा के लोग यह कहते हैं कि लोक-सभा बेकार है और लोक सभा के लोग कहते हैं कि राज्य सभा बेकार है, मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जैसे जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति ने यह मुझाव अपने भाषण में कैसे चर्चा का विषय बनाया? सीधी-साधी बात है कि जनतन्त्र में जनता के चुने हुये प्रतिनिधियों का स्वागत होना चाहिये चाहे उस का नाम आप राज्य सभा रख लीजिये या लोक सभा रख लीजिये। जनता के चुने हुये प्रतिनिधियों के हाथों में प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये।

एक बात जो मैंने बीच में प्रधान मंत्री जी को टोकते हुये कही, अच्छा होता प्रधान मंत्री जी उस समय उसका उत्तर दे देते। पहले भी मैंने इस चीज को चर्चा का विषय बनाया था कि भारतवर्ष के १६ राज्यों में ९ राज्य इस प्रकार के हैं जहाँ कि विधान सभायें हैं और विधान परिषदें भी हैं और ७ राज्य इस प्रकार के हैं जहाँ कि विधान सभायें तो हैं लेकिन विधान परिषदें नहीं हैं और न में राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश जैसे बड़े बड़े प्रांत भी हैं। जब मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान का बिना कौंसिल के काम चल सकता है और असेम्बली ही सारी वहाँ की व्यवस्था को चला सकती है तो क्यों नहीं हमारी सरकार गम्भीरता से इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेती कि शेष ९ राज्यों में भी विधान परिषदें समाप्त की जायें। सरकार ऐसा न कर इस प्रकार लोगों के दिमागों में भ्रम पैदा करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता से निर्णय लेगी और

संकटकालीन इन घड़ियों में कुछ आदर्श उपस्थित करेगी, धन्यवाद ।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडेय (हाता) : अभी श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने कहा कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में साढ़े पांच हजार रुपया एक मिनिस्टर के ऊपर खर्च होता था तो वह साढ़े पांच हजार उनकी सैलरी थी । उन का टी० ए० नहीं बतलाया । वह सैलरी और टी० ए० साथ साथ न बताने से कन्फ्यूज हो गया है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री द्विवेदी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैंने उसमें एक संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है । उस संशोधन का तात्पर्य यह है कि मंत्री-मंडल में सात से अधिक सदस्य नहीं होने चाहिये और उनके वेतन और भत्ते कुल मिला कर एक हजार रुपये से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिये । मेरे संशोधन का दूसरा भाग यह है कि मंत्रियों के टाट-बाट पर जो खर्च होता है, उसको समाप्त किया जाये और देश में सादगी का ऐसा वातावरण तैयार किया जाये, जैसा कि गांधी जी के समय था । मेरे संशोधन के तीसरे भाग का तात्पर्य यह है कि भारत सेवक समाज, महिला मंगल योजना, भारत साधु समाज आदि सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं और अलग अलग राज्यों के पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों द्वारा बनाये गये अलग अलग संघों को जो जबर्दस्त रकमें केन्द्र और राज्यों के अनुदान के रूप में मिलती हैं, उनको बन्द किया जाये ।

जब हमारा यह सत्र आरम्भ हुआ, तो हम ने संकट-कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच चीन के आक्रमण सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया । उस के बाद डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल आया और आज यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा गया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि ये सब प्रस्ताव

और बिल एक दूसरे से बिल्कुल जुड़े हुए हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको अलग करना स्थिति की गम्भीरता को न मानने के समान होगा ।

जब मैं कहता हूँ कि सात मंत्री रखे जायें, तो मेरा उद्देश्य यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री यानी विदेश मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, रक्षा मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री और इसी तरह से तीन मंत्री और हों, जो दूसरे सब विभागों को सम्भालें । हमारे राज्यों में भी बड़े बड़े मंत्रि-मंडल हैं । उन के जिम्मे भी छोटे छोटे काम हैं, जिनको हमें उन के सुपुर्द कर देना चाहिये । मैं आप को इंग्लैंड की मिसाल देता हूँ कि वहाँ पर लड़ाई के वक्त पच्चीस मंत्रियों में से—और वे सब मंत्रिमण्डल में नहीं थे, बल्कि उन में डिप्टी मिनिस्टर और दूसरे लोग भी थे—चार घटा दिये गये । हमारे देश में कुल मिला कर ५८, ५९ मंत्री हैं । अगर हम १९५२ की स्थिति से भी तुलना करें, तो हम देखते हैं कि उन की संख्या दिन दुगुनी रात चौगुनी होती जा रही है । इस से देश के मनोबल पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है और लोग सोचते हैं कि हमसे तो पैसा मांगा जाता है, हम से कहा जाता है कि भूखे रह कर मदद करो, टैक्स देकर मौजूदा संकट का मुकाबला करो, लेकिन मंत्री लोग इतने टाट-बाट से रह रहे हैं और उन को बहुत ज्यादा वेतन और भत्ते आदि दिये जा रहे हैं । इसलिये आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आज हम को और सरकार को वर्तमान समय के अनुकूल ही वातावरण बनाना चाहिये ।

मैं आप के सामने टाट-बाट के सिर्फ दो नमूने रखना चाहता हूँ । हमारे पास आंकड़े हैं कि १९५८-५९, १९५९-६० और १९६०-६१, इन तीन सालों में तीन लाख रुपये सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री के निवास-स्थान की दरी को बदलने के लिये खर्च किये गये । क्या यह गांधी का देश है, क्या यह सादगी का देश है, जहाँ दरी बदलने के लिये तीन लाख रुपया खर्च किया जाये और फिर लोगों से सादगी

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

की बात और गांधीजी की बात कही जाये ? मैं समझता हूँ कि जब इस तरह से गांधीजी का नाम लिया जाता है, तो इससे उनकी आत्मा को बड़ा क्लेश पहुंचता होगा ।

जुलाई के महीने में प्रधान मंत्री को उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलाया गया था । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री को दोष नहीं देना चाहता, लेकिन वहां पर उस अवसर पर ५५ फाटक बनाये गये और हर फाटक पर ५०० रुपये खर्च किये गये । सहकारी विभाग के जो अफसर आये होंगे, उन का भत्ता और उन की पल्टन का खर्च इस में शामिल नहीं है । इस तरह टाट-बाट पर फ्रिजूलखर्ची की जा रही है । अगर इस को रोकना न गया, तो हम देश में एक अच्छा वातावरण नहीं पैदा कर सकते ।

कुछ सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को ग्रांट्स वगैरह दी जाती हैं । उदाहरण के लिये भारत सेवक समाज के कैंप होते हैं । एक तो उन की संख्या ज्यादा दिखाई जाती है और दूसरे वहां पर खर्च नहीं होता है, लेकिन खुराक वगैरह का नाम ले कर ग्रांट्स ली जाती हैं और पैसा खया जाता है ।

आज यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि देश में मितव्ययिता का वातावरण तैयार किया जाये । प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि अगर हम इन सुझावों पर अमल करेंगे, तो निपुणता कम हो जायेगी । पिछले पंद्रह सालों में इस ५८ की पल्टन ने जो काम किया है, जो निपुणता कायम की है, उस को हम देख रहे हैं । आज उद्घाटन, भाषण, कल्चरल प्रोग्राम और कल्चरल शोष आदि को बन्द करना पड़ेगा और हम को मेहनत से काम करना पड़ेगा । बिस्वासिता के जिस वातावरण में आज तक हम रह रहे हैं, जिस टाट से मंत्री लोग रह रहे हैं, उस से हम देश की जनता का आश्वासन नहीं कर सकते, उस को उत्साहित नहीं कर सकते । आज प्रशासन के हर एक क्षेत्र में मितव्ययिता बरती जाये । जहां तक लड़ाई

का सम्बंध है, उस पर एक अरब, दो अरब, जो भी खर्च हो, वह किया जाये और उस के लिये चाहे टैक्स लगाये जायें । मितव्ययिता का जो अर्थ है, उस अर्थ में इस प्रस्ताव और संशोधन को लेना चाहिये ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलने का अवसर देने के लिये मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ । खर्च में बचत करने के बारे में बहनों से मशिवरा लेना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि वे इस बारे में बहुत कुछ जानती हैं । बचत के बारे में हर बहन से सुझाव लेना हमारे लिये बहुत अच्छा और लाभदायक है ।

संकट के इस समय में बचत करने के लिये सब लोगों को बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी । हमारा शत्रु नादान और छोटा नहीं है और हमारा यह संघर्ष एक दो साल नहीं, बल्कि बहुत समय तक चलता रहेगा । इसलिये किसी जोश में आ कर नहीं, बल्कि बहुत गम्भीरता से सोच-विचार कर खर्च में बचत करनी चाहिये और बहुत हिम्मत और मेहनत से काम करना चाहिये । ज्यादा काम करना और कम खर्च करना, ये दोनों बातें साथ-साथ चलनी चाहियें ।

आपोजीशन के हमारे भाइयों ने कई बहुत अच्छे प्वाइंट्स हमारे सामने रखे हैं । रेजोल्यूशन के प्रस्तावक के दिल में देश के लिये बहुत ध्रुदा है और वह देश को बचाने की कोशिश में रहते हैं । इस रेजोल्यूशन को इस हाउस में रखने के लिये हम सब लोग उन को बधाई देते हैं । इस विषय में स्थिति यह है कि जो कुछ रांगी चाहता है, डाक्टर भी वही कह रहा है । माननीय सदस्य और हम सब एक ही बात कह रहे हैं और कोई भी इस रेजोल्यूशन के खिलाफ नहीं है । कुछ लोग इस बारे में बड़ी बड़ी बातें कह रहे हैं और एग्जेरेशन से काम ले रहे हैं । लेकिन हम को किसी को धक्का

नहीं देना है, दर्द नहीं देना है, इस बारे में कम्प्लान से काम नहीं लेना है, कोई कानून नहीं बनाना है। जहां तक बचत का प्रश्न है, इस बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। सब चाहते हैं कि बचत होनी चाहिये।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब और मैजिस्ट्री पार्टी को यह सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि अब तो हर एक काम में बचत करने की जरूरत है। आज बचत करना लाजिमी है। आज इस के बिना हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। अगर हम बचत न करें और दुश्मन के विरुद्ध लड़ाई में खर्च भी ज्यादा करें, तो इस स्थिति में दूसरे मुल्कों से सहायता मांगना हमें शोभा नहीं देता है। हम को दुश्मन और संसार को बताना है कि यहां के लोग मेहनती हैं, वे अपने खर्च में बचत करते हैं और कुर्बानी करके अपने देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिये लड़ सकते हैं।

यह खुशी की बात है कि फ़िनान्स मिनिस्टर साहब भी हाउस में आ गये हैं। वह बहुत बचत करते हैं, लेकिन मैं उनको कहना चाहती हूँ कि एक-एक मिनिस्ट्री में दो सौ झाई सौ, तीन सौ कमेटियां हें ग्रैंडर सेक्रेटरी, सेक्रेटरी, सब बर्खास्त करने चाहियें। यह अच्छा मौका है। इस वक्त कोई नाराज नहीं होगा। शान्ति समय गाना गाओ, बजाओ, नाचो, खेलो, कुछ भी करो, लेकिन अब तो कमी करने का अच्छा मौका है, जिस के लिये हम कितने दिनों से चिल्ला रहे हैं। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि एक सरबे कमेटी बनाई जाये, जिस में बहनों को भी लेना चाहिये, और वह कमेटी इस बात का सर्वे करे कि किस डिपार्टमेंट के खर्च में क्या कमी करनी है, कितने लोग कम करने हैं। इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि उन लोगों को सर्विस से निकाल दिया जाये, बल्कि उन को दूसरे काम में लगा दिया जाये। संकट के इस समय में सब लोगों को दृग्गुना चौगुना काम करना चाहिये। आज

एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर जो खर्चा हो रहा है, उस में पच्चीस परसेंट कमी करनी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि आज से ले कर रिसेप्शन, सालाना जल्से और प्रोपनिग सेरेमनीज वगैरह बन्द की जानी चाहियें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे मौका दिया, इस के लिये मैं आप की आभारी हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरी लक्ष्मी (Laug-hter)। जब इकोनोमी की बात हो तो लक्ष्मी को बुलाना चाहिये।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): The complexity and the magnitude of the problem of Chinese invasion on our big border of about 2000 miles with China, and with an enemy at present in an advantageous position in regard to arms and men, make our people think that this might involve a huge amount of money, not just hundred crores of rupees, as Shri Tyagi has said, but much more than that. I think that we may be required to spend an amount to the tune of about Rs. 500 to 600 crores a year. I suppose that is the reason why my hon. friend has been thinking of these economies. Perhaps, he has thought in his mind that to some extent we can meet this increased expenditure through economy in administration and in other ways. But I am of a different opinion, because as our Prime Minister has said off and on, and also our Planning Minister has said, war is fought not only in the front but also in the field of production, and every effort that goes to step up our production will add to the defence effort.

Our immediate defence commitments should not paralyse our production plans. The outlays on our programmes of production must be kept intact, except for minor adjustments here and there. Now, there is a strong case for additional outlays in plan production with defence utility potential.

As our Prime Minister has said, this is going to be a long-drawn-out war,

[Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma]

and therefore, we may have to spend about Rs. 500 to 600 crores a year or even more, and this will require supreme effort on the part of the people and the Government. Since we cannot reduce or prune our plans, this amount which we have to get for the expenditure on defence should come from the people.

So, I request that Government should come out with a definition of the term 'supreme effort' and what amount people are expected to invest in the form of bonds or give in the form of donations and so on.

My hon. friend has been suggesting that the size of the Ministry has to be reduced. But I would say that we need them; in fact, there is even need for more Ministers, I should say, because the work has increased manifold.

Though I do not agree with my hon. friend who said that there should be no Governors, I accept the suggestion that the pomp in places such as Raj Bhavans should be reduced. An austerity drive should go on vigorously not only on the part of Government also on the part of the people.

One hon. Member suggested the other day that we should give up taking tea at least for once in a day. That will get us several crores of rupees, because then we shall be in a position to export more tea to other countries and get more money from outside. So, this sort of austerity campaign among the individuals and the households should also be carried on. I think that women can do this work very well; also, as far as the conservation of electricity and avoidance of wastage of food etc. are concerned, women can do this work very well. All the big parties should also be stopped. There should be optimum efficiency in the use of materials and man-power. Economy is what is to be aimed at.

As our Prime Minister has said, there should also be increase in agri-

cultural production. He has spoken about the fertiliser programme, the cut in wasteful expenditure etc. Since he has already explained all these things, I would not like to say anything further and take up the time of the House.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): We read everyday in the papers and also see photographs of a blind man, for instance, being led to the Prime Minister and offering his life savings for the National Defence Fund. We also see the photograph of a woman who lost her husband in NEFA and whose son is serving in that dangerous tract going to the Prime Minister and voluntarily giving her bangles.

So the common people of our country, the poor, indigent and the helpless, have set an example of matchless sacrifice—because this is a very big sum for the poor people—to Government. The Government should have set an example of austerity to the poor people, but in this case it is the other way the poor people are setting an example of austerity to the Government.

The first step, preliminary to other steps, that the Government should take in order to attract the attention of the people would be to cut down first the Central Ministry and then the State Ministries. The upper limit of the number of Ministers in every State should be six or seven.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Seven here.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: A 'Statesman' editorial on the 16th of this month on a report on the administration of Bengal made the damaging suggestion that Ministers contributed little to their files except to affix their signatures which were oftentimes illegible. If this is the case with forward, brainy Bengal, the image may be considered to be the same in other States where Ministers rotate in the States for nearly 30 days in

the month and make periodical jaunts to the capital city in order to stretch their wearied limbs and go back to their states to affix their small and big signatures on a thousand files. It is this that is causing disgust and annoyance to most of the people. So the step I have suggested should be the first step. Certainly the administration would not suffer by taking it; on the other hand, efficiency would increase in every way.

I have great pleasure in supporting the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, because it represents the will of the common people of this land.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : नैकस्ट रेजोल्यूशन के बारे में क्या हुकम है, जनाब ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कहा गया है कि यह चार बज कर पचपन मिनट तक चलेगा ।

संसद-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : साढ़े चार तक था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने चार बज कर पचपन मिनट कर दिया था ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : उस वक्त वह यहां नहीं थे ।

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): I rise to support the Resolution. This is a very important matter. If we cannot think of economy in this emergency period, I think it would not be possible for this nation to proceed smoothly.

I have heard the speech of the hon. Prime Minister with rept attention. I cannot follow how he has pleaded that efficiency is consistent with number. Efficiency and number are not correlated to each other. It cannot be the general rule that wherever there is a good number, there is efficiency. Sometimes it may be the other way. The majority is not always wise.

At present, the question is of co-ordination. I have come across differences between one Minister and another. Only this morning there was a question on the price of scooter. Shri Manubhai Shah definitely said that the price in any case cannot be reduced below Rs. 1800 whereas on the same subject, the Minister in charge of Economic Affairs definitely said that the price must come down to Rs. 1200.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I am in charge of Economic Affairs. I never said that.

Mr. Speaker: He is referring to the Minister of Economic Co-ordination

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: If the price of scooter is not brought down to Rs. 1200, it would be proper for Government to take up the manufacture of scooters. So, during this period of emergency, if there is no co-ordination between Minister and Minister, it would be suicidal for the achievement of the war effort. There are certain departments and certain Ministries which are interlinked, and I have already given the example of lack of co-ordination. So, it is proper if agriculture, information and broadcasting, community development and co-operation, planning and labour are all co-ordinated into one Ministry and if there is only one man at the helm of affairs. Then there will be no chance for any difference of opinion, and there would be complete co-ordination.

Then again, with regard to expenses, I have to say only one thing. The emoluments which are paid to the Ministers are known figures, but there are certain hidden figures. The expenses which are incurred by them are never revealed, and it is a part of their emoluments. It is a fact that when all the expenses are calculated; it comes to a figure of Rs. 6,000 per month.

Mr. Speaker: There would be nothing hidden now after this debate!

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Yes, Sir.

In regard to the Upper House, I wonder how it was said by the hon. Prime Minister that the Rajya Sabha people say there is no necessity of the Lok Sabha. We believe in democracy, and the Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by adult franchise. Then, I can assure you that a large number of Members who are accommodated in Upper Houses are those who are frustrated figures in the political arena. I use the word "frustrated", not "defeated" purposely.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should not say such things about the Members of the other House. He should exercise some restraint.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: I do not mean any person. I mean no insinuation, but I simply say that there are such figures who are accommodated, those who are frustrated.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: On a point of order, Sir. You were saying the other day that nothing should be said against persons who are not here to defend themselves.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: I have not mentioned the name of anybody.

Mr. Speaker: Even if he does not name any Member, if he says that there are persons who are frustrated and such other things, that does not also give credit to us, and between the two Houses there ought not to be such observations made.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: I mean to say only this thing, that that should not be the attempt to accommodate such persons in upper houses. That is the only necessity which is felt by the present Government. That was my aim.

Mr. Speaker: This is no proposal for economy.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: If the upper houses are abolished, that will amount to saving a lot of money. I think there is no necessity of upper houses. I say that in the States where there are no upper houses, efficiency of work is not suffering and it is not adversely affected. So, what is the use of having upper houses in some States and not having them in other States?

I am taking my seat with only one word. It is high time for the Central Cabinet to reduce its number, to curtail its expenses, so that it may set an example for the States to follow.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: I just want to know if the Members can cast aspersions on them. It amounts to a breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing has been said that amounts to a breach of privilege.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So many Cabinet Ministers are present. Is anybody going to speak? It is rather an unusual sight.

Mr. Speaker: Because the whole attack is on the Ministers. They also feel concerned about it.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अग्र्यस्त महोदय, राष्ट्र रक्षा समिति का निर्माण हुआ, राष्ट्र रक्षा नागरिक समिति का निर्माण हुआ, राष्ट्र रक्षा के लिये धन संग्रह का आह्वान हुआ, खून दो, फौज में भरती हो जाओ, पुत्र दान दो, सोना दान दो, इन सब का आवाहन हुआ। इन संकट की घड़ियों में देश के कोने कोने से, जैसा अभी इसी सदन में आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, शहरों से ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के गांव गांव से और दक्षिण के दूर दूर के गांव में इस प्रकार की भावनाओं का आह्वान हुआ है। भारत माता के कण कण से क्षण क्षण में इस तरह की भावनायें उत्तेजित हुईं। परन्तु मिनिस्टर साहब के बंगले, पर इन में से कुछ भी नजर नहीं आता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सभा में बोलने का यह तरीका तो नहीं है ।

श्री श्रीय्य : मेरे कहने का अर्थ यही है कि अगर आदरणीय मिनिस्टर्स के बंगले पर जाया जाये तो उन में से बहुत से ऐसे निकलेंगे जहां पर संकट की घड़ियों का आवाहन हो रहा है, परन्तु बहुत से ऐसे बंगले भी मिलेंगे जहां पर अभी भी उन की तमाम रोजाना की जिन्दगी में कोई रद्दी बदल नहीं हुई है । उन की तन्स्वाहें, उन के भत्ते, उन के ऊपर रोजाना खर्च होने वाला धन उसी तरह से कायम हैं । जब हम देश के गरीब इन्सानों से, जो कि मामूली इन्सान हैं और मुश्किल से एक या डेढ़ रुपया रोज कमाते हैं, धन का मांग करते हैं तो आखिर खुद हम भी तो दें, खुद भी तो आजादी का आवाहन करें, लेकिन इस तरह की भावनाओं का आवाहन वहां नहीं हुआ है ।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एफिशिएंसी कहीं कम न हो जाये । एफिशिएंसी को खत्म करने के लिये हम लोग यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन अगर किसी मिनिस्टर या प्रधान मंत्री जी की तन्स्वाह में कोई कमी हो जाती है तो उस से एफिशिएंसी तो कोई कम नहीं हो जाती है । एफिशिएंसी से इस का कोई लगाव नहीं है । यहां पर तो सिर्फ यह है कि हम कुछ न कुछ दें और इस काम में अगुआ बनें । मैं इस बात को नहीं कहता कि वे अपनी आधी तन्स्वाह दे दें, जो कुछ भी दे सकते हैं वह उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में देना चाहिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दिया है ।

श्री श्रीय्य : उन्होंने ने यहां पर जो कुछ दिया है वह न देने के बराबर है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप ने कितना दिया है ?

श्री श्रीय्य : इमरजेंस के समय तक १० फी सदी दिया है जो तन्स्वाह मुझे मिलती है, हज़ारवाला ।

अभी आज चीन की ओर से हमला हुआ, उस से हम लोगों की आंखें खुल जानी चाहियें । किसी भी क्षण, किसी भी ओर से देश पर हमला हो सकता है, और जब ऐसी अवस्था है तो हम को हर तरह की एकानमी, जो हो सकती है, उसे रोजाना की जिन्दगी में बरतना चाहिये । अगर हम उस को नहीं बरतते हैं तो किसी वक्त देश की आजादी खतरे में पड़ सकती है ।

इस के साथ मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । काश, यह प्रस्ताव, जो आदरणीय द्विवेदी जी ने इस सदन में रक्खा है और जो इस सदन के हृदय की बात है और इस आदरणीय सदन के सभी सदस्य जिस को चाहते हैं, कुछ मिनिस्टर्स को छोड़ कर, वह सरकार की ओर से आता है । यह सरकार की ओर से आना चाहिये था । सरकार ने जो स्वयं मिनिस्ट्री में पचास, साठ मिनिस्ट्रों को भरती कर रक्खा है, उन में कमी हो जानी चाहिये थी । अगर आप यू० पी० में जायें तो पायेंगे कि हर तीन एम० एल० ए० के पीछे एक मिनिस्टर, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर या पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी है । वह तमाम के तमाम पोलिटिकल अपार्ट-मेंट्स हैं । वहां कुछ पार्टियां हैं, कुछ दल-बन्दियां हैं कांग्रेस के अन्दर, और उन को खुश करने के लिये वहां पर इन लोगों को मिनिस्टर बनाया जाता है । आज जब हम ने दलबन्दियां छोड़ दी हैं, जब हम आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री को अपना नेता मान कर, चल रहे हैं राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिये, तो उन कांग्रेस वालों को भी अपनी दलबन्दियां छोड़ कर कहना चाहिये था कि हम आज यह कुर्बानी दे रहे हैं देश की रक्षा के लिये ।

मैं प्रोहिबिशन के ऊपर भी यहां कुछ कहना चाहता हूं इस सम्बन्ध में । बजट पर बोलते हुए मैं ने कहा था कि प्रोहिबिशन को समाप्त कर दिया जाये । बार बार यहां पर इस सदन में कहा जाता है कि क्या आप प्राहिबिशन को समाप्त कर के और शराब पिला कर रुपया लेना चाहते हैं । मैं कहना

[श्री मौर्य]

चाहता हूँ कि शराब तो आज भी लोग पीते हैं। प्रोहिबिशन रहते हुए वे और ज्यादा तादाद में पीते हैं और खराब शराब पीते हैं। प्रोहिबिशन को समाप्त करने से लोग उस को कम पियेंगे।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक्स और इन्वयोरन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये। नमक पर भी कुछ टैक्स लगाया जा सकता है, जिस से कि सरकार के पास पैसा आ सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यही कहूँगा कि हमारी सरकार को इस संकल्प के पदचिन्हों पर चलते हुए स्वयं काम करना चाहिये जिस से कि आज की संकट की घड़ियों में हम उन को रहनुमा मान कर राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति से मांग कर सकें इस बात की।

मैं अपनी पूरी शक्ति से इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I am very grateful to the Members who have participated in this debate and have supported this Resolution. I want to remove one impression that has been deliberately made by some Members who wanted to impute motives even, as if this Resolution was brought to curb the rights of a democratic country. They thought probably our parliamentary democracy is not in a position to face the situation and so there must be some curb on the rights of people of our own country. I think this is the insinuation. I want to repudiate this insinuation. The whole purpose of this Resolution was how even in a parliamentary democracy we can efficiently face the military aggression. With that point of view, I brought this Resolution.

I am glad that the Prime Minister, basically agreed with the purpose of the Resolution and realised that there

is need for efficiency and also economy though he was not prepared to accept the resolution in this form. Only, he does not want that there should be a Resolution like this which should bind down his hands to come to a decision. Therefore, as he is in basic agreement with this Resolution, I would beg leave of the House to withdraw this Resolution.

Mr. Speaker: Some substitute motions and amendment have been moved. If Members are not very serious, I shall put them all together.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Mine may be put separately.

Mr. Speaker: Excepting Shri Ram Sewak Yadav's substitute motion I am putting all others together, namely, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8.

The substitute motions and amendment were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Shri Ram Sewak Yadav's substitute motion No. 6.

The substitute motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the main Resolution. Has the hon Member get leave of the House to withdraw it?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.55 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: AYURVEDIC SYSTEM

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूँ जोकि इस प्रकार है :

इस सभा की यह राय है कि ऐलोपैथिक चिकित्सा के स्थान पर आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रचलित की जाए।