

Mr. Speaker: He will not lose, I assure him. I will take particular care to see that he does not lose in this respect. Even if it is extended, we will see if there is business in hand, that must be finished. If the Government wants and the House wants more time, that will be given.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th November, 1962."

The motion was adopted

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before you proceed to the next business, may I make a request? From today's Order Paper, I find that the business has been re-arranged.

Mr. Speaker: He brought it to my notice in the Chamber. Is he not satisfied with what I told him?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unless you announce it in the House, your Deputy or somebody else may be in the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that I will waive notice and the time limit for amendments. If the Order is changed, I would not enforce it.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What was the point raised by him in the Chamber?

Mr. Speaker: If the Order of business is changed, he wanted that the time limit for given notice of amendments, etc. should not be enforced. I have said it in the open House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The order of priority with regard to Customs Bill and the Defence of India Bill has been changed.

12.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Formerly, the Defence of India Bill was on top and the Customs

Bill was below. So, we were not prepared for the Customs Bill. Now Customs Bill has been but on the top without notice to the House or at very short notice. Therefore, I requested that the Defence of India Bill may be taken up first. Failing that, the rule requiring notice of 24 hours for any amendment may be waived by you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shri Mathur.

12.37 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1962-63—
contd.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, every day it is becoming obvious to us that we have to make a very massive effort to meet this emergency and it was in that context that I had suggested certain measures which would, in my estimate, bring in a revenue of Rs. 300 crores per year to the national exchequer to meet this emergency. I had suggested a 10-15 per cent cut in the wage bill of the entire country, private and public sectors and a good share of the profits of the 30,000 registered concerns and others. I wish to make it perfectly clear that it is not only the Excessive Profits Tax which I have in view that would be part and parcel of this measure but the recovery of the leakage from sales tax by collection at source. This will give at least Rs. 25.30 crores without any extra burden. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan had made a very sporting offer in this particular direction when the National Development Council met here. That suggestion had come in the light of this emergency. It must be understood that the taking over of the sales tax by the Central Government has consistently been resisted by the State Governments because this is the only flexible source of revenue with the State Governments. I think there are far more advantages; when this question has been thrashed out,

it was found that all the advantages were on the Centre taking it over. But because of the resistance of the State Governments, the Centre could not proceed further in this direction. I do hope that the Finance Minister will not hesitate to take these measures and take over the collection of the sales tax by the Central Government.

Then, about economy and efficiency of the Government departments, it hurts me to tell you that now, even in respect of civil defence, I know of one particular department of the Central Government which is appointing an additional 50 senior scale officers just to chalk out the plan for civil defence. This is unjustified, to my mind, and this should not be permitted to be done. There are Officers who could put in an additional or extra hour or an hour and a half of work. Then there are retired officers. Government officers who have recently retired, and we can definitely take advantage of their services. They are quite fit to discharge any responsibility and they could be given a place in the civil defence organisation. We should not unnecessarily incur any extra expenditure on this account.

I would further suggest that in all productive branches of industry, where labour is engaged, we should now have nine to 10 hours instead of the present eight hours of work. If the working hours are increased to about nine to 10, it means 10 per cent or 20 per cent more in the wage bill and this should again go to the Defence Fund. If we ask the people to do so, they would be most willing. They always did it. Even in Germany, after they had fallen, and when they reorganised their entire labour, they just agreed, *suo motu* to work for 10 hours instead of eight. The same thing could be done here also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When I was to continue, the Chairman told me that I will get 10 minutes today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken 11 minutes yesterday and today, about two or three minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Chair said I could take 10 minutes today. Otherwise, I would have finished yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 20 names still, and there are only two hours left. There are 12 names from the Congress party.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not at all interested in occupying the time of the House. If you want me to sit down, I will, but I was under the impression that the Chair told me clearly in the House yesterday that I will get another ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 10 minutes to each Member and not another 10 minutes to you.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He asked me to continue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be. I should give time to all Members.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then why should he tell me like that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What can I do? He asked me whether I wanted to take some more time and then he said I could take ten minutes today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please finish in two or three minutes. There are a large number of Members.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will make another suggestion. The hon. Finance Minister has asked for gold. As a matter of fact, I have not been able to appreciate it very much—his appeal for gold. I would rather

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

like the hon. Finance Minister to just examine what a person like Shri Sriprakash, who was till the other day the Governor of Maharashtra, has suggested. We should not accept this offer of gold from such people as are giving two tolas or five tolas which are their lives' earnings, and if we take it, that means we are taking a very great responsibility. Let us understand our responsibility in accepting such offers. I do not know to what length it is going to take us. The department of the hon. Finance Minister itself has contributed enough of gold which will be sufficient to weigh the entire Cabinet. My hon. friend from Punjab feels very much on the fact that the Punjab had contributed enough gold. The Chief Minister of Punjab came here and ascertained the weight of the Prime Minister. After frantic efforts made in Punjab, which is at the top in making contributions, they had collected just enough gold which is a little over twice the weight of the Prime Minister.

Take for instance the customs department. They have in one haul in Bombay seized gold worth about Rs. 1 crore which is enough to weigh the entire Cabinet. What is the amount of gold which is being smuggled? The estimate is, about Rs. 40, crores worth of gold is being smuggled every year. Now, the price of gold has been fixed at Rs. 62 odd per tola. I would certainly say that it should be only from Rs. 62 to Rs. 70. They have already taken one step, namely, they have stopped forward trading in gold. But certainly we should try various other methods also. The sale should be only registered ones. If they do it, it will mean a very considerable amount. We can just bring down the price and that will solve many of our difficulties.

I would also suggest another source. Instead of all these things, we must have contribution of grain. What I had suggested yesterday, namely, the revenue of Rs. 300 crores, was only

from industry and the wage bills. The rural parts of India are almost completely left aside. From rural India, it would be much better if you take contribution of grains. Every agriculturist will be able to give something to you and this will save you two troubles: one is, buffer-stocks at certain central places and the other is distribution. If you take contribution of grains from them, you will be able to have enough. This will be a great thing in checking the price-line, and you will be able to build in each district and may be even in each block, a certain buffer-stock and this will be a big contribution which will go a long way towards our building up enough food-grains.

Now, so many references were made about the Cabinet, and the constitution of the Cabinet. I do not know whether there is any justification for the present size of the Cabinet or not. It is not for the sake of economy that I would suggest one thing, but I definitely want to make one suggestion. If I were to make a suggestion, I would cut down the Cabinet to half its present size. There is no justification for more than 12 Cabinet Ministers, eight State Ministers and four or five Deputy Ministers. That would be enough. But then that is not so important. What seems to me more important in the context of our war effort is the built-in inefficiency in the present arrangements, the artificial distribution of the Ministries, especially those which are vital in respect of supply and production. We must see what has happened in England. I have not got enough time; otherwise I will read out to you how this problem was faced by them. They had made the same arrangements as we have now made here, and came to grief. Now, it is time for us to take note of these things and streamline the administration for our production and supply. The present arrangements are not at all satisfactory. They do not make for any co-ordinated

effort that one must be able to put through.

In the matter of trade and commerce, there is a Minister of International Trade and again there is a Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. There is one Minister in respect of production and so on, all divided. Do you think that in this time of emergency we can bring about real production and meet the war like this? So, we must take note of this built-in inefficiency in the Cabinet arrangement and something must be done immediately to improve **matters.**

Lastly, I would say that the Home Ministry must be strengthened. It is not only the front line that we have to take care of. We must see that our Home Affairs are streamlined and that they are taken good care of.

The Home Minister should not be burdened with so much work. He must be assisted in taking care of so many things which will be of vital importance so far as the country is concerned.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shri Khadilkar. Please take not more than 10 minutes. There are 20 names, and about 1 hour 50 minutes are left. To find time for as many Members as possible, I would request hon. Members not to take more than 10 minutes each.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I expected on this occasion, when we are faced with a national crisis of great dimensions, that instead of presenting a routine supplementary demand the Finance Minister will come forth and give out a perspective view of economy in war-time which we are entering. Unfortunately that has not been done, and a sort of *ad hoc* arrangement, just a piecemeal demand for additional money for the defence arrangements, has been made and asked for. This is a policy matter, and I would like the Finance Minister, instead of waiting till the next budget session to come forth with a general review

of the pattern of economy which is called for to meet the situation, and to say how we are going to meet it and what methods we are going to use to mobilise the resources. I say this because we ought to realise what we are matched against. We are matched against a great Chinese war-machine. I have no time to give the details, but I would like to place before you some facts regarding the Chinese war-machine, how much they spend and how they develop their whole war industry. For instance, this is a recent study by one of the Australian professors just published, which gives official figures. I will read out the relevant portion:

"The advances in heavy industrial development have further enlarged China's war potential. No armaments industry has been identified as such, but the second Ministry of Machine Industry is believed to be responsible for military production and allocations for it have presumably been included in the budget item for heavy industry. Some of the payments for military equipment received from USSR also may not be covered under the heading of defence expenditure."

Leaving aside all this which has been covered by industry and leaving aside whatever they purchase or borrow from other friendly countries in the socialist bloc, their annual expenditure on defence per year is nearly Rs. 1200 crores or 2300 million U. S. dollars. These are the official figures for 1960. Every year, they are spending this much to build up the defence machine. Therefore, my first submission is, it is not a question of the army fighting there. Everyone of us will fight. But the time has come when all of us must gear ourselves to the needs of the situation. There is no earnestness and there is a certain amount of laxity. We take things for granted. When the war is there,

[Shri Khadilkar]

everybody shouts in panic or in a hysterical manner and some statements are made. But the real point is, those who are today controlling our economy alone can ultimately keep our fighting forces on the front and build up our defence machine.

We must take a lesson from what was done in Britain. During war time, the British economy was so managed that after the end of the war, the common man's lot was improved. After the war, a report was made on its impact on the economy of the common people and it was found that the common man's lot was much better after the war. It was managed in such a manner that price fluctuations and other things did not affect the living standard of common man working in the factory or elsewhere. He forms a line of defence which is equally important as on the battle front.

I would make one or two suggestions regarding the question of raising resources. A certain gold bond scheme has been devised and in that scheme, a concession has been given to the investment of gold hoarded in a black manner. It is a good thing in an emergency. So far as the war effort is concerned, I think we should not make any distinction between hoarded gold and hoarded currency. The other day I was travelling with a millionaire of Punjab from Bombay to Delhi. He frankly disclosed to me that if such a concession is offered to the Indian industrialists who have hoarded money in a black way, if they are allowed to invest that money in short-term bonds with a little interest and if they are assured that as in the case of gold, they will not be questioned as to where the money comes from if such an effort is made, I am certain you will get more than Rs. 500 crores and it is called for. There is no moral justification to make a distinction between hoarded gold and hoarded currency. I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister, who is supposed to be a sort

of moralist in some respects. He has shown a little elasticity and concession as regards gold. The same should be done as regards hoarded currency in the country. I am making this suggestion, because the problem of resources is of great importance. The management of economy is equally important than the management of the war front, because war front is sustained by economy.

Regarding prohibition, so many people have spoken. It is not simply a question of revenue. It is a question of anti-social elements in this country corrupting almost our social life at all levels. Therefore, in war time, if you want to build up the morale, not only the question of resources and eradication of corruption, but also the question of prohibition should be reconsidered. I do not suggest going back to the old method of auctioning booths of liquor. You can make it rational. A rational, temperate policy of prohibition would bring in more resources.

It is admitted and in the Public Accounts Committee also we discovered that there are about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores of arrears of Income tax. Now we should ask them to pay it. Just as in the case of gold, why not settle the account with them, if no payment is possible and get money? The question is, we will be supplying to the army; production will not go up to that limit and there will be more money supplies. Naturally there will be inflation. Once the economy gets into the grip of inflation, there is an inflationary spiral. Whatever the war effort, people here will find it extremely difficult to sustain that energy and wherewithal which is called for at this hour. So, I humbly plead that you will have to keep your hand on the pulse. Inflation up to a point is good. It is a sort of a little invigoration, but if it goes out of gear, ultimately the whole economy will totter. Therefore, as the war front is important, economic front is also important. Therefore, the price-line must be held.

There is a certain allergy so far as prices are concerned. Particularly, the Food Minister is all the time shouting from the housetops that we have got enough food, don't worry and at the same time saying, don't have any price discipline or economic discipline. Once the Parliament lays down a policy regarding price, if one Minister says something and another Minister says some other thing, it does not inspire confidence in the country. There should be some discipline in the Cabinet. Whatever policy has been laid down must be followed. If one Minister says something according to his whim and another Minister says another thing, it does not inspire confidence and build up morale. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government: First discipline yourself. Have a sense of urgency. Prepare for living on a certain war standard, which you are expecting from the common people.

After 100 years, we are facing war for the first time. Sometimes we feel we have not paid enough price for our freedom. We got it through a favourable international situation and our efforts. But the time has come when we must fight for our freedom and for national integrity and during this fight, our mettle will be tested. Our patriotism will be tested. It is very easy to shout patriotic slogans here. Real sacrifice is called for now. Therefore, I would appeal to the economic side of our Government that they should gear up and build up the war machine in such a manner that it will be equal to match with the Chinese war machine and social and economic discipline will be enforced at all levels, including statements by Cabinet Ministers.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Today, the supplementary grants which have been placed before the House, I should like to say, bring forward a new era in Indian history. So far we have been passing budgets for a peaceful economic development. But today India is faced with a war with a brutal enemy on our border.

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Today's supplementary grants, as many Members have said, are something more important than an economic budget, which has been presented annually between February and March.

12:59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

This supplementary grant of Rs. 100.4 crores is an indication of what is coming in the next budget in February. This budget is but the beginning of mounting burdens of defence on our economy. What it will be next year or two or three years later, nobody can say, because we do not know how long we will have to face this situation. One thing I would like to tell my friends here. To defend the country's freedom is a very burdensome affair, more so in a democratic country, Government has to get all its needs at a competitive price whereas in a totalitarian country, it can just command what it wants. So, the expenses of a democratic Government are much more. No doubt voluntary contributions have been forthcoming very encouragingly and we should be very thankful.

Moreover, even in peace-time, our defence budget has been doubled. Every with voluntary contributions and gifts from some foreign countries—whether they are outright gifts or on lend-lease basis or on deferred payment terms, whatever it may be—the burden on our economy is going to be very heavy.

But, two basic problems of economy have to be faced when the economy is on a war footing. The first is the raising of resources for defence, and second is checking the inflationary impact of defence expenditure. Thirdly, there is the question of radical changes in the priorities of industrial and agricultural production. The more money we spend on defence, the more purchasing power will get into the hands of the people and prices will go up. It is also a vicious circle. The greater the prices, the

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

more the defence equipments will cost us.

13. hrs.

If we have to take a choice between mobilisation of our resources for defence and an inflationary upsurge, we know that we have to choose the first and we have to mobilise our resources. One thing that we have to remember is, that all methods of mobilisation of resources, even the artificial control of prices, have an unwanted and unwarranted effect on production. Price control, as has been very rightly said by my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar, is a very delicate thing and it has to be wielded with great care.

Before I submit some new suggestions for greater taxation, I have to say that the common man's interest as well as the defence of the country have to be taken into consideration. Many suggestions have been made by hon. Members as to how the Government should get more funds. Certainly, whatever may be the other methods of getting funds, new fiscal burdens on the people are inevitable, and when the hon. Finance Minister comes in February with his Budget I do not know on what number of items he is going to impose taxation. But, certainly, we are prepared to face it.

Before I put forward my suggestions I would like to say that, just as Shri Khadilkar has said, if Government has now come out with special concessions in the case of hidden gold that is brought out, in the same way, in the case of hidden currency also let us not ask questions as to from where it has come and all that. Let us take that also. Let us not differentiate between hidden gold and hidden currency.

Secondly, we should stop construction of buildings whether in the public or in the private sector for a few years. Thirdly, higher income groups, whether in private or in gov-

ernment service, should have a compulsory cut. There should be a compulsory cut in the income of a person getting more than Rs. 2000 a month. It can be either by way of compulsory savings which should be diverted to the national defence fund, or there should be no increments after a certain period. I do not say that government officers should not get promotions. They may be given promotions, but they should not be given more than Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 per month. There should be a compulsory cut in the income of those in the private industry, organised industry, and anything more than Rs. 3000 per month should be compulsorily diverted to the national defence fund.

Then, more hours of work has been suggested. Certainly, let us have more hours of work and extra production. The extra production, whether monetary or otherwise, should be diverted to the national defence fund. Here, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Finance Minister to have more taxes. Let him call it a tax for the national defence fund or whatever it is, but let him introduce a sort of a tax on all non-essential goods, all luxury goods, whether it is the lipstick or the radiogram, whether it is a silk saree or golden jewellery, whether it is a car or a house. All non-essential things should be taxed. When a man goes to a picture house and he is prepared to pay Rs. 3 to see the picture he should also be prepared to pay 5 per cent or 10 per cent of that amount to the national defence fund. When a man is prepared to pay Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 for air travel, he should also be prepared to pay 5 per cent or 10 per cent of that to the national defence fund. When somebody is prepared to travel air-conditioned or first-class, will he not be prepared to pay 5 per cent or 10 per cent for the national defence fund? Very gladly he will pay that. So also, if I can pay Rs. 3 to see a picture, I will gladly

pay another 50 naye pase or 75 naye pase for the national cause.

Mr. Speaker: When hon. Members of Parliament use their free pass would they be prepared to pay as suggested by the hon. Member?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Sir, thank you very much for reminding me. I was going to suggest that Members of Parliament who use the free pass for their travel should pay 5 per cent or 10 per cent of the amount which otherwise they would have to pay.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry if I have anticipated her.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Sir, these are the few suggestions that I have to make for getting more money. With regard to prohibition, certainly, when it has come to a question of our guarding our own country and saving our own honour, prohibition is not such a sacred thing that we will not think of it. If it is asked whether we have to give up our policy of non-alignment or whether we have to scrap prohibition, certainly we will give up prohibition and get more funds rather than change our policy.

Then, even though Government is spending so much money on advertisements, enough is not being done to give propaganda to our war efforts. I do not want Government to take it upon themselves. There are private industries in the country who advertise about their products in the papers and other sources. Let them also advertise about defence contributions etc. in the papers. Again, in cinemas I have seen that neither at the beginning nor at the end there is one word said about the Chinese aggression or an appeal for contribution from the people. Though these points are not actually relevant to the Supplementary Demands before the House, I would say that advertisements making appeals for more funds should be made.

Sir, we are going to face a heavy burden. India will only be very glad to face it. But Government should also cut down all unnecessary expenditure winding up all unnecessary departments. If there are departments whose work overlap or there is duplication of work, such departments should be wound up.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of the hon. Members, particularly my esteemed friend Shri D. C. Sharma, made a reference to agriculturists, during the course of the debate, and their sons who are fighting on the Indo-Tibetan border. As you know, the agriculturists of Ladakh and NEFA knew that on the other side of McMahon line or the Durand line was Tibet, and, therefore, they have been dealing in that way from time immemorial. They have been carrying on cultivation in Ladakh, NEFA and the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Lahol and Spiti. There are other persons who do the work of labourers there. They earn their livelihood from the forests, lands or mountains there or by keeping mules etc. But they also indirectly exist on land. They all have very touchy feelings for the lands that they own and for their brethren who inhabit the other side of the Indian border—Tibet.

From the time the Chinese barbarians attacked our frontier—they had previously suppressed the freedom of Tibet—it is the agriculturists who are becoming their victims largely. This has been the tradition of India and other countries also, that it is the sons of agriculturists and other persons depending on agriculture who carry on any war. Here also this war will have to be largely waged by the agriculturists because their sons will fight on the front and they will keep on supplying rations by producing more foodgrains.

My hon. friend Shri Khadilkar, who recently came to the party, has been

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

trying to teach discipline to those who have been here since time immemorial. He was until recently hobnobbing with the Chinese friendship idea. Therefore, I do not want him to tell the Minister for Food and Agriculture what type of discipline he should learn from him.

Shri D. C. Sharma referred to rehabilitation. I understand that there are about 10.4 lakhs acres of land which can be used to settle people who are in need of land at the moment, or after two or five years.

In several States schemes for resettlement of ex-servicemen have already been taken up and implemented. There can be no difference of opinion that in view of the emergency such measures should be extended immediately and the maximum effort should be made to resettle our soldiers who are fighting at the front when they return after achieving victory. It appears from newspapers that Orissa has already decided to grant five acres of land free of cost to each of the jawans in the territorial army belonging to that State and the Orissa Military Police who has proceeded to the forward fighting area.

As the Defence Minister, that is, the hon. Prime Minister, has made it quite clear today, this war will have to be waged until victory is achieved. If we have any honour left in us, we shall have to carry on the war and drive out the Chinese to their original position. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has already written to the State Governments urging that conditions attached to the allotment of Government waste lands and other lands which are available to military personnel should be simplified and applications for allotment of land should be considered sympathetically and favourably whenever they are submitted to Government so that the interests of the jawans may be safeguarded.

A reference was made to the collection of rents for the lands which are owned by the jawans. In regard to that I would request the State Revenue Ministers to see that no difficulties are created in regard to realisation of rent. In regard to litigation on land also we shall make proper arrangements.

As I said in the beginning, we have at present 10.4 lakhs acres of land with us. So, I want to give a clear assurance to this hon. House that any soldier who wants to settle on land after achieving victory will be given preference in regard to settlement on land.

My hon. friend, Shri Mathur, suggested the creation of some buffer stocks and sending stocks to different centres. I think the suggestion which he has made is a very good one. We shall try to implement it as fully as possible.

Coming to the rise in prices, so far the prices have not risen to any extent, by which I mean to any abnormal extent. I was myself in Assam and I know that proper arrangements are made to cater to the requirements of each centre. From this end also we are making suitable arrangements to send supplies and this we will continue so long as it is necessary.

As was disclosed by the Prime Minister today, the Chinese are now advancing down the Bomdila foothill road. Whatever may be their present position, I have every hope that if we proceed in a proper manner, and there is no reason why we should not proceed, our areas will be recovered and properly safeguarded.

In regard to food, I want to give a clear assurance that we would not spare any pains to see that our jawans get all their requirements in time, as they are getting today. Now there is no difficulty. That applies to the civilian population also. I shall fully implement the suggestions made by both Shri Mathur and Shri Sharma.

श्री ह० चं० सोय (सिंहभूम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे फण्ड की जो स्थिति इस समय है वह काफी गम्भीर है। मगर जो भी हमारे रिजर्व्स वगैरह हुए हैं उनमें एक चीज हमेशा आई है कि उनके पास हेवी मार्टर्स हैं, उन के पास सुपीरियर नम्बर्स हैं। इस मामले में हम उनको मँच नहीं कर सकते माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने हाउस को जो अर्थोर्स दिया उससे तो यह पता चलता है कि डट कर चीनियों का मुकाबला करने के लिये जितनी कोशिश होनी चाहिये उतनी हम लोग कर रहे हैं, हमारी फीजें कर रही हैं। और मित्र देशों से मदद ले रहे हैं। मगर इस सिलसिले में एक चीज हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। जब भी जंग के बारे में कोई बात होती है तो हमारे नेताओं की तरफ से जो भी बातें होती हैं वे एक तरह से निगेटिव प्रकार की होती हैं। हमने उनके स्टेटमेंट्स देखने की कोशिश की। मेरा मन्त्र निवेदन है कि यह निगेटिव भावना से जो स्टेटमेंट्स दिये जाते हैं वह ठीक नहीं हैं।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिये हैं कि जो लोग वार के समय में एक्स्ट्रा प्राफिट करेंगे निःसन्देह उसका १० या १५ परसेंट उन्हें वार फण्ड में देना चाहिये। साथ ही जो आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर के लोग हैं उन्हें एक्स्ट्रा अवर्स काम करने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं खुद भी एक सीमेंट फैक्ट्री यूनिजन का प्रेजिडेंट हूँ। वहाँ के मजदूरों ने मुझ से कहा कि मैं भारत सरकार से कहूँ कि वे लोग—एक्स्ट्रा अवर्स में काम करेंगे और जो दो-तीन घंटे एक्स्ट्रा काम करने का पैसा उन को मिलेगा वह आरक्षण के अन्तर्गत फण्ड में शामिल किया जाये। इसी तरह से दूसरे कारखानों और कम्पानियों में काम करने वाले भी देंगे। यह सजेशन बहुत अच्छा है और एक्स्ट्रा लेबर के लिये जो वेजेज मिलें उन को वार फण्ड में लगाया जाय।

अभी हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि फूड फण्ड पर हम लोगों को जो कुछ करना चाहिये वह हम करें। उसी रूप से कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री ने भी सुझाव दिया कि देहात में सिविल डिफेंस कमेटी वगैरह जो हम बनाते हैं उसके साथ साथ एक लेबर बैंक की भी स्कीम होनी चाहिये। आज देश में बहुत से लोग हैं जो पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं, मगर वे खुद शारीरिक परिश्रम कर सकते हैं। इस लिये लेबर बैंक बना कर यह किया जाय कि जो इस तरह के लोग हों वे एक या दो रोज सप्ताह में वहाँ पर काम करें और जो भी उनका हिसाब आये कि वह इतना काम कर सके हैं और उसका इतना पैसा होता है, वह सारे का सारा लेबर बैंक में रख कर कृषि उत्पादन में लगाया जाय। इसी तरह से जितना बार्डर का इलाका है वहाँ पर वे सड़कें बना सकते हैं। इस तरह से वे अपना कन्ट्रिब्यूशन कर सकते हैं श्रमदान करके। पहले श्रमदान नहीं हो सकता था। लोग श्रमदान देने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते थे, लेकिन देश की आज की हालत को देखते हुए हर नागरिक यह चाहता है कि वह कुछ करे। गरीब से गरीब लोग आज शारीरिक मेहनत करने के लिये तैयार हैं। उनके लिये लेबर बैंक की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और उनको अधिक अन्न के उत्पादन में लगाया जाना चाहिये।

एक और चीज कह कर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। हमारे इलाके से जो लोग, जो जवान फ्रंट्स पर गये हैं वे अधिकतर छोटा नागपुर से गये हैं। उनकी दरखास्त यह है, जैसा कि खाद्य मन्त्री जी ने कहा, जो उन को फैमिलीज हैं, उनको लगान आदि के सम्बन्ध में आसानी मिलनी चाहिये। जो लोग फण्ड पर गये हुए हैं उनको वहाँ से लौटने पर अच्छी जमीन की सुविधा मिले। मुझे इस की बड़ी खुशी है कि खाद्य मन्त्री जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में ऐशोरेन्स यहां पर दिया है।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) :

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड के जो आंकड़े हाउस के सामने रखे गए हैं उनको देखने से पता चलता है कि ये साधारण वार्षिक मांगों के तौर पर रखे गये हैं। बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है जब हम इस बजट को देखते हैं, क्योंकि इतना बड़ा युद्ध हमारे सिर पर है और इन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स में कोई भी ऐसे आंकड़े नहीं रखे गये हैं जिनसे यह पता चले कि किस प्रकार हमारा देश रूपए बचाएगा और कौनसी ऐसी चीजों की गयी हैं जिनसे कि आय बढ़े और उसे बार ऋण में लगाया जाए।

मैं तो यह चाहता था कि इस युद्ध के समय जो बजट बनाया जाए वह युद्ध कालीन बजट हो और उस बजट में ऐसे आंकड़े रखे जायें जिससे पता चले कि हम अस्थायी रूप से उस बजट को पूरे तौर पर चला कर विजयी होंगे।

जहां तक सुरक्षा के लिये रूपए इसमें बढ़ाए गए हैं, उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, किन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय देश में बड़ी बेचैनी है। इस युद्ध के छिड़ जाने के बाद समस्त राष्ट्र में एक जाग्रति आ गयी है, और सबसे बड़ी चीज यह हुई है कि विरोधी दलों ने एक संयुक्त मोर्चा बना लिया है और इस बात का संकल्प किया है कि हम अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के हाथों को मजबूत बनायेंगे और चीनियों को इस देश से खदेड़ करके बाहर कर देंगे।

आरम्भ में जब युद्ध की शुरुआत हुई तो यह कहा जाता था कि हमारे ऊपर यकायक आक्रमण हुआ, हमारी तैयारियां नहीं हुई थीं, इसलिये हमें पीछे हटना पड़ा और रिवरसेज हुए। किन्तु एक चीज बड़ी चिन्ता की है कि उसके दस पन्द्रह दिन बाद भी जब कि हमें तैयारी करने का समय मिल गया, जबकि हमारे पास हथियार भी आ गए, फिर भी राष्ट्र यह देखता है कि हमारी सेना

को महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों को छोड़ना पड़ रहा है। इस और मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्रिमण्डल का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह चीज कि चीनियों के पास फौजी ज्यादा हैं, उनके पास बीस डिवीजन हैं, उनके पास हथियार ज्यादा हैं, हम कई बार सुन चुके हैं। देश यह चाहता है कि वहां पर जिन चीजों की कमी हो उसको तत्काल पूरा किया जाए, क्योंकि अगर महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर युद्ध की यह दशा रहेगी तो समस्त राष्ट्र में बड़ा असन्तोष होगा।

इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि हम सभी ने प्रधान मन्त्री को एक नेता मान लिया है। और यह तय कर लिया है कि हम यह युद्ध इस नेता की मदद से लड़ेंगे। परन्तु और सब चीजों की व्यवस्था पूरे तौर से होनी चाहिए जिसमें कि जो जाग्रति देश में आ गयी है उसमें किसी प्रकार की कमी न होने पावे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सदन में युद्ध का व्यौरा न बतलाया जाए। सदन को उसके बारे में जानने का अधिकार है। अगर हमारी फौज की तादाद कम है तो सारे देश वासी फौज में भरती होकर मोर्चे पर जाने के लिये तैयार हैं, फौजी ताकत बढ़ायी जाए, और हथियारों की जो कमी है वह पूरी की जाए ताकि मुकाबला बराबर का हो।

मैं यह देखता हूँ कि चीनियों के आक्रमण के पहले जिन स्थानों को आतायात के लिये सड़क नहीं थी, उनके आक्रमण के १५ दिन के अन्दर वहां सड़क की व्यवस्था हो गयी है। और उनके द्वारा तंभें आदि आ सकती हैं। मालूम यह होता है कि उनकी स्कीम एक सिस्टेमैटिक स्कीम है जिससे कि आगे बढ़ने के साथ वे उन स्थानों को जहां पहले सड़क नहीं थी सड़क बना देते हैं। जब हमारा इतना बड़ा राष्ट्र जाग उठा है तो हम को इस प्रकार की सारी तैयारी करनी चाहिए।

अब तो असम की लड़ाई इस कदर गम्भीर हो गयी है कि अगर इस पर तत्कालीन तैयारी नहीं होगी तो हमारे चाय के बगीचों पर बहुत बड़ा आक्रमण हो सकता है। इसके लिये मैं कुछ मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

युद्धकालीन बजट के लिये अभी इस सदन में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा है कि प्राहिविशन को स्त्रैप किया जाए। मैं इससे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। अब तो जब एक वातावरण बदल गया है, समय बदल गया है, तो यह कहना कि हम अपने पुराने दृष्टिकोण को चलायेंगे उचित नहीं है। मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्रिमण्डल को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों को गांधी जी ने अहिंसा का पाठ पढ़ाया था, किन्तु आज हमारे बच्चे जो युद्ध के वातावरण में पल रहे हैं उनके कारण हम को अपना वह दृष्टिकोण बदलना पड़ा। इसी प्रकार हम अब प्राहिविशन को हटा कर ३०० करोड़ रुपया बचा सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना बहुत उचित होगा।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह मुझाव दूंगा कि हमारी जो भी सहाकारी समितियाँ और ज्वाइंट स्टॉक कम्पनियाँ हैं उनके लिये यह नियम बना दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे अपने मुनाफे को डिवीडेंड के रूप में न बाँट कर उसको वार फण्ड में दें।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो नियम रिजर्व फण्ड बनाने के लिये बनाए गए हैं उनको भी इस इमरजेंसी में रिलेज कर दिया जाए और यह रुपया वार फण्ड में दिया जाए।

जो वालंटरी कांट्रीब्यूशन हो रहा है इससे हमारा अस्थायी युद्धकालीन बजट नहीं बन सकता।

उत्पादन बढ़ाना इस इमरजेंसी के वक्त अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इस सिलसिले में यह

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ध्यान रखा जाए कि कृषि उत्पादन के जो टारजेट शान्ति काल में रखे गए थे उनको ऊंचा किया जाए और अधिक उत्पादन करने पर जोर दिया जाए। इसके लिये मेरा कहना है कि आज सारे देश में साधन सहाकारी समितियाँ बन गयी हैं। उनके द्वारा किसान को खाद आदि देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए और देखा जाए कि प्रत्येक कृषक को आवश्यक सहायता मिलती है और वह अपना पूरा उत्पादन करता है।

वालंटरी कांट्रीब्यूशन से हमारा फायदा हो रहा है और विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी किसी हद तक पूरी हो रही है। लेकिन आज देश में अनेक ऐसे लोग हैं जो टैक्सों का इवेजन करते हैं, उन पर विशेष तौर से नियंत्रण किया जाए और जो इनकम टैक्स का लाखों करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है उसको तेजी से वसूल करने पर इस विपत्ति काल में विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए।

मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर इन चीजों पर ध्यान रखा जाएगा तो हम इस काबिल बन सकते हैं कि हम युद्धकालीन बजट को अस्थायी रूप से बना कर लड़ाई को जीत सकें।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, I am concerned with all the demands relating to defence, namely, Demand No. 9 for Rs. 67 crores for Effective-Army, Demand No. 11 for Rs. 8 crores for Effective-Air Force and Demand No. 114 for Rs. 20 crores for Defence Capital Outlay.

We are now in a very heavy and difficult pass. We are not certain of the enemy. The enemy has eluded us in regard to his objectives, methods and tactics. The tactics may end in their employment of an air attack on us when we may be taken unprepared and thereby we may have to face a disaster which, no doubt, we shall counter successfully with all our

[Shri Joachim Alva]

strength. But this is not the time when we should be taken unprepared even in regard to the air arm. China has been noted to have the third largest air force in the world. A sum of Rs. 8 crores is going to be granted by these Supplementary Demands for the Air Force.

China is reported to have the third largest Air Force.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): There is no one from the Defence Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Some other Ministers also ought to be here....

श्री भक्त दर्शन : (गढ़वाल) : अग्र्यस्त महोदय, डिफेंस मिनिस्टरी की तरफ से भी कोई न कोई अवश्य होना चाहिए ...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; I have heard..... Particularly some Minister from the Ministry of Defence.

Shri Joachim Alva: China is reported to have the third largest Air Force in the world. That means, China is almost next to the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. which have the highest superiority in this arm. What happens to us? We have been longer independent than the Chinese. The Chinese have been independent from 1949. We attained our independence in 1947. The Chinese did not manage to get mastery of their entire land. We were divided. This was said indeed. No doubt, we respect the opinion of our hon. Prime Minister who has been very serious in his plans. We attempted to give an agricultural and industrial base. Having given that base, today, we are almost on the point of strangulation where our Air Force is concerned. We have got the finest pilots. What could they do without planes? Japan, during the last war, invented the Zero Sen fighting planes for naval aviation. Even the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force were completely taken

by surprise. They thought Japan possessed thousands and thousands of these planes. These planes committed the Pearl Harbour aggression, and Japan came almost within an inch of victory in the war. We are not concerned with what Japan did, whether their motives were aggressive. Today, we are concerned with our defence. We will go into aggression when the enemy attacks us aerially with the air arm. How is it that we have not produced in plenty? We have a very good aircraft factory in the Hindustan Aircraft factory. We have built it from scratch after the last war. From scratch we have built it into a most successful machine in our country from the constructive, from the civil aviation and the war points of view. Even foreigners have marvelled at the development of that factory. I have often pleaded before the House that we shall need four such factories. We have not got even a second or a third effective one. Let us now at least do it.

If it is a question of five years war or ten years war, let us plan steadily. Let us know that when Britain was attacked by Blitz and when they came back from Dunkirk, they veritably faced annihilation, but they hoped for the best and planned well. Planes came out steadily. In Churchill's books, you will see that 200 parts of a plane were done in 20 to 40 factories. Either we build up these factories or by any other method, we must fulfil our objectives. Otherwise we are going to lagging behind.

Four years ago, I devoted my entire speech to the Air Force. Therein, I said that Pakistan was going to have the biggest Air Force of Asia qualitatively and quantitatively. America rushed arms to them, aerial, land and naval. It does not lie in our mouth to ask them now, having got arms from the U.S.A. whether they took an undertaking from Pakistan that they would not attack India. I attended the Press lunch yesterday where the

American Ambassador spoke. I thought it was embarrassing to ask him, whether they took an undertaking from Pakistan from the beginning when they armed them, whether they would utilise the arms against us. (*Interruption*) I did not put the question. I am putting the question here without waiting for an answer. The point is, we have now given this undertaking as gentlemen in regard to Pakistan. India has had no compunction. (*Interruption*) Let me have my say; you can make your speech. India has been pleased to give that honourable understanding. I am not putting any question here. We are in a tight pass. We have to have planes. Now is the time for us to make massive assistance.

When I was in China in 1959, I came to the definite conclusion that China was given massive assistance by the Russians without which China could not have built up. To every factory I went, I asked, after they told their own story of development of the factory—from factory to factory. Not one factory uttered a word about Russian aid to them. At the end of the speeches, I asked them, “did Russia help you any way?” They replied, “yes, they helped us a little”. That was the way they talked. Next door, in Mongolia, they said in a loud voice, “Russia helped us”. That is the tone between the two countries. It is time for us to take massive aerial assistance. That assistance can come in the shape that we shall have to take approved technicians—I cannot know the number—approved technicians from foreign countries, foreign friendly countries to build up the factories and get on with the job and succeed therein.

We are never certain of the motives of China. Their aims are so clear. Even a blind man can see that they are aiming at the Assam oil fields. If the oil fields go, the Chinese war machine will go stronger and stronger and we shall be reduced to a helpless position.

The next point is about guerillas. Twenty thousand guerillas kept five

times that number in the British forces at bay in Singapore and Malaya for over ten years. Those 20,000 guerillas were not conquered in the sense completely. I went to Malaya this year. They have not been finally crushed by the British forces or the Malayan forces which claimed a kind of technical victory. Guerillas can keep armies at bay. Unfortunately, I forget the name of the great British warrior who went alone into the jungles of Burma and carried on guerilla warfare. I read his book; believe me, I forget his name. We are living today under a pressure and we forget many important things. If a single man could go into the jungles of Burma and fight for the British—he was to go to Ethiopia and other places too; and he is no more—what about our guerilla warfare? In guerilla warfare, we do not need many arms. In guerilla war, the main effort is manoeuvrability. Manoeuvrability is the first and last word in guerilla war. India is a vast country.

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If we could train our people in the countryside, in the villages, in guerilla warfare, even if we have no arms, we can keep the enemy at bay for a long time. Take any Rajput or any other, for the matter of that.

Mr. Chavan, the new Defence Minister, uttered at the Bombay Congress party meeting a wonderful thing. We welcome his appointment as Defence Minister. He said in the party meeting, “when Indian warriors went out of their homes, they told their wives, either we conquer and come back or we do not come back, at all! We die fighting”. That is a wonderful thing that the new Defence Minister has said at the party meeting. Unless we keep that point before us, I must say, we cannot win this battle. Unless we instil fear into the Chinese about the strength of our Defence forces, we cannot win this battle. Let us be clear about this.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

Let me revert to my old point about submarines. It was our policy in peaceful times not to entertain the idea of submarines. Our Prime Minister is a great man of peace. He has placed before us many objects. All those objects are suspended. They have to be put into refrigerator. We shall have to manufacture submarines. We must manufacture them in our own yards. We have plenty of shipbuilding yards, plenty of wonderful places in our sea coast where submarines could be manufactured. Let us not be caught napping there. Perhaps, the Chinese may make one more intensive effort and send their submarines down into our waters to nullify our shipping. These are a few points that I wished to place before the House.

Money has been asked in these Demands for the payment of allowances and other counts. Let us not forget the widows, dependants of the jawans from the countryside. I remember, an old aunt of mine telling me as a small boy that she got Rs. 7 because her son died in old Mesopotamia, in the first world war and a small plot of land. She utilised this for many a days as she was a widow. These concessions are very important for our jawans. In payment of allowances we shall not forget them, especially the Air Force officers. Many of those young men who leap into the battle, perish. Their widows, must be looked after. After all, the men in the Air Force, qualitatively and quantitatively render a higher sense of sacrifice than the men who die in the army on the land or in the Navy who go down under water suddenly. A man who is hurled from the sky has something very high in his mind. Once he is locked in the plane and then he goes up—he has to forget his nearest and dearest ones, his wife and children except his duty until he comes out of the plane! When money is asked for Defence outlay and various other items, I beg that the widows, children, fathers, mothers and dependants of the Air Force personnel, who have perished should never be forgotten. Let us do our duty by them.

This Parliament which has always been ready to grant moneys for the Defence forces should never grudge to grant this essential relief and concessions.

I will say one word and sit down.

13.40 hrs.

I have often said that we should have built up an Air Force larger and stronger than that of any one of our seven neighbours. All these seven neighbours are like a garland around our head or a string around our neck; and they are Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia and even China. If we had had that aim ahead of us we should not have been in this pass today. If we had an Air Force of a measurable size and moderately strong, then we would not have come to this pass. Our young men are quite capable; they can give a good account of themselves anywhere. Our young men have gone forth as teachers to other Air Forces, as for instance, in Indonesia, United Arab Republic, Iraq and so on. When I saw our young pilots in Iraq, in Indonesia, in Burma, in U.A.R. and other places teaching other people, I felt proud indeed. But how can they carry on without the planes? Our young men are quite competent, but how can they run without the planes? So, we have to supply them the planes. We have to push forward and manufacture so that these planes may come out in plenty from aviation factories.

In conclusion, I would resume my seat by saying that we do hope and pray that we shall not neglect our Air arm, that our Air Force today, during the next year or the next three years or five years shall be strong enough to match the size of any other country, and that our Air Force will be stronger than that of any of our seven neighbours. For peace plus force and peace plus strength alone can guarantee our independence.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): The Supplementary Demands for Grants

are in the nature of a defence budget necessitated by the Chinese aggression on India. Therefore, they have to be examined in the background of what is happening on our frontier. The three major items of the budget are Demands Nos. 9, 11 and 14, which together account for about Rs. 95 crores. Naturally there is the biggest demand for the defence services.

My hon. friend Shri Joachim Alva has spoken with great vehemence and enthusiasm about the Air Force. The Air Force, no doubt, is of great importance, and it may have to play a great part in our war with China. Yet, to me, it appears that the major war will have to be fought on land. I can therefore, appreciate why such a large amount has been demanded for, the defence services. Even so, I hope that the Demand of Rs. 8 crores for the Air Force, and the demand of Rs. 9 crores under the head 'Defence Capital Outlay' for putting up the air factories does not represent the importance which the Defence Ministry attaches to the Air Force. The Air Force requires large amounts, and we shall have to find them if we have to fight this war successfully.

In this connection, I may point out one thing that according to some information has reached me, there are a large number of planes, probably, some hundreds, which have been under major service for a number of years. That should not have been so, particularly in this emergency when we shall have a use for every small plane, every big plane, every fighter, every bomber, and every freighter. All these planes must be put in proper order in the shortest possible time.

Our Air Force is a comparatively small one. According to the estimates made abroad and also by some in this country, the Chinese Air Force is about five times stronger than our Air Force. However, our airmen are good, skilful, courageous, and our planes are also not inferior to those of China, but numerically, we are much weaker in

the Air, we have a good nucleus and it is necessary that we must make effective use of every plane that we have.

Sir the demands are an emergency measure and must be reviewed in that light. Walong, Se La, and Bomdila have fallen and the whole of North Assam is in imminent danger. The Chinese are relentless enemy. They have been trained in warfare for decades. They have no respect for human life. Human beings are just cannon-fodder for them. They like to destroy and do not mind being destroyed. From all what we see today, the war is going to be a prolonged war; it may be a five years' war, it may be a ten years' war or it may even be a longer war. Therefore, we have to plan our defence production and our defence strategy for a number of years.

I am glad that there is a Demand of about Rs. 20 crores on 'Defence—Capital Outlay'. But we must have more of ordnance factories. Though immediately and for some time to come, we may depend upon the import of the foreign arms but, ultimately, our military strength would depend on the production in our ordnance factories. It may be that there may be certain types of specialised arms which we may have to import from abroad for a long time, but the basic arms and the arms on which our military has to depend must be manufactured in our own factories and, therefore, our production must be planned on that basis.

The whole country is behind the war efforts. We do not grudge the Demand of Rs. 95 crores. Even if it were more, we would gladly agree to any demand made by Government. The enthusiasm of the people is evidenced by the liberal subscription to the National Defence Fund, by the offer of the young men for recruitment, and so on. If Government are prepared to recruit fifty persons, there are a hundred persons who offer themselves for recruitment. Therefore, there is

[Shri A. P. Jain]

nothing wanting on the part of the people, on the part of Parliament, and on the part of the country. The country wants to fight this war with all the courage and with all the determination that it can command. However, we should not forget that our eastern borders had not received the necessary attention in the past. The proper strategy had not been built up there on account of which we are suffering today.

We should no longer wait for assessing what the intentions of the Chinese are. Very often we discuss what the ultimate aim of China is. We must take it for granted that China wants to defeat India, and we must take it for granted that China wants to do its worst to India, and, therefore, we must build our strategy to meet the worst threats of the Chinese. Nor should we look to how other countries, some of the friendly countries, would act in future. This is the time when we should frame our defence policy. We must decide, that is, the military high command must decide where they are to give battle, and where they are to fight. They must prepare an immediate programme of strategy; they must prepare also a long-term programme of strategy, because all the arms that we need today and all the arms that are to be imported from abroad in long term will depend upon the strategy that we formulate. Perhaps, it may be that some countries, some friendly countries who are now prepared to go a long way to help India through the supply of arms and equipment may like to know 'After all, why do you need these arms?'. So, we have to be ready, and we cannot delay matters any more. It is an imperative now, an imperative which cannot be delayed, that a full military strategy of the war with China should be prepared, namely where we are to fight, how we are to fight, what equipment we shall need and so on.

The Supplementary Demands, Sir, are a symbol of the determination of

India to fight the war and fight it to the last and to win the victory. It will create a favourable climate, abroad, because once the friendly countries know that India is determined to fight and fight unto the last against the Chinese, they will be inclined to give more aid to India.

I must here thank all the friendly countries which have given us help or have promised to give us help.

Since you have rung the bell, I would cut short my speech and refer only to one more point. In these supplementary demands, there is no indication as to how the resources are going to be raised. This is very natural. I can understand it, because we have covered more than half the financial year; we are now approaching the next financial year. Therefore, any taxation through which we have to raise the resources to meet these demands will have to be heavy. The Finance Ministry must be giving thought as how to raise money. Some of my hon. friends have made some suggestions. One is that prohibition should be given up. I am not making any comments on it. But all I want to say is that the needs of defence are the most important. They are greater than any other concept. If we have to give up prohibition for raising funds, we should not by any means demur, or desist from doing it.

Before the next Budget is introduced, we shall have four months. I want the Finance Ministry to fully examine and find out what are the possible sources of resources and how they are going to raise large amounts for fighting the Chinese. Everybody in India, be he poor or rich, will have to make sacrifices. Our old concepts of raising funds will have to undergo

radical changes. The richer people must contribute more because while the danger is great to everybody, to them it is greater as they have got property and vested interests.

This morning there was a proposal that Members of Parliament should be kept in touch with the progress of the war, what is happening there. I would suggest that in framing proposals for taxation, the Finance Minister should take the Members of Parliament broadly and informally into confidence. It is apparent that he cannot talk about particular taxes. He cannot tell the Members how much excise duty he is going to impose, how much customs duty he is going to impose or how much income-tax he is going to levy. But there may be a general talk about resources. There was never in the country such a great unanimity as it is today. The country wants to pay for the war; the country wants to pay for the war through sweat and blood; the country does not want to deny any demand for money to Government. Let Government take advantage of this unanimity and work out a scheme of taxation which may be acceptable to all sections of this House and to the country so that the necessary money may be forthcoming with ease.

I thank you very much for giving me this time. In the end, I will say that although we have suffered reverses, and we may suffer some reverses in future, there is nothing to be upset. India has a vitality, India has

a tradition, India has a history, and victory will be ultimately ours. The Chinese will be thrown out from the sacred soil of India and we shall come out victorious. There is no doubt about it. We are determined to achieve victory.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bagri.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Those who have not spoken on the resolution should be allowed to speak at least now.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana): Chits to that effect have been sent saying that we have not spoken on the previous Resolutions.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज जब कि भारत की सीमाओं को चीरता हुआ चीन हमारी सार-जमीन पर काबिज होता चला आ रहा है और उस वक्त जब कि स्प्लोमेंटरी वजट पेश किया जाता है तो, उसके अन्दर कटौती का मोशन जब में रख रहा हूँ तो कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को ताज्जुब हुआ होगा। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मैं इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि इन मांगों को पास करने में दो रायें किसी भी हिन्दुस्तानी की नहीं हो सकती हैं और जहां तक इस सदन के जिम्मेदार मेम्बरो का ताल्लुक है, उनकी तो हो ही नहीं सकती हैं और सभी यह चाहते हैं कि देश को हमें जिस तरह से भी हो बचाना है। हर कोई यह चाहता कि देश की रक्षा हो और उसकी हिफाजत के लिये लड़ा जाए। जब हमको देश की हिफाजत के लिए लड़ना है तो जरूरी है कि हमें पैसा उसके लिए चाहिए। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक युद्ध के बारे में हमारी नीति साफ नहीं हो जाती तब तक हमारे देश का भविष्य बन नहीं सकता है।

हमें चाहिए कि हम देखें कि चीन हमारे देश पर किस तैरह से हमला करता है। जहां पर और जिस मोर्चे पर वह हमारी

[श्री बागड़ी]

स्थिति को कमजोर पाता है, वहां वह हम पर हमला करता है। लेकिन हम क्या करते हैं? हम चीन पर इस तरीके से हमला नहीं करते हैं। जहां पर और जिस मोर्चे पर चीन कमजोर है उस मोर्चे पर हम हमला नहीं करते हैं बल्कि हम तो जहां पर वह हमला करता है वहां पर उसका मुकाबला करते हैं और अगर हम देखते हैं कि मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं, अब और ज्यादा वहां उसके खिलाफ नहीं लड़ सकते हैं, तो पीछे हट जाते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी युद्ध नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। हमें भी चाहिए कि जहां पर चीन कमजोर हो वहां पर उसके ठिकानों पर हम हमला करें।

साथ ही साथ मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम चीन को हराना चाहते हैं तो न सिर्फ उसको हमें अपनी सरजमीन से पीछे हटाना होगा, न सिर्फ अपनी सरजमीन से उसको पीछे धकेलना होगा बल्कि तिब्बत को भी हमें आजाद करवाना है और इस काम में हमें तिब्बत की मदद करनी है। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की विद्वत्ता में अर्ज करूंगा कि वह कुछ जरूरत से ज्यादा बोल जाते हैं। जिस बात को कहने की उन्हें जरूरत नहीं होती है, उसको वह कह जाते हैं। तिब्बत की बात को ही आप ले लीजिए। डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के एक्स-प्रेसिडेंट हैं, वह कहते हैं कि तिब्बत को आजाद करवाना हमारा मारल फर्ज है। इतना ही नहीं वह इसको जायज करार देते हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर अंग्रेजी में इसको नानसेंस कहते हैं। इस तरह की बात कहने की उनको जरूरत नहीं थी। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री यह सोचते हैं कि तिब्बत चीन का है तो भी कोई जरूरी नहीं था उनके लिए यह कहना कि वह चीन का है और उनको चीन की वकालत नहीं करनी चाहिए थी। यहां पर खड़े हो कर हम जब भी बात चीन के खिलाफ कहते हैं और

चाहते हैं तो न मानें लेकिन गैर जरूरी बात क्यों वह कह देते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। बोलते बोलते वह कह जाते हैं कि चीन के लोगों ने बीस साल तक इनकलाब किया है, बीस साल तक वे लड़े हैं, इसलिए बहादुर हो गए हैं। इस तरह का बात उनके लिए कहना जरूरी नहीं था हिन्दुस्तान का प्राइम मिनिस्टर उतनी ही बात कहे जिससे हिन्दुस्तान को फायदा पहुंचे। आज ही बोलते बोलते वह कह गये कि मुझे तो तजुर्बा नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनका तजुर्बा कोई व्यक्तिगत तजुर्बा नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान का तजुर्बा है और हिन्दुस्तान का तजुर्बा प्राइम मिनिस्टर का तजुर्बा है, ये दो बातें कोई अलग अलग नहीं हैं। इस वास्ते मैं आज आपके जरिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे ऐसी बात न कहा करें जो गैर जरूरी हो। अगर उनकी समझ में नहीं आता है तो खुदा के लिये चुप हो जायें। किसने कहा था कि वह कहें कि तिब्बत तो ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से चीन का हिस्सा है और जो इसके खिलाफ बात करते हैं, वे बेवकूफ हैं। मैं इस तरह का कोई शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान का साबिक प्रेजिडेंट, हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा आदमी जब कहता है कि हमने यह गलती की है और अब हमको तिब्बत को आजाद करवाना चाहिये तो हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर बिगड़ कर कहते हैं अंग्रेजी में फैंटास्टिक नानसेंस। किस को उन्होंने यह कहा मीर आया वह है या नहीं, इससे मुझे कोई मनलब नहीं है। मैं तो कइंगा कि कोई भी नहीं है। इस तरह के अलफाज हमें इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये। अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब समझते हैं कि तिब्बत चीन का है तो उनको खामोश रहना चाहिये। उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की तर्जमानी हर तरह से करें या कोई ऐसी बात कहें जिसमें चीन की वकालत होती हो। हर बात में प्राइम मिनिस्टर को टांग नहीं भड़ानी चाहिये।

कई बार तो वह गलत बात तक कह जाते हैं। पब्लिक मीटिंग के अन्दर कह देते हैं कि हम कमजोर हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि युधिष्ठिर पुत्र मत बनो। जो बात आप कहते हैं, उस पर पहले जरा गौर

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): He is making a wrong statement on the floor of the House and misleading the House. The Prime Minister never said that at any public meeting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can contradict him when his turn comes.

श्री बागड़ी : इसके बाद मैं हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। कामथ साहब ने सवाल किया था कि क्या आप सिकिम और भूटान को गारण्टी देते हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे पास कोई गारण्टी नहीं है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि इसका क्या मतलब है। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास से एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी ने देश को गारण्टी दी थी और कहा था कि :

चिड़िया तो मैं बाज तुड़ावां

वह शहीद हुए, उनके बच्चे शहीद हुये, लेकिन उन्होंने गारण्टी दी। उसी से हिन्दुस्तान उठा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री को गारण्टी देनी पड़ेगी। जब तक हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार कामय है उसको गारण्टी देनी पड़ेगी, चाहे वह मर जाये, चाहे वह टूट जाये कोई परवाह की बात नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के हर फर्दों बशर को यह हक है कि वह अपनी सरकार से अपनी जिन्दगी की हिफाजत की गारण्टी की मांग कर सके। सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकती जैसे कि कोई गड़रिया चौराहे पर खड़ा हो कर कह दे कि मैं कोई गारण्टी नहीं दे सकता। इसका मतलब क्या है ? हर एक की जिन्दगी की गारण्टी

सरकार को देनी पड़ेगी। यह कहना कि हम गारण्टी नहीं दे सकते गैर जिम्मेदाराना बात है।

मैं अदब के साथ कहूँगा कि देश पर दया करके कम से कम हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इन दिनों न बोला करें और मैं अपने अपोजीशन के भाइयों से भी कहूँगा कि वे उनसे सवालात न करें क्यों कि पंडित जी तो उलट पुलट कह देते हैं। सिकिम और भूटान के बारे में सवाल करके गलत जवाब ले लिया।

आज आसाम के हालात का ध्यान करते हुए मैं आपसे अर्ज करूँगा कि जो आज आय आसाम के हालात हैं उनसे देश के लोगों को घबराना नहीं चाहिये। लड़ाई में कोई लड्डू नहीं बटते, वहाँ कोई परमिट नहीं बटते कि गांधी नाम जपना पराया माल अपना। लड़ाई में तो तबाही होती है। हमें फँसला करना है कि क्या हम आजादी चाहते हैं। अगर आजादी चाहते हैं तो आपको दुःख उठाना पड़ेगा, मरना पड़ेगा, गांव उजड़ेंगे, घर भिँटेंगे, लेकिन, उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो आजादी परम पवित्र है, और जिसको फांसी को चूम कर हमारे पुरखों ने हम को दिया है, उसकी हम हिफाजत कर सकेंगे। आपको इसके लिए गुरिल्ला दस्ते बनाने पड़ेंगे, आपको जनता को एक प्रोग्राम देना पड़ेगा, फर्ज कीजिये कि कनमजोरी के नाते या और किस वजह से हमको पीछे हटना पड़े तो हमारी आबादी, हमारे बतन के किसान और मजदूर, गुरिल्ला दस्ते बना कर दुश्मन को निकालें। हमको दुश्मन के आगे बढ़ने से घबराना नहीं चाहिये। अगर मैं जनरल होता तो २५ या ५० मील तो क्या चीनियों को २०० मील मैदान में घसीट लाता और फिर उनको हमला करके मारता। चूहे पहाड़ों में बच सकते हैं, मैदान में कैसे बच सकते हैं, यहाँ हम उनको गोलियां डाल कर मार देंगे। तो इसमें घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है। आपको जनता को एक मुन्ज्जम

[श्री बागड़ी]

प्रोग्राम देना चाहिये कि उसको क्या करना है ।

14 hrs.

दूसरी बात मैं आपके मारफत प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको देश को उठाना है तो थोड़ा सा दायरा बर्सात्र करें । कम से कम मेरी राय है कि उनको देश के एक हजार लोगों को इकट्ठा करना चाहिये, उन लोगों को जो कि पुराने हैं, जो खानदान वाले लोग हैं, जो शोशल वर्कर हैं, जो मजहबों के खास लोग हैं जो पेशवा हैं । ऐसे एक हजार आदमियों को इकट्ठा करो । पुराने जमाने में जब हमारे पुरखे आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ते थे तो हमारे कंटैक्ट विदेशों से न होते हुये भी वे विदेशों से हथियार लाते थे । मेरी राय है कि इन एक हजार आदमियों में से कुछ को तो अपने गांवों में भेजो जो कि जनता को जगावें और कुछ को विदेशों में भेजो । जिसका जहां असर हो उसको वहां भेजो जो हमारे सफीर बाहर बैठे हुये हैं वे तो खानदान के बच्चे हैं जिनको निकाल कर भेज दिया है । उन पर ज्यादा भरोसा न करो । उनको राजनीति में दखल नहीं है । इन पुराने लोगों में से जिसका जिस मुल्क में असर हो उसको वहां भेजो ताकि वह वहां बैठ कर उस मुल्क की सिम्पथी हासिल कर सकें । जैसे श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को पाकिस्तान में भेजो, उनका वहां असर है और कांग्रेसी भाइयों को ऐसी जगह पर भेजो जहां उनका असर हो । लोक-सभा के मेम्बरों को भेजो ।

हमारे लोक-सभा के एक मेम्बर ने खड़े हो कर कहा कि मैं बन्दूक चलाने के लिये तैयार हूँ । मैं कहता हूँ कि इस काम के लिये तो हमारे नौजवान बहुत हैं । आपके जिम्मे देश को जगाने का बहुत बड़ा काम है,

उसके मारल का कायम रखने का काम है और पैसा इकट्ठा करने का काम है ।

जहां तक पैसे का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह अच्छी बात है लोग त्याग करके थोड़ा थोड़ा पैसा दे रहे हैं । लेकिन लड़ाई का खर्चा इस तरह से पूरा नहीं हो सकता । इसके लिए तो बहुत बड़ा त्याग करना पड़ेगा चाहे उसके कारण सरकार हरकत में आये चाहे देश के धनी लोग और राजे महाराजे हरकत में आये, चाहे वे नवाब हैदराबाद हों, चाहे महाराजा जयपुर हों या महाराजा पटियाला हों । अगर उनके मन में देश की आजादी के लिए प्रेम है तो उनको अपने खजानों के दरवाजों को खोल देना चाहिए । और मेरे साथी धनी लोग जो यहां बैठे हैं और जो बाहर हैं उनको अपना सरमाया आज देश के लिए लगाना चाहिए । गरीब लोगों को भी यथा-शक्ति उसके अन्दर अपना हिस्सा डालना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात मैं अपने मिनिस्टर भाइयों से कहूंगा । इस समय २४ घंटे तेल फुलल लगाने वाले भी नजर नहीं आते । मैं मिनिस्टर लोगों से कहूंगा कि भाई देश पर आपत्ति है, कुछ खरचा कम करो । अगर आप लोग तेल और पान का खरचा कम कर देंगे तो एक गरीब की आमदनी से ज्यादा हो जायेगा । मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस समय मिनिस्टर लोगों को खर्चा कम करके किरफायत का सन्त देना चाहिए । उनको बड़ी बड़ी कोटियां छोड़नी चाहिए और देश में ला एंड आर्डर कायम रखने की पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए । दिल्ली अमन चैन को कायम रखना हिन्दुस्तान के लिए जरूरी है । जो अफसर कायदे कानूनों को ठीक से नहीं चला सकते उनको बदलो और जो बम केस न पकड़ सकें उनको बदलो । आज आपके कारपोरेशन और कमेटियां ६ लाख झुग्गी वालों के मकान तोड़ रहे हैं, उनके

सामान को धीन रहे हैं, उनके बच्चों को घसीट रहे हैं। यह गलत काम है। इससे बदनियत का जज्बा टूटता है और ला एंड आउट टूटता है। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो लोगों में बतन का प्यार नहीं बतन से ट्रेष रीदा होगा। जो अफसर ऐसा करते हैं वे देश ड्रोह कर रहे हैं, वे चीन का साथ दे रहे हैं हिन्दुस्तान का साथ नहीं दे रहे हैं। तो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहता हूँ :

जिनमें रक्सो रूहे भ्राजादी
राकबे इन्कलाब हैं वे लोग,
श्रीत उनसे जलाल मांगनी है,
खिन्दगी के शबाब है वे लोग।

सारा देश आज इस सदन के साथ है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का जर्ग जर्ग हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए आज जो मांगो देने को तैयार है। अगर कमी होगी तो देश के गरीबों की तरफ से नहीं होगी, वह आपके हाकिमों की तरफ से होगी, जिसको आगे इतिहास बुरा कहेगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो डिमांड्स फार ग्रांट्स रखी गई हैं उनको देखकर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ क्योंकि उन में नेवी के लिए कुछ नहीं रखा गया है।

आप चीन की ताकत को देखिये। जो कुछ आंकड़ उपलब्ध हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि चीन के पास २५ सबमैरिन हैं, १३६ मोटर टारपीडो बोट्स हैं और ५० लैंडिंग शिप्स हैं और ३५० सरफेस क्राफ्ट हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि लैंडिंग शिप्स उसके पास क्यों हैं। क्या कभी हम लोगों ने इस पर विचार किया? १३६ टारपीडो बोट उसके पास क्यों हैं क्या आपने इस पर विचार किया? अमरीका पर उनको हमला नहीं करना है। दूसरे देशों पर उनको आक्रमण नहीं करना है। आज हिन्दुस्तान से उनका युद्ध चल रहा है।

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इसके साथ साथ आप रूस की तरफ देखिये। रूस के पास ४३० सबमैरिन हैं, ५०० मोटर टारपीडो बोट हैं और १२० लैंडिंग क्राफ्ट हैं। हम में से कुछ लोगों को आशा है कि रूस हमारी मदद करेगा। मैं उनको इतिहास से एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जापान और रूस में नान एग्शन पैक्ट था। लेकिन जब जापान पर एटम बम पड़ा तो उसके तीन दिन बाद रूस ने जापान पर हमला कर दिया। इस प्रकार की आशा से कि रूस हमारी मदद करेगा हम को नुकसान हो सकता है। इस समय अबसर है कि जो कुछ भी हमारी क्षोली में है उसको बलिदान कर दें। हमको समझ लेना चाहिये न रूस हमारी रक्षा कर सकता है और न कोई दूसरा देश हमारी रक्षा कर सकता है।

दूसरी बात मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने अखबार में पढ़ा है कि हम अपने शिपयार्ड में कुछ धंगी जहाज बनाने जा रहे हैं। मुझे यह पढ़ कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि आज युद्ध के समय में भी अखबार में इस प्रकार के समाचार निकलते हैं। आज तो हम को अपने डिफेंस की एक बात भी प्रकाशित नहीं होने देना चाहिए क्योंकि इससे दुश्मन को फायदा हो सकता है। आप अपने शिपयार्ड का उपयोग जरूर करें। आपके पास हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड है और कोचीन में दूसरा शिपयार्ड बनाने की बात हो रही है। जापान के साथ समझौता हो रहा है। इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में सिविल शिप्स या मरचेंट नैवी बिल्कुल नहीं बननी चाहिए। हमारे जितने शिपयार्ड हैं उनमें हम को सबमैरिन, टारपीडो बोट और लैंडिंग क्राफ्ट बनाने चाहिए। आखिरकार चीन के आक्रमण के पीछे सिद्धान्त क्या है? उस के आक्रमण का कारण यह है कि उन को तेल और चावल दो चीजें चाहिए। चावल खाने के लिए चाहिए और पेट्रोल युद्ध करने के वास्ते चाहिए। लिहाजा उन्होंने असम को लना चाहा है और उस को हड़पने की उन की कुचेष्टा हो रही है।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

यदि बर्मा वाले समझते हैं कि वे बच जायेंगे तो ऐसा समझना उनकी भूल होगी बर्मा नहीं बच सकता। ईस्ट पाकिस्तान अगर यह सपझे बैठा है कि वह बचा रहेगा तो वह भी नहीं बच सकेगा क्योंकि चीनियों को पोर्ट्स की जरूरत है और जो सुविधा उन्हें चिटागांव पोर्ट पर कब्जा करने से प्राप्त हो सकती है वैसी सुविधा अन्यत्र उनको प्राप्त नहीं होगी।

अगर ग्रंडमान निकोबार उन के पास आ जाता है तब बर्मा और मलाया की ख़तर नहीं। सैकड़ बर्लंड वार में हम ने देखा कि जिस दिन ग्रंडमान निकोबार का पतन हुआ उसी के साथ साथ बर्मा का पतन हुआ, मलाया का पतन हुआ और जितने साउथ ईस्ट ऐशिया के देश थे सब का पतन हो गया। अगर ग्रंडमान निकोबार की रक्षा करने में हम असमर्थ हुए तो बंगाल की खाड़ी में चीन का एक बेस बन जायगा और अगर वह चीन का बेस बन जायगा तो मद्रास, उड़ीसा और बंगाल आदि की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। उन के पास लैंडिंग शिप्स का जो बड़ा फ्लीट है उस का वह उपयोग करेंगे और किसी भी किनारे पर उन के पास उतर सकते हैं और हमारे कुछ दोस्त लोग उन की सहायता भी कर सकते हैं।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि चीनी आक्रमणकारी फ़ौजें तेजपुर की तरफ़ बढ़ रही हैं और तेजपुर अब बहुत दूर नहीं रह गया है। इस अवसर पर हम को बिल्कुल मोह नहीं करना चाहिए। तेजपुर की आयल रिफ़ायनरीज के दुश्मन के हाथ में पड़ जाने का यदि खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है तो बजाय इस के कि वह दुश्मन के हाथ पड़ें, उन को डायनामाइट लगा कर उड़ा देना चाहिए। हम को कोई चीज और कोई भी सुविधा चीन को नहीं देनी है। जिस तेल के वास्ते आज वह असम को लेना चाहता है उस तेल की एक बूंद भी हम को उन के पास नहीं जाने देनी चाहिए।

आप को याद होगा कि बर्मा में जब चीनियों ने आक्रमण किया तो चीनी आक्रमण के एक महीने पहले बर्मा सैल कम्पना ने बर्मा में जितने तेल के कुएं थे सब में उन्होंने इतना सीमेंट डाल दिया था कि आज तक बर्मा के कुएं बेकार पड़े हैं। बर्मा जो कि पहले आयल एक्सपोर्ट करता था उसी बर्मा को आयल इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है। आज उसी स्कोर्चर्ड अर्थ पालिसी को हमें असम में अपनाना चाहिए।

अगर हम असम की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते तो जितनी भी आयल रिफ़ायनरीज वहां पर हैं उन को हमें नष्ट कर देना चाहिए ताकि एक बूंद तेल भी चीन वालों को न मिल सके। अगर चीन वालों को तेल मिलता है तो उन को शक्ति मिलती है और उस शक्ति से वे हिन्दुस्तान के और भागों पर आक्रमण कर सकते हैं। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि हम को उसी स्कोर्चर्ड अर्थ पालिसी को, जिसे रूस ने अपनाया था अपनाना चाहिए। रूस द्वारा इस स्कोर्चर्ड अर्थ पालिसी अपनाये जाने का ही यह नतीजा था कि हिटलर ने जब रूस में प्रवेश किया, स्टालिनग्राद पर पहुंचा तो उसे वहां उस वक्त कुछ भी न मिला। खेतों में उसे अनाज नहीं मिला, दुकानें खुली नहीं मिली, और कोई भी चीज उसे न मिली। फल यह हुआ कि हिटलर को मायूस होकर लौटना पड़ा। आज वही पालिसी हमको अपने देश में जहां चीन के आ जाने का खतरा हो, अपनानी चाहिए।

मैं अपने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे तो मराठा हैं और इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि इन्हीं मराठों ने मुट्ठी भर चना और तलवार लेकर मुग़ल साम्राज्य को हरा दिया था। हम तो मुट्ठी भर चना खोकर लड़ने वाले हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि उन की लाइफ़ बड़ी सिम्पल है और हमारी लाइफ़ सिम्पल

नहीं है लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि चीन वाले यदि चावल खा कर लड़ सकते हैं तो हम भारतवासी चना खाकर लड़ सकते हैं, सत्तू खाकर लड़ सकते हैं और बगैर कुछ खाये भी लड़ सकते हैं।

चीनियों के आक्रमण का मुकाबला करने के लिए मनोबल की आवश्यकता है। वह मनोबल आज हिन्दुस्तान में जागृत हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान की बोधात्मा आज जागृत हुई है। उस बोधात्मक का हमें उपयोग करना है। अगर उस बोधात्मा का उपयोग आज हम नहीं करेंगे तो आने वाली संतानें हमें कभी माफ़ नहीं करने वाली हैं। इस लिये मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्क्रीवर्ड अर्थ पालिसी को हमें और लेह में अपनाना चाहिए।

मैंने सुना है कि चुमूल को एक अग्रिम चौकी पर चीनियों का कब्जा हो गया है। वह हमारा बहुत बड़ा सप्लाइ बेस है। अगर आप ऐसा सोचते हों कि वह स्थान हमारे हाथ से जाने वाला है तो जितना भी सप्लाइ का सामान वहां पर हमने डम्प किया; हुआ है उस सब सामान को नष्ट कर देना चाहिए। किसी भी हालत में दुश्मन के हाथ में वह तमाम सामान नहीं पड़ने देना चाहिए। हमें स्वयं अपनी गोली से नहीं मरना है। अतएव मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि जो भी हमारा सप्लाइ का सामान शत्रु के हाथ में जाने वाला हो, उस सामान को हमें नष्ट कर देना चाहिए अमरीका में एक कहावत थी कि अमरीका वालों ने सैकंड वर्ल्ड के पहले स्क्रैप बेचना शुरू कर दिया। जापान ने वह स्क्रैप अमरीका से खरीदा और उस स्क्रैप से जापान ने प्लेन बनाये, उस स्क्रैप से जापान ने जहाज बनाये, उसी से जूट्टोने बन्दूकें बनायीं और उसी से उन्होंने अमरीका के ऊपर हमला किया। अमरीका जैसी स्थिति हमारी नहीं होनी

चाहिए। हमको सैकंड वर्ल्ड वार और फर्स्ट वार से सबक सीखना चाहिए और इस बात की प्रत्येक सावधानी ज्यों कि दुश्मन हमारी किसी भी चीज का फायदा न उठा सके। और ऐसा कर के ही हम इस नाजुक घड़ी में अपने देश की रक्षा कर सकेंगे।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: At the outset I had no intention of speaking on the Supplementary Grants. But when I heard many friend on the floor of the House, I was a little surprised by certain suggestions. Do the demands give a clear idea to a common layman outside our total need of defence for the country. The total Defence Budget for the whole year is roundabout Rs. 323 crores or so. The additional Defence Budget is about Rs. 95 crores for a period of six months. (An Hon. Member: Four months). The financial year has not changed and though the Budget will be presented in February this is till the end of March. From October till March, 1963. I count six months. Normally, the increase is only 30 per cent. There is temper and emotion among the people. Let people know what they have to contribute to the nation only for defence. At the moment our people are contributing according to their calculations. I took the opportunity to leave this House and visit two towns of my constituency. In a population of 10,000 addressed about 2,000 people each time. I was unable to say to what length we have to contribute. I am sorry to state that in certain States the leadership also had not shown really what amount is needed. Certain States have not fixed their quota as to what should be the voluntary contribution. I come from a district town and the contributions from there were comparable and reasonable. We are a population of 44 crores. For the current year we need not wait for taxes. Voluntary contributions which come from the people are to be utilised for the families and dependents of the military

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personnel and there is also the possibility of utilising some portions for equipment. In the rural areas we see very encouraging response. It is very difficult for us to know what is the real need of the nation. I do not want to go into the jugglery of the preparedness of the other side and want of preparedness on our side. What is the total need of the Defence Budget for the next year? The Finance Minister came rightly to issue the gold bonds. The steps taken by this Ministry from 20th to 30th October are very encouraging. Still we are not in a position to say what voluntary contributions should come forward. You know, Sir, the other day some people wanted to contribute five per cent to 10 per cent of their income. There are some in the rural areas who are prepared to contribute 50 per cent of their total income, the income of their future generations also. Some hon. friends say, "What are you going to do with the collections of gold, some rings or some small contributions?" I come from the rural parts and I know that some golden rings or two bracelets of ladies which, on appeal or by persuasion or by their own desire are being contributed, are a sign of their desire to share the burden of defence of their country. I compliment the Government for taking such action. But they should know what is the real need of the country?

Some hon. Members also suggested that the contribution should be taken in the form of grains or labour. There, I would urge that the Government need not enter into such difficulties. We, on behalf of the Government, from a lower level, the panchayat samities or primary co-operative societies or somewhere other institutions can collect these contributions in the form of either labour or foodgrains and transfer them into money or gold.

I would also make one or two suggestions. Some of my hon. friends

have said that a stage has been reached when the question of prohibition can be re-considered. What do we expect at the most? Are we to rationalise or are we to cast away prohibition and have income? Or, is it that certain people who are not so satisfied with the policy of prohibition are taking an indirect chance just to press upon the Government to do away with prohibition in the very first year of this difficult situation? Are all our resources exhausted? Have all our moral values taken shelter somewhere? Have all the energies of the country been channelised? If all these things have been exhausted, and still, if there is any vacuum or nothing is left, we should touch prohibition policy. I shall fully endorse the statement of my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh, that if any eventuality arises, after two or three years, when all our resources are exhausted, if there is no avenue left, then, the policy of the Government in regard to prohibition can be re-considered. But now we are in the initial stage. Simply because there are certain reverses, we should not ask for a revision of our prohibition policy. No doubt, because of certain reverses, we are in danger, but what about those who have an income of Rs. 60,000 per year or a lakh of rupees per year? There are capitalists and princes in the country. What is their income? If we take any percentage of the annual income from such persons even that will amount to crores of rupees. Even 10 per cent of the annual income of certain people will be not less than 500 crores of rupees. What do we need now? If Rs. 323 crores are to be doubled or trebled, we need Rs. 600 crores more. Therefore, I say that in the initial stages let us know what is the calculation of the Government, and then we can earnestly urge upon the people to make voluntary contributions or we can suggest certain measures such as the imposition of a defence tax. If we feel shy of calling it as a defence tax, I will call it victory tax. It may be imposed on every income; it may be

five per cent upto a particular slab and it may be 10 per cent beyond a particular slab. We can bear that for two or three years or for four or five years or even for a longer period.

Very recently, we passed an amendment to the Companies Act by allowing a voluntary contribution above five per cent or so, by the companies. In this country, there are now hundreds and thousands of co-operative societies. They want to make a very huge contribution from their savings and yearly income. I am connected with some of them. My hon. friend Shri Firodia very recently donated a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs through a cheque from single district apex bank. My district apex bank also made a contribution of about Rs. 50,000. So, the Government should come forward with a legislation to allow the co-operative societies to pay to the maximum extent possible, and if possible, there should be a relaxation of income-tax in this respect. We must remember that there is an income-tax on the co-operative societies also, and if they want to pay or contribute a larger percentage of their annual income or contribute from their savings, there should be an income-tax relaxation, so that it will encourage them to contribute.

All my hon. friends have mentioned about austerity and other measures of economy. In spite of having full sympathy with the Government, I would only refer to two token items in these supplementary demands for grants. They do not show the anxiety and the zeal of austerity at this stage. For instance, a new staff-car is proposed for the Vice-President's Secretariat. For the time being, he has been using the staff-car of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. Cannot they wait for six months or a year or two for this, and can we have such an item in these supplementary demands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): For the information of the hon. Member, I might say that the staff-car was pur-

chased in August last, much before the emergency, and it is only by way of supplementary grant for 1962-63 that it has come in.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Further, arrangements could have been made for the staff-car. It ought not to have been shown here. The inclusion of such an item in our defence budget, in these supplementary demands for grants, looks a little awkward for me.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This amount had been spent.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Further you have a Central Discretionary Fund which has a provision of about Rs. 5 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1 lakh is again to be provided to the Vice-President. Of course, it is stated here that similar grants are allowed to certain Ministers. I will read out the notes; they will speak for themselves.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: I will take only two or three minutes. Such contributions are normally given to public or private bodies. In any case, such an amount can wait for a little more time. Even in the existing budget, such discretionary provisions for the Ministers can wait for a longer period, and such amounts should be utilised for defence purposes.

I should also wish to invite the attention of the House to another matter. Simply on account of the purchase of some gunny bags, a civil suit was filed, wherein the Government have had to pay Rs. 5 lakhs. This was incurred in respect of this defective contract system by which these gunny bags were purchased. Now in this crisis, money will be spent on purchase of materials both from outside and inside, and crores of rupees worth of materials will be required in this very emergency. So, if such mistakes as in respect of the gunny bags were to be repeated, the money amounting to crores of rupees, in addition to blood, sweat and toil, will be lost in

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such transactions. I may refer to page 20 of the Demands for Supplementary Grants, wherein a supplementary appropriation of Rs. 550 lakhs is required for meeting expenditure arising out of three court decrees awarded against Government. So, I would request the Finance Department to be more vigilant and see that such mistakes are not committed.

In the end, I hope that a rough idea will be given to us in December or February next, as to what the Government needs from the people not for the defence but for the victory in the war.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall confine myself to my cut motion Nos. 1 to 6 and 15 to 20 on the defence grants. I am sure this House will sanction ungrudgingly any amount which is needed for the defence of our motherland. I am one of those who have been supporting the expansion of the defence industries right from 1952. I am happy that today, after this Chinese invasion, after this naked aggression of the Chinese expansionists, we have started realising that our ordnance factories, technical development establishments and the army workshops should be expanded. I have no doubt in my mind that the ordnance workers who are today more than two lakhs in the country are giving their best and they will give their best and there will be no complaint. No jawan will ever suffer for want of arms. I am sure of that. I say it with authority because I represent those employees who are working in the ordnance factories, and I know they are working round the clock. They will not rest till these Chinese invaders are thrown out of our land. So I must assure the hon. the Defence Minister who is taking over charge of the Defence Ministry, his Deputy, and the Minister of Defence Production of our whole-hearted support, on behalf of the organisation which I represent, the All India Defence Employees' Federation, that we shall maintain in-

dustrial harmony and see that there is no trouble in any defence establishment till the Chinese aggression is cleared out of our soil.

Coming to my cut motions, I shall now speak about the need for co-ordination of the Defence organisation. I still feel that there should be perfect co-ordination between the ordnance factories, the army workshops and the technical development establishments. The Controller-General of Defence Production is looking after the production of ordnance factories and a portion of the technical development establishments or defence science laboratories. I have a feeling that the army workshops or the station workshops, which are working practically on maintenance and repair work, should be utilised for productive purposes. The time has come when there should be perfect co-ordination between these three organisations, and all these organisations must come under one man, the Controller-General of Defence Production. If the ordnance establishments, whether it is the ordnance factory or the army workshop, are properly utilized today, I am sure that our country will not be short of arms. I welcome the supply of arms from our friendly countries. Especially, yesterday I read with keen interest the account about the interview to the press given by Prof. Galbraith. I have great admiration for what he has said, and this has given a feeling of security in the country that whatever arms we are getting from U.S.A. are not with any political strings. And I must take this opportunity of thanking Prof. Galbraith and the U.S. Government, and any other Government, which has come to our rescue at this hour.

Co-ordination will be necessary. Yesterday, in reply to a question the hon. the Minister of Defence Production said that we are setting up four ordnance factories. It is a very heartening news. But we have been thinking of setting up an ordnance factory in Bandara and we have been planning

for the last three years. We should completely be out of such slumber, because the time has come when every factory has to be geared up and every machine has to be utilised. Every machine should work and every technical expert should be called back. Those people who retired in 1960-61, or even in 1962 those who have had enough experience in defence establishments, should be called back and their services should be utilised. They should be called back and asked to work with full zeal. Then I am sure those able-bodied persons can give their best in stepping up production.

My second point is about the MES organisation and especially the border roads organisation. I do not know what our Government was doing when the Chinese were constructing roads in 1954 in the Aksai Chin area. We had no border roads organisation then. I am sure now the border roads organisation must co-ordinate its work with the Central Public Works Department; because it is evident from the news that we see that in whichever area is being occupied by the Chinese they are immediately constructing roads for further invasion. It is high time that our border roads organisation must work efficiently. It should be expanded, and I can assure the hon. Minister—and the Prime Minister, fortunately, is the Defence Minister today—that three to four hundred MES workers have volunteered their services for working on the border roads, knowing full well that they will be running a risk of their lives. Still they have volunteered, and I am sure the Defence Minister will kindly utilise their services for the expansion of the border roads.

Then I would plead with this House and I would request the hon Minister to consider another suggestion, that is about converting these army workshops into productive units. I was surprised when I went to address a meeting in the EME workshop in Delhi that the EME workshop was working only up to 4 p.m. When the ordnance factories are working round

the clock is it not high time that these workshops, where only maintenance and repair work is going on but which are capable of manufacturing every item, should also work round the clock? I have a suggestion that there should be a three-shift working. In all the ordnance factories and army workshops our workers are working round the clock, twelve hours each shift. A time may come after ten or fifteen days when they will be completely tired. So in order to get greater efficiency and greater output it is better that the factories, ordnance factories and army workshops, work on a three-shift basis.

Another problem which will come up before defence industry, especially with ordnance factories, is procurement of material. I know red tape is so much that it becomes difficult. I know, I am not going to divulge anything here. There are certain good items. Had those items been produced in the defence factories, I do not think we should have faced these reverses or waited for arms and ammunition from foreign countries. It took us four years to decide whether we should manufacture this or that. It is a condemnable thing. I am sure we are ready to face all sorts of reverses, because the people of this country have been assured by the Prime Minister of their ultimate victory. But if there have been reverses, this Ministry or the Ministers cannot shirk their responsibility, and today or tomorrow, some day, they will be answerable to this nation for this unpreparedness.

Naturally, while supporting the grant of whatever amount is needed I must request them with folded hands that not a pie, not a single naya Paisa should be wasted out of this. It should be properly utilised for helping those jawans who are risking their lives.

The other thing I want to mention is about resources. About resources many things have been said in this House. I have certain suggestions. In

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this very House when the Company Law Amendment Bill came up, I had a suggestion to make that the poor people are giving their everything, they are giving their ornaments, their pay, one day's salary, two days' salary, and they have decided to contribute this till such time as the Chinese aggression is cleared out of the soil. But what about the big people? In this House I had said that here were some big persons in this country, capitalists in this country, who contributed more to the elections fund than to the National Defence Fund.

Dr. S. M. Aney (Nagpur): Is that so?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, that is my information, and it came in the press also.

An Hon. Member: It is correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have a suggestion that fifty per cent of the known profits—I am not talking of unknown profits, they will be much more—but fifty per cent of the known profits in the balance sheet of 1961-62 should immediately be taken over. If it is voluntarily given, it is better; otherwise it should be taken into the National Defence Fund.

I have another suggestion, which is very awkward for me to make. But I say that we cannot have the luxury of having Rajya Sabha and the Councils in the States. They should be abolished. One House is enough; Lok Sabha is enough. The other State Assemblies are there. Why should we have this luxury of a House of Lords and House of Elders? Let us suspend, at least for six or eight months, the Councils and the Rajya Sabha.

I would appeal to those Members, Rajas and Maharajas who are here, to part with fifty per cent of their privy purse at this time of emergency. I am not suggesting anything which I do not do. After doing all these

things I am making this suggestion to this House. Then, to the Members of our Parliament, to my colleagues I would suggest, let us not take fifty per cent of our daily allowance till the Chinese aggression is cleared out of our soil. Let us do that. And let us give at least thirty-three per cent of our salary. Otherwise we cannot possibly go to the country, go to our constituencies and tell the people "Donate your everything, but mine is mine". We cannot say that.

Then there is another suggestion and that is about voluntary cut. Let there be a voluntary cut of ten per cent from the salary of those who are getting more than thousand rupees, of five per cent in the salary of those who are getting between Rs. 250 and Rs. 1,000 and of two per cent in the salary of those who are getting Rs. 100 or less. That should be done.

Then about prohibition. I am for prohibition. There should be prohibition. People cannot say that it is not helping the country. Take the case of those workers who used to spend everything on liquor after getting their pay. If you ask their wives they will say that prohibition is good. But if the country needs money, this should be suspended or withdrawn temporarily.

These are my suggestions. I will take only a minute more.

After supporting this demand for the expansion of the defence industry, I would once again appeal to the Prime Minister and through him to the Defence Ministry: Let us not spend anything which is not needed. Let us gear up our defence; let us gear up our ordnance factories. I welcome our new Defence Minister, Mr. Chavan, the strong man of Maharashtra; he along with Mr. Raghuramaiah, Shri D. R. Chavan and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari the Minister for Coordination would form the four pillars of this country, the Charminar of this country and I am sure victory will be ours. Charminar is not a bad word; it is the Hindi translation of 'four pillars' and I may

assure the House, Charminar is very strong.

With these words, I support the demands.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पूरक बजट का देखने के बाद मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ कि शायद हमारे देश में अभी लड़ाई नहीं हो रही है। इस पूरक बजट में आपने ६५ करोड़ रुपया युद्ध के लिए रखा है। अभी दो तीन दिन पहले एक भ्रूषण में यह समाचार निकला था कि क्यूबा का घेरा करने में अमरीका ने एक मिलियन डालर खर्च किया। तो क्यूबा के घेरे में जहां कि एक गोली नहीं चली एक मिलियन डालर खर्च हो सकता है, लेकिन जहां गोलियां और तोप चल रही हैं वहां कितना खर्च होगा यह हम नहीं कह सकते? तो इस पूरक बजट को देख कर मुझे लगा कि शायद हमारी एजेंसी अभी वैसा ही अनुभव कर रही है जैसा कि आज से पांच साल पहले करती थी।

इसके साथ ही यह नहीं बताया गया कि यह जो सौ करोड़ रुपए का हम पूरक बजट लाए हैं इसको पूरा किस तरह से किया जाएगा। क्या इसको सेविंस से पूरा करेंगे, या चन्दे से पूरा करेंगे, या अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था में इकानमी करके इसको पूरा करेंगे, या कहीं से मांग कर लाएंगे यह नहीं बताया गया। फाइनेन्स के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि वे इसको पूरा करने का रास्ता बताएंगे। अभी मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि जो प्राफिट्स हों उनका आधा लिया जाए। जो हो, हमको यह कहीं से लेना पड़ेगा।

मैं देखता हूं कि आज इस युद्ध को देखकर जो हमारे लोगों में अदम्य उत्साह और त्याग की भावना पैदा हुई

है वैसी हमारे जीवन में कभी नहीं हुई। हमारे जो संचालनकर्ता अधिकारी हैं उनमें उतना उत्साह नहीं है। गरीब अपना कांट्रीव्यूशन कर रहा है लेकिन बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों ने कांट्रीव्यूशन किया ही इसका मुझे पता नहीं।

मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि एक हजार तनख्वाह वाले दस पर सेंट दें और एक हजार से कम वाले कुछ कम दें। हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन यह तो अपने आप भा जाना चाहिए था। सदन के अनेक सदस्यों ने अपने वेतन का कुछ हिस्सा दिया है लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े वेतन धारी पढ़े हैं अगर उनकी तरफ से दस परसेंट आवे तो जनता के उत्साह में बड़ी वृद्धि होगी। हम उनसे मांगने जाते हैं तो वे उत्साह से देते हैं।

एक मेरे घनी मानी भाई बैठे हैं, उन्होंने गोल्ड बांड के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि यह अच्छा है, इसका असर अच्छा पड़ा है, लेकिन गोल्ड बांडों में लोगों की रुचि कम हो रही है। उन्होंने बताया कि जब लोग अपना सोना देने जाते हैं तो उनका सोना ६२ रुपए तोला के हिसाब से लिया जाता है। लेकिन देते समय देने वालों को यह पता नहीं चलता कि वास्तव में उसका सोना कितनी कीमत का है। उसको एक चिट मिल जाता है कि इतना सोना मिला, लेकिन उसके सोने का क्या वैल्यूएशन हुआ, उसका क्या भाव से सोना लिया गया इसका उसको पता नहीं लगता। उसके सोने को गला कर बाद में उसका भाव निर्धारित किया जाएगा। इसके लिए कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जहां वह सोना दे वहीं उसको बता दिया जाए कि तुम्हारे सोने का इतना मूल्य हुआ और उसको उतने दाम का बांड मिल जाए। मेरी राय में आपने जो गोल्ड

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

बांड जारी किया इसका यह असर पड़ा कि सोने का दाम कम हो गया।

सरकार ने लोगों से अपील की थी कि वे सोना न खरीदें। यह बात बहुत अच्छी है। लेकिन पता चला है कि सोना बेचने वाले अब भी बड़ी गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं जो लोग शादी विवाह के सिलसिले में सोना लेने जाते हैं उनसे सोना बेचने वाले कहते हैं कि तुम सोना नहीं खरीद सकते, गवर्नमेंट का आर्डर हो गया है, हम तुमको सोना बेचेंगे तो चोरी से बेचेंगे और इस भाव बेचेंगे। आज हमारे समाज में यह अवस्था पहुंच गयी है कि समाज को आगे बढ़ाने के बजाए लोग अपने को आगे बढ़ाने का ही ध्यान रखते हैं। अपने सोने का फारवर्ड व्यापार रोक दिया यह अच्छा किया। लेकिन मेरा तो जो सुझाव है कि आपको सोने की बिक्री बिल्कुल रोक देनी चाहिए। सब का सोना लेकर उनको गोल्ड बांड दे देने चाहिये जिससे कि बाजार में सोना नर और लोग ब्लैक न कर पायें। अगर गवर्नमेंट ऐसा करेगी तो लोगों को ब्लैक करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ और उसे कहते हुए मुझे लज्जा मालूम होती है, कि आज हम सदन में रक्षा के बजट पर बहस कर रहे हैं जोकि चीन के हमले से सम्बन्ध रखता है। इस समय हम लोग अनेक मुझाव देते हैं, और उन का अनेक विभागों से सम्बन्ध है लेकिन उन विभागों के मंत्री यहां नहीं हैं। हमारे सुझावों को उन तक कौन पहुंचायागा और उन पर अमल कैसे होगा।

एक माननीय सवस्य : दो मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : लेकिन और तो

नहीं हैं। इस समय सारे मंत्रियों को उपस्थित रहना चाहिये था। हमारे सुझावों का औरों से भी सम्बन्ध है। हमारे वार एफर्ट का सम्बन्ध ट्रांसपोर्ट से बहुत अधिक है लेकिन ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर यहां नहीं हैं। यहां पर दूसरे विभाग के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं, हमारा सन्देश उन तक कौन पहुंचायेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हम लोग पहुंचा देंगे।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : ठीक है, लेकिन उन को होना चाहिये था। वह हाल में बैठे हुए काफी पी रहे होंगे। ने उनका ध्यान ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ दिलाना चाहता था।

मैं ने एक किताब पढ़ी है जिस को डीन आफ कंटरबरी ने लिखा है। उस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि जर्मनी में रूस की ४५ हजार मील लम्बी रेलवे लाइन नष्ट कर दी थी। लेकिन उन्होंने इस को बहुत जल्दी बना लिया। उन्होंने ऐसा प्रोग्राम बनाया कि यह पुल दो दिन में बनेगा यह काम एक दिन में होगा। और उन्होंने बहुत जल्दी स्टेशन आदि बना लिये और गाड़ी चलने लगी। हमारे यहां भी इसी तरह से होना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां गोरखपुर में एक नेशनल हाई वे का पुल बना और वह टूट गया। उस की जांच के लिये कमेटी बैठी। उस ने आज तक रिपोर्ट नहीं दी। उस पुल का निर्माण अभी तक नहीं किया जा रहा है। यह वह सड़क है जो आसाम को जोड़ती है। इस के लिये एक बार टेंडर मांगा गया, वह नामंजूर हो गया। नियम यह है कि जब दो बार टेंडर नामंजूर हो जाये तब वह अमानी में काम करायेगें। इसी सिलसिले में बूढ़ी गंडक पर भी एक पुल बनने वाला था जो फौरन बनना चाहिये। घाघरा पर

भी एक पुल बनना चाहिये । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रांसपोर्ट का इस समय बड़ा महत्व है । उधर चीन सड़कें बना रहा है और इधर हम जो पुरानी सड़कें हैं उन की मरम्मत तक नहीं कर पा रहे तो मेरा कहना है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री के काम में तेजी हो ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लड़ाई के समय में हम को किस परिस्थिति में काम करना चाहिये । हमारी कैबिनेट वार कैबिनेट की तरह चलनी चाहिये । इस मिलसिले में मैं लाइडजार्ज के एक कथन का उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ । वह इस प्रकार है :

"As the Romans proved more than two thousand years ago, there is much to be said when a nation is at war for appointing a capable leader and giving him dictatorial powers."

We have given the powers. Then it says:

"He will make some mistakes, of course, but he will give unity and energy to the nation's war effort, and things will get done instead of being merely talked over."

We are talking and things are not being done. I think things should be done in right earnest and we are to help in getting things done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshan-gabad): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I endorse the suggestion made by Shri Sinhasan Singh. On an important occasion like this when very momentous Demands are presented to the House it is very necessary that at least one Cabinet Minister should be present in the House. This shows that the Government is not treating the House properly, it is treating the House in a most cavalier fashion. This sort of attitude must stop if they want parliamentary democracy to flourish in the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two Deputy Ministers are present in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One Cabinet Minister at least should be present in the House when Demands to the tune of Rs. 100 crores are being presented to the House. Will you kindly send word to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. He has also disappeared.

Shri R. S. Pandey: It is not very necessary that whatever Shri Kamath says is right. The Ministers are working in their respective chambers. This is a time of emergency. It is not at all necessary that they should be here now. Two Deputy Ministers are already present in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, we request that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs may be sent for. He can be present here. He runs about here and there like a fire brigade.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let us proceed—Shri Mohsin. The hon. Member must conclude by 3.00.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Sir, I may also be given some time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time has already been extended by two hours, from 3 hours to 4 hours and now it is 5 hours. The Minister wants half-an-hour more.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, to the Independent Parliamentary Group only five minutes has been allotted so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hon. Member has already spoken.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The whole Group has been represented by one hon. Member who has spoken only for five minutes on the understanding that at least the remaining five minutes will be used by me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him five minutes.

Shri R. S. Pandey: The time may be extended by another half hour, and further speakers may be given three or four minutes each.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Congress Party is represented by the hon. Minister himself.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Some salient suggestions are to be made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Mohsin.

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the feelings expressed by the speakers who have spoken before me in supporting the Supplementary Demands. Usually, when the Supplementary Demands come before the House it is customary for the Opposition to give some opposition to the Demands, but looking to the emergency before us they have responded very well and almost every Member who has spoken on the floor of the House has supported the Supplementary Demands. In fact, some of them have expressed that the Demands before the House are insufficient to meet the defence requirements. They have, in fact, suggested that the Government ought to have come with more demands. In an emergency like this, it is but natural to see the feelings of the Members who represent the feelings of the people outside. Looking to the reverses in the battle front, looking to the statements made by the Government that our jawans are not very well equipped and are not given the facilities which they were given before, it is natural for them to think that some more demands would have met these requirements.

Sir, when the annual budget came before this House in the month of May, the demand that was put before the House and passed amounted to Rs. 376 crores. Now, of course, the defence requirements will be Rs. 75 crores more. Though the demands for this year were more by Rs. 65 crores than

the demands in the year 1961-62, the proportion of defence expenditure to the national revenue was not more. The proportion of defence expenditure to the national revenue was only 28 per cent in 1961-62. It came down in the year 1962-63 to 24.9. By this addition of Rs. 75 crores it does not make much change. In fact, I support the view that the Government ought to have come with more demands before the House.

Sir, many hon. Members have expressed the view that our army should be enlarged and better equipped, our air force will have to be strengthened and a strong navy will have to be built. I support all these ideas. But this involves a great expenditure. And the country and this parliament are prepared to meet it.

The Prime Minister many a time has expressed that this war is not likely to end early. It may take years and years. It may involve a huge expenditure; it may not be only in hundreds or thousand crores, but it may be even Rs. 20,000 crores. Therefore, at this moment one cannot expect what will be the length of the war and what we have to prepare. It is too early to say all that. Many hon. Members have criticised the Government saying that nothing specific has been kept before them as to what will be the demand of the Government today to meet the requirements of defence equipments and all those things to meet the Chinese aggression. In fact, it cannot be said. We do not know the duration of the war and the equipments that we may have to get or manufacture for the purpose. We cannot say what new developments will take place in future. One cannot say all that at this stage. But this fact is certain that our Prime Minister unequivocally and many a time has said that victory will be ours. The hon. Member Shri Bagri repeatedly said that the Prime Minister is not giving a guarantee. I do not know what he means thereby. In fact, many many times, both inside and outside this House, the Prime Minister has stated with all the

vehemence that victory will be ours. What more guarantee can one expect?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): What is the precise object of the war? Why do you talk of September 8 line?

Shri Mohsin: That is of course, a debatable subject. It was only with a view to come to a settlement that that offer was made. Now that offer cannot stand at all in view of further developments. But, however, this is a sufficient guarantee for us all, for all the people in the country, which the Prime Minister says that victory will be ours. It may take some more period.

In this context, Sir, it may not be out of place if I offer my own suggestions for strengthening our country. In fact, for some time past I have been thinking in this way, that if we were in possession of nuclear weapons today perhaps China would not have dared to attack our frontiers. Of course, our leaders would say that ours is a peaceful country, ours is a country which advocates peace and we do not want to possess nuclear weapons or resort to nuclear warfare. That is true. But to avoid war, to bring peace, atomic weapons are quite necessary in the world to-day. What happened in Cuba? It is not solely the statesmanship of Mr. Khrushchev or Mr. Kennedy which averted the danger at Cuba but it is the possession of nuclear weapons both by America and Russia that avoided this atomic war in which the whole world would have been destroyed. In the same way, let us not use nuclear weapons, but let us keep them for peace. But let us have them. In fact, I am told that China is preparing to have nuclear weapons, atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs. What principles of peace can we preach before this ruthless enemy, the Chinese? They will not have any effect on them. The answer to Chinese will be that we should have to be well equipped and with nuclear weapons also. That would have averted the danger today. All this may mean some more expenditure

of money. But then the whole country is geared up to that and even poor men are coming forward with all their earnings to contribute to the national defence fund. Of course, some rich men have also come forward and may continue to come forward. But there are some rich men who during the recent floods have come forward with gold and money and said "we are giving all that we have". Now the very same people are coming and saying again "we are giving all that we have". So, we cannot believe these rich people who have hoarded gold, wealth and jewellery. Gold is now very vital for the defence of our country. This is the occasion when it should be declared by Government that the possession of gold beyond a certain limit, which may be necessary for each family for religious and other purposes, would be illegal and the excess gold should be contributed to the national defence fund, at least during this critical moment.

15 hrs.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise wholeheartedly to support the Demands which have been made by the Government. The nation today has one will, one voice, one mind and one single object before it we do not, therefore, wish to raise any matters of controversy at this time, but it is my duty to caution the Government and make a few suggestions about certain aspects of the matter which, I think, are extremely important.

It is my belief that the price-line is the life-line of our nation. I think that to hold the price-line, to be able to keep the prices stable, is as important indeed as all the other ingredients of our war effort. I think the biggest enemy, next to the Chinese today for us is the possibility of inflation in this country. I must say that the people have responded in a wonderful and magnificent way to the clarion call of the nation's needs today. I come from a State which has not only contributed men in the vanguard of national

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi.]

defence but which has supplied the country with channels and personnel of business communications. A large number of Rajasthani tradesmen happen to be settled in that embattled State of Assam, and they have taken a pledge, it is very heartening to know, not to allow prices to rise, not to profiteer in any commodity on the basis of its shortage.

I feel that the aversion that the Government has to control is a very healthy one. I appreciate the reasons for it in the light of our experience. We have, nevertheless, to face up to the continuing prospect of shortages in this country and, therefore, I hope the price stabilisation agency which is to come into existence would spare nothing to see that nowhere are prices to rise.

The policy which has been announced last week represents the first phase and covers only three groups of commodities, viz. foodgrains, cotton textiles, drugs and pharmaceuticals. Those commodities hardly extend to one-sixth of the barest and the most basic necessities of an average standard of living in our country. I would, therefore, particularly draw the attention of Government to the commodities that have been left out, such as kerosene, matches, oils, vanaspathi, footwear, paper, patent foods and several other articles of daily and common use. Economy in the use of these articles is, of course, an imperative necessity. Economy and austerity in consumption alone will be our means to blunt the edges of shortages and to mitigate the impact of possible inflation. At the same time, the consumer must not hoard and tradesmen should not hold back any supplies. To that end we must undertake a vigorous campaign of public education, because the success of such voluntary price control will depend largely on the vigilance and determination of our consumers.

Transport continues to be a major bottleneck, and I hope the Govern-

ment would pay attention to removing transport bottlenecks which happen to be obstacles in accelerating the pace of economic production and are hampering our war effort. I would also plead that storage and preservation facilities should be increased. Of course, we would achieve our target in the plan and I must congratulate the Government for planning to achieve the Third Plan target even before schedule, but I feel that in view of the emergency we must make a renewed effort to increase the storage and preservation facilities.

In this context, I would like to congratulate the Fair Trading Practices Committee under the auspices of the Board of Trade, which has come out with a number of commendable suggestions, and they have been able, I think, to a very large measure in rousing the business community to its responsibilities in the state of emergency.

I wish to point out in this context that austerity is necessary not only on the front of consumption but also in Government expenditure. Never before was the need for economy and austerity in Government spending greater than it is today, not only for economic purposes but also for purposes of setting a good example and for creating a better psychological climate in the country. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of this House to a Committee which was appointed in the United Kingdom during the first and second world wars for going into war expenditure. A select committee on national expenditure was specially constituted in November 1917. In November, 1939, during the Second World War the Government moved the following resolution in the House of Commons, which was adopted. This resolution will give you an idea of the purposes and the functioning of this Committee. It reads:

"That a Select Committee be appointed to examine the current

expenditure defrayed out 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."

I need not go into the details of the work done by this Committee, but I would like to point out that during the second world war this Committee submitted ten confidential memoranda which were considered very important to the Prime Minister and published 102 reports in all, regarding the ways and means of effecting economies in war expenditure.

One word more and I will conclude. I think there is need for radical and quick re-thinking in the matter of receiving aid from abroad. We must receive massive, mammoth and decisive aid from abroad if we have to stem the tide of Chinese aggression in time. I was heartened to hear the Prime Minister telling us this morning that there would be no inhibitions whatever in receiving large quantities of aid, and I hope we would gear up our effort now, particularly to receive aids of all sorts, free of cost, from friendly countries so that they may be put to use in this war against China.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to offer a few remarks.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on an occasion like this it is quite natural that hon. Members who have participated in the debate should have stressed the point that actually Government should have come for more funds. It is very heartening because that speaks of the mood of the House, their enthusiasm, their extreme anxiety and impatience that the defence forces of our country should lead to our ultimate victory. We from this side of the House join in this unity of purpose.

Some hon. Members have also asked why we have come with a demand of only a small sum of Rs. 100 crores. Then questions were asked: what is going to be the ultimate defence need, what is going to be the defence budget and so on. If I may be permitted to say so, this betrays a certain amount of ignorance in this matter because, as is very obvious, this estimate is only a preliminary one, which has been prepared on the basis of the estimates of the needs that we may require in the coming weeks, if not in the coming months.

Also, this is only the domestic resource, that is, the rupee expenditure of the total effort that will be required because it is quite known as the Government have announced it and the hon. Prime Minister has said only this morning that there is going to be no inhibition in regard to our receiving aid from friendly countries. So, all that that we get from outside will be in addition to the domestic or rupee resources that we are going to have for our defence efforts. What the terms of that effort or aid from outside would be is being determined. So, to say that we should come with our total requirements or with the entire defence budget betrays an ignorance of the fact that we are in a dynamic situation. The situation on our border, the war efforts, the quantum of the efforts that will be needed are changing from day to day and our estimates will change from day to day. We are at it constantly. Therefore it should be taken only as a preliminary step towards the defence efforts of the country. When the Government thinks that we need much more money, certainly it will come to the House and seeing the present mood of the House the Government has no difficulty in anticipating that the House will gladly grant it. So, this should be taken only as the first instalment of the expenses required for the defence of the country.

A number of points have been made and a number of suggestions have been offered. Some hon. Members have said that while our jawans are fighting gallantly on our

[Shri B. R. Bhagat.]

borders, their families, their land, their property and the welfare of their children should be looked after by the people and the Government. It is very essential and my hon. colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, has given the information to the House as to how in respect of land and other things various steps have been taken to safeguard their interests. I may supplement that information by saying that so far as the question of welfare of the families of the fighting forces who are left behind is concerned, it is being looked after by the District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board. We have sent instructions to the Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments that they should take it as an urgent measure and instruct all their district authorities, that is, the District Magistrates etc. who, in co-operation with the District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board will get information about the conditions of the families and their other interests and properties and do whatever is possible to help them.

Various State Governments have taken measures. For example, the Government of the Punjab have said that the State Government have taken the entire responsibility of looking after the families of our jawans who are fighting on the border and a scheme for granting financial assistance to the families of the fighting personnel who have been killed or have been disabled is also being drawn up to help the families. Similarly, the Government of Orissa has announced that they have decided to grant five acres of land free of cost to members of the Territorial Army and that the land of the fighting personnel will be rent free. Similarly, in Rajasthan measures have been taken.

Recently this matter of giving amenities or help to the families of our fighting forces was discussed in the National Development Council and the Chief Ministers have expressed a unanimous feeling that everything possible would be done.

As for court proceedings against evictions and all these things, I think, only the other day a notification has been issued under which the military authorities will now be in a position, under section 7 of the Act, to issue a certificate to a civil or a revenue court for suspension of proceeding against any soldier who is serving under war conditions. Accordingly, Accordingly, if a soldier is involved in any case of litigation the case will be suspended till he is free to attend the court. So, all possible efforts are being made to look after the families of the jawans. Schemes have been drawn up to give free education to the children of the jawans while the jawans are fighting on the border.

Then, it was said that liberal gratuities and pensions should be given and that some allowance should be given to the soldiers who are fighting on the border. Recently the Defence Ministry have announced a high altitude allowance on a very liberal basis which varies from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70 for the Other Ranks. In regard to gratuity, it varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,200 in the case of the Other Ranks and from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 16,000 in the case of the officers. This is linked with their pay and other things.

About medical facilities, it has been provided that while the jawans are fighting on the border their families should be provided with free medical assistance in the nearest medical hospital. All these provisions are being made and whatever is needed we will try to do because the whole country is behind them, that is, the Government and the people are behind them and everything would be done and should be done for their welfare.

Shri Joachim Alva: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Minister but what I would like to say is that these schemes should be settled very promptly and that they should be more liberal than what they were during

the last war. Also, there should be provision for the school education of the children whose heads of families have perished.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All that is being done. As for the children of the personnel who have been killed, their education has been taken over by the State Governments and they will be provided with free education. Also, their families will be helped till the children grow up. All that is being done and more will be done. Every effort is being made to provide as much facilities as possible.

It was said that the sum asked for the Air Force was very small. The hon. Member, Shri A. P. Jain, said that some hundreds of planes were lying to be repaired properly and that this should be looked into. All that is being done. In certain cases we require the spare parts from outside. They are being brought in on an urgent basis and every effort is being made to make the maintenance facilities up-to-date.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The hon. Minister of Transport recently informed House during the Question Hour that a large number of planes which were considered obsolete were being sold away.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): He is referring to the Air Force.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was about the IAC.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I can tell the hon. Member that some of them are so obsolete that they have become absolutely uneconomical to operate, but all that can be utilised will be drafted for this purpose.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the MIG deal? Is anything coming? I raised that point. If you can answer it, please do.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Prime Minister has said that whatever commitments the Soviet Government have made they will honour.

mitments the Soviet Government have made they will honour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But, as I said yesterday, the Soviet Embassy officials in New Delhi are reported to have contradicted the hon. Prime Minister's statement the very next day. A report from London to that effect appeared in the Times of India. Is that incorrect?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member should take the word of the Government and not that of press reports.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government had made wrong statements many times and very often.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry that the hon. Member gives more credence to the newspaper reports than to the Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will take it for the time being.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: A number of hon. Members, particularly my esteemed friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur made a number of very useful suggestions. He said particularly that sales tax should be centrally administered which will give us a figure of according to him, Rs. 35 crores, and also 10 to 15 per cent of the wage bill. He gave the figure of a thousand crores in the organised sector and if 10 per cent is mobilised, it will give us Rs. 100 crores and if it is 15 percent, it will give Rs. 150 crores. It should be done. Some hon. Members said that 50 per cent of known profits should be drafted for this purpose. Similarly, suggestions about grain buffer were made. Even an austere person like Shri A. C. Guha said that prohibition should be scrapped and also salt tax should be levied. The main idea is that we should strain all our resources and bring them for the defence of the country. That was the motivation for the hon. Members to make all these suggestions. At this stage, I am not in a position to say yes or no to the suggestions, what efforts the Government are going to make, what taxation proposals or others the Finance Minister is going to make. But, cer-

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tainly, all these suggestions that hon. Members have made will be very carefully considered by him. Not only that. As the hon. Member is aware, there is what is known as the technique of war finance. We have to prepare and forge the tools and set up the war machinery. It is not only raising of resources in a particular way. Holding the price line, organisation of production and supplies and communication—it is a very complicated and complex machine which has to be forged, which has to be prepared to fight a modern war. That is why it is called total war in which the efforts of the people, the Government and every section of the people have to be organised. It has to be organised in a new way. All the pedestrian peact time procedures involving delay have to give place to a speedy procedure of efficient war machinery. Our experts are at it. Whether in raising resources or preparing a policy of controlling prices or organising of production, the entire government machinery is switched over to that and from time to time, we will be coming to the House in unfolding the schemes. Just now, when it is in the process of being drawn up, it would not be possible.

I would like to say a word about holding the price line. Already the Minister of Planning has given a scheme. It is only the first part of the scheme. The hon. Member has suggested more and more items to be included. That is also being considered. May I say, I quite agree with the hon. Member that the maintaining of the price and the controlling of inflation is one of the most important planks of our policy? Because, if it is not controlled, it starts disturbing the entire effort. We must have our objective very clear as to how to hold the prices. We fought the last war. During the last war, we have the glaring example. Because of our political condition—we were not independent—India was the supply base for the Middle East and the Far East. All the supplies used to go and in re-

turn, we used to get the currency. The result was a spiral of inflation. On the other hand, England and America and some European countries fought a total war. The result was, their production apparatus improved and it was more streamlined. The production base expanded and inflation was almost nil. We have to follow that. In following that, we have evolved a machinery of price control. That is the negative aspect of the thing. If you take the theoretical aspect, whatever money is raised for defence purposes,—suppose we raise resources of Rs. 500 crores which go into the defence needs—it must be taken back from the economy, from the people, either through savings, or taxation or through rise in production. Unless that is done, whatever organisation, whatever apparatus we set up, we are not going to control the price line. Our efforts should be, whatever resources are needed for the defence needs of the country.—they are going to be a very huge astronomical figure in the coming years, because the fighting is going to be to the end and it is going to be a long-drawn affairs—we must evolve a machinery in which we are able to achieve this. Holding the price line and production aspect, agricultural production and industrial production are very important. In the U.K. or America during the war, their production base expanded and their total volume of production expanded. That should be our effort. Both our industrial and agricultural production should expand and should expand so as to provide the sinews or wherewithal of the defence requirements, at least the rupee requirements, of the country.

Similarly, our efforts at savings. The enthusiasm in the country is enormous, unprecedented. We have already received Rs. 5½ crores for the Defence Fund. The Gold bonds and various other measures that we have taken, the Defence bonds of various categories—12 years, 10 years, 5 years—and various other things should raise

the resources. As a measure of patriotism, this sum of Rs. 5½ crores should go up enormously. We must utilise this enthusiasm and patriotism of the people in raising the savings much more.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Is the Government going to set up a pattern for the National Defence Fund?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The pattern is, we should contribute liberally whatever we can. Actually, the pattern should be, every person must reduce his consumption, his needs and by reducing his needs to the minimum. . .

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Does it apply to the Ministers also?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Set an example.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member believes in giving lectures and finding fault. I believe in enlisting the co-operation of everybody and appealing to the good sense of every human heart. I am asking every one, poor man, agriculturist, industrialist, rich and poor, he should take to himself only the minimum needs. . . .

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: We are sick of the bad sense of the Ministers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Whatever is redundant, he should give to the country. That is the test of patriotism. He should do that. Everything is subservient to the needs of national interest today. If we have to live as a free nation, if we have to fight this war to victory, we should do all that.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Because I did not get an opportunity to speak, one point I want to ask. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will reply to the hon. Lady Member in the end. A question was asked as to what we are

doing to economise on all the non-defence expenditure, because it is necessary that the entire resources of the country should be switched over to the defence needs and non-defence expenditure should be minimised. This question came up in the National Development Council. Not only in the Government of India, in the States also, the entire machinery of the Government is being switched on to find out what are the non-essential expenditure, curtail, cut them out completely,—not only that—and to re-orientate the Plan, re-adjust it, prune it if necessary on a line that should give us the maximum resources for the defence purposes. Re-phasing of the Plan is going on. Actually, in certain respects, it has gone a long way. The decision that we have taken is that in the coming budget, there must be a net ten per cent cut in the staff requirements of Government; that is to say, in the next budget, the expenditure will only be 90 per cent of the previous expenditure. If it is Rs. 100 crores in 1962-63, it will be Rs. 90 crores in 1963-64. And all the Ministries have been directed to make their estimates according to that basis.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): What about Ministers?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Then, we are making special studies to find out what the surplus staff are all over, and to cut them out. Already a list of about 800 posts surplus in certain other offices have been made over to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Those posts have been declared surplus.

Similarly, as regards economy in paper, instructions have been issued, because Government consume a lot of paper. Then, we are also trying to cut down the consumption of electricity, meetings and conferences, tours, the use of air-conditioned accommodation on railways, and first class in the air services etc. Special efforts are being made in this regard.

We have also set up various organisations to constantly work out whatever surpluses are created, and

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see that whatever surpluses are there are pruned. The Special Reorganisation Unit in the Ministry of Finance, and the Committee on Plan Projects in the Planning Commission, and also the internal economy unit in each department, have all been asked to look into the matter at various levels and suggest ways so that the procedures should be minimised and cut down and the delays should be minimised to the maximum extent, and all redundant expenditure should be eliminated.

Shri Vishram Prasad: How much economy are you going to make in the pay of the Ministers?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Most of the Ministers have given their one month's salary; some have given more. The ten per cent cut is already there. And many are going to give more. They are also human beings. So, why do you separate them from the others?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Is there any proposal to reduce the Ministers' salary to Rs. 1000 a month?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member had made that point already.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I had made that point, but I want a clear reply to it now from the hon. Deputy Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He cannot reply. It is for the Prime Minister.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: My hon. friend Shri Khadiilkar referred to the gold bonds that we had issued, and stated that we have said that in respect of whatever investments take place in the gold bonds, we shall not ask for the source of those investments; that is to say, if unaccounted gold is also invested in gold bonds, we shall not ask for the source. My hon. friend has pleaded that similar facilities should be given for currency also; that is to say, people who have unaccountable money with them—I would not

say that it is black money, but it is money which cannot be accounted for, or which they do not want to account for—should also be given similar facilities to invest. My hon. friend is an economist, and he should know at least the distinction between currency and gold. We are giving special facilities in respect of gold because gold is foreign exchange, and we badly need foreign exchange. We always needed it, but we badly need it today. That is why we want all the gold to come out voluntarily. Some hon. Members have stated under some misconception perhaps that we should not allow anybody to buy or sell gold, and various other suggestions also have been made in this behalf, and they have stated that unless these suggestions are put into effect, the gold bonds scheme would not succeed. I hope that if the enthusiasm of the people is genuine, if the patriotism is deep-rooted, all the patriotic-minded people, whether they are rich or poor, who have gold will come forward to invest gold under this scheme. But to give similar facilities for bringing out the black money would not serve much useful purpose; it would not give us foreign exchange, and that is why we cannot extend those facilities in respect of currency.

I feel that I have tried to meet most of the points that have been made. It is possible that I have not been able to reply to all the points.....

Dr. M. S. Aney: The point made by Shri Raghunath Singh in regard to the scorched earth policy has not been referred to by the hon. Deputy Minister in his reply.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I must say that a distinction should be made between policy and tactics. Whether we should adopt the scorched earth policy, whether we should liberate Tibet or not—all these questions are raised here. These are not matters of defence policy. The defence policy is to lead the country to victory and to eject all the invaders from our land. That is the basic policy which the

House has accepted in all solemnity. What tactics and what strategy we should use should be left to those who are defending, to the military forces and to the planners of the strategy. Only this morning, the Speaker has said that there should be a self-imposed restraint on the part of all hon. Members so as not to exceed the bounds or limitations. Therefore, to talk of strategy and to say whether it should be scorched earth policy or it should be any other tactics and so on will not serve any purpose; on the other hand, I think that it may do more harm to the nation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, Sir, may I ask the hon. Deputy Minister whether he can throw light on two matters for which support was found on both sides of the House? One was in regard to the utilisation of the former INA personnel, or the Azad Hind Fauj of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and the other was about the repeal of prohibition for the duration of the emergency. May I know whether the hon. Deputy Minister can explain the attitude of Government on these two matters?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In regard to prohibition, as I have stated already, this is a matter which will be considered by the Finance Minister; the question of repeal of prohibition, and other matters such as the imposition of a salt tax and other things will naturally be considered by the Finance Minister. Without considering the matter I am not in a position to say what the result of those considerations would be.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the ex-INA personnel?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Efforts would be made certainly to make use of some of them, according to the qualifications, age etc.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Would the Government be disposed to consider the appointment of a Select Committee such as the British House of Com-

mons had during the Second World War for examining the war expenditure and for effecting economies therein?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That can come in later.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these will be considered.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know what Government are thinking in regard to the bonus money of the order of about Rs. 55 crores with the sugar mills of UP, which has not been paid to the cultivators for long?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Finance Minister's keen eye is everywhere, and wherever there is stored money, he will certainly look into it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I shall put the cut motions to vote. Shri S. M. Banerjee is not here. So, I shall first put his cut motions, namely cut motions Nos. 1 to 6 and 15 to 20 to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 6 and 15 to 20 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I now come to Shri Kamath's cut motions. Is he pressing them?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the assurance given by the hon. Deputy Minister, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his cut motions?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

The cut motions (Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27 and 32) were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the

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amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof, namely Demands Nos. 9, 11, 25, 26, 49, 97, 111, 114 and 144."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

**DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—ARMY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 67,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

**DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 25—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

**DEMAND NO. 26—TAXES ON INCOME
INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX ETC.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 39,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 49—CABINET

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

**DEMAND NO. 97—INDIAN POSTS AND
TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 111—SECRETARIAT OF THE
VICE-PRESIDENT**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

**DEMAND NO. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

15.39 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) *BILL, 1962

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1962-63.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1962-63."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move:†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1962-63 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1962-63 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.41 hrs.

CUSTOMS BILL

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

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 20th November, 1962.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.