

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 11 to 13 and 116 relating to the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move:

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination'."

DEMAND NO. 12—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,94,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO. 13—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination'."

DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination'."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Though I do not see on the Treasury Benches any representative of the Defence Ministry or the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and though this is an infraction of what should be considered in practice as parliamentary manners, I should like to begin with expressing my pleasure at having Shri T. T. Krishnamachari back in the Treasury Benches. We have had many bouts in the past, but he has been one of those whom we could call a foreman worthy of one's steel.

I happened to see only today a report in the *London Times* which seeks in a characteristic manner to denigrate the Prime Minister, whose stature according to the *London Times* has been eroded, whatever that might mean; and in this document, there is an expression rather patronisingly used about us, 'the general paupriness of Indian political life. I do not think that there is a plethora of talent anywhere in politics, but we need not be over-borne by these British banalities. However, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is a gifted, complex and supple person who, I think, will bring a new quality to the Cabinet and to Parliament and

will also—which is more important—get things done for the country which are badly needed.

When Shri T. T. Krishnamachari left the Government some years ago, he spoke about "man-eaters" being at large. I fear that they still are, in spite of the Vivian Bose Commission's report on Dalmia-Jain and other rogues. I hope that catching man-eaters and dispatching them is one of the unspecified jobs which can be brought under the comprehensive designation of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has a Ministry with a very euphonious name, and when I read his report I felt sure that we could not imagine Shri T. T. Krishnamachari as a glorified Director-General of Supplies and Disposals.

I remember, however, much to my pleasure that when he was appointed Minister Without Portfolio, he had to look into problems of coal, power, transprt and iron and steel; and I was very glad to hear Shri Subramaniam refer to the Ministry of Co-ordination as a Ministry for which, I am sure, he has a great deal of respect. All these matters are now within the ambit of whatever jurisdiction Shri Krishnamachari has got, and I wish him well.

In Britain also, there has been a tendency towards setting up co-ordinating agencies as far as the Cabinet is concerned, and the late Sir Stafford Cripps, when he was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was given some co-ordinating responsibility for economic affairs. In those days, the British press would call him the 'Economic Czar'. We do not want Shri Krishnamachari as an economic Czar, and possibly the Finance Minister would not have it either. We do not want any Czars either in the Finance Ministry or any other Ministry, but we want work out of both, and the sooner it is done, the better.

Before I go on to some particular matters, I would like, however, to say that some of us have been rather in some difficulty in deciding what exactly to say and what not to say as far as this Ministry is concerned. That is because co-ordination is such a very comprehensive concept that it might mean anything or nothing. And as a matter of fact, in Britain sometimes the Opposition used to describe some of these co-ordinating Ministers as 'overlords'. As I just said, overlords are not going to be permitted anywhere. But a publicly appointed Co-ordinating Minister does appear to introduce a new element and to blur the area of responsibility. I know, of course, the Cabinet is jointly responsible, and there are Ministries with specific liabilities who come before us from time to time. But here is a Minister who is a Cabinet Minister and a Minister of the calibre of Shri Krishnamachari who does things behind scenes; and Cabinet secrecy is there; he cannot come before us, and that is why we find him today hardly appearing in Parliament at all. And on one occasion I had the unhappy duty of having to point out the absence of Shri Krishnamachari. It may be because of the peculiar constitutional position which has caused this difficulty, but I do hope this is a minor difficulty; this is a procedural matter which can be brushed aside by proper activity. A Ministry after all is what the Minister makes of it. But the question we wish to ask is: will Shri Krishnamachari get right down to the guts of things? Will he do so? That is the problem which the country has to face.

Defence and development call for effort and sacrifice. But there must be disciplined effort and maximum utilisation of the people's sacrifices. It is exactly because of this special posture of things in our country today that I find a very eminent economist asking some questions about how it is going to be done. I am quoting from the *Economic Weekly* of

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the 16th February in which there is an article by Dr. B. V. Krishna Murti:

"How could this be ever achieved—".

—the maximisation of our activities to develop the nation's economy—

"if those at the very top display so much divergence between preaching and practice and so much dalliance? How could this be ever achieved if the move to restrict the free supply of water and electricity to the rent-free houses of Central Ministers to Rs. 250. per month had to be given up? How could this be ever achieved if in the words of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari 'every Minister claims having done something which he has not done, even the intention to do a thing is supposed to be an achievement'? How can the vast labyrinth of the governmental machinery at the Centre and the States ever discipline itself to meet the challenge? And now can the economic administration ever be streamlined to conserve and to deploy the resources to the maximum advantage for defence and development?"

These are rhetorical questions I know. But these questions agitate our minds, and even though the reply given by Shri Subramaniam has given us something to feel like a tonic—I am quite happy with some of the assurances which he gave us—even so, I do believe that a much greater effort is wanted.

Shri Krishnamachari has been silent lately, but twice he opened his mouth and perhaps dropped a brick each time. But I do not myself consider that it was so simple. I would not blame him too much. I do not believe that he meant any harm, that as a Co-ordinating Minister he wanted to create any dissension as far as his colleagues were concerned. But I prefer to believe that some significance attaches to what he said about those

two things. In early February, he addressed the annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power and he said some home-truths, very good things, with a waspish wit and an irony, of which he is a master. He said certain things which needed to have been said. He made a stinging attack on the DVC. He attacked the engineering work done. He spoke of how we dawdle interminably over a large number of projects instead of concentrating on a few. He criticised measures of flood control, especially in Assam. He made strictures on the State Chief Ministers indulging in narrow-minded squabbling over the distribution of river waters and so on and so forth. I do not consider this merely a *faux pas*. It was not, and there must have been something serious to it. We have seen in this House itself on the question of the distribution of river waters how lack of co-ordination has brought us to a position where we do not know what is what; we do not know what exactly is going to happen. After all, extraordinary anger and agitation have been generated over the Union Government's award on the allocation of the Krishna-Godavari waters. This anger and irritation, of which we saw an expression in the House only the other day, sharply poses the question: where is India? Andhra, Mysore, Maharashtra and, to a lesser extent, Madras, are quite convulsed over this matter. But nobody seems to be thinking of the overall interests of the country as a whole.

I read in the papers this morning—I do not know how far accurate it is—about an all-India river grid being projected and so on and so forth. I wish well to that sort of effort. But in the meantime, what we find in the different States is that nobody is willing to be sympathetic. Hardly anybody is reasonable. They are not ready to make sacrifices, and the Chief Ministers of the States concerned assisted, I am sorry to have to say, by the Opposition in those particular States, are getting up a kind

of agitation. Where is this going to end? After all, river waters belong to the whole of India and their use has to be decided by India and not by wrangling State satraps and their Opposition in their particular States. This is an area where surely the Co-ordination Ministry must have its say, and I do wish that Shri Krishnamachari tells us something about how he is going to proceed in this matter.

The other thing, to which I wanted to refer, was said by Shri Krishnamachari sometime in the middle of February. He got a brain-wave over Farakka—the Farakka Barrage. There was a question in this House, an angry question, and Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim got up and in his own manner assured us that there was no intention at all to postpone or delay the Farakka scheme. And again when he was replying to the debate on the Irrigation and Power Ministry's Demands, he repeated it, pathetically saying that his assurances were not believed, but again he was reassuring everybody that it was going to go through. That is all right. I am glad that the brain-wave that Shri Krishnamachari got has been put in its proper perspective because after all, Farakka Barrage is very important to the country. But I do have a feeling—because I have respect for Shri Krishnamachari's views and acumen—that when he was suggesting a railway-road bridge, when he was suggesting certain other things, his mind was working in certain regards. After all, in order to save Calcutta port, Farakka Barrage which will take at least till 1970 or later, will not be enough. Possibly, he was thinking in terms of many other things like river training schemes, for flushing the Bhagirathi in different ways, for hydrological research at the continental shelf of the Bay of Bengal so that we can prevent silt coming into our rivers from the Bay of Bengal. It has a tendency to go into the Ganga rather than going towards the Pakistan side. Perhaps all these things were in his mind. Maybe in regard to Farakka and what it is supposed to connote, Shri Krishnamachari had cer-

tain ideas, but possibly because of difficulties which he cannot explain publicly, he goes on to think aloud on certain occasions when there is comparative safety, when a statement might be made and then explained away by the Minister in this House, but I am sorry to have to say that this kind of thing took place. But, as I said earlier, I do not consider that Shri Krishnamachari was so wrong-headed as to dismiss the idea of the Farakka Barrage altogether. On the contrary, I consider he was thinking of so many other things which, along with Farakka, ought to be done if we are going to really and truly save Calcutta Port and the economy of a large part of our country. That is why my submission to this House is that we should have the Co-ordination Minister give his mind more deeply, more effectively and in a manner that we also, humble Members of this House, can occasionally understand. That is the submission which, through you, I would pass on to the House.

We have the twin objectives of defence and development, and all necessary outlay for this has got to be provided. It is everybody's job, but everybody's job in the Ministry might become nobody's job, but when we are talking about co-ordination I feel that the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination should have a definite conviction that fiscal adjustments incorporated in the Budget ought to be of a nature that the task in later years is made easier rather than more difficult. That is a matter which ought to be a headache to the Cabinet. What has happened is that efforts have not been directed by the Finance Minister and his colleagues towards ensuring the twin criteria of equity and elasticity as far as the tax structure of this country is concerned. The Finance Minister is not doing it. He is squeezing the poorer lemon a little too hard and that is causing reactions on the economy of our country which is bound to have its reaction on the cause of defence and development.

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Meanwhile, however, some co-ordination must take place, because, if it does not, then we shall have such scenes as in the All-India Congress Committee which held its meeting the other day, when the Minister of Planning, Shri Nanda, and the Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri S. K. Patil, with perhaps Dr. Ram Subhag Singh butting in as a muscle man, produced a phenomenon which was rather undesirable. Charges were made against each other in order to explain the present sad state of our agricultural economy. I am sure the causes of our failure lie very much deeper than whatever personal differences might or might not exist between our Ministers. But who will tackle them? That is the question which today we have at least the liberty of asking the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination.

I find from the Report of the Ministry that one of his specific jobs is to secure military goods and services and, in this regard, the task of lessening import dependence, which has been calculated by an eminent economist of this country, Dr. Ganguli of Delhi University, as about 38 per cent of our total Budget. Lessening of import dependence is a very important matter, and I hope things are being done, that better steps are being taken to tidy up our ordnance factories. Even in war time in the British days, the Director-General would go round these ordnance factories and would try to refurbish their activities and so on and so forth. We have a set-up which is very much more propitious to this kind of work, and I do hope that our friend the Minister in taking some steps in that direction.

I was quite unhappy to find that there were quite a number of avoidable shortfalls in the production in our ordnance factories. The Audit Report also pointed out how the import component of certain items of production continues to remain in a rather bad state, and I do hope that these things are properly looked into.

Planning for power, again, is a matter which is so terribly important because of the existence of imbalance in this country. I was very much interested to hear Shri Subramaniam on this point. Because it is not easy to obtain power equipment from abroad, it is very important for us to step up our indigenous supplies. We have heard of two new electrical plants proposed to be built with assistance from the USSR and Czechoslovakia. I do hope they are put into operation as quickly as possible.

It is also urgent to explore how far the Bhopal Heavy Electricals now turning out indigenous plants for power projects can be expanded to meet the needs of the emergency, meaning by the emergency the needs of defence and also, and I underline "also", of development.

Transport is one of the questions which come very much within the ambit of Shri Krishnamachari, and I just thought when I was worrying over this point: what is happening in the Calcutta area, where, if you want to go out of Calcutta—and one feels the sooner one gets out of the labyrinth the better—you have to go across a bridge, the Tala Bridge on the Barrackpore trunk road. That bridge has been demolished. The Railway Ministry also has something to do with it, the West Bengal Government also has something to do with it. It is one of the main connections of Calcutta with the rest of the State and the rest of India. There, this bridge is broken down; the debris, like a pre-historic mound, is lying there, and we are told that it would take three years before the bridge can be built. We learn from time to time of how, on the mountainous terrain in the Himalayan regions, the Chinese are building roads in record time. Surely, whatever our feelings about the Chinese, we should learn at least some of those lessons. If they can build in record time roads in the most

difficult imaginable terrain, can we not in the Calcutta area build a small bridge, which is hardly longer than the length of this Chamber, in less than three years time?

And, in the meantime, if you have to go out of Calcutta, you have to go via the Vivekananda Bridge, and you do not know how to get there. You have to go via the road which leads to Dum Dum airport. That road, as so many of you who have travelled know, is an impossible proposition. The Calcutta area is surely important to the cause of defence and development, power and transport, and every other item in Shri Krishnamachari's sack. But you do not look after these things at all, and little things happen, and these little things add up to something, which brings about a situation which is absolutely undesirable.

Now I turn to another thing, which is slightly unpleasant, because recently I had a look at an American journal, the *U.S. News and World Report*, dated 7th January, where there was an illustrated article entitled *U.S. Fighting Men in 41 Lands*. It mentions how more than a million Americans are stationed in 2,200 military installations abroad, including 150 major bases around the world, and our country, India, is shown wrongly but deliberately as one of these 150 bases. But that is not what I was worrying about. My worry started because it is to the United States that Shri Krishnamachari will soon wend his way, and I am a little anxious. We have known of Ministers and diplomats and top bureaucrats going from our country to little golden America and losing their bearings.

An Hon. Member: They go to Russia also.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I happened to read an article by a journalist friend of mine, Shri Karaka, who is a thoroughgoing rightwinger, as anti-communist as you make them. He has written of Shri Morarji Desai. Referring to Shri Morarji Desai's visit

to the United States in 1958, Shri Karaka says in the *Times of India* a few days ago that the people in the United States took to Morarji as they do to coca cola and hamburger. I am a little afraid, because it means that they want to gobble him up. I do want Shri Krishnamachari, and company, when he goes, to come back sound of body and of mind from the trip, but I wonder. If you ask me why, I shall ask in my turn: have we yet got a final list of those going or those who have gone west? Why are journeys being staggered according to a time-table, which does not seem to make any sense, this relay race with one man going and returning before another leaves, to pursue the same objective of explaining India's security needs? So much talk about co-ordination takes place. But there is a remarkable lack of co-ordination in the Government of India in New Delhi. Can't one mission headed by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari go? Why not? Can't one mission go at one time, equipped with all facts? Are all these junkettings really necessary? Why is it that Shri Morarji Desai's puritanism is not applied—when somebody wishes to go abroad and not a single penny of foreign exchange is wanted, the Reserve Bank puts its foot down—can't his puritanic sensibilities and susceptibilities be roused, when these junkettings take place over and over again?

I say this because this House and the country have been agitated by such things as what I shall call *l'affaire Patnaik*. It will take a long time for the affairs to be lived down by Government. Here is a person—neither a Minister responsible to this House nor an official responsible to his Minister; neither fish nor flesh, who can wriggle like an eel out of parliamentary control, who was making statements abroad which were being utilised one way or the other, for good or bad reason, I am not interested. But this was the kind of thing which took place. The Prime Minister, good man that he is, tried to shield

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his portage; perhaps unwittingly he was doing it in defiance of all parliamentary practice, because he was shielding somebody over whom Parliament had no control. We could not put out the arm of Parliament in order to find out whether what he was doing was right or wrong. The Prime Minister possibly thought that the country loves him and therefore, the principle "love me, love my dog" applies. We just cannot oblige him.

I refer to this because this goes on. There is a stream of Indian salesmen rushing to the United States, and the latest is a Member of the other House, Shri Sudhir Ghosh—I have hardly heard anything about him—who is supposed to have interviewed the American President on the 28th March. I am quoting from the *Hindustan Times* whose Washington correspondent sends this report, which was splashed on the front page, and splashed with what words? I am quoting the words of the *Hindustan Times*:

"This gentleman has smoothened the way for his subsequent official Indian missions to conclude prompt and advantageous military aid agreements by reducing Congressional opposition."

I do hope that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari should put his foot down and stop this kind of thing. Sappers and Miners of this sort are not necessary. If Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has to go, or Shri Chavan has to go or whoever has to go, they do not have to be preceded by unofficial gentlemen who are supposed to be influential in that part of the world.

Then again there is another paper—the *Indian Express*—whose Washington correspondent thought that this matter was terribly important and he put in this version of the proceedings. He said:

'Mr. so and so, during his stay here, has done, according to an

observer, an incredible job of public relations and fence-mending and mobilising grass-roots support for India."

We were brought up on a different kind of language and we do not understand what all this sort of thing means. But something is cooking; something is happening. I do not quite know what it is. Who is this wonderful man? How does he do it? The *Times of India's* Washington correspondent says that this gentleman—"enjoys the blessings of the Prime Minister who is aware of his unusual contacts developed over many years". To make it more mysterious, the *Times India* says this gentleman "is keeping the secret for the ears of Mr. Nehru." All this may be mumbo-jumbo, utter abracadabra; it could be nonsense; it could be worth nothing at all. It should be in the waste-paper basket. But it is a shame that on the basis of the "optimism" of this M.P. who has "unusual contacts" with Washington, the Indian monopoly press splashes headlines about the certainty of a sizeable air armada for India and all that sort of thing. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is going; Godspeed to him. Let him do the job of work for this country and get the kind of assistance which is necessary in order that we can put our defence and development on a twin-footing; a twin-engine progress would then take place. Let him go ahead and do it, but let him not be preceded and succeeded by the kind of thing which has already taken place in this country, whose consequences at a later stage are bound to be so very costly to this country that we should not be asked to afford it.

Coming back again to the question of co-ordination, I notice that students of the subject of administration like my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur have felt very strongly about this matter. There was a special article in the *Hindustan Standard* of 1st April, which was rather disquieting, and wherein it says how the Central Secretariat is

an impenetrable labyrinth, where the Parkinsonian law operates—appointments are made on that basis. I am quoting the observation made in that article and I wish Shri T. T. Krishnamachari to have his attention drawn to it:

"Already, the State Governments are appointing their own liaison officers to watch the progress of files on matters in which the States are interested. This is almost on the pattern of commercial houses which now keep high-powered executives and touts to get things done. There is corruption, of course, but in a majority of cases the delays and indecisions are due to the lack of co-ordination and direction. Compared to the Central labyrinth, the State Secretariats appear a model of efficiency. At any rate, the States have lost respect for the Central machinery which is unhealthy in a federal set-up."

I do not know if this is a correct evaluation. Maybe it is. But I do wish that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari gives us some satisfaction in regard to this matter.

I say this because only the other day, on the 5th April, my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur had asked a question where he wanted Shri T. T. Krishnamachari to tell us how he has tried to plug the holes in the administration to see that co-ordination really takes place, and as far as I could make out, he got the answer that not only the Prime Minister but other Ministers also were being continuously supplied with suggestions which Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was ferreting out of his brain. But of course that is supposed to be a Cabinet secret. But this makes things difficult. We have a Minister for whom we have great regard, because he is a man of great capabilities and character. But what he has to do is to work behind the scenes and to pass on some suggestions—God knows how—to the Prime

Minister and to other people, and the results are not only either satisfying or traceable to any particular activity on the part of any Minister, whether he is Shri T. T. Krishnamachari or anybody else.

I say this because we want Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and his Ministry to be justified by results. That is a most important thing. When I am talking about justification by results, I am reminded of what happened in the House of Commons once when there was a woman Member who was talking about infantile mortality and all that sort of thing. But she put it in a way which was rather diverting. She is supposed to have said:

"Mr. Speaker, we have pre-natal treatment and post-natal treatment and yet we have these appalling figures."

There must be justification by results. And the justification by results has not come. If justification by results does not come, surely it would be a bad day for the Government of this country as well as the people of the country.

If I am permitted to say so, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has a hell of a job, a tough job, and a very necessary job. I wish him well. As I have said earlier, I have a feeling that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari seems inclined these days to be ploughing a somewhat lonely and thoughtful furrow. Let him be enabled to plunge more deeply, effectively and visibly into his job, a job which is perhaps somewhat indeterminate and which badly needs doing. Let him explain where he is going and how he is going to do it. It is only then, if he satisfies us with his version of things, that Parliament will vote the money which he is asking for.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is really very difficult to deal with this Ministry; I do not say, a difficult Minister. My hon. friend Shri H. N.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

Mukerjee who initiated the discussion wanted Shri T. T. Krishnamachari to build a small bridge which has broken down. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is also made responsible for the Farakka barrage. Then Shri Mukerjee talked about his mission, and so, I thought it covers the entire ground. I do not myself know. Perhaps, the hon. Member concluded with a sound note, asking the hon. Minister to explain where he stands and what he stands for, because this House is considerably at a loss to understand what actually the hon. Minister's responsibilities are.

16 hrs.

Sir, when we just look at the designation of the hon. Minister and also the subjects assigned to him we think that everything under the sun and, I would say, everything under the moon—because there would be no setting of the sun in his empire—is covered by him. Yet, Sir, you will be surprised to know that Shri Krishnamachari got no opportunity to open his mouth on the floor of the House till I had the privilege to provoke him sometime in last November or December. Even during this busy Budget Session during all these months I do not think a single question was addressed to the hon. Minister even though he is supposed to be dealing with such a vast subject. Again, it fell to my lot and privilege, Sir, to ask him a question, a question only to know what he stands for—the question which my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee has posed at the end of his speech, which means he made his entire speech in his own imagination and he preferred to cover anything and everything that he chose.

Sir, I tried to see whether there was any parallel or the counterpart of Shri Krishnamachari anywhere else on this globe, whether in the United Kingdom, the USA or any other country in the world. With my limited knowledge, Sir, I wish to submit, I have not been able to find any-

where in any country a parallel to the post which is held by him with the responsibilities which are shouldered by our beloved Minister, Shri Krishnamachari. Even during the last war, when in the United Kingdom they wanted to take good care of their production and to make certain co-ordinating efforts, they had to pass through various processes and they set up certain instruments for co-ordination. Even for the limited purpose for which they set up certain organisations they had to come and discuss it on the floor of the House and take the mandate of the House. We the Members of the House here do not know what discussions have taken place, what responsibilities have been assigned, what we may expect from the hon. Minister and what we need not expect from him. When they set up the first Minister of Production in the United Kingdom during the last war, it came through only after various processes and much discussion had gone through. And, the Minister for Production, Lord Beaverbrook could not stay in office for more than a fortnight because he found the job to be an impossible thing. He was only a Minister for Production. Here we find that the hon. Minister is charged with the responsibility of not only defence production but economic and defence co-ordination.

Now, when we talk of economic co-ordination, what is left out of its scope? I think the wing commanded by the Finance Minister, the Department of Economic Affairs, must be dealt with by my hon. friend. Of course, all other ministries dealing with economic development—definitely steel and heavy industries is there and he has already been dealing with power and water—will have to be dealt with by him. What is left, I do not know. Our complaint has been that he has not put his hand on the most important job of our agricultural production about which a reference was made by my hon. friend. It is the basic thing. It is very important

and there has been a certain lack of co-ordination about it between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on the one hand and the Planning Commission on the other. I think his first attraction should have been that sphere. Therefore from my point of view, it is unfair and uncharitable to give a task to an hon. Minister which is almost impossible to be achieved. I do not know how it was done, but it is unfair to the Minister, more than to anybody else. Therefore, in my view, some deeper consideration must be given to this matter. Obviously, decisions have been taken in a very superficial and casual manner, which are ill-advised. I do hope that a motion will be moved in this House, that a resolution will be brought on the floor of this House, indicating the objectives for which we stand, the objectives which have got to be attained. We must ascertain the views of the House on that question and then we must devise certain instruments which will be real effective instruments for co-ordination.

16.06 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

As I look at it, I find that what is being done by the hon. Minister indicates that they are only stray cases, as indicated by the Minister himself. When I look at the Cabinet Secretariat notification, which puts down the subjects to be dealt with by the hon. Minister, the first is, of course, the Department of Supplies. This Supplies Department, as we all know, was just a part of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, controlled by, I must say, a Minister of State, not even a full-fledged Cabinet Minister. We have taken just a part from that Ministry which, we must concede, is hardly half a Minister's job. If you take out that half a Minister's job, what have you at present in this Ministry. You have a full-fledged, very senior and talented Cabinet Minister. Then you have a Minister of State and, I understand, also a Deputy Minister. As I sub-

mited, it is hardly half a Minister's job.

Dr. Gaitonde (Goa, Daman and Diu): It is half a Minister's job or half a Ministry's job?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of all this, I would like to ask of the hon. Minister one question, rather one clarification as to what is that workload which is handled by the hon. Minister, which requires the services of one full-fledged Cabinet Minister, and what is the amount of work which he has put in. I am asking this today because, Sir, you will remember, the other day when I was asking some questions—I could not put this question then—the reply was "such other subjects as may be assigned by the Prime Minister from time to time". Possibly, some important assignments might have been given to the hon. Minister. But the answer to this question was that during the last six months no such assignment has been given to the hon. Minister by the Prime Minister under this clause. Do I take it that there are no problems left which have to be tackled and handled by the Minister because he has already exhausted all the problems or do I take it that his hands are so full that he is not in a position to take any new problems and tackle them? I should like a little clarification from the hon. Minister.

The only indication which my hon. friend has given about the nature of work which he at his level is doing was when he spoke earlier of the control room. He told us that the job of his Ministry is almost like that of a control room where he gets a red light when there is something wrong and he immediately gets in touch with the Ministers concerned and tells them what to do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They show the red light or he shows the red light?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He shows the red light. I think there is

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

already enough of red light in this country and what we want is a green light to go ahead. There is the red light from China, red light from all the Ministers and all the departments.

I do not know if some of our hon. friends have seen the picture Junglee shown very recently here. In that picture an old lady is depicted as controlling a similar type of control room which my hon. friend, the hon. Minister, described. There also they have shown the red light. Immediately she sees the red light, she rings the bell, everybody in the household collects at one place, she gives her directions and then everybody disperses. Possibly, they have taken an inspiration from the hon. Minister's description of his work.

Then, I do not know whether he continues to do the other job of functioning as a clearing-house of information. We want to know whether he has set up an independent organisation for collecting information from all over the country or whether he is collecting the information from the various ministries themselves. I think, it would be humanly impossible for one single Minister to collect information regarding all the ministries all over the country and them to find out what the clearing-house has got to do. I do not know whether the Planning Commission's work also rests with the hon. Minister, whether the Planning Commission has ceased to function that way and whether it has ceased also to bring about and advise regarding co-ordination. When we read about the Planning Commission, I thought, the Planning Commission's primary job was to bring about co-ordination between the different ministries. They have got such a huge organisation. I do not know whether we are wanting to run a parallel organisation.

Apart from all these clarifications which I seek, commenting on the work of the Ministry I venture to submit that co-ordination comes next; the

first thing to see is whether the ministries are doing something and whether they are doing that effectively. When there are certain effectively functioning agencies, the question of co-ordination comes. Our main complaint is that there is a general inertia and that there is no dynamism. It has got to be injected into the various ministries. That complaint is also made in a small measure in respect of the Ministry controlled by the hon. Minister himself.

I would refer him to what Shri H. V. R. Iengar said only the day before. He has made pointed reference only to such instances which are directly the concern of the hon. Minister. He gave instances to show how slowly things move in defence production. I shall read out only a few lines from it. It says:—

"The South Indian industry which had offered to switch over to defence production . . ."

—with which my hon. friend is directly concerned since November—

".... had been asked after five months to submit revised estimates while another concern which had made a similar offer then had yet to hear from the Government."

This is the state of affairs with which the hon. Minister is directly concerned. Then, it says:—

"There was no central authority in the country having the precise knowledge of what the different industries had to do."

Even to this day they do not know that.

"Because of this, though there are many people who wanted to do something, they were unable to do."

Still more unfortunate factor is this revelation, namely,—

"297 trucks were held up on the assembly line in India for want of a part which had to be imported."

Then instances could be multiplied in any number. There was inertia in the administrative machinery as a result of which things did not move as fast as they should and so on and so forth. If this is the state of affairs, I think, attention has to be paid to it. I should like to know whether the hon. Minister has done anything positive in matters with which he is directly concerned, namely, defence production, issuing of licences, making available of raw material particularly to those industries which are concerned with defence production.

Sir, if I am not wrongly informed, the whole unfortunate fact is that there were certain freeze orders passed because of the emergency and they continue even today, which have not only not helped but have just on the other hand retarded the production.

Now, we find that the various Ministries have been truncated and particularly I refer to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which has been truncated and under the name of the Technical Directorate, the Development Wing has been taken away. I do not know if the hon. Minister can bring about some magic, but otherwise, the unfortunate experience has been not only of the small industrialists, not only of the big industrialists but also of the State Governments that they do not get through anywhere. And the Ministry without the assistance of the Ministry of Coordination, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power took certain positive steps as a result of criticisms offered last time—and they had held discussions—and I am happy to be able to say on the floor of this House that they cleared their difficulties with the Development Wing, cleared their difficulties with the Finance Ministry and now they are in a posi-

tion to put through their schemes without the assistance of the Ministry of Coordination. I wish to emphasize this because what is much more important is a positive and effective functioning of the Ministries themselves.

I think, Sir, about this task of coordination, so many things are done in the name of coordination. It is quite true that we want coordination. Once the Ministries are working effectively, the coordination in many matters is very essential. But it is my firm conviction that for any single Minister, however able and capable he might be, without meaning anything to my talented friend, it is impossible for him to bring about coordination. I venture to submit that it is not even possible for the Prime Minister, as an individual, as a single man, to bring about coordination in that manner. Coordination will have to be brought about in a very different way and it is unfortunate that we are now experimenting with certain processes which have already been experimented upon and which have been found to be untenable and which have not yielded results and which are not likely to yield any result. Therefore, at the very outset, I submitted that it was not fair to the hon. Minister to charge him with the responsibilities with which he has been charged. We must take a much better advantage of the hon. Minister's talent, a positive role which he can play somewhere. The legitimate duties of defence production must go to the Defence Minister himself. I do not know. I was just . . .

The Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri T. T. Krishna-machari): It is with him. I am afraid, the hon. Member is making a mistake. Defence production is with the Defence Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Procurement of material is your responsibility.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That creates such a confusion. I think not only I myself but even your office is

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

not clear about it. You will remember, Sir, that even today I had a question which had to be transferred to be answered by my hon. friend on the 19th. I do not know. I think this was perhaps the second question for all these ten years which I had addressed to the wrong Minister. I do not know, and your office also, which is supposed to be very well informed, have admitted the question. I do not know where the responsibilities of the Defence Minister end and where the responsibilities of my friend, the Minister for Co-ordination begin. I think there should be not the least Suspicion or confusion. I will finish in two minutes or a minute and a half. I might submit that it is doing harm to the hon. Minister himself. He really unburdened himself. These are the very words which he himself used when he was speaking to the Central Water and Power Commission. He said, I have got here an opportunity to unburden myself, and he said so many things. What I submit is, if we want a real and better co-ordination, we must have a Deputy Prime Minister, a dynamic person with administrative ability and authority—by himself the Deputy Prime Minister will not be able to do It; I said, even the Prime Minister will not be able to do it—who should be able to preside over Co-ordination Cabinet Committees. Then and then alone—The Cabinet Committees under the direct Chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister will not only discuss, they will decide. My hon. friend, I think, advises. I can tell him, whether he knows it or not, whether he should like to tell it in the open House or not, neither he is happy nor the Ministers are happy with whom he is concerned. (*Interruption*). This sentiment which I am expressing will find definitely echo in most of the ministerial hearts, I am sure. Therefore, let us make use of my friend's talent. Let us take some benefit and advantage out of the experience of the countries which have developed certain traditions, which knew how

to proceed in these matters, which had gone through certain processes and these matters were discussed on the floor of the House. Otherwise, I have not the least doubt that instead of any co-ordination, there will be friction and disruption. It will not promote production. It will retard production and we will not make the headway. I wish him very well. I have nothing much to say. But, I am sure that he himself will give a second thought to this matter whether he is in a position to discharge.... I do hope that we will be able to discuss on the floor of the House what set up we ought to have to bring about better co-ordination.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (केराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काम करने की नियत हो तो काम हो सकता है, और काम करने की जहनियत न बनाई जाये तो काम नहीं हो सकता। जिस तरीके से कोआर्डिनेशन चल रहा है उस तरीके से तो शायद १०० साल तक भी हम वहां नहीं पहुँच सकते जो हमारा मंजिले मक्सूद है। मैं हेवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स की बात को लेता हूँ। हरिद्वार में हेवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स की जमीन पड़ी हुई है एक इंच तक नहीं लगी। ५० लाख की पैदावार होती है खती की, वह पैदावार खत्म हुई लेकिन हेवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स में अभी यह तय नहीं हुआ कि रशिया का कौन सा डिजाइन आयेगा, कौन सा चीफ इंजीनियर आयेगा, किस तरीके से वहां कोलबोरेशन होगा, और जमीन बेकार हो गई। हजारों आदमी इस काम में लगे हुए हैं लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इस सवाल का जवाब श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने दे दिया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हर जगह में यह जहनियत है

अध्यक्ष मसोदय : श्री बनर्जी कहते हैं कि इस सवाल का जवाब दे दिया गया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हर जगह यह हालत है कि हजारों आदम लगे हुए हैं लेकिन काम

कुछ नहीं है। भिलाई और रुरकेला में रेलवे लाइन तक तैयार नहीं हो सकी। हजारों यात्री भरते हैं, करोड़ों का नुकसान होता है, एक्सिडेंट्स होते हैं, लेकिन रेलवे लाइन जैसी मोटी सी चीज तैयार नहीं हो सकी। किस तरीके से हम यह मान लें कि हम अपने भविते मक्कूद को पहुंचेंगे? जब पहले साल में ही ४० लाख टन लूज कर रहे हैं इस्पात के टार्गेट में तो आगे चल कर क्या होगा? जहां भी हम जायें, हर जगह पर यही टेंडर्सी काम कर रही है कि किस तरीके से जान बचे किस तरह से काम करना पड़े। नौजवान से अगर कहिये कि कसरत किया करो, भजन बन्दगी किया करो तो कहता है कि समय नहीं मिलता, दो घंटे बाद फिर उसे पूछा जाये कि तुम ताश क्यों खेलते हो तो कहता है कि समय काटता हुं। किसी महकमे में, किसी जगह में सरकार बतला दे कि एकशियसी आई है। एकशियसी तो तब आती जब लोग कुछ जिम्मेदारी से आगे बढ़ते। जिम्मेदारी है नहीं, काम है नहीं, लेकिन लोग लगे हुए हैं। एक लाइन अंत कम्पलीट हो जाती तो हमारा डिफेंस मही हो जाता। अब डिफेंस में आप हैं, मैं इस में कोई एनाग्रज नहीं मानता हुं, हमारे चब्बाण साहब हैं, उन्हें कांफिंडेंस हासिल है जनता का, लेकिन अकेला चब्बाण कुछ नहीं कर सकता। ४४ करोड़ इन्सान अपने को चब्बाण की तरह से जिम्मेदार सभी तब जा कर देश उत्तर हो मानता है। आज यह मेटेलेटी श्रलग है जो कि हमारे सामने आई है कि मेरे घर में आग लगी है और मैं कहता हूं कि पहले मैं ट्रूवरवल बनाऊंगा और जब ट्रूवरवल तैयार हो जायेगा तब उस के पानी से आग बुझाऊंगा, मेरे घर में चोर धूसा हुआ है और लाठी की जरूरत है तो मैं कहता हूं कि पहले मैं बांस का बाज बोलूंगा और जब पेंड तैयार हो जायेगा तो उस को काट कर लाठी तैयार करूंगा और चोरों को भाङाऊंगा। हमारे देश पर हमला हुआ है, हमारा हिमालय पादाक्रांत हुआ है, हमारी जमीन पर चाइना का परचम

लहराता है। हमें चाहिये कि जहां से हमें हथियार भिल सके वहां से ला कर हम दुष्मन को भगायें। लेकिन हम यह नहीं करते। हम कहते हैं कि अभी कारखाने तैयार करो। आज ही एक क्वेश्चन का जवाब देते हुए कहा गया कि हमें अभी १८ महीने लगेंगे कारखाना तैयार करने में। मैं सोचता हूं कि क्या १८ महीनों तक चाइना हमारे ऊपर उसी तरह से सवार रहेगा जिस तरह पिछले चार पांच वर्षों से चला आ रहा है। जब यह कहा जाता है कि लड़ाई लम्बी चलेगी तो हम समझते हैं कि खाने पीने का मिलसिता है। जैसे कहते हैं लड़के ने कि स्कूल जाये तो लड़का इन्कार तो कर नहीं सकता, वह इसके लिये मना तो कर नहीं सकता, लेकिन कहीं जा कर दरखत के नीचे बैठ जाता है, कहीं जा कर सांग या नमाज़ा देता है, नितेमा देखने लगता है। आज चूंकि लौट जाइनी नहीं है कि एक मिनट भी कौम का ब्रावोर किए जाये इस लिये कौम को चाह रखने के लिये कहते हैं कि हम लड़ेंग, मगर लड़ने का कोई सामान नहीं है, न लड़ने की जड़तेज़त है। जब कौम लड़ती है तो नौर ही जड़तेज़त बदल जाती है, जो लड़ने के उनके नामे जाते के घंटे बदल जाते हैं, उनको दृश्यक बदल जाती है, उनकी पोशाक बदल जाती है, उन का बे आफ यिकिंग बदल जाता है, बे आफ बिकिंग बदल जाता है, मात्र अन्दसान की लोई चीज नहीं बदली है, वह उन्हें का ल्यो है। आज एक ऐसी कौम के चाह उत्तरकर्त्ता है जो कि ८ करोड़ इन्सान कटवा लेता राई है। वाड़ना ने आज ८ करोड़ इन्सानों का कटवाया है और उस के बाद हिन्दूस्तान पर हमारा बोला है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अंत यह कहें कि हमारी जहनियत यही रहे, हमारी मेंटिलिटी यही रहे, काम चारा रहे, तो यह नहीं हो सकता। डिफेंस के माने यह है कि हर ५ कर्त्ता तैयार हो।

आज हमारे लिये थंड फाइन इंप्रेर प्लैन की जरूरत नहीं है, हमें विकटरी प्लैन की

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

बहरत है। जो चीजें विकटरी प्लैन के रास्ते में रुकावट हैं उन्हें रोका जाय। हमारे यहाँ के लिये विकटरी प्लैन चाहिये। थर्ड लाइव इंप्रे प्लैन का मतलब तो यह है कि हम लड़ाई के लिये पूरी तरह से तैयार नहीं हो सकते। आप छोटे छोटे मुल्कों को देखिये। पाकिस्तान के साथ ही आप सीलोन को देखिये, वह एक छोटा सा मुल्क है, मुट्ठी भर लोगों का। लेकिन आज भी उनकी वेहिकल्स का कोटा हम से ११ फी सदी ज्यादा है मैं अमरीका की बात नहीं कहता जहां पर कि १६ करोड़ इन्सान हैं और १२ करोड़ कारें हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की हालत यह है कि ३२ लाख की आबादी का है हमारा बस्ती जिला भगर वहां पर २८ कारें कूल हैं। मैं छोटे से मुल्क लंका की बात कहता हूँ उसकी कारों और वेहिकल्स का कोटा हम से ११ फी सदी ज्यादा है। छोटा सा मुल्क जो कुछ कर सकता है वह एक बड़ा मुल्क नहीं कर सकता, यह मैं नहीं मानता। ४४ करोड़ इन्सानों के अन्दर दिल व दिमाग नहीं है, यह मैं नहीं मानता, वे बुजदिल हैं यह भी मैं नहीं मानता। भगवान के यहाँ दो सांचे हैं, जब चाइनीज पैदा करता है तो बहुदुर पैदा करता है, जब अमरीकी को पैदा करता तब अक्लमन्द पैदा करता है तो बेवकूफ पैदा करता है, काठ का उल्लू पैदा करता है, मिट्टी का माधव पैदा करता है, बुजदिल पैदा करता है, यह भी मैं नहीं मानता। हमारे यहाँ के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जो कमी है उसको ऐडी से चोटी तक बदलना होगा। आज भी जो बस बजे सोकर उठता है, जिसकी खुराक आज भी ढीली, जिसकी धोती ढीली, जिसका कुर्ता ढीला, जिसका जिस्म ढीला, उसके लिये हमें कानून बनाना पड़ेगा जो लड़ने का काम है उसके लिये कहा गया है :

"Warior is the man who protects the nation."

जो लड़ने वाले हैं उनको आगे लाना पड़ेगा,

उन्ह सिखाना पड़ेगा। जो लड़ना जानते नहीं हैं उनके हाथ में लड़ाई का काम सीपने से हार्हिंग फतेहयाबी हासिल नहीं हो सकती। संसार का कायदा यह है कि अगर विश्वास अन्दर है,

"He can who thinks he can,
He cannot who thinks he cannot."

जिनमें यह विश्वास नहीं हैं वह कुछ नहीं कर सकते। ब्राड डे लाइट में हमारे सामने एलान किया जाता है कि न हम घुटने टेकेंगे न चाइना घुटने टेकेंगा, न चाइना सरेन्डर करेगा न हम सरेन्डर करेगा, यह लड़ाई लम्बी चलेगी। जिसमें यह विश्वास नहीं है, जिसके अन्दर वह सेल्फ कानफिडस नहीं है कि हम दुर्मन को सरेन्डर करा लेंगे, वह हरार्हिंग लड़ाई नहीं जीत सकता। यह बात नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में दिल व दिमाग नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में दिल व दिमाग हैं लेकिन लड़ने वालों के हाथ में देश को बागडोर नहीं है। जो लड़गा वही फतेहयाब होगा और जो बातों से ही मसला हल करना चाहेगा वह फतेहयाब नहीं हो सकता। आज देश में दो कैम्प हैं। एक कैम्प यह कहता है कि हम चाहे मर जायें लेकिन हम फतेहयाबा हासिल करके रहेंगे, दूसरे लोग वह हैं जो कहते हैं कि यह मामला आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बातचीत से हल हो जायेगा। हमारा तो इस बात में विश्वास है कि :

दुष्कटकों से पूर्ण वृक्षों के शिखर पर
वास हो,
खाने पढ़े पत्ते भगर ना दासता का
वास हो।

एक मेंटेलिटी यह क्रिएट की जा रही है कि हम अपनी माली हालत सुधारने में लगे हूँये थे और चीन से हमारी आर्थिकता का यह उमड़ता हुआ समन्दर, हमारी खुशहाली का समन्दर, देखा नहीं गया। कौनसा वह खुशहाली का समन्दर है जो चीन से देखा नहीं

गया। उत्तर प्रदेश के ५२ जिलों में आज २५ हजार ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनको....

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम नहीं है।

(कोरम के लिये घंटी बजायी गयी)

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यह बात बार बार दुहरायी जाती है कि चेमारी खुशहाली का समन्वय उमड़ रहा था, हमारी आर्थिकता के समन्वय में ज्वार भाटे आ रहे थे, वह आर्थिकता का समन्वय चीन से नहीं देखा गया, चीन के दिल में ईर्ष्या और द्वेष पैदा हो गया। लेकिन आपकी आर्थिकता की हालत यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में २५ हजार आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनको पांच रुपये माहवार पर खरीदा जाता है। कौनसा वह समन्वय था जो उमड़ रहा था? दूसरे सूबों के मुतालिक में नहीं जानता, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में मामूली किसान जो अंग्रेज के वक्त में टैक्स देता था उससे आज १७ गुना ज्यादा टैक्स देता है। कौनसा आर्थिक खुशहाली का समन्वय है जो उमड़ रहा है जिसको चीन नहीं देख सका? आज भी अध्यापक की तनखाह ६२ रुपये माहवार है। जो कौम का मैमार है। जो राष्ट्र का निर्माता है, जो नेशन का बिल्डर है, उसको आज भी ६२ रुपये माहवार पर खरीदा जाता है।

दिल्ली के अन्दर आपने कुछ महलात जहर बना दिये हैं। इन में से कुछ विज्ञान भवन हैं, साइंस भवन हैं, कल्चुरल प्रोग्राम के भवन हैं, म्यूजिक हाउस हैं। इन के अलावा कौनसी खुशहाली हमारे देश में आयी है। और इसमें सरकार ने क्या किया है? कुछ नहीं किया। इस संबंध में मुझे एक उदाहरण याद आता है। पेशावर में एक पठान को गवर्नर ने खान बहादुर की उपाधि दी तो उस ने कहा कि आप ने मुझे क्या दिया। खान तो मैं कौम से

हूं हूं हूं हूं हूं कि मैं ने दुःमनों के सिर काटे हैं। इसलिए मैं तो खुद ही खान बहादुर हूं। तो मैं कहता हूं कि इन इमारतों को बनवाने में सरकार ने क्या किया। सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। जनता ने टैक्स दिया, विदेशों ने ऋण दिया और उसे उठा कर सरकार ने विज्ञान भवन आदि में लगा दिया। उस ने यह जरूर किया कि एक भाष्वरा ढैम में दरार पड़ गई उस पर भरभूत में १६ करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया, सोमेट बेच लिया और रेत लगा दिया, जिस काम में एक लाख लगाना चाहिए था उस में बांस लाख रुपया लगा दिया। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह से देश की आर्थिक उन्नति नहीं हो सकती, न कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों से देश की खुशहाली हो सकती है। अभी तक देश में एक सौ मील लम्बी रेलवे लाइन नहीं ढाली गई। अभी तक हमारे इंजिन अमरोका और इंगलैंड तथा फ्रांस से आते हैं और रोम से आते हैं, और उन इंजिनों को बजन हमारी रेलवे लाइनों के लिए बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है, इसलिए वे गिर जाते हैं और एक्सेंट हो जाते हैं। जो लाइनें आज से सौ साल पहले लगाई गई थीं उन पर मार्डन इंजिन काम नहीं कर सकते। और हमारे रुरकेला और भिजाई के कारखाने इस दिक्कत को दूर नहीं कर सके हैं।

मैं अपने सामने बैठने वालों से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं, जोकि हींगे बहुत मारते हैं, कि जो महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था अगर वे उस के पांच फोसदों पर अमल करें तो आज हिन्दुस्तान को समस्याएं हल हो सकती हैं और हिन्दुस्तान फतेहयाब हो सकता है। लेकिन वे उन के कहने के एक फोसदों पर भी अमल नहीं करते। उन का एक बात को नहीं मानते हालांकि गात उन के गाते हैं। इसलिए दिक्कत हो रहा है।

आप आर्थिक ढांचा नया बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हालत यह है कि जहां पहले एक

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

सौ आई० सं०० एस० असफर काम करते थे वहां आज ४५० उन का जगह काम करते हैं। जहां पहले एक कलक्टर होता था, आज उस का जगह पांच पांच कलक्टर हैं। एक डिप्टी कमिशनर हैं, एक चौफ डिप्टी कमिशनर हैं, एक ए० डिप्टी कमिशनर है, एक बी० डिप्टी कमिशनर है। काम धृता जा रहा है पर स्टाफ बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस बुराई को बब तक दूर नहीं किया जायगा तब तक देश का उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। देश का मसला बातों से हल नहीं हो सकता, न वह कोलम्बो प्रस्ताव से हल हो सकता है, देश का मसला तो युद्ध से ही हल होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मानवांश सदस्य से मैं अर्जुन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोआरडिनेशन को मिनिस्ट्री है। उस के बारे में कहें ?।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (रांची-पश्चिम) : इस में डिफेंस भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह है लेकिन थोड़ा है। आप ने तो सारे देश के मुधार का बात हो इस पर करना शुरू कर दा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : डिफेंस का सारे देश से तालुक है। अगर आप नहीं चाहते कि मैं डिफेंस के बारे में ज्यादा कहें, तो मैं दूसरा बात कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन यह बहुरा बात था, इसलिए इसे कह रहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे देश के मुधार को बात आप फाइनेंस बिल पर कह सकते हैं जोकि आने वाला है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर आप मुझ को उस बक्त भौका देंगे तो मैं सारे देश के मुधार का बात कहूँगा।

कोआरडिनेशन का मतलब यह है कि एक मिनिस्ट्री का दूसरा मिनिस्ट्री से सहयोग हो। ऐसा न हो कि इर्रिंगेशन वाले एप्राकल्चर

वालों से सहयोग न करें और एप्राकल्चर वाले इर्रिंगेशन वालों से सहयोग न करें, सप्लाई वाले डिफेंस का इमदाद न करें और डिफेंस वाले सप्लाई वालों का इमदाद न करें। कोआरडिनेशन के यह मान नहीं हैं। हम देखते हैं कि छोटे छोटे कामों में एक से ज्यादा मिनिस्ट्री के सहयोग का जरूरत है। एक आर्डेनेस फैक्टरी है, उस का तिर्क किसी एक मिनिस्ट्री से तालुक नहीं है। उस के काम में कभी सप्लाई वाले देरी करते हैं, कभी इस्पात वाले देरी करते हैं, कभी मिलिटरी वाले देरी करते हैं तो कभी कम्युनिशन्स वाले देरी करते हैं, इस से काम टक नहीं हो पाता। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जहां तक देश का हिफाजत का सवाल है यह जरूरा है कि जो लोग उस में कोआरडिनेशन न करें उन से जवाब तलब किया जाना चाहिये। हम यहीं इस दिल्ली शहर में देखते हैं कि अगर एक गराव आदमी मकान बनाना चाहता है तो उस को पांच मुहकमों के पास जाना पड़ता है और हर एक मुहकमा उस को यह कह कर टाल देता है कि यह हमारा काम नहीं है, दूसरे मुहकमे का है। यहीं हाल देश के डिफेंस का है। जब तक सारे मुहकमे आपस में कोआरडिनेशन नहीं करेंगे तब तक डिफेंस के काम में तरकी नहीं हो सकता। तमाम मुहकमे जब डिफेंस का इमदाद करेंगे तभी देश का रक्षा हो सकेगा। मैं अपने आंखों देखा कहता हूँ। कहीं दूर की बात नहीं है, नजदीक का है। एक डिप्टी कमिशनर साहब एक गांव में आते हैं—मेरे खाली से उन का ओहदा आउट आफ डेट हो गया है लेकिन खींच वह चल रहे हैं—और मेरे एक रिस्तेदार के घर में जा कर कहते हैं कि आपका बेटा लड़ाई में मारा गया है, हम आपके लिए ५०० रुपये इनाम का ले कर आये हैं। ठाकुर साहब ने कहा कि मैं आप को हजार रुपये देने को तैयार हूँ मेरा बेटा तो छूटटी पर आधा और आपसे मिलता चाहता है। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब

यह है कि आपका एक मुहकमा दूसरे मुहकमे को अंवरे में रखता है। मैं लड़ने वाले लोगों में हूँ। मेरे बेटे और भाई भतीजे लड़ाई में काम आए हैं। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि एक दिन लोगों को तार मिलता है कि आपका लड़का जिन्दा है, फिर १५ दिन बाद तार मिलता है कि मिसिंग है, फिर १५ दिन बाद तार मिलता है कि बिलोबृद्ध दू बी किल्ड है। और फिर १५ दिन के बाद उसको बर्फ में दबा हुआ पाया जाता है, उसके हाथ गले होते हैं, उसकी टांगे टूटी हुई होती हैं। इसका लोगों के मन पर कितान बुरा असर पड़ता है।

कोओरारडिनेशन का मतलाब यह है कि एक मुहकमा दूसरे मुहकमे को सहयोग दे। लेकिन हम यहाँ देखते हैं कि एक मिनिस्टर दूसरे के खिलाफ व्यान देता है। हमारे खन्ना साहब कुछ मिनिस्टरों के बारे में कहते हैं कि उनकी गैर जिम्मेवारी है, तो हमारे टी० टी० कृष्णमचारी साहब कहते हैं कि लोग व्यान ज्यादा देते हैं। एक मिनिस्टर दूसरे का कम्यूनिकेशन करता है। उसको अपनी आंख का शहनायेर नजर नहीं आता पर दूसरे की आंख का तिनका देखता है। तो इस तरह देश का काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। सबसे पहले यह ज़रूरी है कि जो कारखाने हमारे बीच में लटके हुए हैं उनको पूरा करके उनमें काम शुरू होना चाहिये। यहाँ पर सन १८५६ में वायदा किया गया था कि नए कारखाने नहीं बनाए जाएंगे बल्कि मोजूदा कारखानों की एकोशेसो बढ़ाई जायेगी। लेकिन उनकी एकोशेसो नहीं वही और नए कारखाने बन रहे हैं।

आज बन्दूक या राईफल आउट आफ डेट हो रही है। जो जंगू कीमें है वे उनको इस्तेमाल नहीं करती और जो कीमें उनको इस्तेमाल करती है उनपर वह हँस्ती है। लेकिन हम अपने नौजवानों को ट्रेनिंग के लिए ये बन्दूकें और राईफलें भी नहीं दे सकते। एन० सी० सी० की ट्रेनिंग स्कूल कालिज़ों में

हम नहीं दे सके। मेरा निवेदन है कि हथियार जहाँ से भी भिल सके मंगवाये जायें। रुपये की बर्बादी को रोका जाये। पानी की तरह बड़ी तादाद में दुराचारों में जो रुपया बह रहा है उसको रोका जाय। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अपेक्षा कानपुर शहर में ३ लाख रुपया तम्बाकू में खराब होता है। वही ३ लाख रुपया अगर बचा लिया जाये और उसको ज़रूरी हथियारों के काम में लगाया जाय तो एक साल के अंदर सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह देश लोहे की दीवार बन सकता है। अब इस बात की ज़रूरत है कि एक सही इमैनेशन और कोओरारडिनेशन से काम किया जाय और देश की ज़खरियात को समझा जाय और उनको पूरा करने के लिए ज़रूरी क़दम फैरन उठाये जायें।

जहाँ तक टैक्सों के देने का सबाल है ग्रीरब ज्यादा देते हैं। अभी उसके मुकाबले कम देते हैं। टैक्स को कौन देते हैं? टैक्स काइटकार और मज़दूर आदि देते हैं। काइटकार १७ गुना टैक्स देता है। अब भी किसानों से ५० फीसदी लिया जाता है। किसान अपनी आमदनी का ५० फीसदी टैक्स देता है जबकि श्री विड़ल। अपनी आमदनी का केवल ५ फीसदी ही टैक्स में देते हैं। अरबपती और करोड़पति आदमी अपनी आमदनी का केवल ५ फीसदी वर्तीर टैक्स के देते हैं जबकि किसान अपनी आमदनी का ५० फीसदी देता है। हैदराबाद के नवाब साहब को २६,००० रुपये सालाना तनखावाह मिलती है लेकिन उन्होंने भारत के सुरक्षा कोष में अब तक एक महीने की तनखावाह भी नहीं दी है। विड़ला साहब को एक माल में ३ अरब रुपये की बचत हुई है लेकिन उन्होंने डिफेंस फंड में अब तक एक अरब रुपया भी नहीं दिया है।

हम डिफेंस फंड के लिए तांगे वालों द्वितीय वालों से रुपया मांगते हैं और वह ठीक है कि वे भी आगे आये और देश की मदद

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

करें और उन्होंने जनरसली कंट्रीब्यूट भी किया है। लेकिन मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति और सरमायेदार जिनके कि पास अरबों रुपया पड़ा है और जिन्होंने कि इस भाग में ढील दिखाई है और जरनसली कंट्रीब्यूट नहीं किया है, उन से रुपया लिया जाय और अगर आवश्यक हो तो इसके लिए क्षानून भी बनाया जा सकता है। इसी तरह है मैं कहूँगा कि हमारे मिनिस्टरान जब तक कि देश मैं यह नेशनल क्राइसिस मौजूद रहती है तब तक तनावाह न लें। देश के लोगों ने उन को यह सम्मान दिया है और जो देश सम्मान देता है वह आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उन से कुछ त्याग करने की भी अपेक्षा रखता है। मिनिस्टरों को इस बारे में एवं आदर्श उपस्थित करना चाहिए और उन को जब तक यह नेशनल क्राइसिस चलती है तब तक तनावाह नहीं लेनी चाहिए। वह जो रुपया बतौर तनावाह बढ़ावह के लेते रहे हैं वे न लें। देश ने उन को यह सम्मान दिया है और जब वेश को रुपये की आवश्यकता है तो उस वक्त रुपया देना उनका काम है . . .

Shri P. R. Patel: How are these points relevant here?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य से अपील करूँगा कि वे इस को प्रैस न करें। मेरे पास थोड़ा सा समय रहता है। केवल दो मिनट बचे हैं और इसलिए इस के अन्दर मुझे अपनी बात कह नैने दीजिये। बाद मैं वे जो कुछ कहेंगे मैं उसे मान लूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ऐतराज किया है कि आप तांगे वालों और बिडला साहब के बीच मैं कैसे कोआर्डिनेशन करेंगे?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कोआर्डिनेशन तो मिल मालिकों और मजदूरों में होना आवश्यक है। जब कैपेलिस्ट्स और लेबर मैं कोआर्डिनेशन होगा तभी तो देश आगे बढ़ेगा। एक

मुहकमा आप का है और एक श्री मुरार जी देसाई का है। जब एक डिपार्टमेंट से दूसरा डिपार्टमेंट कोआर्डिनेट नहीं करता है तो देश कैसे आगे बढ़ सकता है? आप मेरी स्प्रिट को लोजियेगा लैटंस को न लोजियेगा। आज ऐसा न हो जैसा कि हम देखते हैं कि गांवों के अन्दर ट्यूबवैल्स बनाये जाते हैं, ट्यूबवैल्स मंजूर हो गये, ट्यूबवैल्स के लिए ४०,००० रुपया चला गया है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सीमेंट वाले कलकर साहब के साथ जो हमारे डी० एम० है उन के साथ कोआपरेट नहीं करते हैं और डी० एम० साहब लोहे वाले के साथ कोआपरेट नहीं करते हैं जिसका कि परिणाम यह होता है कि एक, एक ट्यूबवैल चार, चार साल से रुका हूँगा है। इस इनएफिशिएंसी को तभी दूर किया जा सकता है जब कि एक मुहकमा दूसरे मुहकमे के साथ सहयोग करेगा। अब अगर एक डिपार्टमेंट दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट के साथ सहयोग नहीं करता है तो इसका कौन जिम्मेदार है? इस की जिम्मेदारी इस मिनिस्टरों की है। आप की ज्वाएंट रिसपॉन्स-ब्लिटी है। अब ज्वाएंट रिसपॉन्सब्लिटी के माने यह है कि एक मुहकमे की दिक्कत दूसरा मुहकमा समझे। आप यह कह कर नहीं बच सकते हैं कि वह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। आप एक सम्मिश्रित सरलाहर चला रहे हैं, एक विचारों की सरकार चला रहे हैं। मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि इन में जहां आपसी एख़तलाफ हो, एक दूसरे के खिलाफ अख़बारों में बयान देते हैं और एक दूसरे के खिलाफ प्रैस में रिपोर्ट्स देते हैं उससे यह वायुमंडल विशाक्त हो जाता है। देश का वायुमंडल तभी भवर रह सकता है जब यह एक दूसरे से प्रेम करें। हम लोग अपोज़ीशन के जरूर हैं लेकिन देश की उन्नति के लिए हम आप से ज्यादा सहयोग दे रहे हैं। आप से ज्यादा खून दे रहे हैं। आप से ज्यादा हम मिलेटरी फोर्स दे रहे हैं। हमारे भाई, भतीजे आदि फौज मैं देश की रक्षा की खातिर लड़ रहे हैं। मैं नहीं शब्दों के साथ अपने भाषण को समाप्त

करते हुए यह चाहता हूँ कि श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी इतना ज़रूर ऐलान करें कि यह हैवो एलिक्ट्रिकल्स का काम जो बीच में पढ़ा हुआ है वह कब तक पूरा होगा और यह देश कब तक सैल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जायेगा ? मेरा निवेदन यह है कि कोआरडिनेशन के साथ इस देश को आगे ले जायें ।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid, the two speakers who spoke before me

An Hon. Member: Three have spoken.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I am referring only to two. I am afraid, the hon. Shri H. N. Mukerjee and the hon. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, who spoke before me, have not properly appreciated the need as well as the nature of the economic co-ordination that is intended here. The question is often asked, what does this Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination do? We might at once say that the question is a legitimate one to ask. The name of the Ministry does not sound very familiar to many of us, but we need not go into all that. We know that the functions that this Ministry performs are really old ones and familiar to us. What is new is the new need for co-ordination and the new concept of self-reliance in the matter of supplies, services and components of weapons.

16.47 hrs.

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

The whole basic premise of this Ministry of Co-ordination is that the direction of our industrial and economic policy has to be oriented towards obtaining our supplies through indigenous sources. The whole emphasis, again, and the basic premise in the field of new co-ordination is that the country's needs in this emergency should be met from indigenous sup-

plies, services and components of weapons. This is not such a simple job as it looks. In fact, it is a job which, I should say, constitutes a stirring call to high endeavour. To show how the Minister himself views his duties and his functions, I cannot do better than quote his own words. He has put it in very graphic words in one place. Answering questions in this House Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has said that his function would be "to act more or less in the nature of a control room in any big project; the control room does not control but because it has facilities for red light being shown in any section where things go wrong, it is in a position to alert the organisation". In another place, Shri Krishnamachari describes his function thus:

"There has been need, which has become all the more pressing on account of the present emergency, for a clearing house of information within Government to assess requirements, take stocks of resources and determine priorities. The Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination has endeavoured to fill this need."

The Ministry has handled all kinds of jobs, all sizes of jobs. No job is too big or too complex for his Ministry.

It is only to be imagined that any Ministry of Co-ordination which seeks to tackle such problems is bound to have its hands full, because there are bound to be bottlenecks and such bottle-necks do occur. And what is done when these bottlenecks occur? In fact, what was done? Take, for instance, the question of power. Stand-by power generating sets were immediately procured and put in action. In the case of coal, rationalisation of movement was attempted and put in action. In the case of steel a new assessment was made and supply of steel has now been speeded up. That is not all. It is not only big things which receive consideration from the Ministry; even small ones do.

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

Take, for example, the question of Assam. Assam, as we all know, is a rather publicity-shy region, far away in one corner of the country. There too, the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination has done quite a lot. Orders were placed for such things as they could produce, things like tent poles, cane baskets, barbed wire etc. and the value of orders actually placed with them amounted to Rs. 45 lakhs.

Then, there are various other stores which are quite interesting and which are, I would say, quite inspiring. There is the story of road rollers. We know we have to deal with mountainous terrain where we have to build roads, and for building roads we have to have road rollers, whether we build them in mountains or in plains. Now, when an assessment was made it was discovered that only as many as 500 of such rollers could be available in the country. Production was started and pushed up and by 1963 the production is expected to go up to 900 road rollers.

I would say that this kind of progress and this method of solving fundamental problems would do credit to any Economic and Development Co-ordination Ministry.

Then there were other matters like, procuring trucks for the military, that is, for defence. They were obtained. Jeeps were produced and the production went up by 20 per cent. Motor cycles of a higher horse power, of 350 cc., were taken up in hand and produced in sufficient quantities.

Then, I should say something about the Department of the Director General of Technical Development. It is an old department; from the days when Shri Krishnamachari was the Minister of Commerce this department is doing very important work. Even though it has grown out of all proportions, it has quickly adapted itself to its new responsibilities. As I

have said—and I want to emphasise it again—the chief emphasis, the basic premise of our whole aim and object has always been to reduce the need for imports by using indigenous substitutes. What have we done? In the case of soda ash, we have now started using the indigenous product. Indigenous chemical dyes have also now begun to be accepted and are being actually used. A thing like nylon of a particular kind, called Nylon 6, is now being used in the military for defence purposes, for parachutes, instead of the old Nylon 66 which used to be insisted upon for such purposes.

This Ministry, as we all know, is under the control of a veteran campaigner like Shri T. T. Krishnamachari—of course, I am not referring to him in the military way, but he is a campaigner just the same. Many of us remember the very thorough way in which he handled the old department of the Chief Controller of Imports, I think, about 12 years ago. I have never seen a job more thoroughly done and a job that is functioning ever since most satisfactorily. Then, we also know and remember the battle over steel that he has fought. He was the pioneer of the idea of six million tons of steel and the dream has come true. We now realise how vital a role that steel is playing in our struggle with China.

Recently, I had two very brief meetings with two of his more youthful colleagues and I was very much impressed with the energy and the enthusiasm with which they had taken up to their new tasks. It is a very fine team that he has.

The two pivotal committees in this whole scheme of economic co-ordination are the two Cabinet Committees, namely, the Production Committee and the Services Committee. They have to deal with all sorts of problems. Particularly, their big problem would be the problem of resources and their

allocation between defence and the essential civil needs.

17 hrs.

Before I conclude, I would just refer to a matter—I do not know if it is directly concerned here—and it is that we are informed that the Navy is anxious to establish a naval base in Goa. Now, the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination has actually visited the place and that indicates that the matter and the consideration has progressed somewhat. Now, as a man, as a Member coming from Bombay, it may be considered pardonable if I welcome this scheme. There is a lot of economic and industrial work to be done in Goa. A naval base in Goa will help very much. We know we have a problem of moving something like 10 million tons of iron ore every year out of Goa. Incidentally, I may inform the House that I am a Member, as Mr. Hathi knows, of the Select Committee on the Major Ports Bill. I certainly will be too pleased to contribute my bit in bringing this about.

Finally, a word more. This Ministry has already started taking steps at pruning some of our overseas establishments. One such establishment to which I would make a pointed reference is the one that we have in London—the India Stores Department in London. It is a vast sprawling kind of an establishment and it certainly needed some very serious attention from the Ministry. Already I am informed that the Shipping Directorate has been transferred from their management and it has been turned over to a firm of shipping and forwarding agents and there is going to be a saving of Rs. 6.75 lakhs annually in foreign exchange.

The Government has also entered into a new freight agreement with the Conference Lines. It has become a Member of Conference Lines of Shipping and that too is going to help us by making us entitled to a rebate of 15 per cent on the freight between United Kingdom and India.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Defence Production. To my mind, it is a very timely step taken by our Government and fortunately enough a very able public man, parliamentarian and a person who has a lot of experience of the working of the Ministries has been given charge of this portfolio. Equally I am happy to find the two colleagues that he has in the person of Mr. Hathi and Mr. Rao. I am very happy that this combination will yield the results that are desired. To my mind, economic coordination is necessary at different levels. What I could follow from the note that has been circulated by the Ministry I feel, is the partial coordination that is indicated therein. But this coordination is much more needed in different directions. Therefore, firstly, I will explain what I have understood and how I have been able to follow the present role of this Ministry. Up till now we have had an organisation known as the Directorate of Disposals and Supplied. That is working in a way for the last so many years as it did when it was established during the British days. Personally, I have got nothing to say against that organisation as it was functioning. But, with the progress that has been achieved all round in the country, this certainly needs a lot of re-organisation and streamlining. I am happy to find that the hon. Minister has started to pay his attention to that. In fact, two Directorates have come into being, one for purchases and disposals and the other for technical guidance. I shall explain in my own way as to how these two could firstly co-ordinate, ultimately there will be co-ordination of work at all levels, and then, I may be able to make out my own point while speaking on the Demands for Grants of this department.

With regard to purchase, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister two things. First, there should be dispersal in purchases. As far as purchases are concerned, attempts

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

should be made to see that they purchase their requirements from all parts of the country. By all parts, I do not mean every village, or every city; at least from all areas where industrial development has taken place. The second point is this. During the last decade perhaps it was at the time, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was the Minister in charge of Commerce and Industry, that the tempo had risen in the country to start small-scale industries all over the country. About that, I have my own views how the very good tempo is ending in a manner that is really retarding the entire progress made so far. That is a separate chapter, altogether. What I have to convey is this. These small-scale industries have given a sort of dispersal to industry in different parts of the country, more particularly in all the States. What has happened? I would say, a mistake has been committed. The same pattern, the set pattern of setting up industries, more particularly engineering industries has been given to units known as industrial estates. It has never been found out whether the raw materials that would be needed for the manufacture of goods in these units would be procurable to that extent, when these industries were set up. That was not seen. May I know whether this Ministry will take up this most important point that, as far as procuring raw materials for these industries, particularly, small-scale industries all over the country is concerned, firstly they are obtainable in the country and secondly they are distributed on a rational basis? However it may be, they may say it is the business of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. My feeling is that that should be one of the principal duties of this Ministry of Economic Coordination. They have to see, wherever these units have been set up, that they get first, raw materials and what should happen later, after the flow of raw materials with the finished goods. The supply also must be regular. That would help

the Government in a number of ways.

Apart from engineering industries, there are textile industries, wool, silk and cotton. Then, rayon and art-silk have come into the field and they will stay. The hon. Minister said this morning in reply to some question that his responsibility is mainly for Defence production. One of the items happens to be parachute silk and other such materials needed. Maybe, we may not have cloth of that quality and in that large quantity available in the country. But, other fibres, more particularly, artificial fibre and rayon that have been brought into the field, are tried, I am sure our difficulty will be removed. Perhaps, we may not need any other thing in the line to be imported from outside the country.

With regard to this co-ordination, no doubt, as far as factories that are in the Government sector, are concerned, you will of course, have a direct eye upon these and there is no doubt that you will have all the co-operation and coordination from the rest of the Ministries and departments. As far as the private sector is concerned, today or in the immediate past private industrialists have been speaking a lot that they are not being given encouragement, they are not given opportunities and chances to come forward and play their part in making supplies for defence production in the first instance. I know that some of these things may be exaggerated. But, still, the fact remains that we have got a well-organised private industry within the country, and the fact remains that they have got the capacity to manufacture a number of things. Attempts may be made in order to really co-ordinate the production of as many of the industries as possible, whether small-scale, or medium-scale or large-scale, so that the Ministry may be in a position to

get the components, finished goods or the end-products or whatever that be, in order to accelerate their effort at defence production. If that is done, then, what will happen? Firstly, this present clamour will go. Secondly, Government will seize this opportunity to get that much of help or assistance in whatever shape or form possible from that sector also. Otherwise, it will mean a lot of expense and a lot of investment which at the moment is difficult.

Along with that, as I have said the other day while speaking on the defence budget, I feel that the country has now decided that we should make our defences as strong as possible. In fact, our budget grants show that we mean business as far as implementing of that policy is concerned. And we have to come up to that level. But I feel that there is a very big gap in our defence production, and there is a very big gap in production in our defence industries. No doubt, we may have made some beginnings, but the time has come when a very big effort is required. We should not feel shy of making that effort, and we should see that we get from appropriate quarters investment and capital and technicians and raw materials and so on. We need technicians of whom there is a very great deficiency in this country. And, therefore, let us very vigorously start taking to these industries now. If we do it now, then possibly within a few years, we may be in a position to say with some strength that we have a defence policy, and we have a defence organisation, and we have an organisation for defence production on which we can depend or rely upon our needs.

About the aspect of co-ordination, other hon. Members have spoken already. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has spoken; Shri S. M. Banerjee has spoken; Shri H. N. Mukerjee has spoken, and Shri V. B. Gandhi also has spoken. I would like to say something more about this which I have not found in their speeches.

According to my mind, economic co-ordination must mean this. During the last few years, there has been a tremendous development within the country, and department after department has come into existence. With my little experience I can say that sometimes, it so happens that first a department is brought into existence, and to start with there is a lot of work, and it goes on increasing its staff year after year. Then due to change in the policy of the Government or work handled diminishes, there is a feeling which develops that the necessity for that much of staff is not there. I can quote any number of instances to prove this, but I would not take up the time of the House in explaining them in detail; because I have also very little time at my disposal, I shall not take my time in explaining them. My point is that this Ministry should certainly go into this question whether in the different Departments, the officials and officers at all levels who are there are really necessary, whether they are giving full work and worth for the money that they are paid, and whether the job entrusted to each of them is fully absorbing.

Secondly, the Ministry should also go into the question of overlapping and duplication of work. I have seen that there is a lot of overlapping. I shall merely enumerate some instances of overlapping because I may not have the time to explain them in detail. To-day, there are a number of departments which are doing the same work. Instead of that, there should be one department doing only one work.

My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur mentioned a little while ago about agriculture. I think that it is a misnomer if any of my hon. friends feels that agriculture can be the responsibility of the Central Government. It cannot be. Agriculture is a State subject. It is the States which are actually working in the field, and therefore, the Minister at the Centre or even the Prime Minister has no

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say with regard to agriculture. Take the agricultural plans that are being worked out in the country. Even at the Centre that work is being done by the Ministry of Agriculture. Then there is the Ministry of Community Development and then there is something else. Therefore, what I mean to say is that this overlapping part of the administration has to be gone into.

I will make a request to Shri Krishnamachari. He will not be doing this good to the country for today only; it will be fore ever. He should see that at least a sort of machinery is set up to see that at every stage work is co-ordinated between department and department and that there is no overlapping. Then he should see that if there is a unit for a particular work already existing somewhere, it is strengthened, and not that another unit is created for doing the very same work in a different department. Of course, it may be that in a department a particular unit may not be functioning at a particular moment correctly, it may certainly cut away and attach to another department, as has happened recently after this Ministry came into being—the Development Commissioner's wing which was functioning under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is now working under this Ministry for some time. I personally feel that departments dealing with promotional work should certainly be co-ordinated with the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination. Otherwise, once they are set apart, ultimately they become units of administration and once they do so, they plunge into day to day administration work and the whole purpose is lost.

These are very important points. I hope this Ministry—I agree there is no haste about it—will very steadily and in a fully considered manner look into this aspect of co-ordination and overlapping. That will certainly stream-

line the administration of the country in a fine manner.

As far as the working of the two wings is concerned, as said in the beginning, there is the Disposals wing and then the Technical Directorate. I am very happy that a Technical Directorate is there. I understand that the work that is being entrusted to it is very colossal. Will the Minister please, while replying to the debate, give an inkling as to how he intends to get this organisation set up, how it will pulsate with full activity of which the whole country will get the benefit? Of course, I know that in a short time, in a few months or even in one or two years you cannot give us the benefit that we desire, but at least let us see that it is set on the right track.

With these words, I support the Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : साहब, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was counted only at 4.30 p.m.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I am really sorry that I have to speak to the House when it does not really have quorum and when it is virtually empty. As a matter of fact if any Member chooses to request the Chair to count the quorum, of course it would become the duty of the Chair to count the quorum. I do not want, in the interest of saving time, to raise this question this afternoon, though I am very much pained that the party which has a majority and the other parties which are organised are not able to contribute their mite in securing at least minimal attendance in the House, at least as a mark and token of respect to the House, and to the deliberations which are supposed to be weighty and important.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari who got saddled somewhat belatedly as Minister without portfolio has required, as he comes to us for the Demands of Grants of his Ministry, has now more than a full portfolio under his charge. I am, however, yet to comprehend the exact and true scope of the activities of this Ministry, which remain, in spite of detailed disquisitions by several Members before me, a confounded mystery, a mystery not only to me but to most of us, partly because the functioning of this Ministry has perhaps not had enough opportunity to unfold itself, and partly because the allocation and the definition of functions allotted to this Ministry have not been defined with as much care and in as great detail as is necessary for a proper functioning of parliamentary government, and for the exercise of parliamentary control in as detailed a manner as possible. It is also necessary to enable the work of the Minister and his Ministry really be known to the country at large. As it is, I regret very much to say that the items and activities under this Ministry appear to have been ordered *a la carte* and do not represent what may be described as a wholesome or balanced meal.

This, I say not in an epigrammatic vein, but because I feel that the allocation of activities to the various Ministries, the distribution of functions, has not really received as much care in our country as it should. Things are always looked at from an *ad hoc* point of view, for the time being, and no integrated approach has really emerged over these years, not even after the emergency.

This Ministry embraces, as is evident from the Presidential Order allocating functions to it as well as from the Report which has been supplied to us, a conglomeration of various activities, a miscellaneous entourage of functions, and therefore if the Report is vague, evasive, elusive, tenuous it is not entirely the fault of the Ministry. It is perhaps our own fault

in not being able to take to account the Government which has failed to define these functions clearly.

It appears that the creation of this Ministry was the consequence of a credulous and trusting belief rising to the status of a superstition, that the magic touch of a highly talented Minister will transform and transmute governmental activities. The days of superstition are, of course, gone, and even though I would join with my hon. friends who were at one in praising the abilities of the Minister, I should like to preface what I am going to say with an expression of serious misgivings about the inherent, built-in impossibility of his functioning effectively and in a co-ordinated manner.

Shri Mathur referred to the fact that there is no parallel, no counterpart to the kind of Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, we have, anywhere else in the world. It is not because the other countries did not have to undergo similar experiences, it is not because the other countries were afraid to experiment or to devise novel institutions and procedures, but because in the experience of most of these countries it was found that a Minister co-ordinating the functioning of other Ministries is a parliamentary paradox, is inconceivable in the scheme of things which parliamentary institutions presuppose, and that is why a Minister apart from the Prime Minister, has never been thought of as a proper and adequate agency in any country, even though they have been created temporarily and have failed, to secure co-ordination, to secure more effective government, more effective allocation and use of resources.

We know of Prime Minister being described as *primus inter pares*, but we know of no second category which would describe another Minister as only slightly less than *primus inter*

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pures and more equal than others. The creation of this Ministry, therefore, in my opinion, also raises wider constitutional issues which should have been examined, appraised and discussed. As a matter of fact, perhaps this was conceived in haste and shaped out in hurry.

There is also in the very allocation of functions to this Ministry, an unco-ordinated grouping of functions. It appears that Peter is being robbed to pay Paul, as I have said on an earlier occasion. You have under the charge of this Ministry a technical development department; you bring under the charge of this Ministry supplies and disposals; and you also invest this Ministry with the all-important function of economic and defence co-ordination which, in my opinion, impinges on the functions of individual Ministers. And what is more, it actually impinges on the functions of the Planning Commission also. It appears that this particular portfolio has been evolved or may have the consequence of evolving an inchoate institution which, on the one hand, will hit at the very basic concept of Cabinet functioning and may also affect the effectiveness of our Planning Commission.

I would like the Minister at least to tell us as to what rules of procedure, courtesies and self-abstinence he is going to employ not to earn the annoyance of his brother Ministers. There is no denying the fact that the new Ministry is likely to be a source of irritation, annoyance and embarrassment to other Ministers of the Cabinet. It is not only a possibility but almost a certainty unless the Minister can find some ways and means of functioning in such a self-denying manner that he will hurt nobody's feeling and impinge on none of the ministerial toes.

So far as the functions of this Ministry are concerned, I would like to conclude by saying that I hope that the Ministry does not end up by

being regarded as a sort of bull in a China shop, in the shop of the Cabinet. As a matter of fact, I hope very much that in this hour of emergency—

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Bull in a China shop may be all right, but to call the Cabinet a China shop is something which is not good.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Say, anti-China shop.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I mean a shop which contains many fragile commodities. If I paraphrase or amend my remark in that manner, I do not think that it would be taken exception to by my hon. friend Shri Tyagi.

It is said that self-realisation is the beginning of wisdom.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Final wisdom, the ultimate wisdom.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sometimes it is also a substitute for Nirvan. My fear is that the realisation that has dawned upon the Government, of the imperative need for securing a greater and more effective co-ordination may also spell the end of actual, effective and fruitful co-ordination.

I now come to the statement of functions and activities to which we have been treated by the Minister, both in his reply to a question in this House and in the report that has been submitted to this House. If I may say so, this is a statement which is highly exaggerated, and which is nothing short of the tallest of all talks which the Minister has been known to censure, condemn and disapprove of. It is said in the report that in order to discharge the responsibilities effectively, the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination has to perform, among others—these are only among others—as many as eight broad functions: the list is so long, so tedious, so formidable, that it embraces, I submit, the entire functioning and the fabric of Government. What indeed is left outside the scope of these func-

tions which are stated? I think there is not a single Ministry in the Government which will not therefore be under the charge of this super-ministry, this supervising and co-ordinating minister who will therefore have jurisdiction to interfere in the work of every branch of administration.

I am not concerned, as a matter of fact only with this functional scheme of things. I feel that in treating us to this statement the Minister has only given us what may appear to be a very eloquent testament or manifesto of his activities, but that is not quite matched by an account he has given to this Parliament of the various activities undertaken by the Ministry. I can realise, as is stated by the Minister himself, that it is difficult to assess or describe the improvements that have taken place in the sphere of co-ordination for the reason that they cannot be identified directly or measured. I wonder if this absolves him of parliamentary accountability, because inherently it is not possible for him to account for what has been achieved or what has not been done. But, Sir, even the casual list that has been given to us of the task undertaken by his Ministry will fail to satisfy anyone who is earnestly interested in the challenging task of co-ordination that confronts our country.

Passing on to the administrative aspect of this department, I find from certain information that I have gathered that it has a top-heavy administrative set-up. I am told, Sir, that there are as many as—of course, there is a Cabinet Minister at the head of it, then there is a Minister of State and there is a Deputy Minister, but I am talking of the permanent civil service—two Secretaries, two Additional Secretaries, three Joint Secretaries, one Officer on Special Duty, five Deputy Secretaries and seven Under Secretaries in this Ministry which really has so little to tell us about the tangible activities undertaken by it. The extent of high echelon staff is

very shocking. I should like to know whether it is not, in the name of co-ordination, a serious sin of commission in employing a large number of highly paid officials which is, of course, a very big burden on the exchequer. I should like the Minister to tell us something about the administrative organisation of his Ministry so that if a wrong impression has been created, it may be corrected. But if it is correct, then we should like to know how he manages to keep them all occupied.

Sir, I understand that the Ministry does not function on the basis of division of work to various sections. There are, I am told, only four sections of a purely administrative or establishment character. They do not deal with any specific subject or department as such. They deal with subjects as they come. This is a very un-co-ordinated way of securing co-ordination. I hope the Minister will also tell us whether there is any comprehensive integrated plan of co-ordination or the Ministry is concerned only with day-to-day ad hoc demands for co-ordination.

I would now refer to a very important charge that has come under this Ministry from another Ministry, namely, the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. This has been a somewhat notorious department. I need hardly repeat all that is said day in and day out about the malfunctioning of this particular department. I need hardly say how vested interests have become entrenched, how procedures have become frozen and irresponsible. I hope with all the dynamism that the Minister is said to represent, with all the talents that he is said to possess he would be able to infuse a new approach, a new organisational vigour in this particular department. I would like to know what specific measures he proposes to take.

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Before I finish, Sir, I would also like to say a word about the department of technical development. This was a department under the charge of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I would have very much wished that it had remained where it was. But I should like very much to know what procedures after it has come under the charge of the present Minister, have been taken to secure an urgent integrated and long-term approach to technical development. Sir, the difficulties of those who wish to invest, who want to go into business—I am not a businessman myself, but from what I hear find, that their difficulties are, countless and endless. I hope that the Technical Development Department will be able to offer better leadership and greater initiative under the charge of the new Minister.

In the end, I would like to express the hope that the Minister himself will at least desist from equating intentions with achievement. I may, therefore, say that we will not judge him by the very detailed and exaggerated statement of the intentions of his Ministry that he has given us, but that we would, in terms of his own criteria, judge him by the performance he would give during the coming year.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while expressing my own observations, first of all, I have to assure the House and you, Sir, that I do not share the premonitions of my friend, Shri H. C. Mathur. Undoubtedly, it is a very ambitious programme, and the Ministry has been saddled with immense responsibilities of its own. It has to go on working out its programme in a planned way to meet the challenge which it has accepted.

Only in July 1962 the Department of Economic Co-ordination was creat-

ed in the Cabinet Secretariat under the charge of the Minister without Portfolio, and it was looking into the problems of coal, power, transport and iron and steel. Within four months, that is, in November 1962, it took over, besides the functions of the Department of special Economic Co-ordination, Supplies and Disposals and Development wing of the Commerce Ministry. In the stage of taking up new responsibilities, the Minister, who is himself endowed with immense experience and abilities, has taken as his associates two bright members in his Ministry. I was wondering whether he would again draw on from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and whether Shri K. C. Reddy will be denuded of his able colleague, Shri Manubhai Shah. Maybe, there is some workable arrangement.

What strikes me most is the intense difficulty that looms large. The administrative set up today, in the changed order of society, always accentuated by the creation of this emergency arising from the Chinese aggression, has now got to be assessed in the context of the difficult days ahead, and those days are not going to end with few weeks or few months; it is a process of systematic endeavour to meet the challenge for years to come. And when we look into the difficulties, we find that the people, who have been trained up in a pattern of society, accustomed to some form, some stereotyped system to work upon, find it difficult when such new problems come as a challenge to them that requires a little more risk-taking, a little more restlessness and positive determination to work upon a scheme. Thereby the administrative set-up sometimes finds itself stuck up in that routine process.

Shri Mathur was referring to the comments by one of the most experienced administrators, and he happens to be the Chairman of the

National Productivity Council, Shri H. V. R. Iengar. He says:

"In achieving the objective of establishing a socialist society the Government should not ignore certain priorities."

It is a very basic question. We must not ignore priorities of tasks which we have to fulfil. Therefore, we have to enlighten ourselves, and try to put ourselves at our best, because of the new responsibilities which we are called upon to perform. But the difficulties again come up when we find ourselves lacking in the spirit of adventuresomeness, enterprise or risk taking that requires some sort of gearing up to match the tempo of growth necessary to replace the old routine system.

It is expected that this new Ministry will have to get over those difficulties and set up a pattern whereby people will feel a sense of security, namely, that co-ordination has geared the processes of our growth as also of the productive system to that height wherefrom we can say that we are ready to face the challenge of the Chinese aggression or, as they say, the emergency.

The All-India Association of Industrial Management Pool met the other day in their first annual gathering and I find from a report that they wanted to have "an agonising appraisal" of the manner in which the Pool has so far been administered. It was in the first annual gathering that the Industrial Management Pool officers were meeting and they said:—

"We find an apathetic acceptance by the Union Ministry and the public undertakings of the basic principles on which the Pool was formed."

They emphasised the need to centralise the policy, the procedure of their recruitment, training and promotion. They can rightly claim this because they are supposed to be the architects

of the new edifice which we are promising to set up in the country.

Similarly, the other day I found Professor Galbraith, a top man from America, commenting about the Bokaro project. It is not that because he is a professor that I make reference to him but because he has a right form of thinking. I would like to assure my hon. friend, Professor Mukerjee, who was commenting on the difficulties that loom large before Shri Krishnamachari's proposed visit to America, that it is an American professor who has made the comment with regard to an important project. As you know, I am interested in it because it is my constituency which will be favoured by the operation of the project. So, I was in a hurry to find out some assurance forthcoming from the hon. Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries who stated that the U.S. Steel Company had sent a study team and the team was going to assess all the possibilities. Professor Galbraith mentioned in this connection that—

"The right, responsible and practical course is to have an American firm build up the plant on behalf of the Government of India and run it for a considerable period of time. This will give U.S.A. a chance to show what it can do. This procedure will not arouse . . .".

He says that definitely, professor as he is.

". . . will not arouse suspicion that U.S.A. is seeking to mould India's economic policy to her own image."

Naturally, when these difficulties come up in the form of suspicions, premonitions and misgivings, people have to be assured that here is a system that you have to adopt on your own and you have to develop this technique to suit your own conveniences—of course, you can take help if you want, but it is up to you to take the initiative and carry it out.

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

Now, who will do all these things? It is not that the Planning Commission or the Ministry of Steel or the Ministry of Mines and Fuel will be doing everything in their own way without any coordination whatsoever. There is an attempt to co-ordinate the activities of the machinery or apparatus which has been set in motion to see that the development work should not lag behind. In our concerted policy of defending India from foreign aggression and, at the same time, keeping our development apparatus in full working condition, we have to have co-ordination. This is the attempt which has been made by the formation of this Ministry. It is indeed an adventure and a great enterprise. I am sure, the team which has taken charge of it will fulfil it to the fullest satisfaction of all the hon. Members here and provide a tempo of growth that we can keep up. It is we who have to keep up the morale of the public and ensure their participation in all development work. We have to see that it is not the demand or the charter of our liberties that should exhaust itself by gearing our energies to the satisfaction of our own selfish designs but it should signify something more, that is, social improvement, a new pattern of life which is being moulded in a different form. It demands a sacrifice of us. That much sacrifice we can only offer by participating in these constructive activities and by offering constructive criticism. So, we should not be pessimistic on this score or to the extent which my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has gone. Maybe, the age tells on him. But we certainly feel enthusiastic on this point that it is a new venture, it is a sapling, it is a plant which will have to be nursed and nourished by the concerted efforts of the nation and the nation's determination to grow, to develop and to reach the fruition of all our activities. From that angle I welcome the efforts which have been already introduced and which are being tried to be implemented.

Now, Sir, the report of the Ministry has given a very big charter of the work to be undertaken. I would not touch all of them. I would only touch one point. In the last page of the report, it is mentioned:

"Matters of economic coordination concerning, among others, the four major sectors of coal, power transport and iron and steel continue to receive the attention of the Ministry."

Coming from an industrial area, where I am directly concerned with all these factors which are mentioned, I find practical difficulties. These are related to the further rationalisation of coal movement by the use of BOX wagons, expansion of the programme in block rakes that has been going on and the matching up of coal output targets with transport capacity. These very points I had taken up in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel and there I got an assurance from the hon. Minister himself, from Mr. Malaviya, that the demand of the coal industry for getting adequate facilities for wagons, for distribution and transport of coal would be acceded to and that they would be getting additional facilities of, say, the Railways granting them some 10 hours' time to load their wagons. But the moment I took it up with my friends in my constituency, they write to me:

"Five-hour loading time was introduced as a measure of experiment. It has now come to stay despite vehement protests . . .".

Then, I again took up the problem with them. "Now that improved system has come, what is your reaction?" This is what they say:

". . . if the Railways agreed to allow 10 hours of day-light loading, no difference worth the name in terms of wagon turn-round would occur. It is also very im-

portant for them to note that pilots should work to fixed schedules to ensure regularity of supply and to allow sufficient daylight for loading."

But the difficulty still continues. This extended time of loading is now allowed only to particular type of wagons which can be used only for bulk transports in Box wagons of 20 or more. The small colliery owners do not get that privilege. Their demand is that in order to facilitate transport and also to ensure production and rationalisation of coal movement, it is essential that these facilities which have been granted by the Railways should be equally afforded to all the other colliery owners irrespective of the type and number of wagons.

Similarly, other difficulties come up so far as road transport is concerned. I am really glad to say that the Ministry of Transport came forward with an assurance that about Rs. 17,30,00,000 have been sanctioned for road improvements in my constituency. Unfortunately, some technicalities stand in the way of its execution. So, I have again to go to Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari. Now, it is for him to see that those technicalities do not impede the achievement of the assurances that have been forthcoming in abundance from the respective Ministries. Therefore, it is essential, it is very useful, to have a coordinating machinery to see that all these agencies of production, all these agencies of technical development of the country, in different spheres and different regions, should be made active and effective, and I am sure this Ministry will give full justice to the same. With these words, I endorse the demands for grants of this Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Khadilkar: I had requested for tomorrow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before I criticise this Ministry, I must say with courage and con-

viction that, after the formation of this Ministry, the work which was delayed so much in the office of the Director General of Supplies and Disposals has been geared up. I realise the difficulties faced by the hon. Minister and his Ministry, because the hon. Minister who is on the verge of a toothless age, is having teething trouble and naturally the trouble will be much more. I reserve my criticism for the next Budget, because it is too early for me to criticise this Ministry. As explained in this House, the hon. Minister, in reply to a question said that his function is to have a control room and show the red light wherever things go wrong. I am happy that his red light has reached the Parliament Street office of Supply and Disposals. I am extremely happy that that particular department which was accused of many things, rightly or wrongly, has been once again geared up and that is one of the causes why production in the Defence Ordnance factories has gone up to this extent. I know I have good experience of ordnance factories, how manufacture was delayed because of non-supply of materials by contractors. Still that delay is being experienced by ordnance factories because of two reasons.

A Cell has been formed here which is called the Defence Liaison cell. The function of this cell is to co-ordinate between the Department of Supply and Disposals and the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories. This Cell has a Chief Liaison officer, a Deputy Chief Liaison officer and three or four officers from the Army, Air Force and other Army units. I have no doubt in my mind that this cell is absolutely essential. But, the job which has been entrusted to this cell cannot be run efficiently unless the staff is increased and this particular cell is given more powers. Only then it can co-ordinate the activities of both Supply and Disposal and the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories or the Defence Ministry, and ordnance factories can produce much more and much more effectively. There are complaints about this parti-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

cular department, of red-tapism, corruption and favouritism. I am sure the hon. Minister and Shri Hathi and Shri Jaganatha Rao, for whom I have great regard, will use their good influence and see that people do not harvest at the cost of the nation.

This particular Ministry is having some responsibilities and so many things come under this Ministry, Supplies and disposals, Technical development, overall co-ordination. Co-ordination has been criticised by my previous speakers and they almost posed the question that this is a job which could not be done by any Minister, maybe of great calibre. This co-ordination is necessary. The job of the hon. Minister Shri T. T. Krishnamachari should be to tune the out of tune Cabinet of today. He has to co-ordinate between the Ministries and the executive or the Ministers and the executive. That is, he has to play on both the reeds of a piano, black and white. If he could possibly tune it, I am sure, his department will be known as a department which has done a great service to this Cabinet and to this country. I feel that this department is necessary. We cannot speak of its failings. It will be too premature a judgment of ours because we have not seen its functioning for one year or even two years.

So, I say that such a pessimistic view should not be taken about the formation of this Department and its functioning.

The ordnance factories are producing more, and the production has practically reached the maximum limit. But, still, some difficulty is there. From the report we find that:

"In order to discharge its responsibilities effectively, the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination has to perform, among others, the following functions:

(a) procure the essential supplies required by the Defence and Civil Departments of Government;

(b) assess the extent to which supplies cannot be procured from within the country and explore possibilities of substitution by indigenous material."

This is a great thing. We cannot possibly depend much on imported items. I am happy that the ordnance factories at present are engaged in the production of certain components which we were importing up to this time. That shows that we are moving towards a state of self-sufficiency in the matter of defence. If this country can be defended, it cannot be defended by foreign arms; it can only be defended through the arms and ammunition produced in our country, and that is the only way out to enthuse our workers. We have to procure material for them. If the Indian workers, especially those who are working in the defence establishments and in the ordnance factories get material in time, if they get proper inspiration and encouragement, I am sure that no worker can parallel these Indian workers. In fact, that was what a European officer who came from the Royal Ordnance factories to visit our country had himself stated. When he saw the workers working in the ordnance factories, he said these words. So, naturally, we should depend upon these workers, but we have to procure for them material of the correct specification.

I am sorry that during this emergency, when a lot of contractors supplied material, about 10,000 quilts were supplied by a particular contractor, and after a test check, it was found that those quilts contained no cotton inside but were stuffed only with waste material. This is how the contractors are trying to swindle our country and take advantage of this emergency. I fully agree that there is a crisis of character in our country. But should that go to this extent? There is a testing unit at Alipore. There is an inspection department in the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals. All these inspection

departments and all the departments of the Defence Ministry concerned with inspection should come forward and check every item. I know that all items cannot be checked, but at least there should be a percentage check. At least it should be ensured that the material which is procured from the contractors is in accordance with the specification. If that is not done I am sorry that our jawans will suffer.

Think of a jawan who is facing the Chinese aggression at a height of 14000 or 15000 feet; if he is supplied a quilt which contains only waste and no cotton, particularly at that height, what will be his condition? It will be too much; it will be playing with human lives in our country. If this is found to be correct, then the particular contractor should be punished and blacklisted for ever.

Then, my attention has been drawn to the various items. Now, here is a concern. I do not want to name it. They have written a letter to the hon. Minister of Defence Production and they have also written a letter to the Director-General about the supply of material for defence services. They have written letters saying that this particular material is not available, and they can only purchase through blackmarket. But the ordnance depot at Shakurbasti could have supplied that material. But that is not being done with the result that the contractor has to purchase elsewhere. However nationalistic-minded he may be, he has to purchase material from blackmarket. And who loses? It is the exchequer which loses. He does not lose anything. If a particular article is purchased through black-marketing, he will supply the same thing to the defence industry or to the ordnance factory or to any other defence department, at an exorbitant rate, and we shall have to accept it because we have to face the Chinese aggression.

So, material should be procured and made available if necessary even for the contractor, and it should be readily available. I am sure that the hon. Minister who has vast experience in this will kindly see that material is made available even to the contractor.

Then a question was raised many a time in this House whether the private sector should also manufacture defence needs.

18 hrs.

I have a fear in my mind. I know if it is a question of garment, if it is a question of boots and other things, they may be manufactured by the private sector. But a serious question will arise in this country if contractors, big industrialists, are allowed to manufacture arms and ammunition. What will happen? I had a talk with some defence officials, and I know it that once the private sector comes into the manufacture of arms and ammunition, they will try to keep war psychosis alive in this country. They will try to convert this entire country into a country of warmongers just to keep their industry alive. This is a matter to be considered. Otherwise, things will become difficult. The hon. Minister should kindly consider this. Both in the interest of security and in the interest of our foreign policy, arms and ammunition should not be allowed to be manufactured by contractors.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he likely to continue?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he may continue tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, April 16, 1963/Chaitra 26, 1885 (Saka).