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Wednesday, April 8, 1959
Chaitra 18, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

[SECOND SERIES VOL. XXIX APRIL 6 TO 20, 1959/CHAITRA 16 TO 30, 1881 (Saka)]

No. 41.—Monday, April 6, 1959/Chaitra 16, 1881 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1665 to 1668, 1670, 1671, 1674, 1675 and 1678 to 1683. 9915—54

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1669, 1672, 1673, 1676, 1677 and 1684 to 1690 9954—62
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2708 to 2761. 9962—90

Re. Motions for Adjournment 9990

Public Accounts Committee—

Twelfth Report . 9990

Petitions 9991

Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Indo-Pak Interim agreement on canal waters 9991—93

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 722 9993

Demands for grants—

Ministry of Labour and Employment 9993—10186

Daily Digest 10187—90

No. 42.—Tuesday, April 7, 1959/Chaitra 17, 1881 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1693, 1696 to 1701, 1703, 1707, 1711 to 1715 and 1718 to 1720 . 10191—10226

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1691, 1692, 1694, 1695, 1702, 1704 to 1706, 1708 to 1710, 1716 and 1717. 10227—33

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2762 to 2809 and 2811 to 2814 . 10233—60

Motion for Adjournment—

Peking's announcement of the news of the Dalai Lama's arrival in India before the announcement of the News in New Delhi 10261—63

Papers laid on the Table . 10263—64

Estimates Committee—

Minutes of Meetings . 10264

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 933 . 10265—66

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Food and Agriculture . 10266—93, 10294—10454

Business of the House . 10293—94

Daily Digest . 10455—60

No. 43.—Wednesday, April 8, 1959/Chaitra 18, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

* Starred Questions Nos. 1721 to 1726, 1728 to 1732, 1734, 1735, 1737 to 1739 and 1741 to 1743	10461—10503
Short Notice Question No. 19	10503—06

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1727, 1733, 1736, 1740 and 1744 to 1748	10506—11
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2815 to 2867	10511—42

Papers laid on the Table	10542
--------------------------	-------

Demands for Grants	10542—10,08
--------------------	-------------

Ministry of Food and Agriculture	10542—10612
----------------------------------	-------------

Ministry of Defence	10612—10708
---------------------	-------------

Daily Digest	10709—12
--------------	----------

No. 44.—Thursday, April 9, 1959/Chaitra 19, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

* Starred Questions Nos. 1749 to 1754, 1756 to 1762, 1764, 1766 to 1767, 1769 to 1771, 1773 and 1765	10713—52
--	----------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1755, 1763, 1768 and 1772	10752—54
--	----------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2868 to 2917	10754—81
---------------------------------------	----------

Short Notice Question No. 20	10781—82
------------------------------	----------

Papers laid on the Table	10782
--------------------------	-------

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1151	10782—83
---	----------

Opinions on Bill	10783
------------------	-------

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Forty-first Report	10783
--------------------	-------

Estimates Committee—

Fiftieth Report	10783
-----------------	-------

Demands for Grants	10784—10960
--------------------	-------------

Ministry of Defence	10784—10902
---------------------	-------------

Ministry of Rehabilitation	10902—60
----------------------------	----------

Daily Digest	10961—66
--------------	----------

No. 45.—Saturday, April 11, 1959/Chaitra 21, 1881(Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

* Starred Questions Nos. 1774 to 1776, 1778, 1779, 1781 to 1785, 1787, 1788, 1790 to 1793, 1795, 1796, 1798, 1800 and 1801	10967—11006
--	-------------

Short Notice Question No. 21	11006—09
------------------------------	----------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1780, 1786, 1789, 1794, 1797 and 1799	11009—11
--	----------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2918 to 2930 and 2932 to 2966	11011—36
--	----------

Motions for Adjournment	11036—39
-------------------------	----------

Paper laid on the Table	11039
-------------------------	-------

Business of the House	11039
-----------------------	-------

Re. Discussion of Report of Committee of Parliament on Official Language	11040
--	-------

Demands for Grants	11040—11128
--------------------	-------------

Ministry of Rehabilitation	11040—11116
----------------------------	-------------

Ministry of Community Development and Co-	
---	--

COLUMNS

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Forty-first Report	11129
Resolution re. Malpractices in Foreign Exchange	11129—72
Resolution re. Export of Monkeys	11172—83, 11191—96
Statement re. Shooting down of I.A.F. Aircraft in Pakistan	11183—90
Daily Digest	11197—11202
No. 46.—Tuesday, April 14, 1959/Chaitra 24, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos 1802 to 1806, 1808, 1813, 1816, 1817, 1819 to 1821 and 1824 to 1827	11203—40
Short Notice Question No. 22	11240—44
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1807, 1809 to 1812, 1814, 1815, 1818, 1822, 1823 and 1828	11244—51
Unstarred Questions Nos 2967 to 3021 and 3023 to 3031	11251—94
Motions for Adjournment—	
Border Incident	11294—99
Paper laid on the Table	11299
Estimates Committee—	
Fifty-second Report	11299
Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill—	
Introduced	11299—11300
Re. Remission of Suspension period of Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria	11300
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation	11301—11460
Daily Digest	11460—64
No. 47.—Wednesday, April 15, 1959/Chaitra 25, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos 1829 to 1835, 1837, 1838, 1840 to 1843, 1845 to 1847 and 1849 to 1852	11465—11506
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1836, 1839, 1844, 1848 and 1853	11506—08
Unstarred Questions Nos 3032 to 3081 and 3083 to 3113	11508—53
Re. Remission of suspension period of Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria	11553
Re. Motion for Adjournment	11553—54
Paper laid on the Table	11554
Estimates Committee—	
Forty-seventh Report	11554
Demands for Grants	11554—11636, 11637—11708
Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation	11554—98
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	11598—11636, 11637—11708
Petitions	11636—37
Re. Guillotine on Demands for Grants	11708—12
Daily Digest	11713—18

COLUMNS

No. 48.—Thursday, April 16, 1959/Chaitra 26, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1854 to 1857, 1859, 1860, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1876 to 1878 and 1880 11719—59

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1858, 1861, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1871, 1874, 1875, 1879, 1881 to 1883 and 1777 11760—67

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3114 to 3190 11767—11809

Papers Laid on the Table 11809—10

Estimates Committee—

Forty-eighth Report 11810

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Forty-second Report 11810

Correction of Reply to Starred Question No. 775 11811

Demands for Grants 11812—11970

Ministry of Commerce and Industry 11812—91

Ministry of Finance 11891—11970

Business Advisory Committee—

Thirty-seventh Report 11970

Daily Digest 11971—76

No. 49.—Saturday, April 18, 1959/Chaitra 28, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1884, 1886, 1887, 1889, 1891 to 1897, 1900 to 1903 and 1905. 11977—12009

Short Notice Question No. 23 12009—14

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1885, 1888, 1890, 1898, 1899, 1904 and 1906 12014—18

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3191 to 3245 12018—48

Papers Laid on the Table 12046—49

Estimates Committee—

(1) Minutes 12049

(2) Thirty-eighth Report 12049

Business Advisory Committee—

Thirty-seventh Report 12049—50

Business of the House 12050—51

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Finance 12051—12134

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

Forty-second Report 12134

Bills Introduced—

(1) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1959 (Insertion of new section 383A) by Shri Kashi Nath Pandey 12135

(2) All India Domestic Servants Bill, 1959 by Shri Kanhasya Lal Balmiki 12135

Arbitration (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider—Negatived 12136—57

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to refer to Select Committee—Withdrawn 12157—94

Daily Digest 12199—12200

COLUMNS

No. 50.—Monday, April 20, 1959/Chaitra 30, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1907 to 1911, 1913 to 1915, 1917, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1925 and 1927 to 1931 12201—39

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1912, 1916, 1918, 1919, 1921, 1923 and 1926. 12239—43

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3246 to 3316 12243—84

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 955 12284

Papers laid on the Table 12284—86

President's assent to bills. 12286

Estimates Committee—

Forty-ninth Report 12286

Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Accident to Cochin Express at Erode on 16th April, 1959 12286—88

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Finance 12289—12348,
12414—22

Finance Bill, 1959—

Motion to consider 12348—12414, 12423—50

Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959.—Introduced and Passed 12423—23

Daily Digest 12451—58

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

10461

10462

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 3, 1959/Chaitra
18, 1881 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Explosion at Gun Factory, Katni

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*1721. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Keshava:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bose:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in December, 1958 there was an explosion in the Gun Factory at Katni in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the circumstances under which the explosion took place;

(c) the loss of life and property; and

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir. The explosion occurred in a Gunpowder factory and not in a Gun factory.

(b) From the inquiry conducted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Katni 33 (A) L.S.D.—1.

as also from the report of the Inspector of Explosives, Central Circle, Nagpur, it would appear that the explosion was due to the presence of foreign matter in the mixture of ingredients of gunpowder while it was being pounded.

(c) Nine persons lost their lives and five persons were injured. Two gunpowder manufacturing sheds were blown off and one was badly damaged. The floors of the two drying platforms also developed some cracks.

(d) The firm has deposited Rupees nine thousand for payment as compensation to the families of the deceased. The question of payment of compensation to the injured persons is also being pursued by the local District Authorities.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how this foreign matter came to be mixed up with the real substance and whether no checks are available to prevent this kind of thing?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: From enquiry it was found out that the mixing was done in a shed which was not authorised for this operation. So far as check is concerned, there are hundreds of small firms producing gunpowder all over the country and it is not possible to maintain an inspecting staff in every factory.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any action has been taken against the officer who is responsible for this mixing?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The officer is not responsible. We have suspended the licence of the firm and we are taking steps to prosecute the firm

because there had been several violations of the conditions of the licence.

Shri Bose: May I know what foreign material was mixed up with this explosive powder and whether it has been checked so as to know if such foreign material is also being mixed in other factories?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The foreign material was found to be grit and iron particles. By a magnetic test it was found that iron particles were there. Also there was grit from the shed where the mixing takes place. As I said, the mixing was being done in a place which was not authorised for the purpose.

Shri Kashiwal: The hon. Minister referred to several violations of the licence. May I know whether these violations have come to the notice of the Government only after this explosion or even before, and if it was even before, what action was taken?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, Sir. The factory was inspected only about three months before this accident. The licence was given because the conditions in the factory satisfied all the requirements of the licence. But then, subsequent to the granting of the licence they have been violating some of the conditions.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know on what criteria this sum of Rs. 9,000 has been placed for the payment of compensation? Did not the Government think that more money should be made available for the payment of compensation to the persons who have been killed?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is under the Workmen's Compensation Act and it is done by the State Government.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know who is the licensee who went on violating the conditions like that?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: His name is Shankar Lal.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister stated that the mixing of gunpowder

was being done in an unauthorised place. May I know if the Superintendent of the factory or someone else responsible takes daily rounds of the factory and whether he does not see into these cases of mixing?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a very small private concern. It seems that when the accident took place the licensee himself was not present. The whole operations were in charge of an almost illiterate workman.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if there is any scheme for the insurance of those workers who are employed in this strenuous work?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid it is not for me to answer this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Bose: In regard to the second part of my question....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I have passed on to the next question.

Fertiliser Plant in Rajasthan

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*1722. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri R. C. Majhi:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether the proposal to set up the Fertiliser Plant in Rajasthan has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether its plan and estimates have been prepared;

(c) whether any work has been started; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (d). The proposal to set up a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan will be considered along with other suitable sites when additional fertiliser factories are planned.

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know whether this plant was financed by the Rajasthan Government alone or by the Central Government?

Shri Satish Chandra: The plant has not yet been decided upon. The question of setting up of a fertiliser plant somewhere in Rajasthan is to be explored. What the place will be, what will be produced, how much quantity can be produced are all matters under consideration. The question of financing it does not arise at present.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the decision to establish further fertiliser factories will be taken during the second Five Year Plan?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is the only one. /

Shri S. C. Samanta: There was a proposal about it.

Shri Satish Chandra: There is a proposal to start the construction of a fertiliser plant during the second Five Year Plan at Bombay. The locations for the rest are to be explored and they will be taken in the third Five Year Plan.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Minister said that the question of location will be considered later. May I know whether Government have taken a decision that there has to be in principle, a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan also?

Shri Satish Chandra: The setting up of a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan was gone into in great detail when fertiliser projects for the second Five Year Plan were considered. The difficulty was regarding water supply and availability of power. There is no doubt there is suitable raw material for the production of ammonium sulphate in Rajasthan. But all these matters have to be gone into thoroughly before a final decision can be taken.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Rajasthan Government has submitted any scheme in this regard?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Rajasthan Government has been pressing the Central Government to locate a fertiliser plant in Rajasthan for a long time—for five or six years. The difficulty, as I said, is about water supply and electricity. If these facilities could be made available, there are feasible sites for the production of ammonium sulphate in Rajasthan.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Two important raw materials for the production of this fertiliser are gypsum and coal. Coal is not there, but lignite is there. May I know whether Government have examined the possibility of utilising lignite for the manufacture of the fertiliser?

Shri Satish Chandra: The production of fertiliser or ammonium sulphate in Rajasthan can of course be based on the utilisation of lignite and gypsum; there are other difficulties.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know when the fertiliser plant is likely to be established in Orissa?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Orissa is not in question now.

Shri Satish Chandra: The factory is under construction.

Shri Panigrahi: Besides the fertiliser plant in the public sector, may I know whether there is any proposal to set up a fertiliser plant during the second Five Year Plan in the private sector?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In Rajasthan?

Shri Panigrahi: Anywhere.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned about it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that all the details for the establishment of a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan had been worked out and it was only because of the question of heavy water to be taken up at

Bhakra Nangal that the consideration of this factory was postponed and it was taken up first for Bhakra Nangal, and then a promise was given that the next choice would be Rajasthan?

Shri Satish Chandra: No promise was given. The sites in Rajasthan were considered. As I said, if the difficulties relating to water supply and electricity could be overcome it would be possible to set up a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan.

Productivity Projects

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*1723 { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hazare:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the Productivity Projects taken up during 1956;

(b) who took the initiative;

(c) how far the help of I.L.O. was available; and

(d) whether the results have been assessed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Two advanced work study courses were organised in Bombay.

(b) The Productivity Centre of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(c) Three I.L.O. experts helped to design and organise the first course. The second organised on the same lines as the first, was run by the staff of the Productivity Centre.

(d) The courses were appreciated by the State Governments and industry, but quantitative assessment of results has not yet been planned.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that productivity project reports were published in 1956 and 1957, and if so, how far was it helpful in 1958?

Shri L. N. Mishra: They were published and placed in the library also. They were certainly of help.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether productivity projects for members of the Engineering Associations were thought of?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Yes, it was held for the Engineering Association only last year, in Bombay.

International Friendship Associations

*1724. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many mushroom international friendship associations have been formed recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of them were formed on the eve of visits of foreign dignitaries; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Several international friendship associations have been formed recently but it is a matter of opinion as to whether they are mushroom bodies.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government do not propose to take any action.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government is aware of the working and functioning of these associations?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes; we have an idea as to how they work.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that some of these associations are financed by foreign countries?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have no information on that.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is it a fact that many of these international friendship associations lead delegations to foreign countries and thereby create an impression in the mind of the Government there that they have got at least some sort of recognition, and, when they make statements there, that commits the Government and there is a great deal of embarrassment? May know whether Government will take any action to see that such delegations are screened before they are allowed to go?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There are certain restrictions about delegations. This matter will be considered.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know if Government have made any attempt to find as to what are the sources of their finances?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I want notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government patronise some of these associations?

श्री ब्र० राज० सिंह : क्या सभा सचिव कृपा करके यह बतायेंगे कि इन मित्रता सभाओं के सम्मेलन के लिए भारत से बाहर के राजदूतों से धन लेकर संचालित किया जाता है, और क्या यह भी सच है कि हमारे कुछ मंत्रिगण इन मित्रता सभाओं से सम्बन्धित हैं ?

[क्या सभा सचिव कृपा करके यह बतायेंगे कि इन मित्रता सभाओं के सम्मेलन के लिए भारत से बाहर के राजदूतों से धन लेकर संचालित किया जाता है, और क्या यह भी सच है कि हमारे कुछ मंत्रिगण इन मित्रता सभाओं से सम्बन्धित हैं ?]

श्री सादत अली खान : बाहर से धन लेकर संचालित करने का तो हमें कोई इत्तम नहीं है, लेकिन इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि बाज लोग इन एसोसियेशन्स के

साथ सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और इसके बारे में पिछली बार राज्य सभा . . .

उपस्थित नहीं थे : लोगों के बारे में नहीं मंत्रियों के बारे में पूछा जा रहा है ।

श्री सादत अली खान : जी हाँ, मंत्री भी, और इसके बारे में एक सरकुलर निकल चुका है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी राज्य सभा में इसी पर एक बयान भी दिया है ।

Shri Tyagi: I want to know if Government have made any attempt to find out as to what are the sources of their finances?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I want notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government patronise some of these associations in the interest of popularising their own position?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Government does not patronise any of these associations.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether Government propose to institute any enquiry about financial aid being given to the associations from foreign countries and whether Government have also taken any initiative in forming some of these associations?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: That is a matter for the Home Ministry.

Shri Vajpayee: Have Government examined the propriety or otherwise of foreign ambassadors in India associating themselves with these mushroom associations?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is entirely proper for ambassadors to associate themselves with, if I may use the word, 'proper' associations. If the association itself is not proper, then naturally, the association would not be desirable.

But for an association to cultivate friendly ties with other countries, it is just right for the ambassador himself to be associated with that.

Shrimati Masida Ahmed: May I know whether these associations are exerting any influence in matters of international importance?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Unless friendship is a matter of international importance, presumably they might help. Otherwise, there is no question of help.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that some people connected with these friendship associations are paid by the foreign embassies and they supply news to the foreign embassies? I want to know whether Government have taken any steps in this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is rather a vague question. I have no such case to my knowledge, but when scores of people are associated, I cannot naturally deny the allegation completely that nobody is paid. But I have no such thing to my knowledge.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that some of these organisations carry on anti-national activities and make propaganda for foreign countries and if so, whether Government will take any action in this regard?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are general questions. If any specific instance is brought to our notice, we shall certainly take action. Obviously, one of the business of the association is to put the country with which it is associated in a good light. So, affirmative propaganda cannot be objected to; but, if it is anti-national, then, of course, it is a different matter.

Industrial Labour in Public Sector

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 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 *1725. { **Shri Tangamani:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Damani:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1185 on the 19th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether a conference of representatives of Central and State Governments and the labour organisations to consider certain problems of industrial labour in public sector has since been held; and

(b) if so, the organisations of workers which were represented at the conference?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The representatives of unions of workers employed in the Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Machine Tool, Delhi State Electricity Undertaking, Damodar Valley Corporation, Hindustan Shipyard and Air Corporation and also representatives of the following All India Organisations participated in the Conference:—

1. Indian National Trade Union Congress.
2. All India Trade Union Congress.
3. Hind Mazdoor Sabha.
4. United Trades Union Congress.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what decisions were taken and whether code of discipline was also discussed and whether it was agreed upon by the various representatives?

Shri Abid Ali: Industrial relations and code of discipline were discussed. Code of discipline was generally adopted with certain modifications.

according to the requirements of various Ministries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether a similar conference is being convened for the industrial workers under the public sector, apart from these corporations, and if so, whether Defence and Railways also agreed to participate in that conference?

Shri Abid Ali: A summary of the proceedings was forwarded to all concerned and the matter is under their examination.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is this. My information is only those industrial employees working under various corporations participated in that conference, I want to know whether a similar conference is being convened for the Defence, Railways, P. & T. and other industrial employees in the public sector?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): If it becomes necessary, there may be such a conference. But if the matter can be dealt with satisfactorily without a conference we may not need a conference. But the thing has to be done; that is, regarding other industrial employees who have not so far been covered, we will have to consider that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As a matter of fact, he wants to know whether it is being convened.

Shri Nanda: No decision has yet been taken.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether a central workers' education board is proposed to be set up to impart education to industrial workers in trade union methods and if so, whether this was discussed in this conference and what progress has so far been made in this conference?

Shri Abid Ali: It was not discussed in this conference.

Shri Tyagi: Do Government propose to try to experiment industrial labour's effective co-operation in the industrial concerns in the public sector?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir; that is the idea.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Whether the question of association of labour with management was also considered at this conference?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir; this matter was discussed, but not as a regular subject.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the decisions adopted regarding the Code of Discipline and industrial relations were unanimous or at least whether all the All India organisations agreed to the decisions adopted?

Shri Nanda: Yes, they were unanimous decisions.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There are several States owning some companies and some corporations. May I know whether a separate meeting of those people will be held—a meeting of the representatives of those industries and corporations—at the State level?

Shri Nanda: If the intention is to find out what is happening in the private sector regarding those units which are there where the workers' organisations are not concerned with the central organisations, then the answer is that we are trying to deal with those units to secure from them separately their assent and their acceptance of the Code.

Shri Tyagi: I am very glad to learn from the Minister that the Government is going to try....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Instead of that a question may be asked.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether this question of co-operation will mean only in the management or also in the participation of profits etc.?

Shri Nanda: Participation in profits is altogether a separate question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Previously I had asked a question whether the role of the workers in the public sector and their participation in the

Second Five Year Plan will also be discussed in a particular conference. The reply was that that particular aspect of the matter is going to be discussed in a special conference. May I know when that special conference to discuss the role of the workers in the public sector in regard to the Second Plan is likely to be held?

Shri Nanda: All these discussions have a bearing on the fulfilment of the Second Five Year Plan. Both discipline and efficiency are essential for the implementation of the Plan.

Standard Vacuum Refining Company

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 *1728. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
 Shrimati Parvathi
 Krishnan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the statement of account for 1957 of Standard Vacuum Refining Company, India, an amount of more than fifty lakhs of rupees has been shown as 'Miscellaneous Expenses' without any clarifying statement of account;

(b) whether it is a fact that this amount has been transferred out of India;

(c) if so, why this is not specified in the balance sheet; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No—only a part of it amounting to about Rs. 27 lakhs was remittable.

(c) Under the Companies Act, 1956, it is not required to be so specified.

(d) None, as no action is called for.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know the reasons as to why this Rs. 27 lakhs are being transferred outside the country?

Shri Kanungo: In the agreement with oil companies, a copy of which is available in the Library, it was specified that certain items will be remittable, and these refer to three items. Here it is research and administration of the New York office.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know why they could not in the statement of accounts show this expenditure as separate items instead of putting them under "Miscellaneous Expenses"?

Shri Kanungo: That is their option, because the balance sheet has been prepared according to the Schedule in the Companies Act. It is open to them to show these accounts as they like.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether Government has ascertained as to what heads this "Miscellaneous Expenditure" was incurred under and what those heads were?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. As I said, they relate to research contribution and contribution for the New York office, which are provided in the agreement that was entered into by the Government with the company.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it a fact that some amount out of this money is paid to certain newspapers for carrying on propaganda for certain powers?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India was obtained by this Company before moneys were remitted outside India?

Shri Kanungo: Of course, no money can be remitted without the sanction of the Reserve Bank.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: My question was whether prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India was obtained by the Company before the money was remitted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When no money can be remitted without sanc-

tion then it means that sanction has been obtained

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Under the agreement 2 per cent commission is payable towards the administration charges of the New York office. But this amount is in addition to the 2 per cent commission payable to the New York office

Shri Kanungo: No Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question

Shri Nagi Reddy: I want to ask only one question because the last answer was a misleading answer

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May be, sometimes it so happens

Import of Baby Milk Food

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*1728. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 338 on the 29th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether the import of baby milk food has been further liberalised, and

(b) if so, the amount of baby milk food imported during 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir

(b) 18,333 Cwts of milk food were imported during April-December, 1958. Information regarding later months is not yet available

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any attempt is being made to manufacture baby milk food in our country and, if so, what is its nature?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. Several factories have been licensed to produce baby food and various other foods. They are likely to come into production shortly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what places those factories are situated

and whether the different zones, which the Food Ministry has evolved so far as distribution of foodgrains is concerned, are going to be served adequately by these concerns, so far as baby milk food is concerned?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yes, Sir. The locations have been decided in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Ministry, and the areas selected are Moga, Nabha and Aligarh. Also, expansion is taking place at the co-operative dairy factory in Anand and Shisu Food Factory in Allahabad.

Shri Anubindo Ghosal: May I know whether it is a fact that the prices fixed for this in West Bengal are much higher than the black-market rates?

Shri Kanungo: The price is decided by the State Government, as the State Government has undertaken the distribution of food.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if the Government is satisfied that the demand for baby milk food is adequately met by the quantity that is imported?

Shri Kanungo: It is not adequate, certainly, because much more would be required. But we believe that under the circumstances it is not too little.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that baby food is sold in the open market at black market prices, specially in the Calcutta markets, and, if so, what steps the Government have taken to stop this?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sometime back we had received complaints and, as I said in the House, we took necessary steps and increased the quota of import of baby foods. Since then we have not received any complaint, at least no serious complaint has been received, either of black-marketing or of shortage.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: There are very serious complaints in West Bengal regarding black-marketing of baby milk food and the Food Advisory Council discussed this

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have not received any complaint from the West Bengal Government. If the hon. Member would care to write to me or give a few specific cases I shall look into them.

Shri S. R. Arumugham: May I know when those factories for baby milk food will go into production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Within two years all the four factories are expected to go into production.

Works Committees

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 *1729. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal;**
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
 Shri S. C. Samanta;
 Shri Subodh Hansda;

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently reviewed the functioning of the works committees,

(b) if so, with what results, and

(c) the nature of steps, if any, to be taken to improve their working?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c) The matter is proposed to be discussed at the forthcoming Session of the Indian Labour Conference.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: In view of the fact that the Works Committees have no power to take any decision on the majority view, may I know if the Government is thinking of revising the role of the Works Committees?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The whole thing is being examined. It will be further examined at the coming Labour conference.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether any assessment has been

made of the decrease of industrial disputes due to Works Committees?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is too much to expect from the Work Committees that there will be any decrease in industrial disputes so quickly.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether there is any proposal to amend section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act with a view to give more power to the Works Committees?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Not at present.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether suggestions have been invited from the various Central trade union organisations about their views on the Works Committees?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The various trade union representatives will be there in the labour conference and so their views would be available.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Some time ago it was agreed to go into the functions and powers of the Works Committees. May I know why it has been given up?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I shall require notice.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know the difficulties in the running of works committees in factories?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The working of the works committees has not so far been up to expectation. There are various reasons. The workers expect too much from it, and the management too expects too much from it, and there have been various other difficulties. Their working has not been up to expectation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the nature of the experience gained from the working of these committees? Are the workers fully satisfied?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I may state here that a special investigation is in progress regarding the working of these committees, and we shall soon have some results of those studies. That material will be

discussed at the forthcoming Indian Labour Conference. Therefore, it is not possible to say very much more on this at this stage.

Contribution by Textile Mills to Provident Fund

*1730. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount due on the 31st December, 1958 from the textile mills in India towards contribution to the provident fund account; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the same?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Rs. 2.02 crores of which Rs. 37 lakhs have since been realised.

(b) Recovery proceedings have been instituted and other suitable steps are also being taken.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know the opening balance of the Employees' Provident Fund on 1st April, 1959, and the amount spent out of it in 1958-59?

Shri Abid Ali: The balance in hand may be in the neighbourhood of about Rs. 130 crores. With regard to the expenditure, I shall not be able to say that at present.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The hon. Minister has said that about Rs. 2 crores have been misappropriated or used otherwise from the provident fund. May I know what steps Government consider to take to see that this does not happen in the future?

Shri Abid Ali: It is not misappropriated or anything of that kind. The amount has become overdue, and steps are being taken to recover the same.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the number and names of those mills which have proved to be defaulters; and whether recovery proceedings have been instituted against them?

Shri Abid Ali: I could not catch the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the number and names of the mills which have proved to be defaulters? The hon. Minister may tell me the total number of mills and the State-wise break-up.

Shri Abid Ali: This number is about 217.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The amount involved is Rs. 2 crores. So, we would like the hon. Minister to lay a statement on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may ask for it. Why should he now complain when he has not asked for it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Out of these 217, I want to know in how many cases prosecution proceedings have been started or recovery proceedings have been started?

Shri Abid Ali: In about 25 cases.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Out of 400 odd units, am I to understand that 217 units are defaulting, that is, more than nearly 50 per cent. are defaulting?

Shri Abid Ali: No; this is under the head 'textiles'. The total number of establishments is 1,246 and not 400.

Cable Manufacture

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*1731. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
 Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the West German firm Siemens is going to set up a cable manufacturing project near Bombay;

(b) if so, the total outlay on this project;

(c) the period within which the factory will begin to produce cables; and

(d) to what extent foreign exchange will be saved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A

statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) M/s. Cable Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay have entered into an agreement with M/s. Siemens Engineering and Manufacturing Company (India) Private Ltd., Bombay who in turn have executed an agreement for manufacturing rights from two firms viz., Siemens Schuckertwerke A.G. & Felton and Guillaume A.G. under Siemens Group of West Germany.

(b) The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 250 lakh* and the issued capital is Rs. 150 lakhs of which Rs. 120 lakhs has been paid up

(c) By the middle of 1959.

(d) Rs. 150 lakhs when full production is established

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई के कनेक्शन को देखते हुए यह कारखाना क्या किसी दूसरी जगह पर नहीं लगाया जा सकता था ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जी, इसके लिए पूना के पास एक जगह तो गई है। बम्बई सिटी के अन्दर बम्बई सरकार आजकल कोई कारखाना एलाउ ही नहीं करती है। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र की तरफ को यह कारखाना गया है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हिन्दुस्तान के और सूबों में जहाँ कारखाने नहीं हैं, वहाँ पर इस तरह के कारखानों को क्यों नहीं लगाया जा सकता है ताकि बहा के रहने वाले मजदूरों को भी सङ्गलियत हो सके और उनको भी काम करने के लिए मौका मिल सके ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहाँ तक साइट को सिनेक्ट करने का सवाल है, जो

प्रोजेक्शन देने वाला एंटरप्रेन्योर होता है, वह तय करता है। हमारी तो ज़रूर यह कोशिश रहती है कि वहाँ पर ज्यादा कारखाने हों, वहाँ पर और कारखाने न लगे और हम कहते भी हैं कि और जगह ज़ाबो, अंडर डिवेलप्ड एरियास के अन्दर ज़ाबो। लेकिन हम किसी को डायरेक्शन नहीं दे सकते हैं कि कल जगह कारखाने को लगाओ।

श्री बाबूबाई : वक्तव्य में कहा गया है कि यह फैक्ट्री जब पूरा उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर देगी तो १५० लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस फैक्ट्री का पूरा उत्पादन कितना होगा और क्या उसके बाद हम इस दृष्टि में आयनिशंस हो पायेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह बहुत हीवी कैबल्स की फैक्ट्री है और उत्पादन ५०० मील हीवी पेंपर कोटिड कैबल्स का होगा और ३० मील प्रोड्यूस टाइम के जो कैबल होते हैं, उसका होगा। उसके बाद भी फ़ैक्ट्री को ५० पर सेंट के करीब और प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। इसलिए दो तीन फैक्ट्रियों के बारे में और सोचा जा रहा है।

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know the total percentage of the Indian capital participation in this company and who the Indian partners are?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is about 85 per cent; there are three or four gentlemen. It is 45 per cent. for Germans.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether proposals or requests from any other States came to the Central Government for setting up this factory in their areas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These proposals do not emanate from the State Governments. As the House is aware,

all these industrial proposals come from the promoters of the industry, and they belong to different States. The States do sponsor the applications submitted through them to the Central Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the coaxial cables necessary for the Posts and Telegraphs Department will also be manufactured here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, coaxial cables and the Posts and Telegraphs Department cables are all going to be manufactured in the Hindustan Cables Ltd. Actually, the present requirements of ordinary cables for the Posts and Telegraphs Department are being more or less met by the Hindustan Cables Ltd. Expansion is taking place in that factory for the coaxial cables also.

Shri Somavane: What is the exact location of this factory in the Bombay State and what would be the number of employees that would be absorbed in this factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That will only be known when the factory goes into production. Just now, they have indicated the approximate area as between Thana and Poona.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this proportion 55:45 does not violate the Industrial Policy Resolution?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, not at all. This is a private sector industry. Here, as a matter of fact, we have got a majority Indian capital and a minority foreign capital. But there are instances where foreign capital has even been allowed in a majority; that does not vitiate or violate the provisions of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is there any proportion with regard to Indians in the management of this concern?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That will be automatically following because the majority are the Indian shareholders,

and naturally, there will be a combination in the board of directors in proportion to the shareholdings.

Minor Irrigation Projects

*1732. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1218 on the 12th September, 1958 and state

(a) whether any amount has since been allocated to Orissa for minor irrigation projects, and

(b) if so, the amount allocated therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sanganna: The Adviser to the Planning Commission has recommended to the Government of India certain minor irrigation works, and if so, what action has been taken in this matter?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Mr Sivaraman visited Orissa some time in 1957 or early 1958, and he had made some recommendations. Most of them are for the State Government to implement.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether any water irrigation facilities were recommended to the Government of India by the Government of Orissa recently for implementation, and also sanction of finance was requested?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I cannot give the details of the minor irrigation schemes.

Shri Panigrahi: In answer to a previous question, the hon. Minister had replied that an additional amount of Rs 26 crores was being sanctioned for these minor irrigation works. I am referring to question No 1218 asked on 25th September, 1958. In the reply...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member should come to his question.

Shri Panigrahi: This is my question. It was decided that an additional amount of Rs. 26 crores was going to be given for minor irrigation works; and the hon. Minister had replied that so far as Orissa was concerned, it was being decided. I would like to know whether any decision has been taken so far, and if not, why not?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact that from Rs. 66 crores, the allotment for the whole Plan came to Rs. 92 crores. For Orissa too, the allotment is about Rs. 138 lakhs, Rs. 131.25 lakhs for minor irrigation and Rs. 7.67 lakhs for tube-wells.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): May I explain something about this? So far as Orissa is concerned, at the present moment, funds are available with that Government. So, it is just possible that out of this additional amount of Rs. 26 crores, they may not withdraw anything. But that does not mean that something is not going to be made available to Orissa out of this sum of Rs. 26 crores. At the moment, they have got funds with them for this purpose.

Shri Panigrahi: Originally, Rs. 66 crores were allotted for minor irrigation works; then, an additional amount of Rs. 26 crores was allotted for minor irrigation works.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member cannot enter into arguments during the question hour. He can only ask questions.

Shri Panigrahi: I would like to know the allocation to Orissa out of this sum of Rs. 66 crores plus Rs. 26 crores.

Shri S. N. Mishra: May I again explain, since the hon. Member has been repeating that it is meant for minor irrigation? Of course, it is meant for minor irrigation including field channels which also constitute an important item. Provisions have been made for minor irrigation works during 1959-60 also. To what extent

the Orissa Government will exceed the funds available with them so that they could draw from this sum of Rs. 26 crores, would be seen later. They would certainly get some funds out of Rs. 26 crores.

Chakkis manufactured by Emery Stone Manufacturing Company

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*1734. { **Shri Goray:**
Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:

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

(a) the amount of rebate given per chakki to the Emery Stone Manufacturing Company, Rajasthan by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) whether it is the only emery stone manufacturing company in India which has been given such a concession;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether experts have examined the chakkis manufactured by the above company;

(e) if so, their report in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manabhai Shah): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) Rebate at the rate of Rs. 10 per Atta chakki, purchased from the Emery Stone Manufacturing Co., was being paid to the purchasers upto 21st November, 1958. It has been stopped from that date.

(b) and (c). No other firm in India is manufacturing emery stone chakkis. If any other firms take up the work, the Commission would consider their production on merit and give them similar concessions.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir A Committee was set up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to go into the whole matter. With this Committee was associated an expert on minerals for examining the "chakki" itself. His findings are contained in the statement laid on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 51].

(f) The report of the Committee together with the findings of the expert, have been considered by the Commission and the decisions taken by it are given in the statement attached herewith laid on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 51].

Shri Goray: May I know, in spite of the fact that it is known that emery is not found in our country, why is it that this particular manufacturing company was allowed to use that name?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is an usual trade name. Its appearance is like emery. It is quite hard. But it is not really emery, technically speaking as the hon. Member says, technically emery. There are trade names which are used of that nature.

Shri Goray: How long was this concession enjoyed by this company and what is the total amount given in the form of rebate?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the year 1955-56, Rs. 9,000, in 1956-57, Rs. 63,000, in 1957-58, Rs. 39,000 and in 1958-59, Rs. 17,000.

श्री बाबूदेवी: अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस कम्पनी ने नाम तो एमरी चक्की रख लिया लेकिन एमरी पत्थर का प्रयोग नहीं किया फिर भी हजारों रुपये सरकार से रिबेट के रूप में प्राप्त किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार ने कम्पनी को रिबेट देने का निर्णय किया तो क्या उस समय चक्की की जांच करायी गई थी कि उन्होंने एमरी पत्थर लगाया भी है या नहीं?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: चक्की को जांच तो कराई गई और उस का उपयोग भी अच्छा हो रहा था। फिलहाल जो उस को बन्द किया गया उस का कारण यह है कि इस तरह की करवादे घाने लगे कि उस के अन्दर से जो पत्थर निकलता है वह शायद आटे के लिये अच्छा नहीं है। इसीलिये उस को बन्द किया गया है। ऐसा नहीं है कि उस का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा था।

Shri Jadhav: In the Annexure to the statement, it is said, and the hon. Minister has also said, "Due to the possibility of the flour produced on the "Emery" Atta Chakki being contaminated owing to the presence of magnesium."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has placed that statement on the Table of the House and he knows what it contains.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether the firm has been asked to stop manufacture of these chakkis?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far as we are concerned, we have discontinued them. There are so many chakkis which are manufactured in which either magnesium or calcium is involved, so that the question of closure does not really arise. We do not want to give them encouragement for this purpose.

श्री ए० ला० बाबूपाल: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि एमरी पत्थर की चक्की जो बनती है उस के उत्पादन पर कुल कितना खर्च होता है और उस को क्या सब्सिडी दी जाती है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: वह अलग-अलग जगहों पर अलग-अलग है, और २० रु० से लेकर ७० रु० तक है। जहाँ तक सब्सिडी का सवाल है वह १० रु० चक्की दिया जाता था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The recommendation is that....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called him for the next question.

Shri Goray rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He did not stand up. I looked this side. If I have made a mistake, I cannot help.

Passport for Ex-Rulers

*1735. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what privileges if any are enjoyed by ex-rulers in respect of passport and travel in foreign countries; and

(b) whether any abuses of these privileges have been brought to the notice of Government during the last two months?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) There are no special privileges in respect of travel in foreign countries granted to Rulers of States; but those who have held the office of Governor or Rajpramukh, substantively, or those who have a salute of 21 or 19 guns are given diplomatic passports. Others receive ordinary passports without having to pay the usual fee.

(b) No.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what special privileges are given to the Rajpramukhs and whether ex-rulers of Jamnagar, Patiala, and Jaipur who used to be Rajpramukhs and who have ceased to be Rajpramukhs still continue to have diplomatic privileges?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir, I will give the House some information about the new decision that has been taken. Fifteen persons are affected by it, the units concerned being

Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Kashmir, Travancore, Kolhapur, Indore, Bhopal and Udaipur in respect of Rulers entitled to a salute of 21 or 19 guns. In addition, the present Maharajas of Patiala, Jaipur, Nawalnagar, Bhavnagar and Rewa have obtained these privileges, as ex-Governors or Rajpramukhs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is this. The Rulers with 21 or 19 guns are entitled to those privileges. I am not questioning that. But, certain Rulers got these privileges simply because they were Rajpramukhs as such. Now, if one ceases to be a Rajpramukh, does he continue to have them in spite of the fact that he is not a 19 or 21 gun salute Prince and if so, what are the reasons?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he has been a Rajpramukh, he has said that he continues to enjoy that privilege.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is only as a Rajpramukh that he had it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He does not cease to have that privilege if he ceases to be a Rajpramukh.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are the reasons why these privileges which were enjoyed in view of their office as Rajpramukh are being continued to these people who have ceased to be Rajpramukhs?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is entering into an argument.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There must be certain grounds on which this has been done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The grounds cannot be settled here.

जी० ए०० सारिक : सभी पारमिवा-
मेंटरी सेक्रेटरी साहब ने जो लिस्ट दी
उसमें उन्होंने कंसरीर का भी जिक्र
किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब
महाराज कंसरीर तत्त से वस्तुवर्दीर हो

बड़े हैं, तो उन को यह रियायत कैसे दी गई।

(अभी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय से सवाल)
 صاحب نے جو لسٹ دی اس میں انہوں نے کشمیر کا بھی ذکر کیا ہے - میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب سہ ماہی کشمیر تخت سے دستبردار ہو گئے ہوں تو ان کو یہ رعایت کیسے دی گئی -)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह फैसला हम बाद में करेंगे।

श्री श्री. सु. तारिक. डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब

(फैली असिस्टर صاحب -)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इन्कॉर्पोरेशन दी गई कि उन्हें यह हक हासिल है। यह कैम है क्या है, इस का फैसला अलाहदा हो सकता है, बरेशचन घर मे नहीं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these privileges are a part of the covenants entered into with the Indian Princes at the time of the integration of the States or these privileges have come into existence now? If so, what is the reason for giving them these privileges at this time?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No former ruling Princes were given diplomatic passports until recently. The Prime Minister decided that those having a salute of 19 or 21 guns and those as I have said, who have held the office of Governor or Rajpramukh substantially should be allowed this privilege.

Shri Dasappa: How many of these ex-Rulers have taken advantage of these privileges during 1958? May I know if there is anybody going to take advantage of these in the year 1959?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can anybody know whether anybody is going to take advantage of it in future?
 33A1 LSD-2.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: For the first part, I want notice. For the second part, it is difficult for me to answer.

Shri Dasappa: I am asking about pending passport applications.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any application pending?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am not aware. I would like to have notice.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that some Nawab from the UP was also caught smuggling jewellery from Dum Dum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What has that to do with this question. That has nothing to do with this question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What necessity was felt to allow the Rulers special privileges when there was no provision in the covenant entered into between the Government of India and the Princes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already disallowed it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I said

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is questioning my authority also?

श्री बाजपेयी क्या राजप्रमुखों में राजस्थान के महाराज जो कि महाराजप्रमुख थे और उनके उपराजप्रमुख भी शामिल हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बरेलिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) महाराजप्रमुख एक ही थे। अब तो कोई नहीं है। वह शामिल थे जब तक वह थे। उपराजप्रमुख शामिल नहीं थे।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know when this fresh decision was taken to extend this privilege even to the ex-Rajpramukhs?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not remember the date

But, the fact of the matter was that according to various approaches a fair number of them had got these passports. Two or three were left over. It seemed discriminatory to leave two or three out. We included the two or three also.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether this privilege was extended to them at the request of the persons receiving the privilege or it was a decision arrived at by the Government of India *suo motu*?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There was no combined request made to us. But, individual requests had come to us from time to time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next Question. The Rulers have gone, we need not stay on here.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is a question of principle.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is a question of principle, then, it can be decided at some other time not during the Question hour.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want a little information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Information! I allowed the hon. Member three questions.

Departure of Phizo for U.S.A.

*1737 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India's attention has been drawn to news appearing in the *Statesman* dated the 19th March, 1959 to the effect that Phizo, the rebel Naga Leader, is not in Pakistan but that he is now on his way to the U.S.A., if he has not already reached there,

(b) whether the Government of India have made any enquiries in regard thereto; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c) We have no definite information that Phizo has gone to U.S.A. Some vague reports to that effect have reached us but we have been unable to get any confirmation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government made any enquiries as to his escape from Assam, and if they have made any enquiries, whether any move was made to the Pakistan Government to bring him back for trial?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have not heard the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is whether any enquiry has been made from Pakistan as to whether he has actually left that country and gone somewhere else.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We cannot make enquiries from the Pakistan Government because the Pakistan Government has not admitted that he has been there. As for other enquiries, one tries to get as much information as possible.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that there is an arms deal between the party of Phizo and Pakistan to supply arms?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What has that to do with this question?

Shri Raghunath Singh: He has gone to Pakistan for that purpose, for arms.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Purposes are not discussed here.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether any enquiries are being made from the USA about Phizo's presence there?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should those enquiries be made, I cannot follow.

The question is whether any enquiries are being made from the USA

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We do not make enquiries from Governments about such matters, but we try to take advantage of such sources as we have

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Phizo's escape to Pakistan was made possible by the co-operation of some of the European planters on the Cachar border, and whether the documents that were seized by the Manipur police establish this fact?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say is it the question whether his visit to Pakistan was aided by some planters?

Shri Hem Barua: European planters

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not say that

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Have the Mampur police seized some documents which give that clue that he was aided by some planters?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should not like to answer that question without finding out what the exact facts are

Shri P C Borooah: Is it a fact that Pakistan, in order to mislead India about Phizo's re-entry into the Naga hills, has made out this news?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not understood the question

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He himself put that question, and now that the answer is given, he goes back that that is not correct

Water Supply to Jharia Coal Fields

*1738. **Shri P. C Bose:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a substantial amount of money was paid

to the Jharia Water Board several years back to augment the water supply to the Jharia Coal Fields;

(b) if so, the work done to arrange for the water supply so far,

(c) the cause of delay in completing the work, and

(d) the time by which the water supply is expected?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d) The question will be answered by the Minister of Health on a subsequent date

India-Sikkim Road

*1739 **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of the India-Sikkim Road and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chinese authorities in Tibet are constructing road linking Tibet with Sikkim and India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) I presume Hon'ble Member is referring to Gangtok-Nathula Road which has already been completed and was formally opened on 17th September, 1958

(b) The Government of India have no definite information whether the Government of China are constructing a road to link it with the Gangtok-Nathula Road So far as is known, no such construction has begun

Shri Rameshwar Tantia. May I know what has been the total expenditure on this road, and whether Sikkim has contributed some part?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The total expenditure involved up to the end of 1958-59 is about Rs 58 lakhs. The maintenance charges and the restoration of damages are estimated to cost about Rs 8 lakhs per annum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has Sikkim contributed anything?

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether heavy vehicles are allowed on this road?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not think so, but I am not sure.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: What is his question? Shri Tantia may repeat it.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: I asked whether heavy vehicles will be allowed on this road.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Although the road has been completed, some odd bits of work still remain, not on the road itself, but railings etc., because it is a very dangerous road, and normally speaking no heavy vehicles will be allowed. They can, of course, go there. There is no particular point in going there because the road ends there. They cannot go any further.

Shri Kamal Singh: May I know if the maintenance cost of Rs 5 lakhs is going to be borne by the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, I suppose so.

Swedish Trade Delegation

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*1741. { **Shri Ayyankannu:**
 Shri Khimji:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Swedish Trade Delegation has expressed its willingness to import a variety of products from India;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of our Government; and

(c) the main products likely to be exported from India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) to (c) The Swedish delegation explored the possibility of effecting larger imports into Sweden of items such as pharmaceuticals, toys, provisions, leather and textiles from India and Government extended necessary facilities to members of the delegation to establish contacts with export agencies and organisations in India.

Bandung Countries Economic and Co-operation Conference

*1742 **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Ceylon has invited officials of four Countries—India, Pakistan, Burma and Indonesia—to meet in May next to prepare for Bandung Countries Economic and Co-operation Conference?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Yes. The Government of India have received a communication from the Government of Ceylon proposing a meeting of officials of the five Colombo countries in Ceylon on the 18th May to prepare for a later meeting of P.M.s of the Colombo countries who will finalise plans for Economic Conference of Bandung countries. The communication stated that invitations are also being extended to the Governments of Burma, Indonesia and Pakistan.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know when the meeting is scheduled?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It has already been stated—18th May.

Shri Kashiwal: May I know whether any tentative agenda has been framed for this purpose?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is an agenda for the meeting.

Experimental Television System

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*1743. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1295 on the 11th December, 1958 and state the progress made regarding setting up of an Experimental Television System in the Research Department of All India Radio at New Delhi?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): In addition to the equipment installed earlier, a microwave link for covering outdoor programmes has been received and was tested at the coverage of the Republic Day Procession and the Folk Dances Festival. Other tests are being carried out and arrangements made for a regular experimental Service

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to the previous questions, the hon Minister stated that this service would be introduced in the beginning of the next financial year May I know whether this service has been introduced?

Dr. Keskar: It is not possible to state a definite date. Experiments are continuing, and certain minor equipment which has just arrived is being tested, but I have every hope that within a month or two we will be in a position to start this service

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the nature of the steps taken so far to introduce this service?

Dr. Keskar: It is difficult to define all small engineering and technical tests that are taking place, but hon. Members have to remember that this is an entirely new type of programme which has never been tried in this country, and in the beginning we would not like to start something and have it fail often.

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या यह सत्य है कि इस यन्त्र के साथ अभी तक जो परीक्षण किया गया है वह ४ या ५ मील के दायरे तक ही सफल हो सका है और क्या उसको और अधिक व्यापक बनाने के बारे में सोचा जा रहा है या परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं ?

डा० केशकर यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि यह ४, ५ मील तक ही सफल हुए हैं । यह दूरी तो किसी यन्त्र की शक्ति पर निर्भर है और मुमकिन है कि जो हमारे यहाँ एक्सपेरिमेंटल यूनिट लग रहे हैं वह १० या १५ मील की दूरी में अधिक न जाये । उस दायरे में जो स्कूल या स्कूल यूनिट्स होगी उनमें ही यह सर्विस हम जारी कर सकेंगे ।

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether any firm has come forward to manufacture this television receiver sets?

Dr. Keskar: No, Sir

Shri Achar: May I know the cost that has been incurred to carry out this experiment?

Dr. Keskar: That has already been answered two or three times, but I might repeat that on equipment we have spent only Rs 2½ lakhs. All the other equipment has been received either on loan or as a gift

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon Minister has stated that on the occasion of Republic Day and on the occasion of the folk dances, this was tried May I know what was the nature of this trial and whether from the point of view of scientific criteria, it was successful or not?

Dr. Keskar: Both these functions were covered as a test to see whether the equipment is competent to do it. The coverage was quite successful

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Displaced Persons in Purana Qila

S.N.Q. No. 19. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of displaced persons residing in Purana Qila have been rendered homeless as a result of the violent dust-storm on Sunday, the 29th March, 1959;

(b) if so, the number of tenements whose corrugated roofs were carried away by the storm;

(c) the number of persons who received injuries from the flying splinters; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to help the affected persons?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Of about 600 families living in Purana Qila, thirty-one families occupying thirty-nine quarters were affected by the storm. There was minor damage to 87 other tenements.

(c). Two.

(d) All the affected families were given the option to shift to vacant tenements in the Purana Qila. 22 families took advantage of the offer while the remaining 9 preferred to stay in the old tenements. A relief grant of Rs. 100 each was paid on 30th March, 1959 to the families of the two persons who were injured. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, which now deal with such matters, have been requested to undertake the necessary repairs.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that these tenements have outlived their prescribed life and have become insecure, may I know what are Government's plans to rehabilitate these displaced persons permanently on some other site?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This is a very old story which has come up before the House a number of times. We took about 700 families to Purana Qila in the early stages. We decided

in 1955 to have the Purana Qila cleared—it is an old historical monument—and built up accommodation and plots were offered to all the families. About 250 of them—I am talking from memory—have taken advantage of that offer. The other have not co-operated, have not been helpful.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that most of the inmates in Purana Qila are not in a position to construct houses on the plots that are allotted by Government, may I know if there is any proposal to provide them with suitable built accommodation on terms and conditions which have been offered to other displaced persons.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not prepared to accept the premises on which the hon. Member has based his question. As far as the Ministry of Rehabilitation is concerned, we have paid Rs. 100 crores in compensation to displaced persons, and nothing beyond can be done in the matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As a result of this storm, on 30th March 1959 a telegram was sent to the Ministry for help to the residents of Purana Qila. In reply, the Ministry said: 'Whatever assistance this Ministry could give has already been offered. It is now being dealt with by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'. I know what connection it has with the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Have these displaced persons become monuments now?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The connection is that it is an old historical monument. We took it over for a temporary period from the Ministry concerned. This historical monument has got to be vacated. We are taking action to have it vacated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the residents of Purana Qila requested for a plot at Jangpura which is lying absolutely waste under the Defence Ministry? If so, what arrangement has been made to secure that land from the Defence Ministry?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have offered them lands in Lajpat Nagar

not once but twice. The land that the hon. Member is referring to is of strategic military importance and it cannot be made available to the residents of Purana Qila

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Is it a fact that the land at Jangpura, or a great part of it, is now occupied by squatters? If so, has the Minister approached the Defence Ministry to ascertain whether occupation by Purana Qila residents instead of by squatters will be harmful to strategic purposes?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I would like to volunteer this information for the hon. Member. The distance between the land that is wanted and the land that I am offering cannot be more than a few furlongs. Lajpat Nagar is one of my best developed colonies where we have got schools, colleges, hospitals etc. About a lakh of persons are living there. The land the hon. Member is referring to cannot be made available to either the residents of Purana Qila or to anyone else.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if the offer of land at Lajpat Nagar still stands?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I made that offer, and that offer, as far as I am concerned, has lapsed, because I got no response from them.

Dr. Melkote: Has not the Ministry been always most considerate to the plight of the refugees, and cannot Government extend their sympathy further?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am sorry. He is talking to a displaced person himself who has got the greatest sympathy for the refugees, he comes from amongst them.

Shri Hem Barua: He is rehabilitated properly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There were a few hundred families in Purana Qila. Some of them have accepted to go to plots allotted to them in Lajpat Nagar. May I know how many families

are there still in Purana Qila who are not accepting plots in Lajpat Nagar and whether they have made any representations to the Minister to reconsider his decision and allot them plots somewhere near Lajpat Nagar?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have said that 600 families are living in Purana Qila. About 700 families were affected—the possible number is about 600 there. About 150 or 200 have already shifted to other places.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if Government have fixed any date by which the Purana Qila will be cleared of refugees?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as I am personally concerned, my last date expired a few months ago, and I told the hon. Member just now that we are taking action to have the Purana Qila cleared.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Investment in Public Sector

*1727 **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state—

(a) whether the industrial investments in the Public Sector in the First and Second Plans have been made in proportion to the industrial backwardness of the various States, and

(b) the investments thus made by Government in the States of Madras, Mysore, Andhra and Kerala in industrial units and irrigation multipurpose projects, as at the end of the year 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Industrial investments in the public sector have been guided by the considerations set out in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1956.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix VI, annexure No 52].

Manufacture of Electric Motors

*1732. **Shri Siddanarayana:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a factory for manufacturing electric meters is being set up in collaboration with a Polish firm M/s CEKOP, Exporters of Plant Equipment and Complete Works, Warsaw;

(b) if so, where and when will it be set up; and

(c) what is the capital investment involved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manabhai Shah): (a) and (b) A licence for setting up a unit at Bombay for manufacture of house service meters in collaboration with CEKOP, was granted to an Indian firm in August 1958, however, the firm have recently suggested revision of the terms of collaboration originally approved by Government and the revised terms are under consideration

(c) The investment proposed is about Rs 25 lakhs

Exchange of Animals between India and China

*1736. **Shri Shivanarayana:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Uttar Pradesh have approached the Ministry of External Affairs to negotiate with the Chinese Government for an exchange of animals between India and China, and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Ministry in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Displaced Persons from Pakistan-held Kashmir

*1740. **Shri Kanti Sushanta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any immigrants from Pakistan-held Kashmir Territory who have not been extended any rehabilitation benefit;

(b) if so, why; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend any benefit to these people?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c) Except in the matter of the Compensation Scheme and the Rehabilitation Finance Administration loans, all migrants from the raider-held areas of Jammu and Kashmir are entitled to the same rehabilitation benefits as the displaced persons from West Pakistan

Atherton West Mills Ltd., Kanpur

*1744 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri D. V. Rao:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 663 on the 8th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate into the working of the Atherton West Mills Ltd., Kanpur has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the report; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the Investigating Committee have been examined and the further action to be taken thereon will be decided in consultation with the State Government who have been addressed in this connection.

Soviet Aid to Kerala

- *1743. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Bhabhi Mishra:
Shrimati Ha Falchoudhuri:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri J. B. S. Sati:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Shri Namboodripad, Chief Minister of Kerala, gave a statement (published in the Hindustan Times, 16th January, 1959) to the effect that during his forthcoming visit to U.S.S.R. he would try to find out whether the Russian assistance that is being given increasingly to this country can be used for the economic development of Kerala State also, and

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Kerala State has been given any instructions by the Government of India to carry on such negotiations?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon)

(a) and (b) We have seen the report in the Hindustan Times about it, but at a later press conference in Delhi the Chief Minister made it clear that his idea was simply to find out if there was any scope for expansion for the marketing of the products of his State in U.S.S.R. He also said that if such opportunities existed, he would approach the Central Government about them. We have no authentic texts of these statements, but in view of the above, the question of giving any instructions to him did not arise.

Tea Research Institute

*1746. Shri Anurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fundamental tea research institute will be started by the Government at Doars, West Bengal and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kasuragi): (a) The Tea Board is considering the starting of such an institute. the location of this institute will also be considered by the Board shortly.

(b) This does not arise at present. If the scheme is finally approved, it may take about 2 to 3 years for the institute to start functioning.

Cement Factory in Orissa

*1747. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 254 on the 25th November, 1958 in respect of Cement Factory in Orissa and state

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at, and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The application has been rejected.

Optical Glass Plant

- { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
*1748. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 330 on the 29th November, 1958 and state the progress made so far in setting up optical glass plant as recommended by the Russian experts?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Memorandum of Instructions and initial data required for the preparation of the detailed project report was made available to M/s Techno-export of Moscow in August 1958. The detailed project report is

expected to be received by the middle of 1959.

An experts' team from India is expected to visit U.S.S.R. shortly for participation in the preparation of the detailed project report.

Allocation of Salt

2815. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of salt allotted to each State during 1958-59;

(b) the methods adopted for fixing such allocations;

(c) whether any measures have been taken to increase the allocations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The Zonal Scheme for distribution of salt, to various States, is drawn for every calendar year. Provision was made for allotment of the following quantities of salt to various States during the year 1958

Name of State	Quantity of salt allotted in '000 mds
1. Andhra	6339
2. Assam	2400
3. Bihar	8105
4. Bombay	11787
5. Delhi	1016
6. Former French Settlements	100
7. Himachal Pradesh	204
8. Jammu & Kashmir	616
9. Kerala	3380
10. Madhya Pradesh	4970
11. Madras	7300
12. Manipur	100
13. Mysore	3895
14. N.E.F.A.	40
15. Orissa	2600
16. Punjab	2710
17. Rajasthan	3435
18. Tripura	150
19. Uttar Pradesh	11195
20. West Bengal	6353

(b) The annual requirements of salt for human consumption are calculated on the basis of 14 lbs per head, except in the case of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore States for which the per capita requirement is fixed at 20 lbs. Quantities of salt for industrial consumption are worked out on actual requirements.

(c) and (d) The total requirements of salt for various States for the year 1959 have been worked out as 8,86,48,000 maunds which exceeds that of the year 1958 by 1,19,53,000 maunds.

Trade with China

2816. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of India's exports to China during 1958; and

(b) the value of India's imports from China during 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Rupees 3.43 crores

(b) Rupees 5.28 crores

Trade with African Countries

2817. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of India's exports to African countries during 1958, country-wise; and

(b) the value of India's imports from African countries, country-wise?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b). A statement showing the value of our exports to and imports from African countries during 1958 (January-November) is laid on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No 58]

Production Target Exceeded by Industries

2818. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the names of the Industries the production targets for which have exceeded during 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is not practicable to set out targets for individual industries on a year by year basis. Certain targets for achievement by individual industries by the end of the Second Five Year Plan have however been laid down. As the Plan has nearly two years more to go and as licensed capacity is beginning to go into production, it would be premature to judge the progress in individual industries against these targets at this juncture.

Production in Industries

2819. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the names of industries the production targets for which have not been achieved during 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is not practicable to set out targets for individual industries on a year by year basis. Certain targets for achievement by individual industries by the end of the Second Five Year Plan have however been laid down. As the Plan has nearly two years more to go and as licensed capacity is beginning to go into production it would be premature to judge the progress in individual industries against these targets at this juncture.

Import of Sewing Machines

2820. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of sewing machines imported from foreign countries during 1958-59 (country-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement showing number of sewing machines imported into India from different countries during 1958-59 (April-December 1958) is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 54]. Information beyond December 1958 is not yet available.

Companies in Bombay

2821. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies in Bombay State against which complaints were filed during 1958-59 for default of various provisions of the Companies Act; and

(b) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A Statement containing the information sought for is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 55].

Production of Matches

2822. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the production of matches in 1958-59 as compared to 1957-58;

(b) the shares of the factories controlled by the W.I.M.C.O. and the Assam Match company in these years; and

(c) the production in the B, C and D Class Factories during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 56].

Competent Officers

2222. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount received by the Competent Officers during 1952-53, 1953-54, 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 by way of—

(i) sale proceeds of composite properties,

(ii) payment of redemption money by non-evacuees, and

(iii) payment of redemption money by Custodian of Evacuee Property,

(b) payment made by the Competent Officers out of the above receipts to (i) non-evacuees, (ii) Custodian of Evacuee Property of compensation pool, (iii) Auctioneers as their fees and (iv) Government as their share in auction fees,

(c) the balance in the hands of Competent Officers on the 1st April, 1958 and on the 1st November, 1958, and

(d) what steps have been taken for early payment of this balance to non-evacuees, the Custodian of Evacuee Property and others and by what time these arrears are likely to be cleared?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d) The information is not available and will have to be collected from the Competent Officers of all the States after examination of all the files. The labour and time involved in the collection of the information will not be commensurate with the result likely to be achieved.

Appeals against Judgments of Competent Officers

2224. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directions have been issued for ensuring that unnecessary appeals are not filed by or on behalf of Custodian of Evacuee Property against the judgments of Competent Officers and that there are no appeals in petty cases;

(b) how many such appeals were filed by the Custodians upto the 31st October, 1958,

(c) how many of such appeals were accepted;

(d) how many of such appeals were rejected, and

(e) how many of such appeals were pending on 1st November, 1958?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No formal instructions have been issued. However, the State Custodians are fully alive to the necessity of ensuring that unnecessary appeals are not filed before the Appellate Officer.

(b) 1196

(c) 489

(d) 682

(e) 25

Appellate Officers

2225. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of appeals or revisions filed with Appellate Officers working under the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 upto the 31st October, 1958,

(b) the number of appeals or revisions decided by them upto 31st October, 1958;

(c) the number of appeals or revisions decided in 1953-54, 1955-56, 1956-57 and during 1958 (upto 31st October, 1958); and

(d) how many appeals and revisions were pending on 1st November, 1958 and how many of them were pending for more than a year?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 6.114.

(b) 5,856.

(c) (i)	1953	220
(ii)	1954	970
(iii)	1955	685
(iv)	1956	1,827
(v)	1957	1,520
(vi)	1958 (upto 31st October, 58)	634
		<hr/> 5,856

(d) (i)	Pending on 1-11-1958	258
(ii)	More than a year old	13

Quarters for Government Servants

2826. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of houses constructed by Central Government for Government servants during 1957-58 and 1958-59 (State-wise);

(b) the number of quarters to be constructed during 1958-60; and

(c) the total amount of rents received on account of these quarters during 1957-58 and 1958-59 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c) This Ministry is mainly concerned with construction of houses in the general pool in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Nagpur. Other Ministries such as the Ministries of Railways, Transport & Communications, etc. have their own programmes of construction of houses for their employees at various places throughout the country. The collection of the information asked for, particularly in part (c) of

the Question, will involve too much time and labour which will not be commensurate with its utility.

Sale of Evacuee Property in Delhi

2827. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount received as sale proceeds of evacuee property from December, 1958 to March, 1959 in Delhi; and

(b) the total amount of commission given to auctioneers?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 1,05,86,825-00 nP.

(b) Rs 72,919-71 nP.

New Industries

2828. Shri R. C. Majhi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications approved in the years 1957 and 1958 by the Licensing Committee for the establishment of the new industrial undertakings under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act; and

(b) how many of the approved industries have since been established?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Labour Appeals

2829. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to speed up disposal of labour appeals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). This is primarily a matter for the Courts. The Law Commission in their 14th report on judicial reforms have suggested *inter alia* the constitution of 'tribunals of appeal'. The matter is under consideration.

Central Schemes in Punjab

2830. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 29 on the 17th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the rest of the information regarding the amount provided by the Central Government for Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Punjab in the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 57].

Labour Participation in Management

2831. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: }

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

(a) whether the scheme of participation of labour in management is likely to be introduced in any other public undertakings under his Ministry; and

(b) if so, what are those undertakings?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The scheme of participation of labour in management was introduced in the Hindustan Machine Tools (P) Ltd. in July, 1958. The Joint Works Management Council is

also being set up in the Hindustan Insecticides (P) Ltd. at Delhi, by suitably enlarging the functions of the Works Committee. This arrangement was ratified by the workers of the Works Committee on the 13th August, 1958.

The results of these 2 experiments are being watched with interest. Introduction of this scheme of participation of labour in management in a few other units will be considered as soon as a proper assessment is available.

Loans to Closed Mills by National Industrial Development Corporation (Private) Ltd.

2832. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the closed mills which have applied for loan from the National Industrial Development Corporation in 1958;

(b) the amount of loan applied for;

(c) the loans sanctioned;

(d) the basis on which the loans have been sanctioned, and

(e) whether any enquiries were conducted before sanctioning the amount?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 58].

(c) Nil

(d) and (e) Do not arise

Small Scale Industries in U.P.

2833. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any part of the Central Government grants and loans allotted to U.P. for the development of Small

Scale Industries for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 has lapsed, and

(b) if so, what is the amount lapsed and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix VI, annexure No 59]

Plan Publicity Projects in Orissa

2834. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have sponsored any plan publicity projects in Orissa during the first and the Second Five Year Plan periods,

(b) if so, what are those schemes and projects, and

(c) the total amount spent thereon by the Centre during the First Plan and the Second Plan periods so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr Keskar): (a) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have not sponsored any particular projects for publicity in Orissa. However, the Field Publicity Unit of the Ministry tries in collaboration with the State Government to publicise the Five Year Plan and its various projects in Orissa through a few mobile units of its own.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 60]

(c) As the expenditure is not booked State wise it is not possible to give the figures of expenditure incurred on publicity schemes undertaken in or for Orissa.

Shivaraman Committee

2835. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether the Shivaraman Committee recommended loan assistance to Orissa for Pisciculture, grain Golas and flood control works and construc-

tion of National Highways for 1957-58 period.

(b) whether the Committee recommended a loan assistance for 51.72 lakhs of rupees on these heads to Orissa, and

(c) if so, the action taken on these recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c) The amounts recommended by the Shivaraman Committee and those sanctioned in 1957-58 are.

(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Amounts recommended	Amounts sanctioned
(i) Minor Irrigation Scheme	4.00	13.88
(ii) Pumping sets	6.54	6.84
(iii) Renovation of tanks for pisciculture	3.10	3.10
(iv) Grain Golas	4.62	-
(v) Drinking Water Supply (Rural)		5.71
(vi) Flood Control	20.00	
(vii) National Highways	24.00	

For items (i) to (v), the assistance was sanctioned to Orissa on the basis of expenditure. Under Flood Control, the expenditure reported did not justify the sanction of additional funds. Under National Highways, as the budget provision in 1957-58 under the Ministry of Transport had already been allocated to States, no additional amounts could be sanctioned to Orissa.

Cement Factories

2836. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the amount of Foreign Exchange required for the implementation of Plan targets for setting up cement factories in the country,

(b) how much amount, has so far been sanctioned; and

(c) the amount of Foreign Exchange for which applications are still pending?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The amount of foreign exchange required for raising the capacity of cement industry from 4.9 million tons at the beginning of the Second Plan to the target of 16 million tons was estimated at about Rs. 56 crores

(b) Foreign exchange worth about Rs. 26 crores has actually been released so far. This would raise the rated capacity of the industry to about 10 million tons by the end of the Second Plan period.

(c) Foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 23.4 crores would be required to cover the pending schemes of about 4.6 million tons. As there has been excess production over demand, the further establishment of additional capacity has to be done after full consideration

Educated Unemployed in Bihar

2537. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request had been made by the State Government of Bihar for relieving educated unemployment in 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the amount requested and sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No such request has been received.

(b) Does not arise

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

2538. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Indian delegation that attended the session of Asian-African Legal Consultative

Committee held at Cairo in October, 1958; and

(b) if so, has it been studied?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). This report has been received and is at present under study.

Study Team of Institute of Chartered Accountants

2539. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether the Government of India have received the report of three-man team of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, which recently studied methods of management accounting in the United States,

(b) if so, the nature of recommendations; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The three-man team which was sponsored some time ago by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has recently submitted its report to the Council of the Institute and a copy of the report has also been received by the Government

(b) A statement containing the more important recommendations made by the team is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 61].

(c) The report is under examination

भारतीय ऊर्जा कालाओं का निर्वार

२६४०. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह . क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत से सन् १९५६ में अब तक कुल कितने मूल्य के भारतीय

ऊनी कालीनों का निर्यात किया गया ;
और

(ख) क्या भारत ने ऊनी कालीनों के निर्यात व्यापार में कुछ और प्रगति की है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख) भारत से सन् १९५६ में अब तक कुल कितने मूल्य के भारतीय ऊनी कालीनों का निर्यात किया गया, इसके आकड़ मंत्री उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन ऊनी कालीनों के निर्यात में कुछ प्रगति हुई है जैसा कि नीचे के आकड़ों में विदिन होता है —

वर्ष	मूल्य ₹० में
१९५६	६,०३,७६.६५६
१९५७	६,२४,५५.५५२
१९५८ (जनवरी-नवम्बर)	६,२५,२०१.८६

Maldives

2841. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodliyan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the political relation of the Government of India with Maldives and its status as territory in the Indian Ocean?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Maldives are a protectorate of the United Kingdom under special Treaty Relationship with that country. Our political relations with the Island are conducted through the United Kingdom.

The Maldivian Government have trade and cultural contacts with us. We have some Maldivians studying in

India and we maintain the normal trade contacts with the Maldivian Government.

सीमा पर हथियार

२८४२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ६ फरवरी १९५६ की रात को पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के बहावलपुर राज्य के समीप भारतीय क्षेत्र में तीन पाकिस्तानी घुस घाये और अब पंजाब सशस्त्र पुलिस ने उन्हें चुनौती दी तो उन्होंने गोली चलानी शुरू कर दी , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो हताहतों की मर्याद और घटना का विवरण क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बहिरीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। लेकिन ६ और ७ फरवरी की रात को, तीन पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों ने फोरोजपुर-बहावलपुर सीमा के निकट शहतीरवाला गाव से मवेशी उठा ले जाने की कोशिश की। पंजाब सशस्त्र पुलिस दल के सल-कारन पर पाकिस्तानियों ने गोली चलाई। पंजाब सशस्त्र पुलिस दल को अपने बचाव के लिए गोली चलानी पड़ी। इस मुठभेड़ में एक अपराधी के गोली लगी और बाकी बच निकले। हमारी तरफ कोई नहीं मरा।

Rotary and Photogravure Inks

2843. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is producing Rotary and Photogravure Inks and if so in what quantity;

(b) what is the annual requirement of these inks for the printing industry; and

(c) whether any import is allowed for any of these inks?

The Minister of Commerce and In-

dustry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Yes, Sir. The production of these inks during the last three years is given below:

Name of variety	1956	1957	1958
Newsprint and Rotary Inks (in lbs.)	8,66,282	10,13,815	12,81,474
Gravure Inks (in lbs.)	9,391	1,43,270	1,33,542
(b) (i) Newsprint & Rotary Inks	about 2,240,000 lbs. per annum.		
(ii) Gravure inks	Precise information not available.		

(c) The import policy for the current licensing period i.e. April-September, 1959, in respect of Printer's ink is as follows:

Description	Policy for Established Importers	Validity of licences.	Remarks
Printer's ink . . . 5% Gen. 5% Soft		Six months	(1) Quota will be calculated on the basis of imports of all types of Printer's ink but licences will be valid for the import of only:- (i) Developing ink (ii) Stone to Stone transfer ink (iii) Stone to plate transfer ink (iv) Photo transfer ink and (v) Vandyke ink (2) Upto 7½% of the face value of licence granted can be utilised for the import of Off-set ink.

Actual User applications from Newspapers for their specialised requirements of specialised types of Printer's Ink not indigenously available in quality or quantity will be considered on an ad hoc basis by The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Applicants have to furnish full justification and indicate their consumption during 1958

Export of Tapioca

2844. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the quantity and the countries to which tapioca has been

exported from India during the last two years and state:

(a) whether there are any other countries from where tapioca is exported to the countries to which it is exported from India;

(b) whether the shipping freights for tapioca are the same from India and the other exporting countries;

(c) if not, what is the difference;

(d) whether the difference in freight charges adversely affect export of tapioca from India; and

(e) if so, what steps are taken to promote the export of tapioca?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 62].

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the comparative freight rates from India and our principal competitors viz. Indonesia and Singapore is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 62].

(d) The exports of tapioca and its products during 1958 have shown an increase on the figures of 1957. It is possible that if the freight rates were reduced export might increase further, if other factors remain the same—but this by itself cannot be construed as affecting exports adversely.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 62.]

Labour Co-operative Societies

2845. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the amount allotted by the Central Government for assistance to Labour Co-operative Societies in Madras during 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): No amount has been allotted by the Central Government for assistance to Labour Co-operative Societies in Madras during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Supply of Community Radio Sets to Madras Government

2846. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the value and number of community radio sets supplied to Madras Government under the subsidy scheme so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): By 31st March, 1959, the Madras Government has been supplied 1015 Community Radio Sets under the Subsidy Scheme of a value of about Rs. 2,75,400 approximately (exclusive of incidental

expenses, departmental charges etc.), the share of the Central Government's subsidy being Rs. 1,33,688.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

2847. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have applied for financial assistance for 1959-60 under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme; and

(b) if so, the amount sought and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b) The Punjab Government have drawn Rs. 14 lacs for the year 1958-59. Only 3 States have, so far, communicated their requirements for the current financial year; the rest, including Punjab, are expected to send in their requirements shortly.

Raza Textiles Limited, Rampur

2848. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the shareholders of Raza Textiles Limited, Rampur to hold enquiry into the affairs of Raza Textiles Limited;

(b) if so, the nature of the allegations made, and

(c) the steps taken so far to hold enquiry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No such representation has been received

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

राष्ट्रपति की इन्डोनेशिया और मलाया की यात्रा

२८४९. श्री भक्त वरदान क्या सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मास पहले जब भारत के राष्ट्रपति ने इन्डोनेशिया

घीर मलाया की यात्रा की थी, तो कुछ भारतीय समाचारपत्रों के प्रतिनिधि भी उनके साथ गये थे,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उनके घीर संबंधित समाचारपत्रों के नाम, भाषा और प्रकाशन-स्थान आदि के बारे में एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा, और

(ग) उनके परिवहन और उन्हें अन्य सुविधाएँ देने पर भारत सरकार को कितना व्यय करना पड़ा?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशकर) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) एक विवरण लोक-सभा की मेज पर रखा जा रहा है । [रेल्वे ररिस्लिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६३]

(ग) राष्ट्रपति की यात्रा के लिये जो हवाई जहाज थे उनमें से एक में समाचारपत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को जगह दे दी गई थी, इस लिये उनके परिवहन पर क्या खर्च आया इसका अलग तौर पर विवरण नहीं दिया जा सकता । इन प्रतिनिधियों पर इसके अलावा अन्य किसी प्रकार का खर्च नहीं किया गया ।

Managing Agents in Companies

2850. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any notification has been issued under section 324 of the Companies Act, notifying that specified classes of industry or business shall not have managing agents;

(b) if not, whether it is intended to do so, and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in any industry from this point of view?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kamunge): (a) and (c) No.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Manufacture of Cars

2851. Shri Karmi Singhji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether in view of the recent statement by the Government to permit import of car components to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs, "Dodge", "Plymouth" and "Standard Vanguard" cars will be continued to be assembled and progressively manufactured in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): In July last, it was decided, in consultation with the automobile manufacturers, that in order to make the available foreign exchange provide for the maximum number of vehicles, each of them would be allowed to import components for only one type of car, the choice being the one on which the cost of foreign exchange was the least. Pursuant to this decision, import of components for big cars, like "Dodge", "Plymouth" and "Standard Vanguard" was discontinued. As the foreign exchange position has not eased, Government propose to continue this policy for the time being.

The additional release of foreign exchange of Rs 50 lakhs for the import of car components had been made to relieve the shortage of small cars and could not, therefore, be utilised for the import of components of big cars, viz, "Dodge", "Plymouth" and "Standard Vanguard".

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Madras State

2852. { Shri S. R. Arumugham:
Shri Ganapathy:

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

(a) how many industrial co-operative societies are functioning in Madras State;

(b) what are the types of these societies and the value of finished goods produced by them; and

(c) the value of products sold to or through the National Small Industries Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Gorakhpur Labour Organisation

2853. Shri M. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the decision taken with regard to continuation of the Gorakhpur Labour Organisation;

(b) the number of Gorakhpur labourers engaged Industry-wise in the years 1956 and 1958;

(c) whether they are kept segregated from the rest of the labourers; and

(d) whether they are given the right to join Labour Organisations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abd Ali): (a) The recommendation of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining was that the Gorakhpur Labour Organisation might continue for the present for purposes of recruitment only, but all forms of control or regulation exercised separately over Gorakhpur Labour after recruitment should cease. There should be a joint co-operative organisation which should look after the various aspects of recruitment, training and welfare of all labour so that there is no distinction between the Gorakhpur labour and other labour.

(b) Name of Industry	No. of Gorakhpur labourers during the years	
	1956	1958
1. Coalfields	11,467	13,330
2. Limestone quarries	117	179
3. Iron ore Mines	694	740

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

Paper Mills, Bhavanisagar and Mettur

2854. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the proposals for setting up of Paper Mills at Bhavanisagar and Mettur making use of bamboos; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). No proposal has been received by Government for the setting up of a paper mill at Bhavanisagar. However, a scheme for the establishment of a paper mill at Mettur Dam, Salem District, was received from a private party in November, 1956. After consideration of the scheme, the party was informed in August, 1957 that there was no chance of foreign exchange of such large dimensions as required by them, being available in the then prevailing circumstances and as such, they were advised to renew their application after a year. The firm has now submitted a revised proposal for import of plant and machinery, which is under consideration.

Sale of Documentary Films Abroad

2855. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have finalised arrangements with the Commonwealth National Library in Australia for sale of prints of Indian documentary films;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the arrangements will be finalised?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Agreement for non-commercial distribution of our films in Australia was signed with the Commonwealth National Library, Canberra on 18th April, 1955. This

Agreement has been extended from year to year. The main terms of the Agreement as agreed for the year from 1st April, 1959, are as follows.

- (1) A 16mm dupe negative of the films selected out of those available for external market will be loaned free of charge to the Commonwealth National Library
- (2) The Commonwealth National Library will prepare prints at their cost from the dupe negatives so supplied for sale in Australia
- (3) The prints will be sold at the rate of £A7/10/0 per print of 400 ft out of which the Government of India will be paid £A 4 per print
- (4) The Commonwealth National Library will sell at least 3 prints each of the films selected by them.

(c) Does not arise

Stall-holders of Panchkuin Road and Janpath, New Delhi

2856. { Raja Mahendra Pratap:
Shri Amjad Ali:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2771 on the 25th April 1958 and state

(a) the details of the scheme of rehabilitating eligible temporary stall-holders of Panchkuin Road and Janpath (Queensway), New Delhi, and

(b) the definition of an eligible stall-holder?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Construction of 625 shops in various Government colonies in New Delhi has been sanctioned. In addition, it is proposed to construct markets at Janpath and Irwin Road. Eligible stall-holders including those

at Panchkuin Road and Janpath will be considered for allotment of shops in these markets when completed.

(b) The following are the conditions of eligibility of a stall-holder for alternative accommodation:

- (i) he should be a bona fide displaced person,
- (ii) he should be the original allottee/licencee of the stall of the local body concerned; and
- (iii) he should be doing business in the said stall in Delhi continuously from a date prior to 15th August, 1950

Groundnut Seeds for Pakistan

2857. Shri P C Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether Government received any request from the Pakistan Government for the supply of 10,000 maunds of Madras short erect variety of groundnut seeds, in August, 1958, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A request was received from the Government of Pakistan, in August, 1958, to supply them 10,000 maunds of Madras short erect variety of groundnut seeds for sowing purposes in East Pakistan. The Government agreed to supply 6,000 maunds.

Export of Horn Work

2858. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to promote export of horn work from Orissa as a non-traditional item of export?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): There is no exclusive proposal to promote export of horn work from Orissa as a non-traditional item of export. Generally, export promotion measures being undertaken for handicrafts include horn work also.

Export Promotion Schemes

2859. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table indicating the imports allowed during July-September, 1958, October-December, 1958 and January-March, 1959 from different foreign countries and the extent to which it is attributable to the Export Promotion Schemes?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement showing the total value of licences issued and the value of licences issued under the Export Promotion Scheme for the quarters, July-September, 1958, October-December, 1958 and for the month of January 1959 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No 64] Licensing figures for the months of February and March 1959 are not yet available. Licensing statistics are not maintained country-wise.

Import of Raw Material

2860. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the details of import licence entitlement earned by the established exporters for the import of raw materials against their export performance since the introduction of the Export Promotion Scheme?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Export Promotion Scheme was introduced in September 1950. Statistics of import licences issued under this Scheme are available only from

July-December 1954 licensing period and are given below:

Licensing period	Value in '000' of Rs.
July-December 1954	49.92
January-June 1955	17.45
July-December 1955	19.52
January-June 1956	10.64
July-December 1956	14.94
January-June 1957	26.64
July-September, 1957	40.53
October '57-March '58	2,70.52
April-September, 1958	10,20.97
October '58-March '59 (upto 7-2-59)	4,37.97

Full particulars of the licences issued under the Scheme are regularly published in the Weekly Bulletins of Import and Export Trade Control copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Export Promotion Schemes

2861. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) how far the export promotion schemes regarding import of certain coal-tar dyes, textile chemicals, against the export of textiles and yarn has been helpful in the objectives,

(b) the details of the import licences issued under the scheme during October-December, 1958 and January-March, 1959 period; and

(c) what special efforts are being made for putting through the scheme smoothly?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 65].

Textile Companies

2862. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

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

(a) how many textile companies have reported loss and net profit respectively for the year ended December, 1958; and

(b) the total amount of loss and net profit respectively and the highest percentages thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Different mill companies close their accounts on different dates and not necessarily on 31st December. Based on the results of 277 textile mills as have furnished balance sheets during 1957-58, 103 companies have reported losses, and 174 have reported profits.

(b) The total loss incurred by these 103 companies is approximately Rs. 518.62 lakhs and the net profit made by 174 companies comes to Rs. 1564.17 lakhs; the highest percentage of loss was 24 per cent on turnover, and the highest profit was 21.4 per cent on its turnover.

'India 1958' Exhibition

2863. { Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1236 on the 16th March, 1959, and state:

(a) the break up of the amount charged and realised as rent from the private stall holders and the State Governments in the India 1958 Exhibition;

(b) what has been the total expenditure for constructing buildings by Government in the Exhibition;

(c) whether they are going to be demolished or retained;

(d) whether any contract for any construction was given to any private contractor;

(e) if so, whether tenders were publicly invited; and

(f) what was the total amount involved in such contracts?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 68].

(b), (d), (e) and (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Prime Minister's Relief Fund

2864. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the amount received from foreigners and foreign countries as contributions to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund during 1958 and the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A statement containing contributions received in the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund from abroad during the period 1st January 1958 to 31st December 1958 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 67].

Government of India Press, Nasik

2865. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state what is the present strength of the staff employed in the Government of India Press, Nasik (Bombay State), with a break up of each class of servants?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The present strength of the Press is 1100. Class-wise break up is as follows:

Class I	1
Class II	11
Class III	717
Class IV	371

C.P.W.D

2366. { Shri Kaswara Iyer:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what is the work load on the 'B' Division of the Central Public Works Department;

(b) whether the work load justifies the existence of this Division; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to merge this Division with any other Division?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The workload of this maintenance Division for the year 1958-59 is about Rs. 18 lakhs.

(b) Yes

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Birds and Animals for Foreign Zoos

2367. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of birds and animals have recently been flown for Zoos abroad.

(b) if so, the total number of birds and animals flown separately to foreign countries during the year 1958 as compared to 1957;

(c) the names of countries to which they were sent;

(d) whether these birds and animals were sold or sent as gifts; and

(e) if sold, what was the total amount received from each country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (e). Trade statistics do not show separately birds and animals flown for zoos. A statement showing country-wise exports of both birds and

animals during 1957 and 1958 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 68]. Such birds and animals are mostly sold and only a few are sent on an exchange basis

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION RE: AMENDMENT TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (CENTRAL) RULES

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): On behalf of Shri Nanda, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a copy of Notification No GSR 398 dated the 4th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1342/59.]

CORRECTION OF REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION No 12

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of statement correcting the reply given on the 10th February 1959 to a supplementary by Shri V. P. Nayar on Starred Question No. 12 regarding Dyes for Handloom Industry [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1343/59.]

12.08 hrs

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—contd.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Out of 8 hours allotted for these Demands, 2 hours and 7 minutes now remain.

How long does the hon. Minister propose to take for reply?

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): One hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I propose to call the hon. Minister at 1:17 or 1:20 p.m. After his reply, the cut motions will be disposed and the Demands put to vote.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh may continue his speech.

Shri Goray (Poona): Does the time of 8 hours include the time for Minister's speech also?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I have only a short time left and I will not touch upon any very new points. I will merely give more information about some of the points that were raised yesterday.

At the outset, I admit that my mathematics is unable to keep pace with the calculations of my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. He equated one lb. of milk with several chicken, and then gave the estimate of what we are losing in not utilising cow dung properly. I believe that at least so far as the value of cow dung is concerned, his figures are likely to be probably nearer the mark. But, so far as conservation of cow-dung is concerned.....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): With regard to the consumption of milk.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There are so many voices that nothing can be heard. I do not know what difficulty the stenographers might be experiencing. I would expect hon. Members just to listen to what is being said here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I came to know yesterday that a seer of milk is equal to 9 eggs. I want to know how many chickens can be equated with one seer of milk.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am trying to get this information and I hope, before I conclude my speech, I would be able

to supply some information to my hon. friend.

So far as conservation of cow-dung is concerned, as also compost making, Government has a very big plan, and, I am glad to say that we have also achieved some results. The number of places operating the schemes of composting increased from 369 in 1944-45 to 2252 by the end of 1957-58. The total number of urban centres in the Indian Union having some sort of a local organisation for the collection and removal of refuse is about 3,000. It is aimed to cover all such towns under the urban compost scheme to increase the existing compost production of 2.2 million tons to 3 million tons annually, and effecting an appreciable improvement in the quality of the compost prepared, by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Similarly, we have not let alone the rural areas. There also we have got a scheme of intense activity. We have already covered 1,000 blocks with the appointment of inspectors for composting. These people have trained so far nearly 45,000 village leaders and farmers to prepare better compost and utilise all the waste that may be available. This will show that we have also tackled this aspect of the problem.

So far as the utilisation of cow-dung as fuel is concerned, this, as I am sure every hon. Member of this House will realise, is a very difficult question. And, I do not think any sensible man will suggest that we should ban the use of cow-dung as fuel by law. It will be a very undesirable piece of legislation. All that we can do is to persuade the people and also to popularise gas plants which we have, more or less, perfected. There is a scheme that every block should have at least 2 gas plants because, in the gas plant, we will not only get the fuel but will not diminish the value of the cow-dung so far as manurial uses are concerned.

Similarly, so far as fodder is concerned, we have taken a large number of steps and most of the suggestions

which my hon. friend Shri Govind Dasji made have been given effect to. I do not think there remains any particular important suggestion which we have not accepted and in which some steps have not been taken so far as increasing the quantity of fodder is concerned, which is very necessary, and also its development.

But, all these things take time and what is possible within the time and with the resources we have, we are trying to do. Of course, it is correct that due to foreign exchange difficulties we have not been able to supply sufficient iron and steel for agricultural purposes nor have we been able to provide as much fertilisers as there is demand. This has also come in the way of going ahead with the schemes of irrigation because the requirements of foreign exchange are not forthcoming.

But, in all these things we are making a serious effort to develop the quantity available so far as the cattle are concerned and all the suggestions which my hon. friend Shri Govind Dasji made—I can safely say all of them—are being implemented.

In order to give a few more details, I would like to enumerate the items in the scheme for the development of food and fodder in selected areas in village blocks. The important aspects of this are as follows:—

- (i) The appointment of Fodder development staff;
- (ii) Establishment of State Fodder and Grazing Committees;
- (iii) The establishment of Pasture Administration blocks in community development blocks;
- (iv) The distribution of fodder seeds, roots etc., produced by the State Farms and the Military Farms, to cultivators;
- (v) The feeding of selected cattle on balanced rations; improvement

of pastures of State Government Farms; and

- (vi) Construction of silo pits for conservation of fodder.

The Central Government also does not depend upon the initiative of the State Government alone but gives a subsidy, varying from 25 per cent to 50 per cent for all the above items, to State Governments. In the same manner, so far as compost is concerned, we are giving every possible encouragement.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): May I just put a question? Can the hon. Minister kindly give us the details as to how much money has been spent so far and the improvements made so far in any of the areas in the last 5 years in the matter of additional production of fodder and cattle feeds.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have mentioned some of the figures in giving the details about the Town Compost Scheme and I have also mentioned....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In reply to a question which I put in this House it was mentioned that no money has been spent in the First Five Year Plan and in the 3 years of the Second Five Year Plan and only propaganda has been done. I do not know how the hon. Minister says otherwise. This was the reply given.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have already mentioned that 1000 inspectors are already in position in 1000 blocks and they have trained nearly 45,000 farmers so far as better composting is concerned and composting is nothing more than better utilisation of cow-dung.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am asking about the increased production of fodder: now much money has been paid, how much has been spent and how much fodder has been added to; and I am not asking about compost.

Shri I. Eacharan (Palghat): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate..

श्रीमती सहोदर बाई राव (सागर—
रजित—अनुसूचित जातिवा) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, कल मैं ने भी आप से प्रार्थना
की थी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बेशक आनरेबल
मेम्बर साहिब ने कहा था। मगर कहने
के बाद ही वह चली गई। मैं शाम तक
इन्तिजार करता रहा, पर वह नहीं
आई।

Shri I. Eacharan: Sir, I congratulate the Ministers and the Ministry for the assistance given to Kerala State to tide over the serious food situation last year. The problem was very grave not only to Kerala but to the whole country and the Ministry tackled the problem very carefully and tactfully. The price in Kerala is very much higher than in other parts of the country. The purchasing capacity of the people is very low. So the existing price is higher than what it was existing last year in this period. So, something has to be done to reduce the price to the level prevailing in other States. Formerly, we used to get Burma rice and Tanjore rice and people were accustomed to prefer the Burma rice. But now-a-days Burma rice is not available for the Kerala State. Kerala is deficient in rice.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): They can get from Russia.

Shri I. Eacharan: It has to depend upon outside supply. According to the Kerala Government, the deficit is about 6-7 lakh tons. The southern zone is a surplus zone according to the figures available. According to the figures, Andhra has a surplus of about 10 lakhs of tons of rice and Madras has got 2-3 lakhs. With regard to the supply of rice to Kerala, it has been stated that Kerala can purchase rice from Andhra. It is all

right asking the Kerala Government to purchase rice from Andhra. But if that is to be had, the Central Government should exercise the necessary control over the purchases made by the Kerala State.

Much has been said about the Andhra rice deal. In this House itself when the matter was raised some-time back the Food Minister has said that he would await the report of the Commission appointed by the Kerala Government. It has submitted its report. On page 62 of the report, it says

"But when all the circumstances to which I have referred at such great length are taken together there are strong grounds for suspicion that the deal was not solely dictated by considerations intrinsic to the merits of the situation."

It further says

"To answer briefly the two matters referred to me, I find that the purchase of 5,000 tons of rice by the Kerala Government in August-September 1957 was justified but that the purchase on the terms of the present deal was not having regard to the food situation in the State, and that the purchase resulted in avoidable loss to the State."

That is why I have said that the Central Government should have the necessary control over the purchase made by Kerala. This purchase was made through a private firm at Madras about which also the report says on page 61.

"The present deal was for the supply of the rice of the value of Rs 25 lakhs of rupees. The Madras firm was quite unknown in Kerala and, from what I have already said, there was nothing in its antecedents to indicate that it would be able to undertake a deal of this magnitude."

[Shri I. Eacharan]

Though such an observation has been made, the Government has not taken any action and it has again entrusted the procurement work to this firm. Not only that. The report of the Commission has been totally rejected by the State Government.

Whenever the State Ministers, especially the Food Minister's and other Ministers come for consultation or conference to Delhi, they issue a statement here saying that they are getting the assistance and help required by the Kerala State. But when they go back to the State they say that they are not getting the required assistance and so there is discriminatory treatment against the Kerala State.

The southern zone was working well and so it has to be retained as it is. Reports have appeared in the Press that the Madras Government had represented to the Centre that each State should form a separate zone and the requirements of Kerala should be met on a State to State basis. The reason advanced is that there is a lot of movement of rice and paddy from Tanjore to Kerala. I think that there is not so much movement as is stated. The movement was less in 1958 than in 1957. Even this year the movement is very restricted and it is very low. Kerala was the market of Tanjore paddy and rice and that was the normal trade market and this has to be retained. Even now, the Government of Madras has controlled the movement of paddy and it issues permits to take lorry loads from Tanjore to Kerala. The south zone has stood the test of time. On the whole it has benefited the people not only of Kerala but the whole of that area. So, this should be retained as it is.

As regards agriculture, Kerala is utilising the maximum available lands for cultivation. The total area under paddy cultivation is about 13.25 lakhs acres. There is no scope for extending the area further or reclaim further

area. Whatever area is available it has been taken for cultivation. The average yield per acre, according to the State Government is 1587 lbs. of paddy. This has to be improved considerably by improved means of cultivation. Chemical fertilisers are not available for the use of our cultivators and we have to import them. But whatever is available is not made available to the cultivators at a time when it is required. Our agriculture departments have not changed their policy and procedure. The ordinary cultivators are not aware of the procedure. They require these things only at the time of their use and then only they will approach the agriculture department. There are some difficulties of this kind and they are to be minimised. In the same way improved varieties of seeds are also to be made available when and where they are required.

Malabar which was a backward area is still neglected. Even also in the appointments to service under State Government there is mismanagement. There is large scope for increasing the yield by extending the irrigation facilities.

In the Palghat District there is a scheme which was investigated and recommended by the previous Government. The Planning Commission has not sanctioned that scheme. I am referring to the Kanjirapuzha scheme. That is a big scheme which, if undertaken, will yield double the quantity of foodgrains that is now produced in that area of about 80,000 to 90,000 acres of land. This scheme was investigated even before the First Five Year Plan and was found to be very useful. I do not know whether the Kerala Government has recommended it to be included at least in the Third Five Year Plan.

Sir, there is no use of having so many big schemes which will produce results only after some long period. Especially in the case of Kerala the serious food situation that is prevailing there can be solved by giving more

irrigational facilities which will yield quick results I would request the Planning Commission to take this aspect of the matter into consideration and give priority to these things

With these remarks, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry

Shri Kamal Singh (Buxar) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the annals of history our country has always been a land of plenty attracting invaders from outside right down the centuries. The Indo-Gangetic Plains with our snow-fed perennial rivers and the coast line of Gujerat have all been famous in the world. Yet today we are faced with the food problem, with a bad situation in which we cannot feed our teeming millions. Today the yield per acre here is the lowest in the world.

Yet Sir when we speak of or when we consider questions like land reforms, and when we talk of trading in foodgrains and other matters, I sometimes wonder why we have not given more thought, or why we do not consider the main, the most crucial, aspect, namely, to increase the yield per acre and to produce more food. It makes me wonder why we side-track leave the most important issues.

I admit that land reforms and other problem that come before us are important in their own way, but surely we should not side-track from the problem, the most forceful problem which is in front of us. And in doing so, if we consider the demands and wants of the agriculturists, we will find that what they want is more water, seed fertilizers and the like.

To me, Sir, it appears that the main problem is of providing more water. Our water potential has often been talked of in this House. I wonder why we do not give more emphasis and devote our entire attention to the better utilisation of our water potential.

I am sure brother Members will agree with me that in any part of India, in any corner of India, if an agriculturist is asked as to what his want is, how he will increase his yield his demand will be for water. It is not a hidden fact. If that is so, should we not pay more attention, should we not devote our energies more towards this Demand.

In Bihar, today, we have schemes of the Gandak, the Kosi, the DVC and the Sone. The Gandak scheme is still in the offing. The Kosi scheme is being worked at the moment. The DVC had given large promises but as yet no irrigation facilities has been released in Bihar. So far as the Sone is concerned it is the oldest canal system in Bihar feeding the division of Patna, especially the District of Shahabad which is the only surplus district in Bihar. At the moment the Rihand will be discharging greater supply of water into the Sone. If we do not harness this in time we may have difficulties later on. A substantial amount of money has already been sanctioned for renovation of canals. But until preliminary work is done on the new barrage which, I believe—I have reliable information—would amount to Rs 3 crores, we will not be able to achieve good results. May I therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to use his good offices for the allotment of this amount. If these Rs 3 crores could be sanctioned and if preliminary work could be done on the new barrage—Rs 3 crores is only one-fourth of the total amount for the new barrage—we can ensure better results. This should be done before the Rihand waters go into the Sone. In that case, I think, we can proceed in a better way and we can also save some amount of money in the long run.

Apart from this,—my experience is confined to Bihar—I have been going round the villages and I do not think there is any part, any corner where there is no demand for a tube-well, a pumping set or for some other minor irrigational facility. But the de-

[Shri Kamal Singh]

mands are not met because, according to the reply given by the State Government, they are short of money. It is true these matters are within the purview of the State Government, but should we not, in this House, try and find out what are the actual requirements of the peasants? It is through the peasants that our yield could be increased.

Again, I would like to make a mention about the "usar" land, which in U.P. comes to about 20 lakh acres and in Punjab about 30 lakh acres. I happened to visit the National Botanical Gardens in Lucknow. I was given a pamphlet there by the Director, Professor Kaul of the National Botanical Gardens. He has experimented on the reclamation of usar lands at a fairly reasonable cost. I think, when we are faced with a food shortage, and the question is how to increase our food production, we should take into consideration such schemes which would bring in without very much cost an additional output of grains.

Fertilizer is the second item in the long list of requirements of the peasants. The general complaint is that the prices are a bit high which do not go home to the cultivators. In view of the fact that the Sindri Fertilizer Factory has been making profits and in view of the fact that our State Trading Corporation is also left with a certain surplus, may I humbly submit that it may be considered whether the prices could be lowered a little bit so that it could come within reach of cultivators?

On the question of improved seeds, I am afraid I am one of those who are rather critical of the scheme of seed multiplication farms. My reason for that is that we could have achieved the same result by having a more aggravated form of registered growers. That would have eliminated so many things. It would have eliminated the question of acquiring land. You are going to spend Rs. 4 crores as aid to the States in three years time

for getting, I think, 3000 farms. The achievement till September is 1,702 farms already installed in all the States at a cost of Rs. 82 lakhs. I think we could achieve better result by having registered growers. We need not have all this paraphernalia staff etc., and we need not deprive the cultivators of their land. About land acquisition, I am sure the House must be aware of the long process that is taken for the acquisition of lands in the States. At the same time, there is the necessity of the cultivator of the area for getting a particular kind of seed. But the emphasis today is mostly on growing paddy because it is the easiest thing to grow. There is no dearth of paddy seeds. The dearth of seed, say in my area, is in respect of the Kharif seed; the dearth is for good maize seed, the early varieties of maize and good jowar, and other grains like that. The seed multiplication farms in my area do not concentrate on those seeds. They would rather have either wheat or paddy because paddy especially is so easy to grow. That is why I am against this. I thought that we would have saved a lot and that the registered growers and the big cultivators in various parts of India could have grown for us and it could have gone to the NES blocks where we could have seed-grain stores. It would have been much simpler.

In this regard, I would like to pay a tribute to the very fine work done by our Agricultural Research Institute and the ICAR, the work they have done in agricultural research. I would like to mention specially Dr. Pal and Mr. Randhawa, especially the latter who has brought out a very fine book on agriculture which I hope many of my hon. friends here have had the opportunity to go through.

In this connection, I would like to mention that this fine piece of work that is being done by our Agricultural Research Institute is being

wasted and does not percolate down to the masses. This could be done if we have journals in regional languages, in Hindi, etc. At the moment there is the journal called *Indian Farming*, which is published by the I C A R. If we have more journals in Hindi and in regional languages, the masses could take the benefit of it. Leave alone the State Governments, for, as a matter of fact, the State Governments at the moment are not in a position even to inform the people on various matters. For instance, I had personally made some enquiries about improved variety of date tree and the ginger seed. But I was not able to get much information or assistance.

I would also like to say a few words on the report of the Agricultural Administration Committee. The Agricultural Administration Committee have made certain very pertinent remarks and I would just mention three points out of them. First, they suggest the replacement of 30 to 40 per cent of the administrative staff because they do not consider that our agricultural administration staff is up to the mark. This is a very major point worth consideration. The second point is that the service conditions are inferior to those of other services in the Government. If we wish to improve our agriculture, the service conditions in the agriculture departments should not be inferior to those in other services. The third point is that the service rules have not been revised in some States for as long as 25 years. These points, I think are important and should be considered. I do hope that this report of the Agricultural Administration Committee would be gone into and steps taken in respect of the recommendations.

In conclusion, I would like to say that in our endeavours to increase our food output, we must realise that the most important thing is to give incentive to the cultivators. They are not given that incentive. I have no

time at my disposal to make out my case but there are so many things which are important. The most important thing is that they should be left alone. They need not be told of the mysteries of land reforms. Let them grow, and grow more. The fundamental basic amenities that they want are roads and good administration on the part of the State Governments so that if our agriculturists have to go for a loan, they could get it on the same day and not spend time and money and wait there for days and days for getting a loan. At present, at every step, the agriculturist has to give, what is known as gratuity. So, the humble request that I would like to make is, let the agriculturists have fundamental, basic amenities such as roads and hospitals. Though they are not directly connected to agriculture as such, they are most necessary.

While we are discussing the subject of food and agriculture here in Parliament or in Consultative or other committees, the major issues come before us. What are they? The major issues are land reforms and so many other things. But then we are side-tracking the most important thing that is how to increase our food yield which is the lowest in the world. I can only hope that the transformation in our approach could come before it is too late.

Shri D A Katti (Chikodi) Sir, looking to the food situation in the country, I am rather forced to say that unfortunately our Government, headed by an eminent person like Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, has failed to solve the food problem even though his Government has been vested with all the powers, and if need be, with dictatorial powers. On the contrary, in recent years, the food situation has been worsened and especially this year the situation is hopelessly horrible. In spite of this situation our hon. Minister in charge of the Food and Agriculture Ministry says that this year it has been possible to get a

[Shri D. A. Katti]

bumper crop and that the food situation is quite all right. But what is the fact? The Minister, it seems, believes in the figures supplied to him and he is satisfied with the figures. But I think he is not concerned with the real situation. He is not concerned with the lot that has befallen the people.

Today, as we see, the situation is tense. Never before have the prices of foodgrains gone so high. They are so exorbitant that the poor people and even the middle classes are not able to purchase the foodgrains or that quantity of foodgrains which they require. These people are living rather in semi-starvation conditions. Whether the people are happy and whether they get sufficient food is not to be judged by the figures nor by seeing the care-free birds roaming about Connaught Place. But you must visit the villages; go to the villages and see the life. You go to any humble cottage of any humble citizen and see what he eats there and then the Minister will come to know about the position. I have seen. People are actually starving. But our Ministers refuse to go to the villages. They have no courage to see the real life. They are afraid of seeing the real position.

Today, in respect of food, the people are facing such hard times that we must all thank and especially the Minister should thank his stars that hunger marches are not storming this Parliament. This food problem is a basic problem and unless this problem is tackled successfully it will never be possible to achieve success in any other thing. You can never make the Plan successful otherwise. The basic need is food, and you must be able to satisfy the need. But the Government which is not able to feed the people, which is not able to solve the problem of food, is incapable of doing anything that is great, and as such the Government is not fit to rule even.

I do not say that the Government is not making any attempts. It is making attempts to improve the food position, but there is no sincerity in those attempts; there is no purity, there is no vision. For example, delegations are sent to foreign countries to study agriculture. Again, agricultural research is being carried on. But the knowledge made available and the suggestions made by the delegations, I think, are not made use of. Secondly, the peasants are aided by way of loans to improve their land. But according to my information and experience, the money is not spent properly. There is mere waste. First of all it becomes very difficult for the peasant to get the money. Secondly, if he gets the money, he spends that money not on the improvement of land, but on marriages of his children and so on. This is how money is wasted and there is no improvement at all.

Thirdly, rice zones are created. My constituency in Belgaum District comes in this Zone. Before the zone was created, rice was available at 7 or 8 annas a seer. But after the creation of the zone one seer of rice, costs 11 annas. The reason is everyday hundreds of trucks are crossing the boundaries for the police are so horribly corrupt. I have never seen such corrupt police; every-day they are making hundreds of rupees. In a public meeting I had condemned this. Then, under the grow more food scheme, unnecessarily money is wasted. There is an attempt to irrigate the land too by spending crores of rupees. Irrigation potential is made available, but that irrigation potential is not made use of and fully utilised for getting more food. So, every attempt made in this direction has defeated the purpose.

When the situation goes beyond the control of Government, they condemn the hoarding tendency, profit-making tendency, etc. Sometimes they curse the "blind God" for no rains. In spite

of all this, the fact remains that there is food problem in the country and food is very costly. The situation is tense and beyond the control of Government. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to re-examine the whole issue and to adopt some wise, practical and more powerful remedy. All this trouble has started because we are not having more production. More food production and equitable distribution of the produce are the remedies to raise the standard of life of the people.

Now, after failing in all the attempts, Government have decided to adopt another measure, viz., co-operative farming. This method is considered very novel and effective. After the Nagpur resolution, the subject has become a burning problem in all circles and the subject is being discussed at length. Some people oppose it. Even in the Congress there are people who oppose co-operative farming. There are some who support this. Those who oppose it say that it is something coercive. They feel that it affects individual liberty and it is not consistent with democratic institutions. Some express the fear of bloodshed, this and that, as if the heavens would fall if co-operative farming is brought into force. Those who support it feel as if they are doing something miraculous and it is going to make this country immediately सुखला, सुखला

But I feel this is not so miraculous as it is propounded to be. As a matter of principle, I support co-operative farming. As a matter of principle, nobody will oppose co-operation whether in the field of farming or in any other field. My party, the Republican Party, supports co-operative farming. But at the same time, we feel that as it is propounded, it is rather a half-hearted measure. We feel there is no socialistic and scientific approach in it, rather a blind trial and error method is adopted. The main objective is to get more food and, I believe, to create a sense of co-operation among the peasants. But the question is

whether it will be possible to get these things by this scheme.

I feel that co-operative farming, about which so much is talked about, does not tell us whether land reform will precede co-operative farming and, if so, what will be the nature of the land reform. To me it appears that land reform must precede co-operative farming and that land reform must be such as to ensure a fair deal to the actual cultivators and prevent exploitation. Without land reform, any attempt to have co-operative farming will simply be a farce and will ultimately fail. The Indian Delegation to China on Agrarian Co-operatives have suggested that in order to form Agrarian Co-operative, it is necessary to create a favourable atmosphere and that atmosphere should be one of equality and non-exploitation. In creating this atmosphere, land reform will play a vital role. They further say that land reform should have two objectives, firstly discouragement of cultivation by hired labour and secondly availability of land to those who want to live by working on it. The scheme behind these suggestions, I believe, is to make the tiller the owner. But the members of the delegation were not bold enough to state that but that is the spirit behind it. I also feel that the land should belong to the tiller.

But mainly cultivation is done through hired labour. The disparity in land holdings will show how it is true. The data collected in the Agricultural Labour Enquiry in regard to mal-distribution of land are reproduced in the report of the Indian Delegation to China on Agrarian Co-operatives: 13.6 per cent of the people are having upto 1 acre; 17.3 per cent have 2.5 acres; 17.0 per cent have 2.5 to 5 acres; 15.5 per cent have 5 to 10 acres; 13.1 per cent have 10 to 25 acres and 4.5 per cent have more than 25 acres. These figures show that about 17 per cent of the people are holding about 67 per cent of the land and 83 per cent of the people are

[Shri D. A. Katti]

holding 33 per cent. of the land. Those 17 per cent of the people are not able to cultivate by family labour 67 per cent of the land. They cultivate this land through hired labour. If you want to check cultivation through hired labour, 67 per cent of the land will be made available to the actual workers on the land. 50 per cent of the people are such that they are either landless or hold 1 or 2 acres only. If that land is made available to these people, they will willingly join the co-operatives and the co-operatives will be successful.

So, my submission is, to make co-operative farming successful to have equitable distribution of wealth, to avoid a probable bloody revolution, because the people are no longer prepared to be beasts of burden any longer. Let not socialist pattern of society be an empty slogan. This land can be redistributed to those people who are prepared to cultivate it. Compensation should be paid to the persons who are holding this land. If this remedy can be adopted, I am sure co-operative farming will be successful, otherwise, it will miserably fail. So, don't unnecessarily hanker after that and don't lull people into false hopes.

13 hrs.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That one minute is gone.

Shri D. A. Katti: I will conclude just now.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. Now Shri K. S. Ramaswamy.

Shri K. S. Ramaswamy (Gobichettipalayam): Mr Deputy-Speaker, agriculture is the base of the Plan and top priority is to be given to agricultural production. But I find that top priority is given to the distribution of foodgrains than to the production of foodgrains. That is the defect of our system. If we really want to attain self-sufficiency, if we

want to increase our food production, we should adopt the method of intensive cultivation, and intensive cultivation depends on the fertility of the soil. What have we done to improve the fertility of the soil? Here I want to quote certain figures of the anticipated requirements and actual supply of ammonium sulphate for the past few years. In 1956 the actual supply was 6.39 lakh tons as against the requirement of 6.75 lakh tons; in 1957 it was 7.20 lakh tons as against the requirement of 8 lakh tons, in 1958-59 it was 8.22 lakh tons as against the requirement of 9 lakh tons. In 1959-60 we expect to supply only 50 per cent of the actual requirement of 18.8 lakh tons.

Then, if we look into the area under food crops, whereas it was 25,22,69,000 acres in 1952-53 in 1957-58 it was 26,73,72,000 acres, an increase of 1,51,03,000 acres. But increase in the supply of fertiliser is only 2.49 lakh tons during the course of the five years.

In this connection, I would like to quote the relevant portion from the Report of the Fourth meeting of the working party on fertiliser held at Bangkok in 1953, where they say:

"There is also a steady decline in paddy yields in India from year to year and this is attributed to the low organic matter and nitrogen contents of the soil. Intensive cultivation of land without proper replenishment of the nutrients removed by the rice crop, lack of irrigation facilities and uncertain rainfall conditions have also contributed to this decline..

On the whole an increase of 225 lbs per acre of paddy is found to be possible by suitable combinations of Nitrogen and Phosphates in the various States.

At present only a small fraction of the total area under paddy in India gets the benefit of fertil-

izers. The indigenous manures are in short supply and there is possibility of increasing fertilizers usage if the fertilizer is made cheaply available through Government agencies."

Then they say:

"In Japan the yields have been steadily increasing since 1890 as a result of efficient fertilizer practice. It is estimated that the production of paddy in Japan would fall by 20 to 30 per cent, if chemical fertilizer is not used."

Now when we want more fertilizer to be given to the agriculturists, the Government say we have shortage of foreign exchange and so we are not prepared to import much of fertilizers. I am told that by using Re. 1 worth of fertilizers we can get Rs 3 worth of foodgrains in return. If that is so, then, instead of spending crores and crores of rupees on the import of foodgrains—we are spending Rs. about 140 crores on import of foodgrains—if we import more of fertilizers, then I think we will be able to increase the food output enormously with the result that next time the import of foodgrains will be less. It will even result in surplus in food production.

Here I want to refer to the recommendations of the Agricultural Administration Committee:

"The Committee has pointed out that there is a general feeling in the States that not only sufficient fertilizers are not being allotted by the Government of India, but the fertilizers allocated are not received by them regularly and in time for application to crops. The Committee has further recommended that centrally administered godowns, which are conveniently situated in several parts of the country should be established to receive and store fertilizers for supply to the consuming areas. The Committee has also recommended that the payment of interest charges of

fertiliser loans advanced by the Centre to the States may also be deferred till such time the fertilizer is actually required for use of the land."

The fertility of the soil is going down. That is why for the last 4-5 years the output of foodgrains is decreasing, as can be seen from the following figures:

	Tons
1953-54	6,82,34,000
1954-55	6,64,02,000
1955-56	6,52,62,000
1956-57	6,81,88,000
1957-58	6,15,30,000

So, it is going down every year. Unless we improve the fertility we cannot increase the production. So, I am surprised to find that proper attention is not given to this aspect. The Commerce and Industry Ministry is not co-operating with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the matter of supply of fertilizers. I would say that the Food and Agriculture Ministry should emphasize and fight its case with the Planning Commission and the Commerce and Industry Ministry for the setting up of more factories. Whenever any question on this subject is asked they say "it will be considered". Even today the hon. Deputy Minister said that plans for the factories will be finalised soon. I do not know when it will be finalized. A production committee was set up in 1954 with the object of setting up a factories the target of which in 1961 will only be 1,71,000 tons of fertilizer. When we need 15 lakh tons of fertilizer and when our indigenous production now is only 4.02 lakhs, the target for this factory in 1962 is only 1,72,000 tons. I do not know why planning is done in this way in the matter of agriculture.

Then it is curious to find that when we are in short supply of fertilizer, a lot of fertilizer is being exported. For example, take the case of oil cakes. Here I would like to give

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

some figures about the export of oil cakes. The figures are as follows:

	Tons
1954-55	39,397
1955-56	1,62,702
1956-57	56,344
11 months of 1958	65,659

Oil cake is a very valuable fertiliser in our country; it is also a part of the food of animals. So, this valuable oil cake should not be exported. Its export should be stopped immediately. Because of its export, the price of oil cake has gone up from Rs. 18 per bag to Rs. 25 per bag. The Minister for Agriculture stated two days back that farmers were not educated in the use of fertiliser. But because we are not using fertilisers, a big portion of our foreign exchange is being wasted for import of foodgrains. Therefore, I would suggest that immediate steps should be taken to survey the soil, examine the soil and to educate the people on the best use of fertilisers—what fertiliser should be used and how. That can easily be done within one year or six months by the agricultural departments in the various States if a proper machinery could be set up.

The Agricultural Administration Committee has again recommended:

"The purpose and functions of the Agricultural Departments, according to the Committee, should be not only to provide facilities for education and training the personnel required for manning the services connected with agriculture. The Agricultural Departments should demonstrate to the farmers better methods of cultivation and disseminate knowledge about these methods through various audio-visual channels and organise farmers for adopting the improved techniques of crop production and working together for purposes of common benefit in activities such as land development, protection of crops, market-

ing and organisation of self-help programmes. The supply of seeds, fertilizers, implements, agricultural machinery and plant protection equipment etc. is not considered to be the legitimate role of the Department of Agriculture though this is certainly the function in the opinion of the Committee, of the Welfare State. The Committee has recommended that it is necessary for the agricultural extension staff to concentrate solely on educating and organising the farmers to produce more; in other words, the department should deal with technical knowledge and education rather than trade in supplies."

But this is not what the department is doing. It is concentrating more in trading in foodgrains and supply than on production. Not only that. Fertilizer is not supplied to farmers. We are not given other materials. Take, for example, iron and steel. In 1957-58 the supply of iron and steel was 60,000 tons as against the requirement of 3 lakh tons. In 1958-59 the supply was 1,00,300 tons as against the requirement of 3.64 lakh tons. In the case of scrap iron the supply was 12,000 tons as against the requirement of 60,380 tons. Because of this shortage of iron and steel the price of agricultural implements are going up. Not only the price of agricultural implements but even the prices of fodder, bullocks, wooden implements have gone up. So, the cost of production of foodgrains has gone up. But when there is a demand for fair price I hear the Minister saying that fair price has been fixed after taking into consideration all these factors. I would say that the farmers should be given a higher price.

These people in the towns and urban areas, workers, Government servants, etc. I am afraid, are exploiting the agriculturists. They are able to voice their opinions well.

They have got the papers in their hands; they have all sorts of means of publicity with them. Poor peasants and farmers are not able to press their views that the price of their produce should be based on the cost of production. I do not know if the price of any other article is not based on the cost of production.

I wish to say a few words on State trading in foodgrains. State-trading in foodgrains will never be a success. It will completely end in failure. Don't repeat a mistake of the past. Let us not do something which would need a Kidwai or Rajaji to come to our rescue. It will fail. If there is increased production, there will be no question of distribution. If there is enough production of foodgrains, if a free market is allowed, the law of supply and demand would work and prices will go down. Prices rise if Government go and purchase. If there is any hoarding or if any merchants are hoarding, if the Government ask them to sell the produce in the open market at the market price, the price will go down. Instead of spending crores in warehouses and setting up an administrative machinery, you can spend the money in increasing production of foodgrains. Then the problem of the prices going up will be naturally solved.

श्री सरजू पांडे (रसड़ा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य मंत्रालय जो अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करता है, वह बड़े नाटकीय ढंग से करता है। पिछले दिनों माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से कहा गया था कि हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न इसलिए महंगा है कि लोगों की धामदानी बढ़ गई है और लोग ज्यादा मेहू तथा चावल इत्यादि खाने लग गये हैं। इस साल जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें कहा गया है कि खाद्यान्न इसलिए महंगा है चूंकि देश में गल्ले की कमी है और प्राकृतिक कारणों से देश के कुछ हिस्सों में भनाज कम पैदा हुआ है। इसके साथ ही साथ आबादी

के बढ़ने की भी बात इसमें कही गई है। यह भी कहा गया है कि १९५६-५७ के मुकाबले में १९५८-५९ में गल्ला एक तो कम पैदा हुआ और जो गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया गया वह सिर्फ १२० करोड़ रुपये का ही मंगाया गया जबकि पिछले साल में ज्यादा का मंगाया गया था।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से अधिक खेती के लायक जमीन है और यहाँ पर भनाज की इस तरह से कमी हो, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। मेरा विचार है कि मंत्रिमंडल अपनी जिम्मेदारियाँ छिपाने की बड़ी चालाकी से कोशिश कर रहा है और देश को यह दिखाने की कोशिश कर रहा है कि जितना बड़ा भन्नाज का संकट हमारे देश के सामने है उसने कहीं ज्यादा हम उसका मुकाबला कर रहे हैं।

पिछले दिनों यह कहा गया था आपकी रिपोर्ट में कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें और दूसरे लोग फिंगर्स को बहुत बढ़ा कर देते हैं और जितना संकट प्रान्तीय सरकारें और दूसरे लोग कहते हैं कि देश में है, उतना नहीं है। अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि हमारे देश में गल्ले का बहुत गम्भीर संकट है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हममें कोई दाक वाली बात नहीं है। पिछले दिनों प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि इतन बड़े संकट को मंत्रिमंडल उस हिसाब से देखने की कोशिश नहीं करता जिस हिसाब से वह विद्यमान है। इस बाबत पहली बात जो मैं मंत्रिमंडल से कहना चाहता हूँ यह है विरोधियों के ऊपर इस बात का लाइन लगाना कि वे लोगों को बरगलाते हैं, गलन है यह ठीक नहीं है। पिछले दिनों यू० पी० के छन्दर एक आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था और सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

कि यह सिर्फ एक राजनीतिक चाल है और ये लोग लोगों को बरगला कर देश में गड़बड़ी पैदा करना चाहते हैं। इस मसले पर इस सदन में बहस भी हुई थी। जब कभी भी कोई इस तरह का सबाल उठता है तो एक राजनीतिक चाल कह कर और यह कह कर कि कुछ बिरोधी दलों के लोग जनता को बरगलाते हैं, अपनी कमजोरी को छिपाने की कोशिश की जाती है, जो ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सकट है उसको दूर करने के लिए आप कदम उठावें।

इसको दूर करने के लिए पहला तरीका यह निकाला गया है कि जोनल सिस्टम लागू किया गया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जोन के जिस हिस्से में गल्ले की कमी थी वहां गल्ले के दाम एक दम आकाश पर चढ़ गये और जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि चोरी से तमाम गल्ला उस जगह भेजा गया जहां पर रोक लगाई गई थी। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जोनल सिस्टम जिस चोज को देखते हुए जारी किया गया था कि गल्ले के भाव ठीक से कायम रहे उसका उल्टा ही असर हुआ और जगह जगह पर लोग भूखो मरने लगे। कहा जाता है कि एक भी भूखमरी की घटना नहीं हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो अधिकारीगण हैं वे गलत तरीके से रिपोर्ट पेश करते हैं? अगर माननीय मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो मैं सैकड़ों इस तरह की घटनायें उनके सामने पेश कर सकता हूँ। गाजीपुर, बलिया, आजमगढ़, गोरखपुर, देवरिया, गोडा इत्यादि जगहों पर कई मौत की घटनायें इस कारण से हुई हैं। अगर कोई भी कमेटी इस बात की जांच करे तो यह बात सिद्ध हो सकती है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इसकी जांच करवा कर के देख लें। वहां के लोग

खाद्य पर ज़िन्दा हैं, आम की गुठली की रोटी, सागू के बीज की रोटी और दूसरी चीजों की खा कर ज़िन्दा हैं। लेकिन आपकी तरफ से कहा जाता है कि ये सभी पोलिटिकल चालें हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो भूख से मरने की घटनायें हैं, वे आज भी बतलाई जा सकती हैं।

इसके बाद आपने एक उपाय यह किया कि बैंको पर रोक लगा दी कि वे कर्जा न दें। इसका क्या असर हुआ, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका कोई बड़ा असर नहीं हुआ है।

पिछले दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश के खाद्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि हमारे सूबे में जल्दबाजी होती है, लोग गल्ला जमा करने हैं और अगर सरकार चाहे तो गल्ले को निकलवा कर बाहर लाया जा सकता है, बाजार में लाया जा सकता है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने उस ओर न ध्यान दिया और न ही इस बात की कोशिश की कि वहां से गल्ला निकाला जाय और बाजार में लाया जाय। हमने अपने जिले में इस चीज का पता लगाने की काशिश की और अधिकारियों को बताया कि फलां जगह पर जल्दोरा है गल्ले का मगर अधिकारियों ने इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और उल्टे कह दिया वहां गल्ला जमा नहीं किया गया है।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि एक एसोसियेशन बनाई गई है जिसका मोल फार मिलियन कहने हैं और उसका एक लाख रुपये की डाट दी गई है। इसी तरह से बहुत सी ग्रान्ट्स दी जाती हैं जिससे बनावटी किस्म का अनाज पैदा हो, मिले जुले साधान तैयार हो और लोगों को इन चीजों के बारे में समझाया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कतई तौर पर पैसे का दुरुपयोग है और अगर यही पैसा सही मानो में गल्ले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में खर्च किया जाता तो ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा हो सकता था जिसमुकाबिल इसके कि कुछ एक्सपर्ट और

कुछ कमेटियाँ बिठा कर के उनको आप पैसा खिमायें और उनसे रिपोर्टें हो तैयार करवायें और उन से यह बताने को कहें कि हम ने कितने खाद्यान्न पैदा किये हैं। हमसे जो समस्या है वह हल नहीं हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो इस तरह के कामों के लिये आप घाट देने हैं, वह घाट गल्ला किस तरह से ज्यादा पैदा हो, उसके लिये दें।

गल्ले की पैदावार किसान ही बढ़ा सकते हैं। अगर किसान को इसका कुछ फल नहीं मिलता है तो लाजिमी तौर पर चाहे आप जितनी भी कोशिश कर लें, पैदावार बढ़ नहीं सकती है। पिछले दिनों यह कहा गया था कि ऊँच के दाम बढ़ाइये और कई माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से यह माग की गई थी कि इसके दाम बढ़ने चाहिये। आपकी तरफ से कहा गया था कि अगर गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाये गये तो लोग गन्ना ज्यादा बोने लग जायेंगे, इसलिये वे बढ़ाये नहीं जा सकते हैं। अगर आप गन्ने के दाम नहीं बढ़ाने हैं और गल्ले में किसानों को पैसा मिलता नहीं है ना किम तरह में किसान ज्यादा पैदावार कर सकता है। किसान लाजिमी तौर पर यह सचता है कि काम था किया जाये, तो उसका फल तो उसे स्वयं मिलना चाहिये और अगर फल नहीं मिलता है तो क्यों ज्यादा मेहनत की जाये। एमो दशा में जब तक उसको उसकी पैदावार का बाजिब कीमत नहीं मिलती है पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है।

बहुत और मचाया जाता है कि डबलर से खेती करो, तो पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। इस का प्रचार करने के लिये मैकडो और हजारों आदमी आप ने रखे हैं जो गाव-गाव से जा कर प्रचार करने फिरते हैं। यह डबलर लकड़ी का एक धौजार होता है जिस से जमीन में खेद कर के एक-एक दो-दो दाने डाले जाते हैं। अब जिस के पाम १०-१५ बीघे जमीन हो और वह डबलर ले कर बैठ जाये तो भेरा-खयाल है कि वह एक बीघा भी जमीन में

वाई नहीं कर सकेगा। साथ ही साथ बलर से खेती करने के लिये पानी की बहुत आवश्यकता होती है। जब पानी मागा जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि इससे हमारा ताल्लुक नहीं है, इसके लिये आप सिंचाई विभाग से पूछिये। वहा से भी पानी मिलना बहुत मुश्किल होता है। इस सब का नतीजा यह होता है कि किसान इसको कर नहीं पाता है।

अब आपकी तरफ से जापानी डंग से धान बोने के ऊपर बहुत खर्च किया गया है। मैं ने देखा है कि इस डंग से खेती करने के लिये लोग रूमिया ले कर मंड पर बैठ कर धान लगाते हैं। इस तरह से एक आदमी थोड़ा सा ही धान लगा पाता है। जब वह थोड़ा धान लगा पाता है तो दूसरे खेतों का जो पानी होता है वह बह जाता है। इसलिये आदमी सोचता है कि एक खेत में धान बो दिया हम तरीके से तो बाकी खेत का क्या होगा। इसके साथ ही साथ यह बात भी है कि खेत मजदूर को बहुत कम मजदूरी मिलती है और कोई भी मजदूर जापानी तरीके से धान लगाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होता है। मैं ने अपने यहां पर कृषि छायेरेक्टर से पूछा कि आप बतायें कि जापानी तरीके से अगर धान बुवाया जाय तो खेत मजदूर को कितना गल्ला मिलेगा? उन्होंने कहा कि ये मुश्किल बात तो जरूर है लेकिन हमारी सरकार की राय ऐसी ही है। हमारे किसान नहीं बोयेंगे तो हम बी० डी० प्रो० सेक्टरों इत्यादि से यह काम करवा लेंगे। मैं ने देखा है कि कितने ही ग्राम मेवक खुद खेतों पर खंडे हो कर धान लगा रहे हैं।

श्री प्र० जैन : बहुत अच्छा कर रहे हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडे : तब तो यह चीज उन्हीं तक सीमित रहेगी किसान इसको नहीं अपनायेंगे।

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

हमारी सरकार जमीनों के सुधार की बहुत बात करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऊपरी तौर पर छोटे-मोटे रिफार्म्स कर के अगर यह समझा जाता है कि पैदावार बढ़ सकती है तो यह नहीं हो सकता है।

खडसारी का मसला हमारे सामने है। भारत खलबार में रिपोर्ट निकली है जिसमें कहा गया है कि ५० पी० के लोगों ने यह तय किया है कि हम खडसारी के उद्योग को बन्द कर रहे हैं। सरकार का मशा भी यही प्रतीत होता है कि यह बन्द हो जाये। इससे करीब एक डेढ़ लाख लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे। पूरे ५० पी० के अन्दर बरेली ही एक ऐसा सेंटर है जहाँ पर खडसारी तैयार होती है। इसे गरीब लोग ही अधिकतर इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आज उनका पूरे का पूरा रोजगार मारा गया है और इससे बेकारों की संख्या में और वृद्धि हो गई है और एक समस्या आपके सामने खड़ी हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस ओर भी ध्यान दें।

कोओपरेटिव्स की बात भी कही जाती है। हमने और हमारी पार्टी ने इस बात को माना है कि काओपरेटिव के जरिये से हिन्दुस्तान में खेती होनी चाहिये और उसमें तरक्की हो सकती है। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि अगर सरकार का यही खयाल रहा जाँ आज है तो शायद कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग के नाम से लोग डर कर भाग जायेंगे, इसके नाम को भी सुनना पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। इसका कारण यह है कि कई एक कोओपरेटिव फार्म हमारे जिले में हो गये हैं लेकिन उन से किसानों को कोई मुनाफा नहीं हुआ है बल्कि उन्हें घाटा हुआ है पंजाब के अन्दर मैं ने देखा है कि लोग कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग के नाम से घबराये हुए हैं। वे इसे बहुत अजीब सी चीज समझते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि सरकार इसके पक्ष में जनमत तैयार नहीं करती है लोगों को इस बात के लिये तैयार नहीं करती है कि वे

कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग को समझें और अपनाये बल्कि उल्टा इसका विरोध करती हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि अगर कोई दूसरी मकानमें होती तो उसे भी इस चीज को समझाने में सी बरस लग सकते थे। कुछ जगहों पर जहाँ कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग शुरू किया गया है, जहाँ के लोग हम से कहते हैं कि इसको हम देख चुके हैं और वहाँ पर कोई मुनाफा नहीं मिलता है। वहाँ पर किसी को तो मछली मारने के लिये रख दिया जाता है, किसी को कह दिया जाता है कि बैल हाकना तुम्हारा काम है, या खाद डालना काम है, तीसरे को कोई और काम करने को कह दिया जाता है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि कोई मछली पकड़ने का काम करता है, कोई दवा छिड़कने का काम करता है और कोई और काम करता है, लेकिन किसानों को कोई लाभ होता ही है। वह कह उठते हैं कि ऐसी कोओपरेटिव्स में तो अच्छा है कि कोई कोओपरेटिव न हो और ऐसी कोओपरेटिव्स से हमें बर्खा जावें। अगर आपको वाकई में कोओपरेटिव्स बनानी हैं तो उनके लिये लाजमी तौर पर और सही मायने में आपको उनके लिये जनमत तैयार करना होगा। आपको किसानों को कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग के लाभ बनाने चाहिये और उस पद्धति को प्रयोग करने के लिये किसानों को तैयार करना चाहिये लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक सरकार की ओर से इस दिशा में कुछ विशेष प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है और यही कारण है जो हम देख रहे हैं कि उसके प्रति किसानों में आज कोई उत्साह और विशेष दिलचस्पी नहीं है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि किसानों की रुझान इस ओर हो तो आप खुद कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग कर के उनको यह सिद्ध कर दीजिये कि यह लाभप्रद है। अन्त में मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि यह जो आपने बड़े-बड़े एक्सपर्ट्स के बास्ते घाट्स रखी है और जिन से कि आप मुँवफली का घाटा तैयार करवाना चाहते हैं बाकरकदी

धीर चौकर का घाटा बनवाना चाहते हैं अब इन चीजों पर आप इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बजाय अगर किसानों को कुछ सहुलियतें पहुँचाते तो वह कहीं अच्छा होता। किसानों के लिये कम से कम आप ऐसी मुसीबत पैदा होने का मौका न दें कि उसका प्रभाव खेत में लड़ा है और अभीन उसके घर में वसूली के लिये पहुँच जाये बल्कि जो उसके खेत में प्रभाव पैदा हुआ है उसको बेच कर वह रुपया भ्रष्टा करे लेकिन आज चूँकि किसानों के लिये यह व्यवस्था नहीं है और उनको बड़ी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है इसलिये किसान सोचता है कि अगर ज्यादा न हो तो बेहतर है।

ट्यूबवैल्स का प्रालम यह है कि जिन किसानों की १६ बिस्वे जमीन सीधी गई उस पर ३८ रुपये का बिल आया। अगर आप इस सम्बन्ध में जाच करना चाहेंगे तो मैं आपको इस के प्रमाण पेश कर के सिद्ध कर दगा कि आज इतना भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है कि गावों में कोई आदमी न तो नहर में पानी लेना चाहता है और न ट्यूबवैल्स से लेना चाहता है। अगर आप इसमें सुधार करना चाहते हैं तो यह जरूरी है कि आप इन खर्गबियों को पढ़ने दूर करें।

एक निवेदन मेरा और है और वह यह कि गन्ने के दाम जरूर बढ़ाये जायें। कम से कम इस बात को तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इसमें किसी भी विरोधी पार्टी का कोई हित नहीं हो सकता कि महज किसानों को लड़ाने और भडकाने के लिये यह गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने की आवाज उठाई जा रही है। सही बात तो यह है कि जब तक किसान को उनकी पैदावार के उचित दाम नहीं मिलेंगे बाजिब दाम नहीं मिलेंगे तब तक किसान सन्तुष्ट नहीं होंगे और पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी और आप हमेशा देश में आबाध की पैदावार न बढ़ने के लिये इधर-उधर बगलें झाँकते रहेंगे और कभी प्रकृति ने हमारा साथ नहीं दिया वह कह कर या

और कोई दूसरा बहाना बनाने पर मजबूर होंगे। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन चीजों पर विचार करें और जो विभिन्न घाटों पर हम भागी रकमें खर्च करने जा रहे हैं उनको बन्द कर दें और मग विस्वाम है कि यदि ऐसा हम कर लिया तो वह देश का दिन में ही होगा।

श्री बि० चं० सेठ (शाहजहापुर) .
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की जो वर्तमान स्थिति है उसके सम्बन्ध में कल और आज सदन के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आदरणीय आद्य मंत्री महोदय मेरी दो एक बातों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे तो उनका बहुत महत्वपूर्ण अमर होगा।

पहली बात जो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि सीलिंग की भावना जो सारे देश में फैल गई है, जो रेपयूजीज पंजाब और दूसरी जगह से आये और जो स्टेटे पूरे देश में खत्म हुई उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े फार्म्स बनाये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहा तक व्यवहारिक बात होगी अगर आप मारे देश के उन बड़े-बड़े फार्मों की भावनाये नष्ट-भ्रष्ट कर देंगे जिनमें कि बड़े-बड़े टैक्स और मशीनें आदि मौजूद हैं प्रश्न उठता है कि उन्होंने अपनी सारी जायदाद बेच कर कितना सारा रुपया इनवेस्ट किया, पंजाब और दूसरे प्रदेशों में जो कि पाकिस्तान के रूप में आज बिगड़मान है वहाँ के आदमियों ने यहाँ आ कर बड़े-बड़े फार्म्स बनाये और इस सीलिंग को लेकर आज उनके मन में एक हलचल भी पैदा हो गई है और वे घबड़ा कर अपनी खेतिया बेच रहे हैं। इसका सामूहिक प्रभाव सारे देश पर पड़ रहा है। मैं यहाँ पर यह स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि मैं बड़े-बड़े फार्म्स रखने के फेवर में नहीं हूँ मगर मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम १५० एकड़ की सीलिंग रखी जाय ताकि

[श्री बि० ब० सेठ]

ये लोग जिनके कि पास ट्रैक्टर हैं वगैरह हैं वे बेस्ट न जाये बर्बाद न हो जायें। इसके साथ ही कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के सम्बन्ध में जो आपकी धारणायें हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन करने के लिये आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि हमारे और मित्रों ने कहा और विशेषतः यह लोग जो विरोधी पक्ष के कहे जाते हैं, उन्होंने उस ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाया मैं भी इस अवसर पर आपका ध्यान उसी ओर दिलाते हुये कहना चाहूंगा कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के सम्बन्ध में लोगों में एक बहुधात और परेशानी सी पैदा हो गई है और मैं उस सिलसिले में कुछ सुझाव मंत्री महोदय और सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप यह कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग उन बड़े-बड़े कामों को जो कि हजारों एकड़ के हैं उनमें १५० एकड़ की सीलिंग करके शेष एरियाज में आप इस तरह के नये कोआपरेटिव फार्म्स बना कर एक्सपेरिमेंटल बेसिस पर चलायें तब तो भविष्य के लिये यह कल्पना की जा सकती है कि सारे देश में उसके प्रति एक विश्वास का भाव पैदा होगा और दूसरे लोग भी इस सहकारी ढंग की खेती की पद्धति को अपनायेंगे। अन्यथा नहीं।

मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ जैसे कि हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा कि सरकार के हृदय में भोजन के सम्बन्ध में चिन्ता नहीं है। बिला शक मैं तो विरोधी पार्टी का हूँ तो चिन्ता न करने का सीधा अर्थ यह है कि दूसरे चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी को भाना नहीं है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जहाँ कि जीवन-मरण का सम्बन्ध हो और कांग्रेस पार्टी आज जब कि शासन कार्य देश में चला रही हो तो मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि उनके हृदय में इस बात के लिये दर्द नहीं है। दर्द तो उनके दिल में बिला शक है लेकिन

उसका डाइरेक्शन ठीक तरीके से जैसा कि होना चाहिये था वैसा नहीं हुआ है।

सारे देश के भूगर मिलभोनर्स असोसियेशन की ओर में अनेक प्रकार के प्रोपेगेंडा हो रहे हैं। मैं यहाँ पर यह बताना आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि मिलभोनर्स की ओर से जो प्रोपेगेंडा हो रहा है वह केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के खंडसारी उद्योग को गिराने के लिये हो रहा है। खंडमारी उद्योग के गिरने से सारे के सारे गांव के लोग एम्प्लॉयड होने परन्तु जब चीनी मिल मालिक आपके सामने यह प्रश्न रखते हैं कि इतनी मिलें बढ़ हो गईं तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है और यह पूछने में संकोच नहीं होगा कि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली और मेरठ डिवीजन, इनके अतिरिक्त अन्यत्र यह इंडस्ट्री नहीं के बराबर है फिर भी मिलभोनर्स का यह प्रोपेगेंडा कहा तक सरकार और मंत्री महोदय के दिल पर प्रभाव डालता है। अब मैं यहाँ पर उपमा की तौर पर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि शाह-जहापुर जहाँ का कि मैं प्रतिनिधि हूँ और बरेली यह दोनों खंडसारी के खास क्षेत्र हैं और उसकी सीमा हरदोई से लगी है और हरदोई में एक भी खंडमारी नहीं है। फिर वह मिल क्यों बढ़ हो गई हरदोई की भी बंद हो गई और अन्यत्र भी बंद हो गई। वास्तविकता यह है कि इस साल देश में गन्ने की कमी रही और गन्ने की कमी के कारण कुछ इस किस्म की आवाजें लगाई गई कि अगर आप खंडसारी को नहीं बंद करते हैं तो मिल बड़ी परेशानी में पड़ जायेंगे। अब मैं आपके सामने यह प्रश्न रखता हूँ कि यह जो खंड बनाया जा रहा है उसमें ३ आने सबसिडी सरकार की ओर से पीने १६ रुपये सैकड़ा दी जा रही है। पीने १६ रुपये की सबसिडी दे कर इस उद्योग को जीवित रखने का सीधा-साधा मतलब यह है कि

ग्रामीण जनता जिनके कि हाथ में यह उद्योग है वह नष्ट न होने पावे। यहां पर एक उल्लेखनीय बात यह है कि अगर आप १ सेर रुई का शहर बनाते हैं तो कितना ऐरिया कपड़े का बनता है और अगर उसी एक सेर रुई में हम महीन कपड़ा बनायें तो कितना ऐरिया बनेगा, इसको क्या कभी आपने कैलकुलेट किया? इसके बरअक्स खडसारी के सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसी मनगड़बट कल्पना हमारे आदर्शनीय मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखी गई है और उसे वे शायद सब भी मान रहे हैं जिसके कारण देश की बड़ी भारी हानि हो रही है। वास्तविकता यह नहीं है कि परसेटेज आफ शुगर कम बनती है। बड़ नगरो का छोड़ कर अगर आप ग्रामीण जनता को देखें जिनसे कि मंत्री महोदय निश्चित रूप में अपरिचित नहीं हैं, तो आपको भानूम हों जायगा कि सारे देश में ११ परसेंट खडसारी में यों शुगर बनती है जिसको कि मैडिकल प्लांट आफ ब्लू मे डाक्टर्स अच्छा बतलाते हैं और मिल शुगर यार्न मरूद शुगर केवल १० परसेंट ही बनती है। जहां तक फूड सप्लाई और भोज्य पदार्थ के सप्लाई का सवाल है वहां पर एक मन खडसारी प्लांट शुगर के मुकाबले अधिक फूड बैल्यू सप्लाई करती है।

अब मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय हमारे देश में बड़े-बड़े बाघ बन रहे हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी चीजें बना कर सारे देश में बिजली भेजी जायगी, भारत के एक-एक ग्राम में बिजली पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था हो रही है, तब अगर किसी गांव के एक आदमी ने तीन हास पावर की मशीन लगाकर मेट्रो-पगल के साथ शुगर बनाई तो उसने क्या पाप कर लिया? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो हमारे मंत्री महोदय के हृदय पर खडसारी शक्कर के बारे में प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा दिखाई पड़ता है वह शुगर मिलमोनर्स एसोसियेशन के उस साइंटिफिक प्रोपेगेंडा का नतीजा है जो कि उन्होंने खडसारी को

गिराने के वास्ते किया और यह उसी प्रोपेगेंडा का अंश है जो कि वे हम लोगों की बात तक को सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं दिखाई पड़ते।

यहां पर मैं एक चीज आपसे और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सात करोड़ रुपये का बजट इस साल उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने खडसारी के डेवलपमेंट के लिए बनाया है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप गांव की खडसारी को देखने के लिए किसी सज्जन को भेजें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि गांवों को तोड़ने से लेकर उसे बेचने तक बहुत से परिवार उसको खाने हैं। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि कितना बड़ा फूड का प्राबल्य तै होता है। जिन दिनों यह शक्कर का कार्यक्रम होता है उन दिनों एक परिवार नहीं, न जाने कितने परिवार केवल मीठा ही खाकर अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं। शहर में इसका चलन नहीं है। परन्तु देहात में लाखों-लाखों आदमियों का निर्वाह चार महीने तक इस पर होता है और इसके साथ ही साथ हम आपको ११ परसेंट शुगर भी देते हैं। तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इस चीज से किसी प्रकार भी देश की हानि हो सकती है।

स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में मुझे पढ़ने से यही मालूम हुआ है कि जिस इंडस्ट्री में पांच लाख रुपये की लागत हो और सौ आदमी अगर पावर न हो और ५० आदमी अगर पावर इस्तेमाल होती हो, उसमें काम करते हो तो वह स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री होती है। लेकिन आज गांवों में जो लोग यह काम कर रहे हैं उनके यहां तो दस पन्द्रह बीस आदमी ही काम करते हैं और वह केवल १०, १५ हास पावर की शक्ति इस्तेमाल करते हैं। ऐसी इंडस्ट्री पर इतना बड़ा टैक्सेशन का बोझ लादा जा रहा है। एक और तो हालत यह है कि हम विदेशों से गल्ला भगा-भगा कर देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जो कि हमारे

[श्री वि० च० सेठ]

लिए एक कलंक की बात है, और दूसरी तरफ जो किसी हद तक हमारी खाद्य समस्या सुलझ सकती है उसमें भी आप झड़गा लगाना चाहते हैं। यह कहाँ तक उचित है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता चाहूँगा कि यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और इसकी तरफ से उदासीन होना देश के लिए बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होगा। यदि हम देश में खाद्य उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमें पैदावार करने वाली जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त करने के उपायों को विसर्जित नहीं करना चाहिये।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय क्या अब बहस समाप्त हो गयी ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मिनिस्टर साहब को सुनिये।

Shri A. P. Jain: We have passed through a very bad year, a year of scarcity, the like of which did not occur during living memory. Statistics have been given in this House more than once, but I would like to repeat them because they are very telling statistics. In the year 1956-57, the total production of foodgrains was of the order of 68.8 million tons. As against that, in the year 1957-58 the production was of the order of 62.1 million tons. In other words, in the production of foodgrains, there was a shortfall of 67 lakhs tons. In the year 1957, Government had released either from the Central godowns or from the State godowns a quantity of 30 lakhs tons for being sold through fair price shops etc. In other words, it means that as compared to the year 1957, in the year 1958 there was a deficit of 1.07 crores tons. Now, that was a very big deficit. And we were faced with a very difficult situation. I need hardly say that our foreign exchange position would not permit us to import foodgrains from abroad to meet this deficit cent per cent. Yet, we did our best to import foodgrains

from abroad to meet this deficit to the extent possible.

In order to meet this huge deficit, the Government of India supplied to the fair price shops either directly or through the State Governments—in this, I am also including the foodgrains supplied to the mills—a total quantity of 38.82 lakhs tons. Out of this total quantity of 38.82 lakhs tons, the quantity of rice procured internally was 5.59 lakhs tons, or we distributed 33.32 lakhs tons of the imported stock in order to meet the shortfall.

Now, it was natural that in the period of such great shortage, when we could not make up the total deficit that had occurred in the country, the prices could not be kept within reasonable level. The prices did go up, and the prices did go up to a level which was quite unprecedented.

Taking all the cereals together, the prices in February, 1958 were 95, treating 1952-53 as the base with 100. About the end of September, these prices went up to 114.6. Now, at the end of March, they have come down to 100.8. So, there was an unprecedented rise in prices, but fortunately now, there has been a substantial fall in the price of cereals.

Similarly, the price of pulses in February, 1958 was 76, and it went up to 127.3 in the beginning of February this year. Now, they have come down to 115.9. While dealing with pulses, I would like to inform the House that it is possible to import wheat or rice from abroad, but pulses do not figure to any substantial degree in international trade. We could not import pulses from abroad. On the other hand, even in spite of the shortfall, we had to allow a small export of pulses for the Indians living in Ceylon, Mauritius, and other countries. So, the prices of pulses went up even higher than the prices of cereals.

Rice is about 50 per cent of the cereals grown in India quantitatively,

and the price index of rice rose from 99 in February to 118.2 in September. It has come down now to about 92 and the price of rice is now lower than what it was in the corresponding period of last year. There has been a substantial fall of 16 per cent in the price of wheat as compared to the peak price in the beginning of February. Jowar prices have also gone down, and with the arrival of the rabi crops, which will be shortly coming to the markets, I hope that the rabi cereals will further show a downward trend.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह बदीरिया (इटाना)
हर साल होता है।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन - हर साल होता है तो इसमें आपकी खपती क्यों है।

Then in fact, some people are apprehending that as a result of the formation of the zones, the prices of wheat etc may come down too low in certain areas. We have been giving thought to it as to how we may not allow the prices to drop too low. I think we will be shortly announcing our policy in that respect.

I said that we have passed through a very bad year, but while the prices did shoot up, the supply line was maintained, and I can say with some suggestion that in spite of the fact that such huge quantities had to be moved in all parts of the year, and even during the rainy season and in far-flung parts of the country, the supply line could be maintained. That our people could stand such a difficult period is an indication of the soundness of the Indian economy. It is also a proof of their courage and fortitude to put up with difficulties, and while there may be difficult situations created in future both in regard to food and other things, yet it should give us confidence that if we are determined to achieve certain things, we shall achieve them. The nation has a sound mind and a sound body.

Hon Member Shri Asoka Mehta referred to page 4 of the Food Ministry's Report and pointed out that there had been wide fluctuations in prices. That is perfectly correct. There have been wide fluctuations. Another hon Member, Shri Nagi Reddy, said that the Report had said that the prices had not gone up as high, on account of certain actions taken by the Government, as they should have done. That can be anybody's conjecture. We did do certain things, and I am sure, that as a result of the steps that we took, the prices were arrested at a certain level. That does not show any sense of complacency, it speaks of the reality.

Shri Asoka Mehta said that we had not done enough to stabilise the prices. In the White Paper that was issued in August 1958, in principle we had accepted the policy of price stabilisation. I will read out a portion of the White Paper.

"The Government agree with the view that the parity of prices between foodgrains and other related commodities is of very great importance, and in fact, the different Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission have been constantly reviewing the position, and have been taking steps from time to time to control the prices and to maintain the parity to the extent feasible.

"The Government have come to the conclusion that while the committee of the economic Secretaries which is a body similar to the one suggested by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee can continuously review the price situation and put forward ideas to Government, the ultimate policy decisions must rest with the Government at the highest level. The problem of prices is a complex one, and admits of no solution. It is basic to the economy of the country, and the Government cannot leave the policy decision to any official or non-official body."

[Shri A. P. Jain]

In his speech yesterday Shri Asoka Mehta again emphasized that the question of fixing prices should be left to a body which is isolated from pressures.

Shri Goray: Insulated against pressures.

Shri A. P. Jain: Insulated from pressures.

In the context of planning, when we have to maintain a certain level of prices, there are so many complex factors and there are so many conflicting considerations which have to weigh in the fixation of prices that a matter like that cannot be left to any body except the Government. That is what we said before, and that continues to be the view of the Government. That is, the Government will take upon itself the responsibility of fixing prices as best as it can, it will consider all the various interests, all the different aspects of the problem, and then fix the prices. We cannot absolve ourselves of that responsibility. It is not that we did not do anything to stabilise prices. I have already said we stepped up imports.

As a result of certain recommendations made by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, we started internal purchases, procurement of the stocks inside the country. The House is well aware that after controls had been lifted, there was no purchase made by the Government inside the country except as a measure of price-support in 1955 when we bought some wheat and a little coarse grain. After the recommendation of this Committee had been accepted, we started it as a matter of policy to make purchases.

In 1957-58 our purchases were nominal. In 1958 we purchased 5,50,000 tons of foodgrains, mostly rice—I am converting paddy in terms of rice. In this year, our operations have been on a much wider scale, and up to the 1st of April, that is the end of

March, we have purchased nearly 9 lakh tons of rice and paddy on Central and State Government accounts. It will be observed that our operations in the internal market which are for the purpose of stabilising prices have been increasing, and increasing on a big scale. We have also taken other regulatory measures like zonal restrictions, limitations on advances by banks, licensing of trade, price controls, requisition of stocks, fair price shop operations etc., with a view to stabilise prices. I admit that in spite of all these efforts, prices went up very high, but it was a period of scarcity, a scarcity the like of which we had not seen before, and therefore while these regulatory measures did produce an effect on the prices, they could not fully control the prices. There is a limit on the effectiveness of these measures because ultimately it is the law of supply and demand which regulates prices, and when the supply falls far short of the demand, then all these regulatory measures may produce some effect, may influence the price but they cannot totally control the prices.

It is with that object that we have taken a decision to undertake wholesale trading in foodgrains by the State. Now Government's provisional decisions about State trading have been placed before the House. Some hon. Members have been critical of them. Shri Asoka Mehta accused me of watering down those proposals. He said that since the National Development Council took decision to the effect that the State should undertake wholesale trading in foodgrains, we had in framing the detailed scheme very much watered down the intentions or the proposals of the NDC. In fact, he said that our approach had been halting and we had not proceeded with sufficient speed.

Now I will prove from the text—and phrases—of the decisions of the National Development Council that all that we have done and all the main

features of our scheme are based upon the proposals of the NDC. The first point I want to emphasise is that the National Development Council used the expressions 'socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains' and 'wholesale trade in foodgrains by the State', as interchangeable terms. That is, they mean the same thing. In certain parts of their conclusions and recommendations, as published by the Council, they have used the expression 'socialisation of the wholesale trade'; in other parts, for the same thing they have used the expression 'State trading in foodgrains'.

Now, the first decision was that the State should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. For that purpose, they had in mind a final scheme and a provisional scheme.

Let us see what was the final scheme:

"The National Development Council emphasised that the programme for setting up 1900 primary marketing societies serving mandi areas should be completed during the present Plan. Marketing societies should be linked with village co-operatives which should serve as agencies for the collection and sale at assured prices at the village level. This should make it possible not only to get larger supplies of foodgrains for meeting the needs of the urban areas but also to expand greatly the credit facilities in the rural areas".

Now, what do we say? We say:

"The scheme, therefore, falls into two parts, the ultimate pattern, and the interim scheme to be worked till the establishment of full-scale trading. The ultimate pattern of State trading in foodgrains will consist of a system which provides for the collection of the farm surpluses through the service co-operatives at the village level and the channelling of the surpluses through the marketing co-operatives and apex marketing co-operatives for distribution

through retailers and consumers co-operatives".

So in working out the ultimate pattern, we have borne in mind the directions of the National Development Council.

Then I come to the interim pattern. They say:

"The wholesale traders in every State should be licensed and they should undertake operations on behalf of State Governments who would take from them such portions of their purchase as might be considered necessary".

That is, they contemplate two things, one, the licensing of the wholesale traders and second, authority to Government to take a portion of the stock bought by the traders for distribution through the Government agencies, leaving the rest to them. What do we say:

"In the interim period, the wholesale traders will be permitted to function as licensed traders, who will make purchases on their own behalf but shall pay a specified minimum price to the farmer. While Government will have the right to acquire the whole or portion of the stocks from the licensed traders at controlled prices, the traders will be at liberty to sell the remaining stocks to the retailers at prices not exceeding the controlled prices".

An elaboration of the same thing. Further, they said:

"The Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Planning Commission should work out a scheme of State trading in foodgrains which should be sent to the State Governments".

In pursuance of this directive of the National Development Council, a Working Group was set up.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): 'Wholesale trader' means one trader in one mandi or many traders in one mandi?

Shri A. P. Jain: I will explain that.

On this Working Group were represented the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India. The Working Group worked out a scheme. That scheme was sent to all the State Governments for their opinion and comments. That scheme was also examined by the Planning Commission. It was examined on more than one occasion by the Cabinet. The Working Committee of the Congress also gave some thought to the scheme of State trading. The NDC has again examined this scheme thoroughly. All the Chief Ministers were there.

Now the scheme which has been placed before the House is the result of all these joint deliberations. **Shrimati Renuka Ray** called the scheme half-hearted.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I said—mountains of labour bringing forth a mouse.

Shri A. P. Jain: Now these are all the mountains, the brain of the country, the Chief Ministers, the Planning Commission and different Ministries who have given thought to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which means therefore a mountain of labour.

Shri A. P. Jain: But it is not a mouse that has been produced.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: She wanted a tiger to come up.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is a practical scheme.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What has the West Bengal Government to say about this scheme?

Shri A. P. Jain: The West Bengal Government 'okayed' this scheme.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Did they not say that without retail control, it would just not be possible to work the scheme?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is a matter of detail.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it not a matter of recent experience?

Shri A. P. Jain: I will come to the question of retail trade. I can say about this scheme that all the major proposals contained in it are either unanimously accepted by these bodies or very nearly unanimously accepted by those bodies.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): There is only one body.

Shri A. P. Jain: Bodies. The National Development Council, the Planning Commission, Ministries, this and that.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Why not exercise your own judgment?

Shri A. P. Jain: Now let us see what the Communists have contributed to, or suggested about, this scheme.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Nothing.

Shri A. P. Jain: We sent the scheme to the Communist Government in Kerala. They sent no opinion. Have they no opinion? Is the mind of the Communist Party blank on an issue like this?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): They might have thought that there was no use in sending comments.

Shri A. P. Jain: They could have sent an alternative scheme. Or they could have said 'This is all bad. This is wrong. Do not do it. We want you to do something else which is this'. **Shri Nagi Reddy** said that mere licensing of the wholesale traders would not do; Government should also purchase sizeable quantities of foodgrains. I have already said that during these three or four months, we have purchased about 4 lakh tons of rice and

paddy. We are going to buy wheat also and we will extend our operations as we go on increasing our organisation. That is not a major proposal of which he can be proud and say: We have whittled down the scheme. He says that taccavi loans may be made recoverable in kind.

14 hrs.

We have also suggested that to the State Governments. Has Mr. Nagi Reddy made any suggestions? I do not know what the Communist Government had in mind. I do not know whether Mr. Nagi Reddy is representing the mind of the communist party or Mr. Dange. I do not know whether he is the leader or Mr. Dange (Interruption). Mr. Dange has given some proposals. I do not want it to be said that I had misquoted. When the President's Address was under discussion, he said—

"Wholesale trading in food-grains is being delayed though the policy is announced on the ground that we are not yet prepared for it. It is a funny situation."

What does he say later? He says:—

"The buying in the fields and selling in the market is done by the ordinary munims working on Rs 50, or Rs. 60 or Rs. 100, a little commission here and there. These are the gentlemen who buy cotton, who buy grain and do all the buying in the thousands and millions of fields of the peasants. It is not the big wholesale speculators who do it. They come in only on the question of speculation, on the question of big transactions."

Now, what is his proposal?

"Why should not the Government declare that all these munims who are doing the buying and selling in the thousands of fields are taken over in Government employ in State trading

which introduces wholesale trading and buying in these lands? Very simple."

Of course, it is very simple. What Mr. Dange wants is that I should employ all the munims, the gumastas and all the crooks of the market and hand over State trading to them. Is that the idea of State trading of the Communist Party? (Interruption). I am sure this may be a good caricature; this may be a good cartoon; this may be good frivolity but not State trading. It is anything but State trading.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): What do you propose to do with the crooks?

Shri A. P. Jain: To eliminate them.

Shri Hem Barua: How?

Shri A. P. Jain: Turn them out of the trade.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Give them to munims and gumastas?

Shri A. P. Jain: I now turn to certain observations of Shri Asoka Mehta to which I attach great value because they were not offered in the spirit of frivolity as, perhaps, the other suggestions to which I have presently referred. What does Mr. Asoka Mehta say? What he objects to is simultaneous operations being done by the State and the trade. He called it dyarchy; he compared it to the political dyarchy.

I had referred to the proceedings of the N.D.C. which had some such thing in mind. My hon. friend Mr. Munishwar Datt gave a very effective reply to Mr. Mehta, quoting from his own verses. When he was confronted by the replies of Mr. Munishwar Datt, Shri Mehta said that his scheme contemplated that the same person should not buy for Government and also trade on his own account. Now, I have looked into his Report.

Shri Hem Barua: Quoting scripture!

Shri A. P. Jain: I am making a presentation of some of his observations to him. On page 80 of the Report he says that for the present it should ordinarily be sufficient to undertake the open market purchases and sale of foodgrains by Government as a regular measure, socialise a part of the wholesale trade, exercise control over the traders operating in the rest of the market (*Interruption*) through a system of licensed trading

What does he say: He says on page 86 that one should, of course, proceed gradually and take no action which may unduly upset the market in the future. It is a good advice. Nobody can afford to play in a reckless manner with food. It is everybody's concern. And, therefore, it is better to be cautious in the matter of food rather than take hazardous steps. He says:

"We feel that step by step conditions should be created so that in the course of 3 or 4 years the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation may be in a position to control a substantial portion of the wholesale trade in the country".

A very wise counsel and I have greatly benefited from it. In fact, it is for that reason that I want to work out a sound organisation which may not be open to risks, to dangers and that is why during the interim stage we are utilising the wholesale traders

I ask one question. Supposing today we decide that we shall not use these wholesale traders. What is the alternative? Co-operative societies are not there. The only one alternative is to employ a large number of government servants, a few lakhs of them, to make purchases in the villages. (*Interruption*). Will that be a better machinery—a few lakhs of government employees, petty employees getting Rs. 50, Rs. 75 or even Rs. 100 going about throughout the countryside and making the purchase?

We have discussed this alternative. There was not one man who gave sup-

port to the idea that in the interim period it would be better to carry on State trading through the direct employees of Government.

Shrimati Benaka Ray: May I ask. . .

Shri A. P. Jain: I am sorry. You can ask questions at the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. P. Jain: Even agreeing with Shri Asoka Mehta that the same person should not be utilised for both purposes, has the scheme not provided for that? Paragraph 7 of the scheme says that Government will have the right to acquire the whole or a portion of the stocks from the licensed trader at controlled prices. Now, it is open to us, as things develop in different parts of the country, to have some traders who may operate only on behalf of government and others not. Personally I think that if we take a part of the stocks from each of the wholesaler then we will be exercising greater control over him. We will not be accused of discriminating, that is applying a full curb on one type of trader and giving more liberty to the other. While there is provision for that, nonetheless—if it is a major difference between his scheme and ours—I am prepared to examine it. It is not such a major thing.

The real point is whether during the interim period the co-existence of an agency buying for the Government and of the wholesale trader doing trade on his own account—of course, under regulated conditions, subject to controlled prices—is essential or not.

I have tried my best and I have not been able to find any alternative. Many newspaper writers have said that it is not a scheme of State trading. Their main objection is confined to the employment of the wholesale traders. But not one of them has suggested any alternative schemes as to what we can do and how we can eliminate them. I am working in a practical and a real way. I have to face a real situation.

Therefore, I have to make the best use of the things that exist.

Mr. Asoka Mehta also said that we must acquire more and more stocks. A very wise counsel. And, if we have to make a success of State trading, Government must have more and more stocks. In fact, I am aiming at buying 2 million tons of rice and also a substantial quantity of wheat either on the Central Government's account or on the State Government's account.

Another point which was raised by Shri Asoka Mehta was that he did not agree with our view regarding the State Trading Corporation. I have given very respectful thought to his objections. I still feel that it will not be good and useful to create a corporation only for the interim period because in the ultimate pattern it will be the village co-operative society, the mandi co-operative society and the apex co-operative society which will be handling the foodgrains. So, any scheme of corporation has of necessity to be confined for the interim period. Why do we not want it? Once a corporation is created it will have a tendency to prolong its life and to the extent that the Corporation becomes powerful and works well it will postpone the establishment of the ultimate pattern and vested interests will be created. Another reason is, as the House knows, that we want to control the prices—I mean—legally control the prices and to buy at the controlled price. There will be practical difficulties in the functioning of a Corporation because its officers will not legally be competent to enforce the controls. They will not enjoy the immunities or powers which attach to a Government servant. We have not absolutely rejected the idea of setting up a corporation wherever it becomes necessary but what we have said is, let us consider that proposition after we have gained a little more experience. In fact I may inform the hon. Member that even the State

Government which had mooted this idea of corporation saw our point of view about this corporation and did not press their demand for that. What we have said is a reasonable thing. But I do not rule it out. If a need arises surely a corporation can be set up. There is nothing so fundamentally wrong about the corporation.

Another objection was raised by Shri Asoka Mehta that we turned down the recommendation about the socialisation of the wholesale trade in the month of August, 1958 and shortly thereafter the National Development Council took a decision in favour of socialisation of trade. Now, today I am in a position to explain why we took up that attitude. Shri Asoka Mehta in his report has observed more than once that Government's entry into the market in a period of scarcity is highly dangerous. It causes all kinds of upsets. Now Shri Asoka Mehta's report was submitted to the Government sometime in October, 1957. Immediately after that, there followed a period of unprecedented scarcity. If we had taken a decision for the socialisation of the trade at that time or if we had entered into the market in a big way, would it have been the proper thing? We entered into the market only in two States, that is Andhra and the Punjab. In the south there was surplus; it was not affected by scarcity. In Punjab rice is a commercial crop which is not consumed inside the State. We bought about five lakh of tons of foodgrains. But the period of scarcity was not the time when we should have launched upon a new scheme. As soon as good rice crops prospects were there, the National Development Council took the decision. Some say that it was a snap decision but this was not a snap decision. The thing had been very much in the air; it had been in the minds of the people and the National Development Council took a broad decision and asked the

[Shri A. P. Jain]

Ministry of Food and Agriculture to work out details. We took the decision at a time which was a favourable time and not at a time which would have landed us in difficulties. I know that some Members may not agree with what I have said. But I want to assure the House that we did our best under the circumstances to work out a scheme which may lead to State trading without causing major upsets in the food position of the country, from what I have seen some newspapers say that this is not State trading, but have any of them said what they mean by State trading, what they want us to do? Has anybody suggested any scheme?.... (Interruptions.) With all conscience I can say that no alternative scheme has been suggested and in the circumstances it is the best scheme.

Having spoken so much about the general food situation and the State trading scheme, I would like to submit respectfully that the real solution of the food problem is to produce more, not only for meeting our requirements but to leave a surplus with us. That is the real solution of the food problem. Regulatory measures, however effective they may be, will in fact have only a limited effect. So far as food production is concerned it has been going up.

Shrimati Benuka Ray (Malda): May I ask a question? Are suggestions from this side of the House not considered to be suggestions and only suggestions from the Opposite side will be considered as suggestion?..... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is not yielding and so he should be allowed to proceed, uninterrupted.

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Members know that the real planning started from the year 1952. Let us see what was the production of foodgrains in the country in the year 1957-58. The

total production of all the cereals in that year was 42.9 million tons. As against that—I am leaving out 1957-58 which was an exceptionally bad year—in 1956-57, the production of all the cereals was 37.3 million tons—that is, an increase of nearly 14.4 million tons. The figures for all cereals and pulses in 1951-52 was 51.2 million tons and in 1956-57 the figure was 68.8 million tons. This year it is expected to be 70 million tons. That is, there has been an increase of 36.7 per cent in the production of foodgrains in 1956-59 over the production in 1951-52. This is in spite of a number of difficulties that came in our way—difficulties of short supply of fertilizers, iron and steel, formal reduction in the targets of major and medium irrigation schemes and our own deficiencies such as want of organisation, our weaknesses both at the Centre and in the States. In spite of that, there has been an increase in production by 36.7 per cent in seven years. That is not a bad record. Compare it with the record of any democracy—of course, we get all kinds of figures about China, I do not know them and I do not want to comment on them. I can say that the record of the increase in food production is, if anything, good.

Now, let us take some other crops where we have made even better progress.

Shri S. L. Saksema (Maharajgaon): It will be 30 per cent. compared to 1950.

Shri A. P. Jain: No, it will be higher.

Shri S. L. Saksema: No.

Shri A. P. Jain: Let us leave it at that. I have given my figures. Now, take the case of cotton. At the time of partition India was producing 29.9 lakh bales of cotton. In 1957-58 we have produced 47.8 lakh bales of cotton, an increase of 117.2

per cent. Take the case of jute. At the time of partition we were producing 16.6 lakh bales of jute. In the year 1958-59 we have produced 51.8 lakh bales of jute, an increase of 212.4 per cent. We are now exporting jute. We have stopped the import of jute, and if we have to import jute it will be a small quantity of a specialised variety of jute. In the case of oil-seeds there has been an increase of 15.4 per cent. In groundnuts there has been an increase of 41.2 per cent. In sugarcane also there has been an increase but not, of the same order.

Shri Asoka Mehta made out another point. He said that there had been an increase in the area but not an increase in the yield per acre. I have collected the figures, and I find that the per acre yield of rice in the whole of India has gone up from 688 lbs in 1949-1950 to 816 lbs in 1958-59—a substantial increase. The increase works out to 19 per cent. In the case of some of the States the increase has been even more spectacular. For instance, take Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh was producing 815 lbs of rice per acre in 1949-50. Now it is producing 1119 lbs. Madras was producing 838 lbs of rice in 1949-50, and now it is producing 1293 lbs. Mysore was producing 771 lbs in 1949-50, whereas it is now producing 1062 lbs. Similarly, in the case of Madhya Pradesh there has been an increase.

Now, it will be seen that the yield per acre of rice has gone up considerably in most of the States as compared to 1949-50. In Andhra the increase in the yield per acre in 1958-59 over 1949-50 has been of the order of 37 per cent., in Madras of 54 per cent., in Mysore of 38 per cent. and in Madhya Pradesh of 26 per cent. Of course, much leeway, however, remains to be made up by some of the other States like Orissa, Assam, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

The yield of wheat has also gone up, though not to the same extent. For instance, in the Punjab—I am

leaving out the year 1957-58 because it was a bad year—the yield of wheat has gone up from 892 lbs in 1949-50 to 921 lbs in 1958-57—not any spectacular increase. In Rajasthan it has gone up from 401 lbs in 1949-50 to 880 lbs in 1956-57. In Madhya Pradesh it has gone up from 384 lbs in 1949-50 to 476 lbs in 1956-57.

An Hon. Member: What about U.P.?

Shri A. P. Jain: In U.P. the yield has gone down from 708 lbs to 699 lbs. The increase has not been uniform in all the States and all have not done equally well, but taking the picture of India as a whole the increase in yield per acre has been substantial.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): How do you actually get the figures of actual production?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is a very pertinent question. That is done by an operation known as the random sample survey. The operators select certain fields, not intentionally but by a process of random drawing of lots. The crop is harvested over a certain area and actual weightment is done. That is how the yield per acre is calculated. In regard to the principal crops, that is, rice and wheat, 80 to 90 per cent of the assessment is done through this random sample survey and crop cutting experiments. Therefore, we can say that our figures of yield per acre are as accurate as they can be.

Shri S. L. Saksena: They are Patwaris' figures.

Shri A. P. Jain: They are not Patwaris' figures. Unfortunately, my hon. friend has not tried to understand what I have said just now. It is done by the Statistical Department and not by the Patwaris. That is the old system. My friend is still living in the old days when there was the Patwari system. Now it is being done by random sample surveys and crop cutting experiment (Interruption).

[Shri A. P. Jain]

I am glad to note that some hon. Members have made some very valuable suggestions about the increase in the yield per acre, about the increase in the food production. My hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra has made some very practical suggestions, because he is a farmer and knows what agriculture is. Unfortunately, many people talk about agriculture without knowing even how to distinguish between a plant of barley and a plant of wheat.

Shri P. S. Damta (Jhajjar): Including the Food Minister.

Shri A. P. Jain: Come along, and I will show you what I am doing about agriculture.

Now, Sir, what really we are now concentrating on is to make the optimum use of the local resources. When I go to the villages I give a very simple advice. Of course, there are fertilizers and people are using them. The House will be glad to know that farmers are working hard to increase their yield. I have seen a Harijan who owns about 1½ acres and is doing line sowing, he is sowing improved quality of wheat, he is using fertilizers and he is also tending his plants very carefully. I would like that some of the hon. Members, instead of criticising here in this House, should go and see what the people are doing.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): We do ourselves.

Shri A. P. Jain: What do I tell them? I give them a very simple advice. I say, firstly, pay more attention to better seed. In all the villages practically, at least in my part of the country where I go about a good deal, I tell them, I advice the panchayats and the bigger farmers who have improved quality of seeds, to give sufficient seed for sowing to his neighbour who has not got good seed. I do not want it to be given free or as a gift. I ask them to take his inferior quality of wheat and give him superior quality of wheat, even if they want

to take a little more of the inferior quality of wheat. In that case everybody will have good seeds.

The second advice that I give is that they should do the treatment of the seeds, which is a very simple process. If the seed is dried well during the summer it can be saved from smut. Then, if it is a case of *jowar*, take a pinch of sulphur; put it in a drum; rotate it till the surface is covered with sulphur and there will be no smut. That is the second advice which I gave them. The third advice which I gave them is, do not leave the cow-dung to go waste. Do not leave your cow-dung and other waste-products on the ground. Dig a pit and prepare composts. I can show my friends if ever they care to go and see in the villages. In my village and nearabout thousands of pits have been dug and they are preparing composts.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Good thing for the next term!

An Hon. Member: On paper.

Shri A. P. Jain: Not on paper. On the ground. Please come along and I will show it. Another advice that I gave them is, rats are a great pest. Destroy them by a simple process. Mix dal with a little poison and put it on the hole.

An Hon. Member: How does this help?

Shri A. P. Jain: These are the things that help the agriculturists. What I was trying to emphasise is that enough can be done in the countryside, by improving the practices and by saving the crops from pests and diseases and from the rats and other animals. Much can be done by exchange of seeds in the countryside; much can be done by composting the manure. These are the main things that we should concentrate upon. Not that I am an advocate of all. I am a great advocate of fertilisers. We will also use fertilisers, but they are in

short supply. If you depend upon them entirely, our programme comes to a halt a standstill for some years to come. So, we have to make best use of the sources we have and I can tell you that we have got ample sources in this matter.

Food production has been going up. Production of cash crops is going up. The proper climate has been created in the country, and I think we will proceed at a greater pace. I want to inform the House about two things and they may be somewhat happy news for Delhi. Before the fall of the year we shall be supplying pure pasteurized or sterilized milk to the citizens of Delhi. The Delhi Dairy is very nearly reaching completion. It will be processing 7,000 maunds of milk per day and it has capacity to expand its processing to 12,000 maunds of milk per day. It will have 30 chilling centres where milk will be collected and chilled, brought to the dairy and then sterilized or pasteurized or converted into other products. That is one of the schemes which is going to help the development of cattle more than any other scheme—the cattle will become economical.

Further, as part of the scheme good breeding bulls will be provided in the regions which will be extending over 30 to 40 miles round about Delhi.

Shri Yadav (Barabanki): What would be the price of milk?

Shri A. P. Jain: Veterinary services will also be provided. Arrangements for growing more of fodder will all be there. There will be people to advise about proper fodder, the concentrates, etc. The Delhi Zoo has also been completed. I would request hon. Members to pay a visit to it, and I think it will give them ample recompense in the form of enjoyment.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I want to know about introducing priorities for children in the matter of milk in Delhi. May I know whether a pilot

project at least will form part of the scheme in Delhi?

Shri A. P. Jain: One word more and I will finish. In the second Plan unfortunately agriculture was not given the pride of place that it deserved. In the third Five Year Plan, as a result of the difficulties which we ran into, we have become wiser and it has been decided, as suggested by my hon. friend Seth Govind Das, that agriculture should find a high priority in the third Five Year Plan. It will find a high priority. I have done.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I want a reply to my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can I force that out of him? He has heard the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Earlier, the hon. Minister said that he would reply to questions at the end. First, he said no suggestions have been made regarding the concrete ways in respect of State trading. Along with it he asked, "Do you want me to have an army of officers to purchase food-grains?" I want to know whether he has monopolised the purchase of all foodgrains or whether he purchases two million tons as he says? In the latter case from whom does he do it? Would he advocate with the Home Minister today that because sometimes law and order is not properly administered by those on the field we should withdraw from that position? That is one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many more are to be put like this?

Shri A. P. Jain: The answer is contained in the statement which I placed before the House. The hon. lady Member may go through it.

सेठ गोविन्द दास उपाध्यक्ष महोदय
मे केवल एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने

[संठ गोविन्द बास]

जब माननीय मंत्री महोदय बोले रहे थे, उनको इंटरप्ट करना उचित नहीं समझा जा.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन धीरे धीरे माननीय सदस्यों के सवाल होंगे, जो वे पूछना चाहेंगे और इसमें काफी वक्त लग जायेगा। इस बाबत इस बार मैं माफी चाहूंगा और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मुझे भागे बड़ने दिया जाए।

Division No. 8]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should I put any cut motion specifically to the vote of the House?

Shri Nagi Reddy: Cut motion No. 1677.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100. (Failure to implement the State trade in foodgrains)".

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 17; Noes 119.

14.44 hrs.

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chandramani Kalo, Shri
Daulta, Shri P. S.
Gupta, Shri Sadhan

Kunhan, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Pandey, Shri Sarja
Patnaik, Shri U. C.

Rajendra Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Sakuma, Shri S. L.
Yadav, Shri

NOES

Achar, Shri
Anjanappa, Shri
Arumugham, Shri R. S.
Arumugham, Shri S. R.
Aichamamba, Dr.
Ayyakkannu, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Benerji, Shri P. B.
Berman, Shri
Bhanappa, Shri
Bharametari, Shri
Bhakt Dasgupta, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhaskar, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Birendra Singhji, Shri
Burook, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandra Shankar, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Dasappa, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Echamam, Shri I.
Gadgil, Shri P. V. Narayana
Ganapathy, Shri
Ghose, Shri Subman
Ghosh, Shri M. K.

Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Gounder, Shri K. Parthaswami
Govind Das, Seth
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jhunjhuwala, Shri
Kamungo, Shri
Kaulwal, Shri
Keskar, Dr.
Khadkar, Dr. G. B.
Kaledar, Shri R. S.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnappe, Shri M. V.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lahiri, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. C.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Majithia, Sardar
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Mandal, Shri J.
Maniyanga, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mishra, Dr.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Morarka, Shri
Munisamy, Shri N. R.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nalakhya, Shri
Moldanagar, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri

Narayanan, Shri R.
Nayar, Dr. Subhila
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Padala, Shri K. V.
Pohada, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pattabhi Raman, Shri
Pillai, Shri Thamu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raghunath Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramiah, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri D. S.
Ram Krishan, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rangaroo, Shri
Rane, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhole
Reddy, Shri Rami
Reddy, Shri Viswanatha
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungtong Sule, Shri
Sethu Ram, Shri
Sharma, Shri Bhagat
Sharma, Shri Ramprasad
Somanatha, Shri S. C.
Sundari, Shri Aft. B.

Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri H. C.
Sharma Shri R. C.

Shobha Ram, Shri
Singh, Shri D. M.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sonawane, Shri
Sugandhi, Shri
Sunder Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri

Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Usha, Shri
Umrao Singh, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Manohar Das
Vyasa, Shri Radhok

The motion was negatived

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): My vote is not recorded there in spite of my pressing the button.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not materially alter the result.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): My cut motion No 1838 may be put to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re 1 (Failure to raise the minimum price of sugarcane to Rs 1 75 a maund)."

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it that the other cut motions are withdrawn by the leave of the House.

The other cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 36 to 41 and 119 to 121 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

The motion was adopted

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

DEMAND No 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 69,17,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' "

DEMAND No 37—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,37,69,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Forest' "

DEMAND No. 38—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 9,21,10,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Agriculture' "

DEMAND No. 31—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,52,60,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Agricultural Research' "

DEMAND No. 40—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,40,84,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'".

DEMAND No. 41—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,78,08,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,81,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'".

DEMAND No. 120—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,56,30,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'".

DEMAND No. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,39,92,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

Ministry of Defence

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on Demands Nos. 8 to 12 and 109 relating to the Ministry of Defence, for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the table within 15 minutes the numbers of selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are in order.

DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,92,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'".

DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,19,32,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'".

DEMAND No. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,86,67,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

**DEMAND No 11—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 54,81,13,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

**DEMAND No 12—DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE-CHARGES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 14,03,60,000 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, 1960 in respect of 'Defence Services Non-Effective-Charges'."

**DEMAND No 109—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 33,82,50,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): Mr Deputy-Speaker, my cut motions are Nos 1912 to 1916 (Disapproval of Policy) and Nos 1867 to 1887 which are token cuts suggesting improvements in the defence organisation to suit the modern conditions

At the outset, let me place on record my high appreciation as well as that of most of our friends in this House regarding the Indian Armed Services personnel and their work. They have maintained India's prestige

abroad. They have acted as our unofficial ambassadors in other countries. In our own country they have come to our rescue during floods, famines, pestilences and the like. In Delhi also, we have seen their work. We hope that they will give an excellent account of themselves if and when any emergency arises.

With bases of armaments all round, with military juntas ruling in all the near about countries, it is necessary that we should see to the equipment, training, morale, etc of the Armed Forces. Parliament has always been anxious to vote the defence budget in full. In fact, Parliament has always tried to show that we are prepared to vote more if there were to be a demand. This year also, there has been a sort of camouflaged reduction of Rs 26 crores in our aircraft purchases. I wish and I am sure many of us wish, that instead of showing this camouflaged reduction, there had been some concrete proposals to help the services personnel to ameliorate their condition, to see that they are better paid, better housed and that the junior commissioned ranks are treated better and reorganised, to see that there is education in the armed forces, to see that the ex-servicemen are properly rehabilitated in civil life, to keep up the morals of the forces and also to give them the best of equipment.

We would have passed the budget for this Rs 26 crores also if Government contemplated going in for light anti-aircraft guns to meet low-flying planes, for the necessary equipment to counteract target bombing, pattern or area-bombing, for better type of interceptors, guided missiles for high altitude bombers, etc. We would have been very happy if our ordnance factories also think in terms of producing rockets, 30 mm. ammunition, recoilless guns and all that, which we found they were only experimenting upon and developing for the last so many years; but they have not yet been able to establish the manufacture any of all these things.

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

What we regret is that we are going in only for foreign purchases without calculating whether they would give us the necessary result in emergencies. If we have proper equipment, proper kind of bombers, interceptors, fighters, etc., I think we would not be blinking when foreign aircraft transgress our air and fly over us. We are looking helplessly nowadays for some reason or other. We would be very glad to support any budget demand under the Ministry of Defence, but we are rather worried about the methods adopted by the Defence department on the administrative and organisational side as well as on the expenditure sides during recent times. We all know that the reports of the Public Accounts Committee—2nd, 9th, 14th and 19th reports and last year's 6th report—have been complaining against purchases, contracts with foreign firms and wastage of crores and crores of rupees. It comes to hundreds of crores during the last few years. I have no time to go through the individual reports, but I can assure you that though the lapses cover hundreds of crores of rupees, but practically no action is being taken to enquire into them and no attempt made to avoid this extra expenditure, unnecessary expenditure going down the drain, mostly in foreign countries.

On the other hand, I have to point out a few instances where the committee's recommendations have been indirectly flouted. I will give just a few instances to show that the Defence Ministry has very little regard for Parliament or for its financial control.

One officer who was associated—Of course, I do not go into the question of individual officers, but I show a few cases as a pattern—one officer who was associated with all those purchases and contracts during 1948-50 period when so many contracts were entered into—he represented with the Works Ministry in the

London High Commissioner's Office—now he has been brought over here to the Defence Ministry on a higher salary to bring about contracts with Indian firms in this country. In the face of the objections of the PAC regarding those foreign firms, this has been done. While a Special Police Establishment enquiry was going on about his buildings he has been brought as Deputy CGDP on a higher salary. We would like to know why this has been done.

Another officer connected with our High Commission in those days, a naval officer, the Naval Attache, to the High Commission in U.K. has now superseded a number of senior officers, very efficient officers, and he has become a Rear-Admiral recently. I do not know whether he has now to deal with purchases or contracts, but he has got over the heads of half a dozen superior officers, senior officers, officers who have been known for efficiency.

Then, just a few months ago, an air officer has been sent to Washington to watch our purchases from Canada and America. In 1954 that officer had been convicted for smuggling contrabands into this country. He did not appeal and the conviction stands.

There is also another thing, may be a small matter, and it is about the delay of 12 or 13 days in placing an order for aero-engines. Yesterday when the hon. Member, Shri Morarka put the question it was pointed out that because we failed to place the order for a few days, we had to lose a huge amount of money on a number of aero-engines. The same thing is happening in every branch. We are entering into deals with foreigners without due enquiry into their antecedents, their capacity to deliver the goods and so on. The terms of the contracts are so drawn up as to operate against our national interest. Orders are not being placed in time and we are losing hundreds and hundreds of crores of rupees. Still,

there is no watch over it and there is nothing to check it.

Similarly, you will remember, just a couple of years ago, while the hon. Defence Minister on his way to Washington broke the journey in London for a couple of days we purchased Hunter Hawks and Canberra jets costing Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 100 crores. We in Parliament did not know about these purchases till I took the trouble of going through all the "Aeroplanes" and "Flights" that have come from England. Then only we could learn what were the aircraft we purchased. It is only then that we were told that these purchases had been made; even then in a sort of hesitant and unwilling manner.

That was the time when we purchased Hunters and Canberra. At the same time, we had also been purchasing those Ouregons, which were discarded by France from 1953. Mysteres, which have now been discarded is another variety. Yet, we have purchased all those types and makes for a huge amount. Of course, this year we are glad that within the purchase value of Rs. 100 crores on aircraft and rockets, we have reduced the amount by Rs. 26 crores.

There is also an unconfirmed report gaining ground here that another officer, who was a junior Captain, who with local rank of Brigadier was associated with purchases and who is out of service, is now trying to get back into the service to associate himself with fresh purchases. We would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that there will be no such thing, that the officer will not be taken in unless Parliament is consulted, because the Public Accounts Committee has reported against that officer.

Then I beg to point out that from some of these actions of the Ministry we feel that there is no regard for parliamentary control or parliamentary committees. Some persons the Minister of the Ministry are taking advantage of our love and

admiration for the soldier, sailor and airman, our confidence in the armed forces, and are taking all sorts of grants without telling us either before or after the expenditure. Unless we specifically make a research into the books, magazines and journals published from foreign countries we are not getting the information.

Then, another parliamentary committee, the Estimates Committee, has gone into certain branches of Defence. Of course, it has not yet examined the Defence Service Organisation, Education Corps, Defence Science Organisation, and Ex-Service Organisation. We hope they will be examining them in the near future. But they have examined the Ordnance Factories, Military Engineering Service, Ministry of Defence, Naval Dockyard and various other items and several important recommendations have been made. And it is regrettable that changes are being made in those items on which the Estimates Committee has not yet had the opportunity of going into and reporting, that is, in Services organisation on the administrative and organisational levels. But on the other items which have been reported by the Estimates Committee, no action has been taken.

May we know from the Ministry what decisions they are taking about the re-organisation of the armed forces to suit the requirements of the present day war? Now the tactics of war have changed; the form and scale of an attack is quite different from what it was yesterday; and we have got to change our tactics and our organisation accordingly. What steps have we taken to have some sort of Councils where senior officers will take part in the day-to-day administrative work and what about an overall control to take speedy action and arrive at decisions? The Estimates Committee has asked the Defence Ministry to examine the steps taken in other countries, the various committees and the changes effected in UK and USA and to take some immediate decision in our own country.

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

But very little has been done so far. What steps had been taken to re-organise the Defence Secretariat to gear it up for taking policy decisions? Because, in any of the branches of the Defence Secretariat you do not find any branch which is dealing with policy decisions. Have you tried to unify certain branches of the three Services which involve duplication of work and wastage of military manpower? For instance, engineering organisations, medical organisations, educational organisations, recruiting organisations, Intelligence in the three Services, have similar type of organisations. What have we done to integrate them? How far have we proceeded with that integration, which would mean saving of money and greater efficiency?

Several officers, senior ICS and other officers of the Ministry of Defence were sent to the Imperial Defence College in England to round off their practical experience, their knowledge of defence with a sort of overall ideas in modern strategy, both in warfare as well as in diplomacy. What has happened to them? Except one, all the rest have gone to different departments or to the State Governments. After being trained for one year, paying their salaries, allowances, journey charges for one full year in London, they have all gone to other services and we are not utilising them.

Then, have you examined the system in other countries regarding scope for re-organisation, for gearing up the entire Defence machinery to meet a modern war? Are you having proper defence against low flying aircraft which will come to about 10,000 or 12,000 feet for bombardment, strategic bombardment of targets in this country? Have you got proper defence?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these questions are put to me?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Sir, I am putting them through you to the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then it would be better if the hon. Member addresses me.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg your pardon. Apart from the fact that Parliament has not been consulted and not taken into confidence in these administrative matters, in these organisational matters and in these financial lapses we are having a worse situation particularly since August, 1958, that is, since Army coups were formed in various countries around us. We are having changes in which Parliament is not being consulted, Parliament is not being informed. Changes are taking place which involve not only money, but which involve efficiency and morale of the fighting organisations in this country. I will refer only to two or three.

15 hrs.

In August 1958, there was a large-scale promotion to higher ranks, from Major General to Lieut. General, from Brigadier to Major General, from Colonel to Brigadier, and so on. In these matters, we have no objection to the promotions. We are happy that our senior officers have been promoted. But, in these promotions, a very large number of equally senior officers have been superseded. In the Armed Forces supersession is a very serious matter. It is not civilian life where a man does not know who has been promoted, who gone over his head. In the Army or Navy or Air Force, an officer has his rank on his shoulder, on his uniform which he wears daily. He is very sensitive to supersession. In the Army organisation, as I have already informed the Ministry, 25 senior Brigadiers, known for efficiency and popularity with the Armed Forces have been superseded. We do not know on what criteria they have been superseded. I am told that among the Colonels and Lieut. Colonels also, there have been some supersessions. I have got here details about the Brigadiers who have been superseded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order I would advise the hon Member not to go into these details of particular officers. That would rather make the position of the Administration difficult, because he is taking them I have been watching so long. He has cited the examples of one officer, second, third, that has been superseded, this has not been done. This is not the forum where we can discuss that. Does he mean that if some officer is to be given promotion, Parliament has to be consulted?

Shri U C Patnaik: I am sorry, Sir, that is the last thing that I would say.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He has cited so many examples of particular officers. That is objectionable. That should not be done. That would rather defeat the object that he frustrated. If he wants that there should be morale, there should be discipline, we should have an efficient army, all these objects would be frustrated if we discuss these things of particular officers. The hon Member has been going on taking one officer after another. He may take general policy matters.

Shri D C Sharma: All these things were discussed in this House and the Prime Minister gave a reply.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: We have this practice. If a particular officer is to be mentioned, intimation of this should be given to the Minister first so that he may be ready with the answer and he may be in a position to give the answer to that. If there are general observations that officers are being superseded, this is being done, etc., it would be very difficult for us to arrive at conclusions.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I am sorry, I meant that large-scale supersessions should not take place. That is against the psychology of the Armed Forces. People must have security that they are not being superseded.

Last year, another think took place. Three thousand vacancies in the regular cadres were filled up, according to the Ministry's report, by people "who had been declared by the Service Selection Boards as unqualified for promotion." Temporary Service Commission holders, Short Service Commission holders, Emergency Commission holders who were to go, have been taken as regulars whereas the original idea of keeping these vacancies was to fill up Junior Commissioned officers and people coming from the Defence Academy for these posts. Anyway, 4,000 people of that type have been confirmed.

There is something more serious also and that is, we are having a statement from the Army Chief that the existing system of short service and reserve will be changed and the old Colour service will be taken up. A 15 year Colour service was in existence in England. It was given up in 1871 by the Cardwell reforms. It was in India till 1921 and it was given up after Shri Sivaswami Ayyar brought in a Resolution in the Central legislature here. Under the present system, there is Colour service for a certain period and some years in the reserve at one-tenth of the normal expenditure, we will be having 10 times the fighting forces. The present proposal is that they are going to have full time regular Colour service for 15 years. That is a major change. When all these changes are made, what I submit is, there should be an attempt to find out what is Parliament's reaction to these things, because ultimately Parliament will have to foot the bill. Before they inaugurate a new system which has been pleaded by the Chief of Army Staff, I would like that there should be an examination of all papers.

I would point out that we should go on to have various positive things to satisfy the jawans. We have done something to satisfy the higher cadres. We have up-graded their posts and done all that. What about the Junior Commissioned rank? We are having

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

the Junior Commissioned rank after the Mutiny in India. When you, Sir, were here, in this side, not in the Chair, you had taken up their cause. You had pointed out how important it was to remove this fifth wheel of the carriage and to absorb these people as officers, to give them some honorary rank and gradually eliminate this system which does not exist in any other country. It was introduced in this country in about 1880, when the Britisher wanted some sort of a liaison between the Junior British officer and the organisation of the Jawans here. Have we taken the least care to try to find out whether that organisation can be rationalised and can be gradually absorbed in the officer cadre or otherwise?

There is another thing. We are trying to please the jawans as we have been trying to please the officers during the last 8 months in certain respects. Instead of those stunts, I would point out, it is desirable to have better service conditions for them, and better amenities. For instance, every jawan who gets a small pay of Rs. 30 has to contribute Rs. 5 or 7 a month for his Regimental funds. Why should the jawans be called upon to spend for his amenities and sports? It should be the Government which should provide them for the soldiers. They should provide all types of amenities for which the Regiment or Battalion funds are being used. These Regiment and Battalion funds are being used in such a manner that the Jawan is not consulted. It is the Second in Command with a small coterie that runs it. The Jawan is not consulted. He pays the money. It is called "voluntary." It is almost compulsory payment, because Government cannot point out one single instance in India where a single Jawan has refused to pay. The Jawan or N.C.O. or P.C.O. does not pay. It is cut from his salary. They could sanction better amenities for the jawans and better conditions of service for the N.C.O.s and better housing conditions for one

and all. Now, married people are not finding housing accommodation. They could improve the education in the Army so that after 4, or 5 or 7 years of service, the army men will go and get absorbed in civilian life with the training received during service. You know I had referred to all that Mr. Curtis who pointed out how in England, the Army organisation has the best University. An Army man with 4 or 5 years training goes into civil life and he is absorbed there. All the diplomas and degrees obtained during Army service are treated on par with the civilian University degrees and diplomas. Well, are we having anything of this sort?

Are we having a proper organisation for ex-servicemen? The problem of ex-servicemen is really a problem of the servicemen themselves, because the servicemen should feel that, shortly after their retirement they will be absorbed in the civil service by the Government. They should know that Government will help them to get re-absorbed in the civilian life. We have got the I.S.S.A. Board which has not been properly finalised. We have got various ex-servicemen's associations. They are not functioning in the proper way and so we are not able to achieve anything. It is very essential that the servicemen should get necessary education while in service. We should give them necessary facilities so that they could be absorbed in the civil life after retirement. The man who dies while in service, or is incapacitated or invalidated, must have the assurance that he will be looked after and that his family will be properly looked after. So, that change of approach is very necessary.

On the industrial side, what is the production that we get from our Ordnance factories? Various reports have come out from the Public Accounts Committee in this regard. We have been told that there has been so much of production. But

may we ask, Sir, what specialised machineries have been produced in the Ordnance factories? May we know whether the production in the Ordnance factories has improved, whether of guns or ammunition and other military equipment? Or, are we merely producing tractors and trucks and such like things? We have been told that it will take five or six years to produce some of the components even in this respect. Now, in the field of electronics, have we been able to produce anything for the three services except for the Railways? In HAL, they say, they are producing Pushpak. They have produced Arjun at the Base Repair Depot. They are merely cannibalising some of the existing parts having the engine of one type and the spare part of another. How much of stocks have they got to do this kind of cannibalising, and assembling? We would like to know what the production is which they are really making.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am following one of the Defence specialists in this House and I think I should therefore rightly keep away from discussing technical matters. Sir, I am not concerned, nor am I competent to suggest whether Hunter-hawkers will have to be replaced by "Hunter Sea-Hawks" or De Havillands "Sea Venoms" or the "Scimitars". I shall confine myself to some of the problems which vitally concern the Ministry, and will not deal with the technical matters.

Sir, I appreciate the progress made in certain aspects. We find from the budget papers that the Ministry has been able, this year, to show a saving of Rs 11.27 crores in the matter of purchase of imported material. I have a feeling that at long last, Government have made up their minds to try to make a better use of their Ordnance factories. Sir, if this policy is pursued vigorously, the requirements of the country will be

adequately met before long, we will not have to depend for military stores on the foreign suppliers. We know the advantages of increasing the production in our military installations. The other day, while answering a question, the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation stated in the House that the Ministry's orders to the tune of Rs 85 lakhs or so for troops in Dandakaranya have been placed on defence installations. I am glad that orders have been placed just because they happened to be competitive. Open tenders were invited. It was found that Defence Ministry had given the lowest quotation. So, the lowest tender has been accepted. We have got the good scheme drawn up by the Defence Ministry for the setting up of plants for the assembly and the manufacture of vehicle requirements. We find that powerful interested sections in the automobile industry had made sweeping allegations even against that scheme.

Sir, the utilisation of the installed capacity of the Ordnance factories has risen from 33 per cent to 40 per cent. That does not satisfy me fully. I want the Ordnance factories to produce one hundred per cent of our requirements and more. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has got a scheme for this purpose. How long are we to wait to see that the entire installed capacity of the Ordnance factories is used to the full? We should be able to produce not only the defence requirements, but also some of the civilian requirements of this country.

There are many allegations and scandals one hears about some of these establishments and it is not a very happy duty for anybody to recount or to relate the instances of this nature especially in our military installations. I find that there are very many complaints. I hope there will not be any objection, to you Sir, if I give the name of the particular installations. I will not give other names of the officers involved.

[Shri V P Nayar]

In Khamaria, the total amount involved is about 80 or 85 lakhs. The hon. Minister for Defence promised us the other day that a detailed statement will be placed before the House about this. I am yet to see that statement. Therefore, Sir, I will have to reserve my comments. I understand that a particular head of the organisation who was in charge there at that time when this trouble was noticed had been transferred to another place, as the Production Officer under the CGDP. In another place, Cheeki, we have another establishment. I understand some digging is going on there. I hope this digging is not done with any archaeological interest and that the things that are unearthed there are things which have some military stores value. We find that a particular officer who was in charge has been shifted from one depot to another. Then, there is another, what is called, the local purchase scandal in another depot, which I do not want to name, but there it is more mysterious. The particular officer who has been placed there, after one officer had been transferred, is now being court-martialled. For what offence? And that is the funniest aspect. It appears that he expressed his opinion that he would not be amenable to the jurisdiction of the particular court of inquiry or whatever it was. And I understand to my surprise that officer there has been arrested by another high officer in the Army who has two inquiries to face already, on matters of the same kind. Therefore, I am not at all happy about such matters.

There is also a similar instance in Muradnagar which has been brought to my notice. There is an instance in one of the factories at Kanpur also, where loss of steel is alleged. I want the hon. Minister not to fight shy over these matters. None of them are matters concerning the administration of the Ministry during his tenure, and I request that he should take very stern measures to prevent the recurrence of such affairs.

Then, speaking generally about the defence personnel, I know from the material at my disposal, to which I shall come later, that the policy of Government is not at all helpful to the ranks, the ordinary jawans. We know that only in the Indian Army Act, for any army code in the world, is there a provision with such a wide power for the officer commanding to give summary punishment extending up to a period of one year's imprisonment. I was just now looking at the U.K. Act. It has a provision for summary court-martial. I had a look at the Acts also, and I find that there the U.S. maximum power is restricted to award of imprisonment only up to 28 days.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): What about the Russian Act?

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Member can find it out himself. Sir, I do not have before me either the Russian Act or the old Punjab Act. That is different. But my point is that this has been brought into our statute-book for some definite reasons. I want to ask this question whether it is not time that we scrap this provision. An officer commanding who happens to be the officer commanding of the particular area or unit is the investigator, he is the prosecutor, and he is also the judge. The rules provide that two other officers may sit with him, but the rules provide no further. They are mute; both the officers cannot even ask questions, and what is worse, they need not take an oath or make the affirmation to sit there. Is there any sanctity if two officers are drafted from the Army and asked to sit there without making an oath or affirmation. This is the way in which it is being done. I would very earnestly request the hon. Minister to consider this question.

Then, there is another matter which is more important and on which I would like the hon. Minister to give us some idea of how Government are thinking about. I have seen that the

Chief of Staff has recently made some important pronouncements, although I do not find them in any of the papers supplied along with the Budget, I find that he has made some statements in which he says that the tenure of service will be extended to a period of fifteen years or Government have something like that in contemplation.

At this juncture, we should find out what the attitude of the Ministry is, and what the attitude of Government is in respect of the higher officials as compared to the lower officials.

I have recently had an occasion to go through a document which I do not want to place before the House for obvious reasons. That document is a letter addressed from very high quarters to all the commands, and it gives details. If the hon. Minister wants it, I can give the reference of the Government's letters—there are four or five of them—with numbers, dates, and everything. But that is only for him. I do not want to place it before the House and embarrass the Hon'ble Minister. From that, I find that the following concessions have been given to the officers. I have nothing against the officers. Several of them happen to be my friends, although we may not acknowledge that openly from either side, we cannot.

Here, I find that in twelve months, some 50 decisions on important matters have been obtained by the officers. What are they? For convenience, I shall give only a brief account of them. One is the grant of non-selection rank to all lieutenant-colonels. The second is the raising of the age of retirement to 48 in some cases and 52 in others. As a result of this, the commissioned officers,—it is said in the particular letter—as a result of this extended tenure of service, will make a minimum of Rs 75,000 in the case of some officers, and over a lakh of rupees in the case of service officers. Thirdly, the substantive cadres of officers have been increased, and the special list, according to what I find, consists of 114 names. Officers who

do not complete the period required will get a pension of Rs 620, that is, five rupees less than the usual pension which they would have got, had they completed their service. About 2,400 non-regular officers have been made permanent, relaxing the age limit considerably in some cases, and also taking over 'B' and 'C' categories for permanent commissions. What was more surprising was that according to that instruction, officers will pay Rs 5 for their children's education, with Government contributing double that, that is, Rs 10. As against this, only less than one thousand places of JCO's have been made permanent. As Shri U C Patnaik was pointing out, the cadres of JCO's have remained here in our Armed Forces as something like an organisational anachronism, and it must be taken away, because we do not need such a distinction.

Later on, when I come to the distinction between an officer who is a commissioned officer and an officer who is a junior commissioned officer, I feel sure that you will entirely agree with what I say.

Then, there are claims made in that particular letter about the morale being very high. I agree that today the morale of the jawans is very high, despite the fact that they suffer many humiliations and many privations. With all that, solely because of their overwhelming patriotism, all our jawans keep up a very high morale. There is no doubt about it. But what is it that we give them in return? If I go to some of the details, you will be in a position to understand what the administration now means to the ordinary soldier, whether it is the naval rating or the lowest paid in the Air Force or a soldier of the infantry.

Here, we must understand that there is a distinction which affects them very much. Take, for example, the case of a particular officer in any civil department, belonging to class I and an Army Commissioned officer and also

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

a Junior Commissioned Officer, travelling together on duty or on transfer. As you know, the jamedar and the subedar are also entitled for first class travel. Suppose, they travel from Delhi to Bangalore on transfer. The civilian officer and also the commissioned officer are entitled on reaching Bangalore on official duty or on transfer to get Rs. 396 apart from the ticket, while the jamedar who occupies the lower berth in the same compartment along with them can claim on reaching Bangalore only a sum of Rs. 6, because he has only a daily allowance of Rs. 2.

An Hon. Member: It is Rs. 2-4-0.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It may be Rs. 2-4-0. There he gets Rs. 6-12-0.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Is it because of the lower berth?

Shri V. P. Nayar: My hon. friend, Shri M. R. Krishna, happens to know many things about the lower berth, but I do not claim any such knowledge.

The point is this. When both the officers travel in the same compartment, maybe, taking the same food, how is it that we find that a civilian officer or a commissioned officer of the military will get Rs. 396 while the jamedar or any other rank will get only Rs. 6, calculated at the rate of Rs. 2 per day? You know, Sir, that if you travel from Delhi to Madras in the Grand Trunk Express, the minimum which you will have to spend on food, even if you take the worst food provided, will be Rs. 5 per day, while they are given only Rs. 2 per day.

This is not confined only to travelling allowance. If you go through their service conditions item by item—for which I do not have the time—you will find that as between the commissioned officers and the non-commissioned officers and the other ranks, there is such a great discrepancy.

I was interested in studying these details, because some time ago, one of the persons who was working in the Air Force wrote a series of articles in one of Delhi's influential papers, the *Delhi Times*; he had given facts and figures, and I have not found a single word of contradiction. He had acknowledged and he had written that he was an officer, he was so and so in such and such a department for such and such length of time, and these are the conditions of service.

Take the case of temporary duty allowance. I do not know how the temporary duty of an officer becomes different from the temporary duty of a *Jawan* or a *Jamedar*. An officer on temporary duty—for instance, when he is working in Delhi and is posted on temporary duty for a day or two or even more, to a place like Meerut—is entitled to collect daily allowance, but if a soldier goes, he will have to report to some mess and stay there. He has no allowance; if a *Jamedar* goes, he has also no allowance. Even in these small matters, there is a distinction.

Then, take the case of ration allowance, which is very important. Whenever we say that the *Jawans* are very ill-paid, they come out with the answer that they get their rations. In the case of ration allowance, till recently—I do not know what the latest position is—the position has been that when a civil employee goes home on leave to which he is entitled, he is authorised to draw his entire pay, both his basic pay and dearness allowance, in full, but when a *sepo*y goes home on leave, he draws only his dearness allowance and pay arrived at after deducting the money which is normally given for his ration.

Ration is calculated, I understand, at Re. 1-6-0 or so per day, but when he goes home on entitled leave, he is not given Re. 1-6-0; he is given, if he stays home, only eight annas per day. Why is this distinction as between the civil and military officers on the one side and the other people in lower ranks.

Then, take the case of gratuity I want to impress upon the hon Minister these points because we have not been able in this House, I do not know for what reasons, to detail the tales of woe of the lower categories in the Army. In the matter of gratuity, we know that all civilians in the country who are in Government service are entitled to get 12 months of emoluments after 9 years of completed service. In the case of officers of the Army, they get a minimum of Rs 10,000 which calculated at the minimum basic pay of the officer class will certainly amount to more than 15 months allowance. But in the case of the Jawan, he is entitled on completion of a definite period of service to only $6\frac{1}{2}$ months or $6\frac{2}{3}$ months emoluments on the substantive pay. They make that distinction also. And when they calculate this gratuity for the dependants of a person who died in harness, they do not even take into account the ration allowance. They calculate only on the basis of basic pay plus dearness allowance. According to my calculation, the officers in the Army get 27 times more gratuity compared to the lowest paid there.

Sir, let us take again the case of increments. We know that our soldiers get an annual increment of a fantastically high amount of eight annas per year. The lowest among the officer class is Rs 25 per month after one year. The difference is therefore, only 50 times. They may say it is a question of capacity to pay, but if you take the American armed forces, about which details are available in the Library, we find that they are more uniform. Eight dollars is the least and 15 dollars the highest, and I find that if a Brigadier's increment in India is taken into account he will be getting double this, Rs 100 per month after one year. It will be double that of an officer of a corresponding status in the American army. It will be more than double. Even the American army cannot pay so much, and we are creating this distinction in the matter of emoluments, in

the matter of gratuity and in the matter of increments.

More important than all this is the grant of pension. It is very disconcerting to find that a soldier who goes out after service, after having been made cannon fodder and what not, he goes out in extremely distressing circumstances without a gesture of kindness also from those in power, I find there is a distinction I am speaking subject to correction because these were not published in their usual way in any of the gazettes, and all my efforts have suggested to me that these are perhaps the latest, yet I feel that I am open to correction in this. Officers' wives get pension whether the death of the husband is in duty or otherwise. This is a favour I do not say it has to be taken away, I only plead this must be given to the soldier also. The wife of the soldier will be entitled to pension only if the death is attributable to service. Even if in the course of service he has developed tuberculosis and if he has met with death, even then the wife of that particular soldier is not entitled to any pension.

The children of the officers get free education wherever they are. What is the position of the children of the Jawans? Even there, among the children also, they want to perpetuate the distinction. I calculated the pension which will be available normally to an officer who retires after a period of entitlement which has been recently revised, and I find that a Lieutenant, for example, on a completed service qualifying for pension, will get Rs 275 which is equivalent to 71 per cent of his basic wages. Are we giving 71 per cent of the basic wages either to the NCOs, the JCOs or the Jawans? We are not. In their case, it is very much less. If this percentage is applied taking the minimum pay of the other ranks as Rs 55 which is the lowest, then he must be entitled to a pension of Rs 39. How much are we giving? It is not confined only to the Army. Similar distinction prevails in the Air Force,

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Navy, everywhere. For example, in the Air Force, I find that a wireless operator who gets a basic salary of about Rs. 105 or so will be entitled to Rs. 75, according to the proportion in which pension is given to the officers, but even the next higher rank, namely the Corporal, gets only a pension of Rs. 50. How long can we go on with this distinction, and say that the Army is very contented?

I do not want to embarrass the hon. Minister at all by giving more instances. Probably he is very seriously considering these matters. There are some indications because I have found that he has taken a different approach altogether. For example, I have found the Defence Minister himself goes and addresses defence workers. He often does it. We are all much appreciative of that. Perhaps one reason why he is not able to go through these matters is that these have not been put before him in the manner in which they have to be. Therefore, I would request him to consider the matter.

The pay scales of the entire civil service in our country are now to be revised; at least the question is being gone into by a commission. Why is it not possible for the hon. Minister of the Government of India, in view of the patent discrepancies, in view of the very well-pronounced differences in the matter of treatment, in the matter of service conditions, between the officers and those who are not officers, to appoint a committee to go into the pay structure of the Jawans? I would very earnestly request him to consider this suggestion.

As I submitted earlier, not being a specialist, I am unable to give any details of strategy or policy, and I request him once again that he should muster all his strength to pursue his policy in the matter of improving the working of the ordnance factories, and, if possible, he should also try to

find his way to establish an automobile tyre factory, because I understand from an answer to a question given long ago in this House, that the total requirements of automobile tyres alone will be of the value of around Rs. 1 crore. This was several years ago. It may be very much more now. I also understand that 20,000 vehicles are lying without any use. When we are having this assembly plant, it is time we considered the question of having a separate unit for salvaging these vehicles and putting them back into commission, because on these 20,000 vehicles we would have invested Rs. 30 crores—Rs. 40 crores from which we get no return. In another answer, the other day, he said that even the ordinary repair of one of those vehicles given to a company—Jam and Company or some other firm—was costing Government Rs. 3,000.

So, I put these two proposals also before him, to recommission these vehicles at the ordnance depots and also to establish the tyre factory in order to take the purchase of tyres from out of the clutches of very vicious monopolists in this country.

श्री भक्त बर्मान (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की बहस में भाग लेते समय मैं अपना यह कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाओं की तीन शाखाओं के अफसरों और जवानों ने हमारे देश की रक्षा के लिए पिछले वर्ष में जो कुर्बानियाँ की हैं, जिस सामर्थ्य और शूरवीरता का परिचय दिया है, उस के लिए अपनी वार्षिक अर्द्धांजलि उन के प्रति अर्पित करें। केवल भारत की सीमाओं के अन्दर ही नहीं भारत के बाहर भी—जैसे कि स्वेज के पूर्व छाया पट्टी पर—हमारे सैनिक जिस वीरता और साहस के साथ अपने कर्तव्य का पालन कर रहे हैं, वह हम सब के लिए बड़े वीरता की बात है।

14.42 hrs

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

कुछ दिन पहले हम ने अखबारों में पढ़ा था कि ग्राजा पट्टी के नजदीक कुछ अरब लोगो के साथ उनकी मुठभेड़ हो गई थी, लेकिन उस के बाद ही हम ने जब अखबारों में मस्त होली खेलते हुए उन के चित्रों को देखा, तो विश्वास हो गया कि हमारे सैनिक देश के बाहर वडे साहस और अत्म-विश्वास के साथ अपने कर्नल का पालन कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, कुछ दिनों पहले यह स्थिति थी कि हम अपने अफसरों को ट्रेनिंग के लिए बाहर भेजते थे, लेकिन अब हमारे अफसर बाहर जा कर ट्रेनिंग देने लगे हैं, या हमारे देश में आ कर बहुत से अफसर और सैनिक ट्रेनिंग लेने लगे हैं। सब में बड़ी प्रशंसा की बात यह है कि मलाया की सरकार न हमारे एक सुप्रसिद्ध विख्यात जनरल हबीब उल्लाह साहब को बहा बुलाया और अपनी सेनाओं का डिप्टी जनरल आफिसर कमांडिंग मुकर्रर किया है। यह इस बात का साक्षी है कि हमारी सेनाओं की प्रशंसा केवल भारत की सीमाओं के अन्दर ही नहीं, बल्कि भारत के बाहर दूसरे देशों में भी की जाने लगी है।

मुझे इस बात की बड़ी प्रसन्नता और सतोष है कि अन्य वर्षों की बनिस्बत इस साल २४ १६ करोड़ की बचत की गई है। समाचारपत्रों में और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में यह चिन्ता व्यक्त की जा रही है कि हमारे रक्षा के बजट में, हमारे रक्षा व्यय में कटौती करने में कहीं हमारे रक्षा के साधनों में कमी न हो जाये। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह यहां पर यह आश्वासन देने की कृपा करे कि इस बीच में इस कटौती के बावजूद भी उन्होंने सेना को तैयार और

सक्षम रखने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है। मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूँ, जो कि यह चाहते हैं कि यद्यपि हम सशस्त्र सेनाओं के ऊपर जितनी आवश्यकता हो, उतना अवश्य खर्च करें, लेकिन हमें एक एक पाई के खर्च के प्रति सतर्क होना चाहिए। इस रिपोर्ट में हमें बताया गया है कि पिछले वर्ष— १९५८— में अप्रैल में दिसम्बर तक ५५,६६,००० रुपए की बचत की गई, लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में जिन इकोनोमीज का उल्लेख किया गया है, वे मुझे जरा ज्यादा जची नहीं हैं। इस में यह कारण दिया गया है—

"The economies were effected by various means such as reduction of expenditure on purchase of stores and equipment, postponement of construction projects or reduction in their scope, abandonment of projects under consideration and leaving posts unfilled."

अर्थात् जिन पदों पर खर्च हो रहा था, उन पदों की पूर्ति नहीं की गई और जिन कार्यों को हम करना चाहते थे, उनको नहीं किया और इस प्रकार यह बचत की गई। इस प्रकार वास्तव में यह कुछ बचत नहीं हुई। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह और सतर्कता और गहराई के साथ रक्षा मंत्रालय के खर्चों की जांच करने की कृपा करे। चूँकि हमारे देश की गरीब जनता से एकत्र हो कर यह मूल्यवान धन आता है, यह पूजी जाती है, इस लिए उस के खर्च में हमें बहुत सतर्क होना चाहिए।

हम कोई कोई भी बहस करे, लेकिन हमारे पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान की बजह से हमारे प्रति जो खतरे की आशंका हो उठी है, उस को

[श्री मन्त बर्षान]

नजर-बदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस बीच में अमरीका और पाकिस्तान के मध्य जो शस्त्रास्त्र सम्बन्धी सन्धि हुई है, उस से हमारी रक्षा-समस्या और भी जटिल हो गई है। लेकिन मुझे माननीय मंत्री जी पर अत्यधिक विश्वास है कि जिस प्रकार उन्होंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच के मोर्चे पर हमें सफलतायें दिलाई हैं और हमारे देश के हितों की रक्षा की है, उनी प्रकार वह इस देश की रक्षा के बारे में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ देंगे।

अभी मुझ से पहले हमारे मित्र माननीय मटनायक साहब ने जो धारोचनाएँ की हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं उन से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता था, लेकिन वह बाहर चले गए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल धारोचना करने से हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें मन्त्रालय के सामने कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव भी देने चाहियें और मुझे विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी रक्षा सम्बन्धी उन बहुत सी बातों को सुरक्षित रखते हुए भी, जिन को देश की सुरक्षा के हित में सुरक्षित रखना पड़ता है जिन को नहीं बतलाया जा सकता है, वे सदन को विस्वास में लेंगे और जब वह उत्तर देंगे, तो बतलायेंगे कि पाकिस्तान और अमरीका की नई ताजा सन्धि के बावजूद भी हमारे देश में रक्षा के लिए क्या तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं, ताकि जनता में विश्वास पैदा हो सके।

अपने रक्षा मंत्री का इतना प्रशंसक होते हुए भी और अपने कांग्रेस दल का एक साधारण सदस्य होते हुए भी मैं केवल एक छोटा सा और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे माननीय रक्षा मंत्री महोदय और कुछ दिनों से हमारे स्थल सेना के अध्यक्ष जनरल चिमैया महोदय भी समय समय पर सभाओं में कुछ ऐसे भाषण देते हैं, जिन का हाल में पाकिस्तान के तानाशाह जनरल अयूब खान को जबाब देना पड़ा है। मैं बिनम सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि

हिन्दी में एक पद्य है—“सुर समर करनी करहि, कहि न जनार्निह भाव”, जिस का मतलब यह है कि वास्तव में धीर जो होते हैं, वे अपनी धीरता की व्याख्या नहीं करते हैं, वे अपने चमत्कार की प्रशंसा नहीं करते फिरते हैं, वे तो आवश्यकता पड़ने पर काम कर के दिखाते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और अपने सेनाध्यक्ष से यह आशा करूँगा कि वे अपने भाषणों में कभी पर कोई ऐसा शब्द न कहें, जिस से बेकार की उत्तेजना फैले और हमारे रक्षा-साधनों में कोई कमी आए।

तिब्बत की स्थिति ने फिर बड़े जोरों के साथ हमारा ध्यान हमारी उत्तरी रक्षा-पक्ति की ओर दिला दिया है। एक जमाना था कि हिमालय की ऊँची दीवारें हमारी रक्षा करने में समर्थ थी, लेकिन अब वायुयानों के जमाने में हिमालय हमारी पूरी तरह रक्षा नहीं कर सकता और ऊपर से उड़ता हुआ जो खतरा है, उस की ओर से हम बेलबंद नहीं हो सकते। बहुत से लोग हमारे देश में ऐसे हैं—कुछ लोगो ने मुझे बताया कि उनका क्या है—उन्हे ऐसी आशंका है कि चीन की सेनाएँ केवल तिब्बत पर ही कब्जा कर के सतों नहीं करेंगी, और शायद हो सकती है कि वे आगे बढ़ कर नेपाल, भूटान, सिक्किम और उच्च के बाद भारत पर भी आक्रमण करें। मैं उन लोगो में नहीं हूँ, जो इस प्रकार की आशंका करते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य चाहता हूँ कि हमें सतर्कता की नीति बर्तनी चाहिए—सतत जागरूकता हमारा मंत्र होना चाहिए।

इस के लिए हमारे पास कुछ कारण भी हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया कि चीन ने जो पुराने दम हुए नक्शे हैं, उन में नफा, भूटान, सिक्किम, नेपाल, उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिले, हिमाचल प्रदेश और लद्दाख के कुछ अंश चीन के भाग

बिनाए गए हैं। चीन सरकार से जब इस सम्बन्ध में बात-चीत हुई, तो उन्होंने कहा कि ये नक्से बहुत पहले के बने हुए हैं। लेकिन अभी तक उन्होंने उस का सशोधन नहीं किया है। इसी प्रकार जैसा कि सदन को मालूम है, उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले के जो तिब्बती क्षेत्र मिलता है, उसमें होती के मैदान में चीन के सैनिकों ने कब्जा किया हुआ है। तीन बार वहाँ से बात-चीत चल रही थी और भाषा की जा रही थी कि वहाँ पर समझौता बड़े शान्तिपूर्ण और सम्मानपूर्ण ढंग के हो जायेगा, लेकिन इन जागो में उनके बड़ा कब्जा करने से यह भासका होती है कि चीन के लोग हमारी जो पक्षीस की बातें हैं, या शान्ति की बातें हैं, उन्हें पूरी तरह से नहीं समझना चाहते हैं। और इसीलिए मैं और अधिक न कह कर माननीय रक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की उत्तरी सीमा से भी वह बेखबर न हो। एक ओर पश्चिम में काश्मीर से लेकर दूसरी ओर पूर्व में आसाम तक फैली हुई जो १५०० मील की सीमा है, उस के प्रति हमें अधिक जागरूक होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, हिमालय का नाम आते ही मुझे पर्वतारोहण और हिमालय रोहण की याद आ जाना स्वाभाविक है। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि हमारी सेना में इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि हमारे नौजवान और अक्सर लोंग समय समय पर हिमालय पर चढ़ें और उसकी ऊँची ऊँची चोटियों पर चढ़ने का अभ्यास करें ताकि शायद अगर जरूरत पड़े तो बरफानी युद्ध भी भी तैयारी हो सके। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि वायु सेना की एक ट्रेनिंग सोसाइटी है, वह समय समय पर दलों को इन चोटियों पर भेजती है। अभी कल माननीय मंत्री ने हमें विवक्षित किया था और हमें यह जान कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है कि भारत की सामुद्रिक सेवा की ओर के एक दल नन्दाकोट

पर्वत की चोटी पर चढ़ने के लिये जाने वाला है। यह सब इस बात का सबूत है कि हमारा रक्षा मंत्रालय कुछ प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

उसका सब से बड़ा जो काम है हिमालय पर्वतारोहण मस्या का उसकी प्रशंसा किये बिना मैं नहीं रह सकता हूँ। जिन्हें आज राष्ट्रपति जी अपने कर-कमलों से 'पद्म-भूषण' की पदवी देने वाले हैं उन श्री तेनसिंह का नाम सारे देश में और सारे मसार में मशहूर हो गया है और उन्ही के नेतृत्व में यह सस्या कार्य कर रही है और पिछले पाच वर्ष में बड़ा अच्छा प्रयत्न कर रही है। हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि इसके श्री पिछले प्रिंसिपल थे मेजर जयाल उनका जो श्री यू अभियान में जाते समय देहान्त हो गया था। इस अवसर पर मैं उनके प्रति अपनी श्रद्धाञ्जलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूँ। मेजर जयाल हमारे आज के भारत के उन नवयुवकों में थे जिनोंने सेना के जीवन में रहते हुये भी इस पर्वतारोहण की कला को प्रोत्साहन दिया था। उन्होंने बड़ी बड़ी सफलतायें प्राप्त की थी और इस क्षेत्र में श्री तेनसिंह के बाद उनका ही नम्बर आता है। उनकी दुःखद मृत्यु से एक बड़ा आघात पहुँचा है। उनकी मृत्यु हो जाने के बाद भी मैं, भाषा करता हूँ, कि यह सस्या उत्तरोत्तर उन्नति करेगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पहला सुझाव तो यह है कि अभी तो छ सप्ताह का कोर्स बड़ा होता है। इस कोर्स के बाद किर्स, फालो आफ रिफ्रेशर कोर्स या इसी तरह के दूसरे कोर्स की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मुझे बताया गया है कि इन्टेंसिव कोर्स के लिये कभी कभी दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी चोटियों पर इन दलों को भजने की व्यवस्था की जाती रही है। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि कोई सगठित प्रयत्न इस बाँटे में नहीं किया गया है और वह किया जाना चाहिये।

दूसरा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल जो दल जो श्री यू की चोटी

[श्री मन्त बरान]

पर गया था और जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि मेजर जयाल की अचानक दुःखद मृत्यु हो गई थी, उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे बताया गया है कि हालांकि मेजर जयाल का सारा जीवन अनेक पर्वतों पर चढ़ने में गुजरा था लेकिन उनकी जो अचानक मृत्यु हुई इसका एक मुख्य कारण यह था कि उनके दिल के साथ जो मेडिकल आफिसर गये थे वह एक नए एम० बी० बी० एस० थ और उमी साल कालेज से निकले थे और नवयुवक व अनुभवहीन थे। उनको यह भी पता नहीं लगा कि उनको नियोनिया हो गया है। आजकल के जमाने में सभी डाक्टर लोग और मरीज लोग भी इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि नियोनिया का बिलकुल निश्चित रूप से, सत-प्रतिशत इलाज हो सकता है। लेकिन वह मेडिकल आफिसर बीमारी का ही पता नहीं लगा सके और मेजर जयाल का देहान्त हो गया। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे दलों के साथ हमेशा ही अनुभवी डाक्टर भेजे जायें ताकि हम व्यर्थ का खर्च मोल न लें।

श्री बं० प० नायर ने सेना के जवानों की हालत सुधारने के लिये सुझाव दिये हैं। मैं उन सुझावों का सैद्धांतिक रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे सैनिकों की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उनका पूरी सहानुभूति के साथ अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिये। और देशों में उन्हें क्या क्या सुविधायें मिलती हैं, चीन तथा रूस में क्या मिलती हैं यह बतलाने के उन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया है। फिर भी जो हमारे लोकतंत्रीय देश हैं, उनमें जो सुविधायें मिलती हैं, जो सुविधायें सैनिकों को उपलब्ध हैं, अफसरों को उपलब्ध हैं, जिस अनुपात से उनको वेतन तथा दूसरी सुविधायें मिलती हैं, वे यहाँ भी मिलनी चाहियें और मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब चीजों की जाच की जायें और बितनी व्यावहारिक हों, उनको प्रयत्न में लाया जायें।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद और बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जब से वह इस पद पर आये हैं, पिछले दो वर्ष पहले से तब से अफसरों की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, वे बहुत कुछ दूर हो गई हैं। अभी नायर साहब ने कुछ सरकारी भाषाओं का जिक्र किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके जिक्र करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी, क्योंकि स्वयं उस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि कुछ मेजर जनरल पद के व्यक्तियों को लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल बनाया गया है। इसके बारे में हमारे पटनायक साहब ने एतराज किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका यह एतराज विचार-णीय मालूम नहीं होता है क्योंकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा यह कहते रहे हैं कि योग्यता कसौटी होनी चाहिये, उच्च पदों पर केवल सीनियारिटी, सम्बन्धी नौकरी का ही खयाल नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। इसी प्रकार पहले मेजर तक जाकर टाइम स्केल में पदोन्नति होती थी अब कर्नल तक पहुँचा दी गई है। साथ ही अवकाश ग्रहण करने की उम्र बढ़ा दी गई है।। अस्थायी कमीशन के जो संकटों लोग थे उनमें से अधिकांश को स्थायी कमीशन दे दिया गया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मान लीजिये कि अस्थायी कमीशन का व्यक्ति बीस साल नौकरी करके आज मेजर पद पर है, पर मुझे बताया गया है अगर वह कोई परीक्षा पास न करे, ट्रेस्ट पास न करे, तो उसको कैप्टन के पद पर रिबर्ट होना पड़ेगा और उसके बाद उसे जो पेंशन मिलेगी वह कैप्टन की मिलेगी। आप सोचें कि अगर कोई नौजवान होता, तब तो वह परीक्षा पास कर सकता था लेकिन वह व्यक्ति भी तीन चार पुत्र पुत्रियों का पिता है और उस पर इतना भार है, वह कैसे परीक्षा दे सकता है? इसलिये अगर इतनी उसको सुविधा दी गई है, इतनी छट दी गई है, तो मैं अनुरोध करना

चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में भी उसको छूट दी जानी चाहिये और इस पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये ।

पटनायक साहब ने और नाथर साहब ने भी जमरन तिमैया साहब ने अपने भाषणों में जिन बात का जिक्र किया है, उसको यहाँ उठाया है कि सैनिकों को जो मात वर्ष में दस वर्ष तक कलर मविस की जो सेवा है इसको बढ़ा करके १५ में ले कर १८ वर्ष तक करने का विचार किया जा रहा है । पहले तो मैं यह समझ नहीं पाया कि यह सेनाध्यक्ष की आग्रह से घोषणा होनी चाहिये थी या मंत्री महोदय की ओर से । लेकिन मैं इस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ । मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ । मैं देखा है कि जिन्होंने मात आठ साल की नौकरी करनी है उनको केवल २३-२४ वर्ष की उम्र में ही बेरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़ता है, बेरोजगारी का भूत उनके सामने सवार हो जाता है और वे दर-ब-दर की ठोकरें खाने फिरते हैं । उसको नौकरी मिलना कठिन हो रही है । मुझे मालूम है कि रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने आदेश दिया है कि इस बारे में एम्प्लायमेंट एक्चेंज को कि इन लोगों को नौकरी में प्रेफरेंस दी जाये । लेकिन फिर भी पाच छ महीने तक उनको बेकार रहना पड़ता है । इसलिये मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ । इसका एक दूसरा पहलू भी है । इससे, कहा जाता है कि खर्चा बढ़ जायेगा । इस वास्ते खर्चा बढ़ाने की बात का और इस बात का पूरी तरह से अध्ययन होना चाहिये, पूरी छानबीन होनी चाहिये । लेकिन सिद्धान्त में इसका समर्थन करता हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सेवा करने के योग्य हैं और जब तक वे उस योग्य हैं, जब तक उनके शरीर में ताकत है, तब तक उनको बाध्य न किया जाये कि वे घर जा कर बैठे और बेरोजगारी का भूत उनके सामने सवार न किया जाये ।

अन्त में एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा था कि सेना सम्बन्धी पेंशनों पर दो कंग्रेड रुपया अधिक खर्च होगा क्योंकि इस वर्ष जिस प्रकार में अमेरिकन यानी मिल्िटरी पेंशन भोगियों की पेंशन की रकम में वृद्धि की गई है उसी प्रकार में कम पेंशन पाने वाले सैनिकों की पेंशन में भी वृद्धि करने का विचार है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ा सुन्दर विचार है । मैं भी तथा अन्य मित्रों ने भी यहाँ पर कई बार प्रश्न उठाया है कि जिसको त्यागी फार्मुला कहते हैं—चाहे त्यागी जी रक्षा पत्रालय में नहो रहे हैं लेकिन उनका नाम हम कभी-कभी ले लेते हैं उन्होंने एक फार्मुला निकाला था जिसका त्यागी फार्मुला कहा जाता है—कि जब नय सैनिकों के लिये पेंशन बंट बड़ा दिये गये हैं तो पुराने सैनिकों ने क्या अपराध किया है कि उनके नहीं बढ़ाये गये हैं । सन् १९५०-५१ के बाद में जो पेंशन में जाना शुरू हुये उनके रेट्स तो बढ़ा दिये गये, पहले उनको तीन रुपया और पाच रुपया पेंशन मिलती थी, और अब १५-२० रुपया तक पेंशन मिलती है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है । लेकिन पुराने लोगों ने क्या कसूर किया, क्या अपराध किया कि उनको इसका फायदा नहीं दिया गया । क्या उनका यह कसूर था कि वे ब्रिटिश सरकार के जमाने में भरती हुये थे ? अतः मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न पर बड़ी महानुभूति से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि यह एक अच्छा निर्णय किया गया है और इससे असन्तोष बहुत हद तक दूर होगा लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमें बताया जाये कि किस डेट से ये बढ़ाई जायेगी और मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ, इस पर जल्दी निर्णय कर लिया जाये ताकि इसको जल्दी में जल्दी लागू किया जा सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो मार्ग पेश की गई है मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, every year we have been concerned with the objectives, aims and activities of the Defence Ministry. Our Defence policy has been sheltered under the powerful umbrella of our dynamic and enlightened and progressive foreign policy. The two have to go together along with our internal policy. We cannot afford to have a conflict of any type either in our intentions or in our execution.

Last year I emphasised the aspect of the defence and security of the Indian Ocean. I would like to reiterate the same point this time because the forces outside our country are hostile—some of them. Last time I mentioned that the American Navy had entered the Indian Ocean. It had no business to enter the Indian Ocean. However feeble our voice may be, we have to protest against it. Just as the Monroe Doctrine has been promulgated and sheltered in the Atlantic Ocean, the people inhabiting in and around the Indian Ocean have the right that their voice shall be heard and a foreign navy shall not come into the Indian Ocean, however weak and ineffective our own navies may be.

Time was right up to the 13th century when the small crafts of the Indian Navy went round all the countries in a peaceful manner. We want to maintain peaceful conditions round the Indian Ocean. Foreign submarines may ply in the Indian Ocean sooner than we may expect and we are still grappling with the problems of construction of submarines and what not. We are masters of the Indian Ocean right up to the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea up to the Gulf of Manu in the mouth of the Indus. This is our area. We shall be adopting no violent methods. But, we have to see that this fringe of the Ocean, that these two big ears, right and left, of ours, of our body politic—and also of our physical body—are preserved for ourselves.

16 hrs.

After the British left there was complete vacuum. The British, as the other sea-dogs—all of them were sea-dogs, the Spanish, Portuguese, the French and what not—joined them and they successfully planted their flag in the Indian ocean; and thereafter we have no plan. We do not know whether there are any plans in the archives of the Defence Ministry. But this House has a right to be concerned about the security and defence of the Indian ocean. We do not want to be taken unawares one fine morning to find that the American Navy already penetrated in one corner ostensibly for a holiday at Singapore but we do not know the inward purpose. Certainly we do not want to plant our flags all over the world; we are living in peace and we want to live in peace with the nations of Asia and Africa and the world. But the West is intent on setting up one nation against the other in the East so that we may be weak. I still reiterate what I have been saying day in and day out. When we made the Partition of the land, we did not insert a defence ratio in that stating that Pakistan's defence services could have a certain ratio or India's defence services another ratio and if that defence ratio was ever upset we could demand the annulment of the Partition.

We have gone for an aircraft carrier; it is a very useful instrument for training. But we want more instruments, as without such instruments we shall be helpless. Britain had a ten-year policy in regard to its air development; but when it found in the Korean war that the British fighters were almost useless in quality compared to the Russian MIGs and American Sabres, then woke up in alarm and produced the Canberras which are now spreading trouble in the sub-continent of India and Pakistan. We bought Canberras and an improved or bad edition of the Canberras have now been sold by Americans to Pakistan under the name of

357 bombers. Americans give one thing by one hand to one side and give something else by the backdoor to another and no amount of plain-speaking has helped to halt this policy. It is reported that our Vice-President was told by Mr. Dulles who is now in hospital—Pentagon can take shelter under the guise of Mr. Dulles' illness and his absence in hospital—that bombers would not be passed over to Pakistan.

The British quit. The Britishers were interested in splitting our land. Now, the Americans have filled the vacuum. The British were obsessed by Russia and they waged two wars—the Afghan War and the Crimean War—to keep the Russians away from us and preserve the Khyber curtain intact. There is no such thing as the iron Khyber curtain now. After the Air India International's flight from Delhi to Tashkent and Moscow, the barrier is broken. We have either to be friends with Russia and China, our next-door neighbours—we have to have a good look at our geography—or we have to be their enemies. There can be no second policy. Our nerves are at an edge when we have border troubles with Pakistan. The old trouble when music was played before mosques has now been transferred to our borders. What shall we do if China takes it into its head, as my hon. friend said, and tried to have border trouble around? We cannot break our 2,000 year old policy for temporary set-backs that our friendship may have. Let us be very firm about our foreign policy and defence policy. We cannot be interlocked in the deadly strife that has prevailed between China and Japan. It was the great aim of Sun-Yat-Sen that China and Japan should be friends for ever. But the grandsons of Sun-Yat-Sen and the Mikado are now interlocked in deadly conflicts. Should we in India get interlocked in such a perpetual strife with China? We cannot extricate Japan and China from the deadly strife and hatred.

Are we now going to be interlocked in that hatred with China? We may not mind the ordinary border troubles. We are a peaceful nation. Our purposes are honest. We mean business. When we shall be fighting in the last ditch, we shall not be afraid of any power in the world. We shall fight in self-defence. Even then we are not taking cudgels day in and day out. There are border troubles. Are we going to multiply and increase them and thus prick our great foreign policy? If we increase our border troubles, our internal security will be in danger and all our Five Year Plans will be in the melting pot. We shall then not be able to become the great secular and welfare State, not in three but even in half a dozen Plans. The Indian Ocean must be protected. It is not being protected. It should be protected—not against anybody. It should be protected for ourselves and our direct neighbours like Burma on this side and Ceylon at the foot. Africa has a vast coast from Somaliland down to the Cape of Good Hope; it is 4,000 miles. The British have entrenched themselves in Aden and have taken good care, in the Cape of Good Hope, of their imperial possessions. But we are not taking care of our ordinary security. I shall not stress this point further.

I shall go on to the next point. In regard to Pakistan, I would mention one thing. Let us not say tomorrow that the implements of today were old or ten years' old. After the Defence Minister took his office we bought Hunters and Canniberras and got ourselves in a position of security. I may also remind the House of the French debacle during the last War. When asked about the French Army, General Weygand said:

"Its material is first rate. its fortifications are first class. its morale is excellent."

But within a few months Hitler was able to overpour 25 armoured divisions of France without a mortal

[Shri Joachim Alva]

blow. Then, during another interview, General Weygand said:

"We have gone to war with a 1918 army against a German Army of 1939"

However, I shall not under-estimate what we have done here under great difficulties. We have equipped our country with the latest weapons. I have seen Hunters in action in the London Farnborough show and Mysteres of the French Aircraft in their French factory. All that perhaps may not be of avail. We shall have to do many more things. We should have faith and confidence in ourselves when we look at our own men. There are two bits of territory—East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Are we going to be afraid of them if some danger lurks at our doors? Unless we have faith and confidence in ourselves all these machines may not be of any avail. The strength and confidence of our nation will always ultimately triumph and we shall be able to take care of the security of our motherland. Even if an attempt is made to snatch a corridor to strike from one end to another as General Ayub Khan said in one of his earliest statements, we shall, I think, be able to take care of it all.

May I say, that the Defence Forces have always done a good job since we have attained Independence? We know very well about their sense of duty and loyalty to our country.

I shall give an example of how thefts and corruption were put down during the last war. I defended a young boy for the theft of Rs 1.40 worth of a cigarette tin. The boy's sisters were nuns, his brothers were Jesuits. As a lawyer I pleaded guilty before the court martial thinking that I would make him get away with a light sentence. But he got six months' hard labour. When I protested against this sentence of hard labour the British Advocate in the

court martial wanted us to be hauled up for contempt before the court martial. It was one of the most progressive and most popular Chief Justices of India at that time who came to rescue—Sir John Beaumont. I woke him up in the night and asked for protection. He said: "Do not worry. These court martials are like that in England. I shall take care of you." I am mentioning this instance for this reason. There are cases of theft. There are a lot of things pilfered in military stores. It is time that we put those thefts down with a firm hand.

We shall take care of the wives and families and the education of the children of the army personnel and of our defence forces. We shall do everything. We shall not live in good houses ourselves but shall always give them good houses. It breaks our heart to know that the defence forces officers' children do not get admission in schools when the officers are transferred from one place to another. They have, it is said, to beg at the door of the schools so that their children may be admitted. This is an impossible state of affairs. The moment the defence forces officer or a jawan produces a card when he is transferred, any school must automatically admit his children in the school in any part of the land. Unless we are able to give them this protection, we shall not be able to put life and enthusiasm in the defence forces. We should also take care of the children, wives and widows, dependent fathers and mothers in case a person or officer dies crashing on duty in the Air Force. We shall not grudge any expenditure on these items. We must liberally look after the dependents of air crash victims so that they may feel that if their husbands or brothers or sons fall while on duty in the interests of the motherland, they would not remain forlorn, and they would be looked after.

Another point, Sir, is about the automobile vehicles. There is a

storm raised in the private sector and the public sector regarding the purchase of vehicles by the Defence Ministry. The private sector, the lords in the private sector, the automobile lords have almost blackmailed us. They have been given licences to the tune of lakhs and lakhs of rupees for importing vehicular parts. I have visited the automobile factories, German automobile factories in Stuttgart, Poland automobile factory in Warsaw and also in Moscow. When I watched the whole process—I am not a scientist or an engineer, I am a layman—in those factories, parts being manufactured from A to Z, I stood aghast. What have our own people been doing for the last ten or fifteen years? They have been saying that they cannot do this, and they cannot do that. At least the Defence Ministry in the HAL has shown that they can produce 97 per cent of the parts of an engine. It is time that our automobile factories were ready overnight to be turned into aviation factories. Are they able to do that? Perhaps, their profits would be affected.

I saw in a leaflet issued by the Hindustan Motors that import licences have been issued to the tune of Rs. 773 lakhs from July 1956 to 1958. For Jeeps alone licences have been given to Maharashtrians to the tune of Rs. 322 lakhs, that means in the whole transaction 41.8 per cent has been given for imports of jeep parts. Are we not able to produce complete jeeps overnight? Is it not time that we did so? Have not we been given sufficient warning? If there is a conflict in our land, where shall we produce jeeps, where shall we produce jeep parts? It is time that we told our manufacturers of automobiles that they not only produce cheap and effective cars and trucks but they also produce good jeeps quickly, jeeps that can go over any kind of terrain. I think it was good that the Defence Ministry entered into the transactions, otherwise the automobile lords in our land are always holding us at

bay, always holding us at ransom. The other day when questions were put in the House we were told that Messrs. Mahindra and Mahindra were import licences to the tune of Rs. 50 crores for steel. What are they doing with all this amount of money given to them in the shape of imports? These are points, Sir, that we have to consider.

Sir, our Defence Forces have to be integrated. That is a very popular or almost a pet point of Shri Patnaik. They have to be integrated with our national forces. I would not find fault with our Defence Forces, either the Air Force, or the Navy or the Army. They have inherited a big cloak around them and also around the country from the British. It is time we get out of that. I have seen how the Defence Forces in the Soviet Union go and talk to a stranger. I saw Defence Academy boys, about ten of them, walking up to me in a park and reaching me upto the hotel. When I was in Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre, I saw the Admiral walking up to me from among the crowd. He had previously welcomed me in the Leningrad Naval Academy. I want the same kind of feeling here. We do not want the stiff manners of the British personnel. We want our Air Force men and the Naval men, we want our Army men to mix themselves freely with the population, so that all inequalities about which my hon. friend, Shri Nayar, mentioned will all be erased out. No superiority complex among them or inferiority complex among us should prevail. These are very important things.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order, Shri Alva has already exceeded the time.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know by how many minutes? I would like you, Sir, to give me some two or three minutes. It is only once in a year that we get a chance.

Mr. Chairman: There are a number of other hon. Members from various regions and various parties who want to take part in this debate.

[Mr. Chairman]

We have got a definite rule with regard to the time limit. I would request the hon. Member to finish as quickly as possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, he has visited so many places and met so many people. He may be given some more time.

Shri Joachim Alva: I would like to say a word about Bharat Electronics. The Bharat Electronics is under the Defence Ministry. The Hindustan Aircraft Factory has shown what kind of production can be done, and to what rate of production it can be geared up. We must also congratulate them for having settled the strike in that factory. Though they took some time, they settled it. We must congratulate them and the way they have settled their strike is also a model for other industrial organisations in the country. All the same, the work of Bharat Electronics, the equipment and production must come up to the standard. We must have the radar equipment. Unless we produce radar equipment, the western powers like Russia, America or any other power—they are all alike—will blackmail us and say, either pay the price or come to our side. It is time we understood the production of radar at Bharat Electronics.

It must be said to the credit of the Atomic Energy Commission that they are doing very good electronic work. If they can do it, why not the Bharat Electronics? It is time the Commerce and Industry Ministry stopped giving import licences to other firms for electronic equipments. Let us put all our cards on the table of Bharat Electronics. Let it be made a first-rate factory in regard not only to its personnel but also with regard to its production.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Why not BEL go on with the work?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Experts always disagree.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, I do not want to take any more time of the House. You have already given me two warnings. I shall only end up by saying that we owe a tribute to the members of the Defence Forces for their sense of loyalty, for their great patriotism and for their work, with all the handicaps, that they have been doing. We would like them to have more pay, we would like to see that they have more amenities, we would like to see that they have as much pay as in the administrative services. There is a scramble by our young men to enter the IAS and IFS, but there is no scramble to enter the Defence Forces. Why? Because it is a hard line. It is time that the sons of Ministers, Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies and Councils, enter the Defence Services through the competitive examinations.

An Hon. Member: Why not wives?

Shri Joachim Alva: Then only we can say that we attach equal importance to the highest responsibilities in the Defence Services as we attach to our administrative services.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह सभापति महोदय,
अभी हाल में पाकिस्तान के वैदेशिक मंत्री
जी ने, जिनका नाम श्री मजूर कादिर साहब
है, कहा है कि

"India's Armed Forces are three times those of Pakistan."

पाकिस्तान डाइम्स ने कहा है :

"India is arming to the teeth"
मे इसका थोड़ा सा उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ। पाकिस्तान ने जो अपना अप्रैल से जून सन् १९५६ तक का बजट उपस्थित किया है वह ३५ करोड़ रुपये का है जिसमें कि २० करोड़ रुपये डिफेंस के लिये रखा गया है, अर्थात् पाकिस्तान अपने बजट का ५७.१४ परसेंट अपने डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है। अगर यह मान लिया जाये कि पाकिस्तान

की साल भर की आमदनी १४० करोड़ रुपया है तो उसमें से पाकिस्तान ८० करोड़ रुपया डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है। इसका अर्थ यह होता है कि पाकिस्तान की कुल आमदनी का ५८ परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च हो रहा है। इसके अलावा आप अमरीकन एड को देखें। २५ करोड़ डालर का इक्विप-मेंट पाकिस्तान को अमरीका द्वारा सन् १९५६ में दिया जा रहा है जिसका अर्थ हुआ ११६,०४,७६,१६० रुपया। अगर इन दोनों आइटम्स को जोड़ दें तो यह होता है १९६,०४,७६,१६० रुपया। अर्थात् पाकिस्तान की आमदनी १४० करोड़ रुपया है और वह डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है १९६ करोड़ अर्थात् करीब २०० करोड़। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि पाकिस्तान अपने बजट का १४२ परसेंट अपने डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है।

दूसरी तरफ आप हिन्दुस्तान को देखें। हिन्दुस्तान में डिफेंस का बजट केवल २४२ करोड़ रुपये का है—हमारे कुल बजट का केवल ३५ प्रतिशत है—जब कि पाकिस्तान में डिफेंस कुल बजट का १४२ परसेंट है। इसी तरह से आप देखें कि सन् १९५२ में ले कर सन् १९५७ तक ६०४ मिलियन डालर की अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को सहायता दी, अर्थात् ३०२० करोड़ रुपया पाकिस्तान को अमरीका ने और मिला। इस प्रकार से आप देखें कि पाकिस्तान कितना अधिक खर्च कर रहा है। हमें लगता है कि हम उनके कम्पिटिशन में ठहर नहीं सकेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में सेटर और स्टैंड्स की कुल आमदनी का १६ परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। पाकिस्तान अपनी नेशनल इनकम का ५ परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान अपनी नेशनल इनकम का केवल २ परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है।

श्री शं० च० नाथर : टोटल कितना है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पाकिस्तान अपने डिफेंस पर २०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहा है जब कि उसका कुल बजट १४० करोड़ का है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान ने इस साल अपने डिफेंस बजट में २४ करोड़ रुपया कम कर दिया है।

पाकिस्तान की तरफ से कहा जा रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी फौज तीन गुना कर दी है। मेरा विषय नेंबी है। इसलिये मैं नेंबी को ही आपके सामने उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। पाकिस्तान में नेंबी के ६०० आफिसर हैं और ६६०० रेटिम्स हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के पास ८०० आफिसर हैं और ८००० रेटिम्स हैं। इस तरह से पाकिस्तान के पास नेंबी में कुल ७२६० आदमी हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के पास ८८००, केवल १६०० का फर्क है। यह फर्क इसलिये पड़ा कि सन् १९५५ से लेकर पांच साल में हमने नेंबी में १६०० आदमियों की तरक्की की है। पर पाकिस्तान चिन्ता रहा है कि यहां तीन गुने आदमी ज्यादा हो गये हैं।

मैं आपको दूसरे एशियाटिक मुल्कों के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ। इंडोनेशिया में नेंबी में १०,००० आदमी हैं, थाईलैंड में १८,००० आदमी हैं, तुर्की में २६,५०० आदमी हैं और पुर्तगाल में जिससे हमारे बहुत सम्बन्ध हैं ८,७३५ आदमी नेंबी में हैं। अर्जेंटीना जो कि एक बहुत छोटा सा देश है, उसमें नेंबी में २१,५०० आदमी हैं। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के पास पुर्तगाल जैसे छोटे देश के मुकाबले केवल ६५ आदमी नेंबी में ज्यादा हैं और पाकिस्तान से सिर्फ १६०० आदमी हमारी नेंबी में ज्यादा हैं, जिनको कि हमने पिछले पांच साल में बढ़ाया है।

दूसरी तरफ आप यू० एस० ए० को देखें, उसके पास नेंबी में ७,७५,००० आदमी हैं, यू० के० में नेंबी में १,१२,००० आदमी

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

हैं और सोवियट रशिया में जो कि हमारे नायर साहब का देश है

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am as much an Indian as—perhaps a better Indian than—the hon. Member.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का देश है उसमें नैवी में ७,५०,००० आदमी हैं। जब कि कहा जाता है कि डिस्आरमामेंट होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज दुनिया की यह पालिसी है 'सुप्रीम एट सी सीक्योर एट होम'। आप देखें कि बिघो पोलिटिकल एमसरकिलमेंट की पालिसी को इंग्लैण्ड और अमरीका ने पूरा कर लिया है। वह पालिसी चीन और रूस के खिलाफ भी है। इस पालिसी के अन्तर्गत अमरीका ने ११६ ओवरसीज बेसेज बनाये हैं। इसके अलावा एक बेस स्पेन में है, एक मोरक्को में है, एक लीबिया में है और एक अरेबिया में है। ये चार बेस ११६ बेसेज के अलावा हैं। इसी तरह से यू० के० ने चार नये बेस बनाये हैं: एक कीनिया में, एक मम्बासा में, एक सिंगापुर में और एक मालदीव में। सन् १९५६ में सोवियट नेवी एक किताब लिखी गयी थी जिसमें लिखा गया था कि अंग्रेज लोग अपना एअर बेस और नेवल बेस मालदीव में बनायेंगे। आज यह बात बिल्कुल सत्य मालूम पड़ रही है। जब अंग्रेजों को ट्रिंकोमली के बेस को छोड़ना पड़ा तो इंडियन ओशन में अपना अस्तित्व कायम रखने के लिये उन्होंने यह निहायत जरूरी समझा कि कीनिया मम्बासा, सिंगापुर और मालदीव में अपने बेस कायम करें ताकि हिन्दुस्तान पर उनका एक तरह से पूरा कब्जा रहे।

इसके बाद आप देखें कि पाकिस्तान हमारे डॉकट के अर्धे पर बहुत जोर दे रहा है।

पर हमारी नेवी का बर्ष है १७ करोड़ रुपया और इस साल केवल एक करोड़ से कुछ ज्यादा रुपया बढ़ाया गया है। लेकिन यू० के० अपनी नेवी पर ३३ करोड़ पाउंड खर्च करता है, यू० एस० यू० अपनी नेवी पर १०,६१,००,००० डॉलर खर्च करता है। पुर्तगाल जो कि एक छोटा सा देश है वह अपनी नेवी पर ५२ करोड़ खर्च कर रहा है। इसके मुकाबले में हम कुल जया पूंजी में १७ करोड़ रुपया अपनी नेवी पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। इस से हम चाहते हैं कि देश की रक्षा हो। मुझे यह रक्षा असम्भव सी मालूम होती है। इससे हम अपने देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते।

दूसरी तरफ अमरीका में एक आदमी का जितना बजन है उसका चीगुना और इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है और हम बेच रहे हैं। अमरीका में जितनी आबादी है उसके हर आदमी के बजन से चीगुना बजन का और अमरीका खरीद रहा है। उसने इस साल पांच करोड़ टन और इम्पोर्ट किया है ताकि अपनी नेवी और सबमैरिन्स को बनावे। और हम बाहर भेज रहे हैं। हमारे बहुत से मित्र कहते हैं कि नये जमाने में—एटानिक युग में, हाइड्रोजन युग में नेवी की जरूरत नहीं होती है। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि नेवी से ही देश की रक्षा हो सकती है—किसी दूसरी तरह नहीं हो सकती है। हमारा कोस्ट ३,५०० मील का है और लैंड फ्रन्टियर २,५०० मील का है।

एक मालदीव सबस्व : ३,५०० नहीं, ३,५५० मील।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं ने आठ नम्बर छोड़ दिया है। पचास मील से कोई फर्क नहीं होता है। इस सी कोस्ट की रक्षा के लिये जब तक हमारे पास नेवी नहीं होगी, तब तक हमारी पक्षा कैसे हो सकती है? इस संबंध

में मैं जो एन्वायर्स देना चाहता हूँ यह बिलाने के लिए कि हम क्यों एक अच्छी नेवी अपने देश के लिए चाहते हैं। १९१४ की पहली बर्ष बार में इंग्लैंड के पोर्ट्स से जो शिप रवाना होते थे, उस के बारे में समझ लिया जाता था कि बार में से एक शिप दूर जायगा, लौट कर नहीं आयगा। केवल एक बरस में—१९१७-१८ में इंग्लैंड के बार हजार रहाने हुए, जिनका टनेज ८५ लाख जी० भार० टी० का बांद उन में पन्द्रह हजार सीमें भारे गये। इस के मुकाबले में जर्मनी की कुल १९१ सबमैरिन बल हो सकी। दूसरी बर्ष बार में १९३६ से लेकर १९४५ तक इंग्लैंड के ५,१०० मरचेंट शिप्स जर्मनी की यू० बोट्स के द्वारा डुबाये गये, जिन का टनेज २,७५ लाख जी० भार० टी० था। जर्मनी के सिर्फ ७८१ सबमैरिन काम आई और ऐक्सिस की कुल मिलकर एक हजार सबमैरिन डुबाई गई। लेकिन नेवी—कूजर और बैटल शिप्स के द्वारा सिर्फ दस लाख टन के जहाज डुबाये गये। इस से प्रकट होता है कि सबमैरिन की इम्पार्टेन्स कितनी ज्यादा है। अगर हमारे पास सबमैरिन नहीं है, तो देश की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है और नेवी की रक्षा भी नहीं हो सकती है। १९१४ और १९३६ की बर्ष बाज से हम को यह सबक हासिल करना चाहिये कि आज सबमैरिन की इम्पार्टेन्स सब से ज्यादा है। रूस के पास ५०० सबमैरिन हैं और अमरीका इस साल १०,५० लाख डालर सबमैरिन पर खर्च करने जा रहा है। एक सबमैरिन की कीमत ७५ लाख रुपये होती है। हम ने अपने बजट में एक करोड़ से कुछ ज्यादा खपा रखा है। मैं नहीं समझता कि उस से हम एक सबमैरिन खरीदेंगे या दो खरीदेंगे। क्रिस्मल हमारे पास एक भी सबमैरिन नहीं है। इस नेवी के द्वारा इस देश की रक्षा करना बहुत कठिन है। आप कहेंगे कि आखिरकार नेवी का फायदा क्या है? मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक एटम बम या एक हाइड्रोजन बम बम्बई या कनकडा को खत्म कर सकता है। लेकिन

एक एटम या हाइड्रोजन बम नेवी के सिर्फ एक जहाज को खत्म कर सकता है। नेवी जीवाहल है—आज एक जगह है और बल दूसरी जगह है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि कोई भी सिर्फ एक जहाज को डुबाने के लिए एटम या हाइड्रोजन बम नहीं छोड़ेगा। लेकिन अभीपर एटम बम से साठ लाख की आबादी खत्म हो सकती है। एक एटम या हाइड्रोजन बम से सिर्फ एक जहाज खत्म होगा और उस जहाज के १,५०० के करीब आदमी खत्म होंगे। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बर्ष की स्ट्रैटेजी आज बारफ्रेयर बिल्कुल परिवर्तित हो गई है। इसीलिये रूस ने सब से ज्यादा जोर सबमैरिन पर दिया है।

उस के साथ ही साथ जब तक एयरक्राफ्ट केरियर नहीं होगा, तब तक सी और एयर दोनों का को-ऑर्डिनेशन नहीं होगा और तब तक हम कभी भी नैवल बारफ्रेयर में सफल नहीं हो सकते। अमरीका के पास १७ एयरक्राफ्ट केरियर हैं, जब कि हम ने सिर्फ एक एयरक्राफ्ट केरियर खरीदा है, जो कि अभी कड़ी बनने में लिए तैर रहा है। इस प्रकार हम की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। मान लीजिये कि अगर कोई फ्रान्स एनिमी हिन्दुस्तान के कोस्ट पर लैंड करना चाहता है, तो उस को लैंड करने से कैसे रोका जा सकता है, क्योंकि आप के पास जहाज नहीं हैं। जब भी कोई एनिमी की फौज किसी देश में लैंड कर गई है, तो उस की रक्षा नहीं हो सकी है। ग्रीट, ग्रीस और फ्रांस ऐसी जिसमें हैं कि जहां एनिमी की फौज उतरी और उस को हटाया नहीं जा सका। नेवी का सब से बड़ा काम मरचेंट नेवी की रक्षा करना है, लेकिन हमारे पास इसकी नेवी नहीं है, जो कि हमारी मरचेंट नेवी की रक्षा कर सके। बार के टाइम में जब हम पर हमला किया जायगा, तो बिबेसों के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध कैसे होगा? कम्युनिकेशन कैसे होगा? क्योंकि हमारे पास इसकी बोड़ी सी नेवी है कि हम ऐसा करने में असमर्थ होंगे। आज विच्छेद

[श्री रघुनाथसिंह]

का सवाल हमारे सामने है। तिब्बत की रक्षा कैसे की जा सकती है? वहाँ हम नहीं जा सकते हैं। इसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा तभी की जा सकती है, जब कि दूसरे देशों से हमारा सम्बन्ध हो। आवागमन हो, वहाँ से वहाँ सप्लाई होती रहे। उन के साथ हमारे कम्युनिकेशन स्थापित हो। दूसरे देश हमारी सहायता कर सकें। इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि सिर्फ़ नेवी एक ऐसी चीज़ है, जो हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करने में समर्थ हो सकती है और इसलिए नेवी पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ख़ोर देना चाहिए।

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner) Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Defence Budget has been subjected to criticism over the last many years that the expenditure is too heavy. In times of peace people are likely to lose sight of the fact that the armies may, in times of crisis, be called upon to play a major and difficult part in defending our homes. With the Tibetan crisis the cold war has been brought to the very door-step of our homes and it is only now that we realise that the expenditure that we have incurred on maintaining this fine army and equipping the army, navy and air force, with all the modern equipment depending of course on our means, has not gone waste. The Indian army, as everyone knows is one of the best in the world. We have the finest spirit and the finest fighting material, therefore, it is up to us in Parliament to see that whenever it comes to the question of sanctioning funds and grants to equip our army better we shall never try to be hesitant in sanctioning these amounts. Of course, nobody will agree with any wasteful expenses, particularly today when our country is facing financial difficulties. But, when it comes to acquiring armaments like jet planes, radar stations and various other things, I am quite sure that we are all unanimous in supporting that the Indian Armed Forces should be equipped to the hilt.

India is essentially a peace-loving country. We do not have any aggres-

sive feelings towards any other countries. But, we still feel that we have a right to defend our country and our freedom and that we can only do when we have strong defence forces.

Connected with this is the question of Defence roads. In Rajasthan, defence roads have been very sadly neglected. You will find that over almost the 400 mile border that runs along the Pakistan border, hardly any roads are provided. From time to time the public have been told that the Defence Ministry has certain roads under consideration. But, again, for various reasons, these matters have been dropped. As you know, this 400 mile border is practically a waste land with a very sparse population. People are not prepared to go and live there unless they feel a certain sense of security. We also know that,—God forbid—in the case of an emergency we would never be able to move our heavy armour and troops to the border of Rajasthan on the Indo-Pakistan border. The present conditions of our roads is deplorable and the metre-gauge railway cannot possibly handle this vast movement of armour if and when required. I would, therefore, beg of the Ministry of Defence that they should consider this matter carefully and give certain road connections, particularly to Ganganagar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer so that, not only do we have a feeling of security, but in the event of any aggression on the part of our friends across the border, we will be able to defend ourselves. Unfortunately, our past experience has been that whenever the Central Government has provided a scheme for a road, for instance, the Abhor-Bikaner Road, the matter was always dropped because the Rajasthan Government wanted to connect various other towns and villages closeby to suit the interests of important persons. The result was that the major important factor of the defence road was dropped. I would therefore, request, that let us ignore those petty problems, and give the Indo-Pakistan

border in Rajasthan a road which can move our armies and our tank divisions and all that to the border whenever required.

Of course, the question of expenses will come on. Any road of this type is going to cost quite a lot of money. I am sure that most of the expenditure could perhaps, be met by the Defence Ministry. A part of it could also be met by the Rajasthan Government who will benefit, because, the defence road will not only be used for the purpose of defence only, but for trade and commerce also. This defence road will also run along the projected Rajasthan canal. With the help of this road, we can complete the Rajasthan canal project much quicker. I am quite sure that a part of this expenditure could also be charged to the Rajasthan Canal project. I therefore request that this road be included in the current budget.

16.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

A few words about the housing schemes of our Armed Forces may not be out of place. I have been a soldier myself and I feel.

Shri V. P. Nayar: An officer.

Shri Karni Singhji: Yes, an officer and I have been through a war also and seen war service.

The Ambala scheme has been worthy of praise. I agree that it is not always a function of an army to build houses. But, considering the fact that India is passing through a stage of expansion development and building, I think at least as far as our next two or three Plans are concerned, we may be able to waive the technical obstacles and get some of the defence forces which are not stationed in border areas to help in constructing homes for the soldiers and officers of our armed forces. It is an accepted fact that if we keep our armed forces happy and contented, they will fight better and their morale will be sky-high.

In cities like Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, congestion exists and our officers and men do not have satisfactory accommodation to live in. It is necessary that steps should be taken to provide them with suitable accommodation. I am sure this matter will be carefully examined.

Then again, I would like to refer to another problem, which, though actually not so much a Defence problem, is, nevertheless, an important problem namely, the problem of smuggling which is now crippling our economy. As the House is aware, there has been tremendous amount of smuggling going on in the Indo-Pakistan border. Smuggling has assumed very gigantic proportions which requires speedy action. It is, in my opinion, now beyond the control of the police and even the State Governments. In view of this, I feel that in the next year or two, Government may consider using the Armed forces to control such smuggling.

I wish to refer to the work done by the brave men of the armed forces both at home and abroad and I am sure every hon. Member of this House will agree with me that it is praiseworthy. They have done very good work in assisting the United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon. They have also done good work at Gaza and Viet Nam.

Our approach towards the armed forces should never be impersonal. Let us therefore make it a point to see that when it comes to the question of sanctioning funds for properly equipping our armed forces that we give it our complete support so that in an emergency every soldier is able to defend our homes and their own lives as every soldier lost due to bad armament and/or equipment is a loss not only to the Nation but to Indian homes like ours. It is our duty therefore to see that they are paid adequately and their welfare seen to so that they will be able to defend our country. My request is this: Let

[Shri Karni Singhji]

not the soldier be treated as cannon fodder.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am fully in agreement with my friend Mr. Raghunath Singh when he demands that we should have aircraft carriers so that our Navy may be safe and well-protected. We want our Army to be effective and strengthened to the greatest possible extent. At the same time, Sir, we are also conscious of our limitations of finance. We should not be oblivious of this factor when we demand that so many things should be done.

I think the main role of our army is defence. Whatever development measures we have undertaken after independence will be hindered and hazarded if the Defence of our country is lacking in any sense. Defence is an important item. Our army should have sufficient strength and should be in a fit condition to defend our country when any emergency arises.

The main role of our army is defence. It has proved its mettle in foreign lands also when our Army was sent to Korea and Viet Nam and the Middle-East on missionary duties. That is, certainly, a record in history so far as our Army is concerned.

We must have to keep our army in a fit condition. We should keep the army in sufficient strength. We must see that the efficiency of the Army and its morale does not suffer in any way. In this connection, I would like to point out one thing which came to our notice when we visited certain defence installations. First of all, I should like to mention about the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla. We were surprised to find that that institution is running at half its cadet strength. We were told that enough young men were not coming forward to join the Army or join the Academy. There seems to be some defect in us because of which our

Academy is running at half its cadet strength. One of the reasons that we could surmise was that about 4½ per cent on an average of the cadets are disqualified. Our cadets are recruited from young men of the age of 14 to 17½. They have to pass the matriculation examination or any other examination of that standard. They are recruited by the UPSC, and some other tests are held, and after that, they are admitted. Now, though the course is three years, another year is also given to the cadet to fulfil this qualification and come out successful. At the end of the fourth year, when a cadet is thrown out, practically he is not admitted and he is not eligible to any higher course in any other university. Naturally, we thought that this one of the defects, and that had got to be remedied.

There are compulsory courses of academic nature, such as English, mathematics and so on, besides the technical training that is required for the Army. I would like to suggest that the Ministry should in consultation with the universities so adjust these academic courses that the percentage of cadets who are disqualified at the end of the fourth year may have the chance to join a higher course in the universities.

Shri M. R. Krishna: That has been done.

Shri Barman: I do not know whether it has been done. We visited the Academy on 14th October, 1958, and our latest information is this. If it has been done later on, I am not conversant with it at least. Unless that defect is removed or some solution is found, naturally a young boy of the age group 14 to 17 will think thrice before joining the Academy, because if he be disqualified in other matters, so far as the qualifications required for a fighting force are concerned, though he may have passed in his academic subjects, still he will not be admitted to any higher course in any university, and practically the

best part of his life would be wasted. I think that is one of the main reasons why perhaps sufficient number of cadets are not coming forward.

The result is that the cost of education per cadet has naturally gone high. Another difficulty was also pointed out to us, and that was as regards the teaching staff on the civil side. Formerly, *ad hoc* recruitments were made to this Academy on consideration of the merits of each particular case. But, later on, some rule has been introduced, and a grade has been fixed. The grade begins from Rs. 250. We have been told that after the introduction of that grade, many of the competent teaching staff have left their jobs, they do not stick to their jobs, and naturally the Academy is suffering in the matter of teaching personnel of the optimum level that we should desire. I only hope that the Ministry should try to find out the real cause why 50 per cent of the cadet strength remains vacant, and also find out a remedy for this defect.

On another occasion while on a visit, we found that there is some doubt in the minds of the Jawans and also officers. Those who have some land are apprehensive that by the land legislations that are going on in the different parts of the country, they are going to lose their land because they are not cultivating it. We tried to convince them that that is not the case, but they were very much apprehensive. That apprehension should be removed from their minds, and Government should declare their policy so far as land legislation concerning these Army personnel is concerned.

There are other matters, but I read in the newspapers that Gen. Thimayya is trying to find some sort of solution for them. They say that after serving in the Army for seven or ten years they are retired. They are quite fit at that stage to remain in the Army, but being retired and thrown out of their jobs, they become helpless. They have got their family members, problems like the marriage of children etc. That is another complaint from

the side of the Army. How far that is correct, how far that is a legitimate grievance, has to be considered by the Ministry. I want to say that the Army morale should not be affected in any way. There should not be any doubt in their minds about their future career. If there are any such doubts, they have to be removed by devising some means.

Then I come to the eastern frontier so far as communications are concerned. During the Second World War we had the experience that though there were three railway lines as also road communication facilities, Bengal had to suffer a food famine because military transport was given the first priority, and because of that even food could not be moved from one State to another. What is the position after the partition of Bengal? There is only a small connecting line between the eastern frontier, I mean Assam, and the rest of India, and only a sick and lean metre gauge line connects the eastern part with the rest of India. Even that railway is not sufficient to move the ordinary traffic. Supposing some emergency arises, what will the Defence Ministry do? It is not their subject proper, but I still bring it to their notice so that they may try to influence the Railway Ministry to see that the eastern frontier communications are strengthened.

In that connection, I would like to say that so far as West Bengal, Assam and the Union Territories on the eastern side are concerned, they are placed in a very bad predicament. Not only on the outer frontier there are three or four foreign States but even within there is East Pakistan with which we are not yet in friendly terms. I think the Defence Ministry should see that in case of any emergency they are not placed in a hopeless state or condition. Assam is a vast tract of land. There are the frontier tracts also. So there should be some strong army installations in that part of the country. Recruitment to both the Army and Air Force

[Shri Barman]

should be done from that side, because the people there know the terrain quite well. My submission is that the defence of the eastern frontier should not be neglected; it should be strengthened as far as possible within the means at our command.

Shri D. S. Raja (Rajahmundry): I thank you very much for giving me this chance of making a few observations on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

Many hon. Members have spoken at length on various aspects of the problems of defence, and some of them have very vehemently put forward their arguments. Some of them have pointed out some mistakes of commission and omission by the Ministry. Some have gone into the wider strategy of war. As I listened to the speeches, I became somewhat nervous because I thought that the ABC of war strategy or the science of war was secrecy, because whatever we speak in this Parliament will be broadcast all over the world. Of course, this is a democratic Parliament: we are entitled to speak and express our views. But when it is a question of the defence of the country, I would rather restrain myself and be cautious in saying things which might give out our weaknesses to people or to countries whom we do not like those things to reach.

Some hon. Members have made out a few points. They are of minor details which I should think should be left to the Army. These are points which, if discussed here in detail, might adversely affect the discipline and administration of the Army. After all, the discipline of the Army is the primary concern of the Army Commands. The Commander ought to know his junior officers and other ranks. It is up to him to see and maintain the morale of the Army. It is up to him to see and make them comfortable and meet all their requirements. And if anything goes

wrong, he takes responsibility. But if Government or Parliament or the people at large go on interfering in the internal administration of the Army, things become complicated. At any time, if things go wrong, the Commander or the Chief might turn round and say 'It is because you interfered in our internal administration that I have not been able to properly administer the Army'. So now when things are going on well, it is up to us to see that nothing is done which will in any way interfere with the organisation and administration of the Army. Some hon. Members have demanded a big navy. But, I would like to point out to the hon. Members that it takes at least 3 years to build a battleship. And, by the end of 3 years many things would have happened. Perhaps, the whole world would have collapsed by that time. So we must have a realistic appreciation of the world situation.

17 hrs.

Fighting a battle in the modern context of things is not very easy. It is a very complicated affair. Great soldiers have said that victory in a battle is not due mainly to the material resources or war machines. They say that no nation has survived by purely material resources. Of course, we need armament; we need equipment; we need aeroplanes and all the modern armaments to fight modern wars. But there are other things besides these. For instance, strategy is very important; the morale of the troops is very important; and, in modern wars, the home front is equally important.

Nowadays we cannot separate the soldier from the civilian. To maintain one soldier in the front requires the work of at least 20 civilians behind. People employed in the industries, people employed in the factories, people employed in agriculture have, all got to support the soldier in the

front so much so that it is a total war, a total mobilisation. Such being the condition, we must have a realistic appreciation of the needs of a modern war.

One thing about the Demands for Grants. I was surprised—and rather disappointed—to note that there is a drastic cut in the Demands for the year 1959-60. It is expected that they are going to reduce the Demands by about Rs. 30 crores. But, I submit humbly that in view of the situation, in view of the unhappy conditions, in view of the cold war that is existing all over the world, in view of bilateral military agreements which are being entered into all over the world, it is justifiable to reduce the Defence expenditure.

I have got the greatest respect for our Defence services, the Army, the Air Force and the Navy. We have got to look to their comforts. They are not so vociferous as our civilian public. They are bound by an iron discipline; they do not demand anything. That is all the more reason why we should anticipate their legitimate demands and meet them more than half way. After all, they have done a good job of work since the advent of independence. In fact, they have come to our rescue in the Hyderabad police action; they solved it very quickly and well in about 3 days' time. They are keeping peace in the frontier of Kashmir and NEFA. And, besides that, whenever there is a flood, whenever there is famine, they come to our rescue and help. Recently, there was water scarcity in Delhi and they dug a canal in 2 or 3 weeks' time in the Wazirabad area. So, in so many ways they help the civilian population.

One thing that I would like to mention in this connection is this, the expansion of the ACC and the NCC. That is a very welcome step. I think there is very good response from the people also. I firmly believe that every boy and every girl from the schools and colleges should go

through this programme of NCC and ACC. For one thing it is very important in the sense that it enables our boys and girls to emotionally and socially integrate themselves. Young boys from different social classes, sons of the rich people and multi-millionaires, if there are any, sons of zamindars and peasants and labourers work and come and live in the same tents and work with the same tools, eat the same food. It is a wonderful chance for the emotional integration of our country. That is why I say that more and more young people should be encouraged to join these cadet corps and the Ministry should not be stringy in giving them financial assistance. Of course we are still groping in the dark so far as the world situation is concerned. Nobody except a prophet can foresee what is going to happen. It is not in the realm of normal men to foresee and forecast. Even great statesmen have said that they do not know; they are so uncertain about the future. But there is the lesson of history for us. When two great powers or two despots try for world leadership or world hegemony, be it in the economic field or political field or religious field, especially when they are backed by a mighty military machine, there was always a war. That was the lesson of history. It was true thousands of years ago and it is still true today. I am not asserting that there is going to be war. But the possibility is still there and we cannot ignore. There is a wise Persian proverb which says that two kings cannot live in a kingdom where ten sepoys can live in a tent. It is a very wise saying. Whenever people compete, whenever there is any ambition, whenever there is fight for world hegemony, the conflict is inevitable. Unless and until we change our ideas and until we adopt newer methods in which we firmly believe—one of the methods is Panch Sheela—there is no other alternative for peace except complete destruction.

One point which I would like to emphasise is research. Research is

[Shri D. S. Raju]

very important in this scientific Era. Instruments, techniques and strategy are changing every day. Instruments of today are obsolete the next day or a few weeks later. We must be cautious in designing or borrowing or buying machines from outside. All the same we must keep our eyes and ears open. We must get as much knowledge as possible by experiments and we must spend as much money as possible on the science of Defence.

I would like to bring one more point before the House and that is about the INA. Still I feel that some injustice has been done to the INA men. Thirteen years ago when the British evacuated India, the INA soldiers were then classified into three categories of whites, grey and black. In spite of the fact that the whites were in the INA they were given all the facilities and they were reinstated in the army whereas the black and the grey people were treated as criminals from their point of view and they were rejected. They lost their pensions. Still a lot of money is due to them. But when a national Government has come into existence, this policy should not have been pursued. These blacks are admittedly patriots from our point of view and so every encouragement should have been given to this category.

I hope, Sir, this question will be reviewed again and justice will be done to them. After all, it was not an easy task for the INA people to fight in a foreign country, to fight against the greatest imperial power. The Army which was once beaten, which was once demobilised was again reorganised. They did their best. Our eminent leaders have testified to their patriotic spirit. Even one European Intelligence Officer, Mr. Hugh Toye, who was in charge of the INA prisoners at the time of trial has given his own version. He has written a book *The Springing Tiger*, in which he says that the INA, in spite of its unhappy career, in its very

process of disintegration has hastened the freedom of India. Even Pandit Nehru has paid a tribute to the INA troops. Sardar Patel has also said that, I remember his words, the INA has done in three year's time what the Congress could not do in thirty years time. These are the very words which he said. I hope these words were not said in vain. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to take up this question again and do the needful to the officers and men for whom some arrears are still due.

श्री बाला साहेब साबुके (शेड): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की बजट डिमाण्ड्स पर जो आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

आज का युग सूतनिक और विज्ञान का युग है। आज दुर्भाग्य का विषय यह है कि विज्ञान का प्रयोग मानव हत्या के लिए हो रहा है और एक से एक संहारकारी अस्त्र शस्त्रों का निर्माण जोर शोर से चल रहा है और एक शीत युद्ध का सा वातावरण हमारे चारों ओर संसार में मालूम पड़ता है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही यह बड़े सन्तोष का विषय है कि संसार पर भगवान् बुद्ध के शान्ति सन्देश और पंचशील का प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। भारत देश भगवान् बुद्ध का देश है और आज जबकि संसार में विभिन्न गुटों में तनातनी का सा वातावरण है वह संसार को शान्ति और पंचशील का नारा दे रहा है।

हमने देखा कि हमारी प्रतिरक्षा पर खर्च होने वाली धनराशि है उसमें जो २४ करोड़ रुपये की कमी की गई है वह इसी चीज को दृष्टि में रखते हुए की गई है कि भारत जो शान्ति का व्रत बन कर खड़ा हो रहा है और संसार के राष्ट्रों को जो पंचशील का नारा दे रहा है वह इस शान्ति की नीति को अपने बगल धमल में ला रहा है कि नहीं। यत वर्ष यह व्यय खड़ा कर कुछ बचत का

१६ प्रतिष्ठित कर दिया गया था अब यह बटवी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति के अनुकूल है प्रत्या नहीं, यह बात खरा विचारणीय है। कस्तीकरण पर अन्य देश जोर दे रहे हैं। जब श्रीमते सगातार बढ़ रही हों तब १९५७-५८ से जी १२ करोड़ रुपये प्रतिरक्षा पर कम खर्च करना, मैं नहीं समझता कि इस सड़ कर शान्ति प्रेम का धोर क्या उचाहरण हो सकता है। मैं इस को तो खर मानता हूँ कि यह शान्ति का बोतक है लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय और उनके मन्त्रालय का ध्यान अपने देश के बार्डर्स की सुरक्षा की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमें भारत की सरहदों को सुरक्षित करने के लिये पूरी व्यवस्था और सावधानी बतानी चाहिये।

हमारे पड़ोसी देश तिब्बत, नेपाल, सिक्किम और लद्दाख जो कि काश्मीर का एक भाग है वहाँ पर बौद्ध धर्म के मानने वाले लोग ज्यादातर आबाद हैं और बौद्ध धर्म के साथ और बालाई लामा के साथ तिब्बत में क्या बीती यह सब आप जानते हैं और इसी लिये यह बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम अपने बार्डर्स को पूरी तरह सुरक्षित करने की पूरी व्यवस्था रखें। अब तिब्बत के दासाई लामा बे-ओ यहा भारत में आकर शरण लेने का निर्णय लिया है तो यह हमारी शान्ति के तत्व के अनुकूल ही है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी बौद्ध भारत सरकार को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देंगे कि उन्होंने दासाई लामा को अपने यहा शरण देना स्वीकार किया और यह कोई नई बात भी नहीं है। गडबड़ के समय एक देश के नासक यदि कहीं आकर शरण लें तो यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। तिब्बत के भूतपूर्व दलाई लामा को आज से ४० वर्ष पहले भारत में आना पड़ा था। तब वे दार्जिलिंग में आकर रहे थे। दूसरे महाबुद्ध के समय इन्डोपिया के सम्राट् लसिलाखी को लम्बन में रहना पड़ा था। अफगानिस्तान के साहू धमीर अमानुल्ता पण्युत होने के बाद यूरोप में रहे थे। नेपाल

के भूतपूर्व महाराणा विम्वन जी की भारत आना पड़ा। सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से तिब्बत भारत का अविच्छिन्न अंग है। बौद्ध धर्म प्रचलित होने के कारण बौद्ध धर्म संस्थापक भगवान् बुद्ध भारत के थे। तिब्बत के बौद्ध साहित्य का सुरक्षित रहना निरान्त जरूरी है। काश्मीरी भाग लद्दाख, सिक्किम, नेपाल और तिब्बत में बौद्ध साहित्य के बहुमूल्य खजाने भरे पड़े हैं और यह सांस्कृतिक साहित्यिक खजाने सुरक्षित रहने चाहिये।

आइनेन्स कैंक्टरीज के बारे में जिनके कि सम्बन्ध में मैंने कटमोशन दिये थे मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किरकी, पूना, देहु रोड, जबलपुर में जो आइनेन्स कैंक्टरी है वहा पर सोडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स, सोडयूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को स्टॉफ सॉलिस में रिजर्वेशन कम मिला हुआ है और वहा पर जो कुशल कामगर होते हैं स्किल्ड वर्कर्स होते हैं उनमें बढ़ती करने की योजना करनी चाहिये। किरकी कैंक्टरी में करीब १० हजार से ज्यादा सोडयूल्ड कास्ट्स वर्कर्स हैं और उनमें बहुतेरे बुद्धिज्म में कनवर्ट हो गये हैं और उनको बढ़ती की सुविधा नहीं मिलती है तो वह सुविधा उनको मिलनी चाहिये।

मैंने प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट १९५८-५९ को देखा है जिसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि हमारी आइनेन्स कैंक्टरीज में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है। रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि काम में बढ़ती हुई है। अब मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो कामगर रिजर्वेशन के कारण बेकार हुए हैं उनको इस प्रोडक्शन के काम में लगाया जाय तो उनको काम भी मिल जायगा, प्रोडक्शन में और बढ़ोत्तरी होगी और उनकी इस तरह बेकारी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या भी हल हो जायगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रतिरक्षात्मक उद्योगों की स्थापना करके देश की बेकारी घटाई जा सकती है।

[श्री बालासाहेब सावुंके]

रक्षा मंडार ग्राम-अक्बूर, १९५८ के अन्तर्गत संभरण तथा निपटान के महानिदेशक द्वारा बताया गया है कि ५.४३ करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का मंडार समाप्त किया है और ४.३६ करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का मंडार शेष रहा है। देहूरोड डिपो के पास भ्रमस्त न होने वाली गाड़ियां बारटाइम से अभी तक बैस ही बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं और जिसके कि कारण नुकसान हो रहा है। ६ वर्ष बार खत्म हुए हो गये और अब मंत्रालय को इस पर भव्य ध्यान देना चाहिये और उस सामान को बेचने की व्यवस्था करना चाहिये और इस तरह जो नुकसान हो रहा है वह न होकर उस सामान को बेच डालने से कुछ लाभ ही होगा। इसके बारे में आडिट रिपोर्ट १९५८ पृष्ठ २४-२५ के लास्ट पैराग्राफ में दिया गया है। इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

डिफेंस में जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के वर्कर हैं उनमें से जो बुद्धिमान हो गये हैं उनको वे सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती जो कि दूसरे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों को दी जाती हैं। इस बारे में उनकी शिकायत है। उनकी यह मांग है कि उनको भी वे सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए और अगर आवश्यकता हो तो इसके लिए संविधान की धारा ३११ डिफेंस सर्विसेज में संशोधन भी करना चाहिए। इस तरह भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आज गवर्नमेंट की यह नीति है कि देश में छूतछात नहीं रहनी चाहिए। लेकिन अभी यह चीज बन्द नहीं हुई है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। यहां पालम में एक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट बासुदेव राव बोमाजी मुन काम करता था। उसने प्रॉक्सिम में रखी हुई मिट्टी की सुराही से पानी पी लिया। इस पर प्रसिडेंट हैडक्वार्टर्स ने उसको

मारपीट किया। यह बाक्वा भ्रमस्त सन् १९५८ में हुआ था। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। मिलिटरी में तो यह छूतछात नहीं रहनी चाहिए। हमारे महात्मा गांधी और डा० अम्बेडकर का यही कहना था कि यह चीज छूतछात समाजिक समस्या देश से जानी चाहिए पर यह अभी तक चल रही है। हम कहते हैं कि स' मानव समान हैं लेकिन फिर भी यह छूतछात हमारे यहां चल रहा है। तो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार को कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

अब मैं मिलिटरी के स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आप बड़े मोहर्षों पर लायक आदमियों को रखते हैं यह ठीक है लेकिन जिन जवानों ने अपने जीवन के दस बीस साल मिलिटरी सर्विस में बिताये हैं उनमें से भी कुछ लोगों को आपको तरक्की देकर अफसरों की जगह पर रखना चाहिए। उनके बच्चों के लिए आपको सुविधायें करनी चाहिए तभी जवान की अपने काम में दिलचस्पी होगी।

कुछ जातियां हमारे देश में हैं जो कि परम्परागत ढंग से मिलिटरी में भरती होती आ रही हैं जैसे महागुट्ट में शिवाजी महाराज के समय से मराठा और महार हैं और इतर सिख लोग हैं। लेकिन जो और पड़े सिख लोग हैं वह मिलिटरी की तरफ कम आते हैं क्योंकि वह देखते हैं कि यहां पगार कम मिलती है और डिसिप्लिन ज्यादा रहता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरह भी ध्यान दें और सैनिकों की पगार ज्यादा बढ़ा दें ताकि पड़े सिख लोग भी इसमें आ सकें।

हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं की ओर बहुत रहता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह अपनी घरेलू समस्याओं की ओर भी ध्यान दें। यदि वह

इधर ध्यान देंगे तो हमारी सेना की दशा सुधर जायेगी। यह मेरा सुझाव है। यह ठीक है कि हमें किसी आक्रमण का भय नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी बहुत सी सस्यायें हैं जिनकी तरफ उनको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरे, मुझे कैंटोनमेंट लैंड्स के बारे में एक शिकायत है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पूना में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के महार पेंशनर पंच मोदीखाना को सर्वे नम्बर ३६०/२००१ के अनुसार ६५१ रुपये में ८५६.२३ स्वचायर फीट कैंटोनमेंट बेस्ट लैंड मंजूर किया गया था ए. स्कूल और मंदिर के लिए। लेकिन दस बरस हो गये अभी तक डायरेक्टर मिलिटरी लैंड्स एंड कैंटोमेंट्स डिफेंस रेवेन्यू की तरफ से उनको वह जमीन नहीं मिली है। अगर इस तरह दस दस बरस एक एक काम में लगे तो कैसे काम होगा। इस तरह भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरे गांव भोसरी ताल्लुका हवेली, डिस्ट्रिक्ट पूना में डिफेंस ने इनफीरियर सर्वेयर्स का इनाम लैंड एक्वायर किया है लेकिन अभी तक उनको कम्पेनसेशन नहीं दिया गया है। इसी तरह कोंडवा गांव, ताल्लुक हवेली, डिस्ट्रिक्ट पूना में विलेज सर्वेयर्स का इनाम लैंड नेशनल डिफेंस एकेडमी के लिये एक्वायर किया है। उनको भी कम्पेनसेशन देना चाहिए। यह चीज मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

खड़गवासला की डिफेंस अकादमी में जो उम्र कैंडीडेट्स के लिए रखी गयी है उसके कारण शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों को कठिनाई होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि उनके लिए यह उम्र बढ़ानी चाहिए। इस तरह भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अन्त में मैं आपसे एक बार यह फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो महार या चमार बुद्धिस्ट हो गये हैं उनको वे ही सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए जो कि अन्य शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट

वालों को मिलती हैं। यदि आवश्यक हो तो इसके लिए संविधान में संशोधन कर दिया जाये। यही मुझे शासन के सामने रखना था।

श्री बाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की भागों पर विचार करते समय आज सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से देश के सभने जो भयंकर संकट खड़ा हो गया है उस पर थोड़ा सा विचार करना आवश्यक है।

इस बात को सभी स्वीकार करते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा यह हमारा सर्वप्रथम कर्तव्य होना चाहिए। अगर हम अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते, विदेशी आक्रमण का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते, तो फिर हमारी सम्पूर्ण विकास योजनायें कोई अर्थ नहीं रखती हैं। और इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए आज एक संकट उत्पन्न हुआ है। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि जैसे हमारे देश की चारों ओर से घेरने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। सीमा के दो ओर पाकिस्तान उपस्थित है जिसे अमरीका में आधुनिकतम शस्त्र प्राप्त हो रहे हैं और अमरीकी नेताओं की इस घोषणा के बावजूद कि वे हथियार भारत के विरुद्ध काम में नहीं लाये जायेंगे, पाकिस्तान के नेता और पाकिस्तान के सैनिक तानाशाह इस बात के अपने डरावे को छपाते नहीं हैं कि वे यदि हथियार प्राप्त कर रहे हैं तो भारत के विरुद्ध प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

उधर पुर्तगाल बैठा हुआ है गोम्हा में अधिकार जमा कर। पाकिस्तान का और पुर्तगाल का गठबन्धन है। पुर्तगाल के साथ पाकिस्तान का जो व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध हुआ है उस में गोम्हा को पुर्तगाल का एक प्रोटेक्टोरेट प्राविस माना गया है। पुर्तगाल नाटो का मेम्बर है और पाकिस्तान भी सैनिक गठबन्धनों में शामिल है। उधर बुदूर दक्षिण में मालदीप में ब्रिटिश प्रभुता है। यह प्रभुता ब्रिटेन की रक्षा के लिये नहीं है। यदि कोई संकट

[बी बाजपेयी]

सका हुआ, तो मानद्वीप भारत की सुरक्षा के लिये कतरा बन सकता है।

अभी तिब्बत में जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं, उन से हमारी उत्तरी सीमा भी भरसित हो गई है। चीन और भारत के बीच में तिब्बत के रूप से एक बड़ा राज्य था। वह समाप्त हो गया और १-०० मील की हमारी सीमा चीन से जा कर मिलती है। हम मित्रता चाहते हैं, यह बात ठीक है। हम शान्ति-प्रिय देश हैं। किसी देश के विरुद्ध हमारे आक्रमणवादीक इराये नहीं हैं, लेकिन हमें अपनी सुरक्षा के प्रति जागरूक रहना चाहिये। पाकिस्तान प्रति-दिन सीमा पर आक्रमण करता है। हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री, जब उन्हें भाषण देने का मौका मिलता है, कहते हैं, घोषणा करते हैं, कि अगर भारत पर किसी ने आक्रमण किया, तो सत्ता मुँहजोड़ उत्तर दिया जायगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत की सीमा पर तो आक्रमण हो चुका है। काश्मीर का एक तिहाई हिस्सा, जोकि वैधानिक रूप से भारत का भाग है, पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है। तुकेरग्राम में पाकिस्तानी सेना बैठी है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि तुकेरग्राम हमारा है, मगर हम लड़ेंगे नहीं—क्यों नहीं लड़ेंगे? क्योंकि उस को वापस लेने के लिये हम को बड़ी लड़ाई करनी पड़ेगी। सवाल यह है कि अगर हम पाकिस्तान से बड़ी लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहते, तो कस अगर पाकिस्तान ने भारत के ऊपर आक्रामक हमला कर दिया तो हमारी स्थिति क्या होगी? अभी तक सुरक्षा मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदन को विश्वास में नहीं लिया कि पाकिस्तान की बढ़ती हुई सैनिक शक्ति की दृष्टि से हम कहीं पर खड़े हैं। क्या हम किसी आक्रामक हमले का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं? दो तीन हफ्ते मेघान में टिक सकते हैं? बाद में फिर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हस्तक्षेप हो, हम अपने और मित्रों की मेघान में ले जायें, वह बात असल

है, परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि पहले दो तीन हफ्ते क्या होगा।

इस के साथ इस बात का ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है कि हमारे देश में बिदेसी के जासूस काम कर रहे हैं। पाकिस्तानी जासूस ऊँचे ऊँचे पथों पर बिदाजमान हैं। अभी दलाई लामा के भारत में आने की खबर जिस तरह से पेरिफर पड़ चुकी है, वह भी एक चिन्ता का कारण है। क्या हमारी इन्टेलिजेंस सर्विस कमजूर है? क्या उस में कोई छिद्र तो नहीं है? उस में अवांछनीय व्यक्तियों ने तो प्रवेश नहीं किया, जो अन्दर से हमारे देश को खोलना बना दें। कभी बाहर से आक्रमण हो और अन्दर पंचमार्गी सक्रिय हो जायें, वह हमारी सुरक्षा के केन्द्रों पर हमला करे, तोड़-फोड़ करे? उस समय भारत की क्या स्थिति होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में सुरक्षा मंत्री को प्रकाश डालना चाहिये। लेकिन इस संकट का मुकाबला करने के लिये देश को जिस ढंग से तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है, वह नहीं किया जा रहा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि हमें राष्ट्र का सैनिकीकरण करना चाहिये—किसी पर आक्रमण के लिये नहीं, अपने रक्षा के लिये। प्रत्येक युवक और युवती को हमें सैनिक शिक्षा देनी चाहिये। उस से अनुशासन पैदा होगा, मिल कर काम करने की भावना जागेगी और संकट के समय भी हम उस सेना का—उस शक्ति का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। अभी विश्वविद्यालय से निकलने वाले ग्रेजुएट्स को सामाजिक सेवा के लिये छः महीने के लिये गांवों में भेजा जाय, इस तरह के सुझाव साधने का रहे हैं। मैं उन का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, मगर मेरा निवेदन है कि हम अपने ग्रेजुएटों के लिये सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य करने के सम्बन्ध में भी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करें।

इस के साथ ही हम सत्त्वों के निर्माण की दृष्टि से आत्म-निर्भर बनें, इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है। वह ठीक है कि इस

सम्बन्ध में हम कस से या धमकी से प्रति-
योगिता नहीं कर सकते। हम एटम बम या
हाइड्रोजन बम नहीं बना सकते हैं, लेकिन
जिन्हें टूटोथान बैपण्ड कहा जाता है, जो
परम्परा से चले आने वाले हथियार हैं,
उन को हम अपने देश में कितना बनाते हैं
और उन के लिये विदेशों का कितना मुह
जोड़ते हैं, इस का विचार किया जाना चाहिये।
इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी जो आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट-
रियां हैं, उन में उत्पादन बढ रहा है, यह
प्रसन्नता की बात है—और भी बढ़ना चाहिये,
लेकिन उन आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरियों को हम
सिविलियन काम के लिये लगायें और सेना
के लिये काम में आने वाली चीजों के लिये
इस विदेशों पर निर्भर रहें, मैं समझता हूँ कि
बहु स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरियों
की सारी शक्ति सेना को शास्त्रास्त्र की दृष्टि
से धारम-निर्भर बनाने में लगनी चाहिये। इस
सबष में मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि सेना को
सिविलियन काम के लिये उपयोग करने की
जो नीति है, उस से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। अभी एक
प्रश्न हुआ था जिसमें हमारे उपमंत्री महोदय
ने बताया कि अम्बाला में सेना ने मकान बनाए
उसकी बड़ी प्रशंसा की गई। वह काम प्रशंस-
नीय हो सकता है। उसकी फिल्म्स भी बनाई
गई। लेकिन उनसे पूछा गया कि पठानकोट
में क्या ऐसे मकान बनाए जा रहे हैं, तो उन्होंने
कहा कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह बताना ठीक
नहीं है। अगर पठानकोट के बारे में बताना
ठीक नहीं है, तो अम्बाला के बारे में इतना
प्रचार क्यों किया गया। यह बात भ्रम है।
अगर सेना को सिविलियन काम में लगाया
गया, तो उसके अनुशासन पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा।
सेना का काम है देश की रक्षा करना, सैनिक
शिक्षण प्राप्त करना, उसमें निरन्तर लगे रहना।
हमारे देश में जनबस की कमी नहीं है। मजदूर
बड़ी संख्या में हैं मकान बनाने के लिए। हम
उनका उपयोग कर सकते हैं। हमने रिपोर्ट
में देखा कि इस बात की बड़ी प्रशंसा की गई
है कि दिल्ली की जन-व्यवस्था टूट गई और
सेना के दो सौ जवान लगा दिए गए। क्या

ये दो सौ जवान पुलिस से नहीं असफते थे ?
क्या दिल्ली में कोई स्वयंसेवक संगठन नहीं
थे, जिनकी सेवायें इस बारे में ली जा सकती
थीं ? सेना को लाने की आवश्यकता क्या थी ?
जमशेदपुर में से मजदूरों की हड़ताल को
कुचलने के लिए सेना लाई गई। मैं समझता
हूँ कि यह प्रवृत्ति ठीक नहीं है। भारत के
चारों तरफ जब सैनिक तानाशाहियों की
स्थापना हो रही है, लोकतन्त्र समाप्त हो रहा
है, तब सेना को अधिकाधिक सिविलियन
काम में लाना एक ऐसी प्रवृत्ति का श्रीगणेश
करना है, जो भागे चल कर हमारे लिये
क्षतरनाक साबित हो सकती है। मैं समझता
हूँ कि सेना जनता से मिले, इसमें कोई आपत्ति
नहीं है, मगर जनता के मन में यह भावना
पैदा हो कि सिविलियन इन्स्टीट्यूटशन्स काम
नहीं कर सकती और अगर संकट पैदा होगा,
तो हमें सेना की ओर देखना चाहिये, मैं सम-
झता हूँ कि इस को निरुत्साहित करने की
आवश्यकता है।

एक बात और, अंग्रेज चले गये उन्होंने
साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर हमारी सेना
का विभाजन किया था—सेनाओं के साम्प्र-
दायिक नाम रखे थे। हम समझते थे कि
असाम्प्रदायिक राज्य की स्थापना के बाद
सेना के साम्प्रदायिक नाम समाप्त कर दिये
जायेंगे—जाट रेजिमेंट, सिख रेजिमेंट, महार
रेजिमेंट, राजपूत रेजिमेंट, इस तरह का
विभागीकरण नहीं होगा। हमारी सेना
राष्ट्रीय एकता का प्रतीक होनी चाहिए और
हृदय की भावनाओं की दृष्टि से उसमें राष्ट्रीय
एकता है, भी, लेकिन ये ऊपर के नाम देश
में कोई स्वस्थ राष्ट्रीयता की भावना क
निर्माण करने में सहायक नहीं हो सकते।
मैं समझता हूँ कि इन नामों में परिवर्तन
करने की आवश्यकता है। देश के महापुरुषों
के नाम पर हम इन के नाम रख सकते हैं,
जिन से साम्प्रदायिकता प्रकट न हो और
सेना में साम्प्रदायिकता के इस जहर की प्रवेश-
करने की किंचित मात्रा भी सम्भावना न र
जाय। लेकिन इन नामों का समर्थन कि

[श्री वाजपेयी]

जाता है। कह जाता है कि ये नाम बहुत प्राचीन काल से चल रहे हैं। प्राचीन काल से हमारे देश की गुलामी भी चल रही थी, मगर हमने उसे खत्म कर दिया। प्राचीन काल से साम्प्रदायिकता भी चल रही है, जिसके विरुद्ध हम लड़ रहे हैं। अब अगर हम चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्र जीवन में साम्प्रदायिकता के लिए कोई स्थान न रहे, तो सेना में इस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक नाम—कम्यूनल नामेनक्लेचर नहीं होने चाहियें। उनसे हम को विदा लेने की आवश्यकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने आपसे जासूसी के बारे में कहा। अब स्थिति ऐसी है कि हमारी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की एक इन्टेलीजेंस सर्विस भ्रम है और होम मिनिस्ट्री की इन्टेलीजेंस सर्विस भ्रम है और हमारी राज्य-सरकारें अपनी भ्रम इन्टेलीजेंस सर्विस रखती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तीनों में को-ऑर्डिनेशन कौन करता है—को-ऑर्डिनेशन है या नहीं। अगर को-ऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है, तो यह बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है और आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जितनी भी हमारी गुप्तचर संस्थाएँ हैं, विदेशी पंचमांगियों के कार्यों पर नज़र रखने वाली जितनी संस्थायें हैं, उनमें समन्वय होना चाहिए। जिस से वे पंचमांगियों पर नज़र रख सकें और संकट के समय अपनी सारी शक्ति इस प्रकार के जो हमारे रहस्य हैं उनको प्रकट होने से रोक सकें। अभी इस सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। मुझे पता है कि हमारे प्रतिनिधि सुरक्षा परिषद में काश्मीर के सवाल के ऊपर भाषण कर रहे थे और वहाँ पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि ने भाषण दिया कि भारत की सेना जो झांसी में मौजूद है वह पाकिस्तान की ओर बढ़ रही है। यह उनको खबर कैसे लगी? हमारी सेना पाकिस्तान की तरफ नहीं बढ़ रही थी औरन इस बात का कोई कारण ही था। लेकिन हमारी सेना कवायद पैरेड करते समय कुछ पाकिस्तान की दिशा में जा रही थी १५-२० मील तक। लेकिन ऐसा मान्य

होता है कि गुप्तचरों का जाल बिछा हुआ है और ऊँचे ऊँचे पदों तक वे पहुँच गये हैं। दलाये लामा की खबर जिस तरह से प्रकट हुई है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारा जो कोड है वह भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। सीमा से खबर भेजी गई नहीं दिल्ली को कि दलाये लामा भारत में आ गये हैं मगर वह खबर नहीं दिल्ली आने से पहले ही पैकिंग पहुँच गई। कैसे पहुँच गई? क्या नहीं दिल्ली में से निकली? प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं नहीं दिल्ली में से नहीं निकली। तो क्या सीमा पर से इमका रहस्योद्घाटन हुआ? तीसरी सम्भावना यह भी है कि सीमा के नहीं दिल्ली आने के बीच में जब वह ट्रांस-मिटर से भेजी जा रही थी तो उसे इंटरसेप्ट कर लिया गया और अगर इंटरसेप्ट किया गया तो इसका अर्थ यह है कि जो हमारा कोड है वह जिन को मालूम नहो होना चाहिये उनको मालूम है। उन्होंने उसको डी-कोडिफाई कर लिया। अब स्थिति ऐसी नहीं जैसे कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह तो बड़ा डिप्लोमेटिक डेलिकेट सवाल है और इस सम्बन्ध में हम स्पष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं ला सकते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट प्रस्ताव रद्द किया जा सकता है मगर इस खबर के रहस्योद्घाटन से हमारा जो इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट है और हमारा जो रहस्य है उनको वह रहस्य के रूप में नहीं रख सका यह बात जरूर प्रकट हो गई। अगर इस स्टेट सिक्वेरिटी को आज हम नहीं रख सकते हैं तो संकट के समय क्या होगा इसकी चिन्ता करते हुए दिस दहलन लगता है। मैं कोई आतंक की भावना पैदा नहीं करना चाहता और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई संतप्त पैदा होगा तो सारा देश मिलकर उसका मुकाबला करेगा। यह बात भ्रम है कि मुट्ठी भर लोग विदेशियों का साथ दें, मगर सम्पूर्ण देश बाहरी आक्रमण का सामना करने के लिए एक व्यक्ति के रूप में खड़ा रहेगा। लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था पक्की होनी, चाहिये

अनेक राज्य सरकारों की सीमाओं, पाकिस्तान की सीमाओं के साथ लगी हुई हैं और वे सरकारें उन सीमाओं की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती हैं क्योंकि उनके पास व्यक्ति नहीं हैं, पुलिस नहीं है, बम नहीं हैं। राजस्थान की सीमा असुरक्षित पड़ी है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सीमाओं की रक्षा का प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार को लेना चाहिये। अगर हम वहाँ सेना नहीं रख सकते हैं तो हम एक स्पेशल पुलिस कास्टेबलरी भरती कर केन्द्र की ओर से जो सीमा की रक्षा करे। इससे देश में एक आत्मविश्वास की भावना पैदा होगा। भाषा आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सीमा पर रहने वाले लोगों में भी यह विश्वास पैदा हो कि किसी भी आक्रमण का हिम्मत के साथ सफलतापूर्वक मुकाबला किया जायेगा। इस वास्ते जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस सदन को विश्वास में लिया जाये कि भारत की सुरक्षा को जो नया खतरा पैदा हो गया है उसका मुकाबला करने में हम बच्चे तक समर्थ हैं। देश की जनता में मनोबल जगाने के लिए, इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाने के लिए इस बात की सब से अधिक आवश्यकता है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश का और सुरक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर जाये।

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Defence which will be treated as having been moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
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1912 (Disapproval of Policy)	
1913 (Disapproval of Policy)	
1914 (Disapproval of Policy)	
1915 (Disapproval of Policy)	
1916 (Disapproval of Policy)	

514, 515, 1802, 1803, 1804,
1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809,
1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814,
1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1850,
1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855,

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
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1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860,
1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871,
1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876,
1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881,
1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886,
1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891
1892, 1893, 1894, 1895.
9 1896, 1897, 1898.
10 1899.

Contracts with foreign firms for manufacture in the Ordnance Factories and other installations under the Ministry of Defence.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Re 1"

Recent promotions in the higher officer ranks of the armed forces involving supersession.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Re 1."

Policy of purchases of defence equipment in foreign countries

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Re. 1"

Organisation of the Ministry of Defence and of the Services and inter-services organisations.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Re 1"

Envisaged reversion to the Long Service System.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Re. 1"

Unsatisfactory working of Ordnance Factories and Depots

Shri Balasaheb Salunke: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to reform the organisational structure of Armed Forces.

Shri Balasaheb Salunke: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Recognition of Indian Naval Dock yard Employees' Union, Bombay.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Counting of total service prior to 1st August, 1949 for seniority and confirmation in the case of ex-ETEs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of hospitals in Defence establishments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Functioning of Departmental Promotion Committees in Defence establishments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Confirmation of non-industrial and industrial employees after three years service in Defence establishments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to associate workers' representative in Defence Production Board.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Production of civilian goods in ordnance factories.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for removal of discrimination between the industrial and non-industrial employees in Defence installations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-functioning of works committee and negotiating machinery in Air Force for the civilian employees.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Functioning of negotiating machinery at various levels.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for construction of residential quarters for non-industrial and industrial employees in Defence establishments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

Need for construction of residential quarters for other ranks in the Army

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

Need for expansion of ordnance factories

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Functioning of Defence Production Board

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Need for co-ordination between Ordnance factories, army workshops, technical development establishments and ordnance depots in the matter of production

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Purchase of Defence stores from the U K

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Purchase of ammunition from abroad

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100."

High expenses for training in National Defence Academy.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Workers' participation in the management of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Need for expansion of training facilities in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Need to increase the total emoluments of workers of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Need for a better research section in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Need for allocation of some amount for expenses on experiments in Hindustan Aircraft Ltd

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal. I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

Need to give incentives to the innovators of improved designs, parts or machineries in defence factories.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Improvement in the works of Bharat Electronics Ltd.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to utilise huge space lying unoccupied under the control of Bharat Electronics Ltd.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Production of civilian goods in Ordnance factories.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

High percentage of idle machineries in Ordnance factories.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to evolve an integrated defence policy.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide our forces with adequate equipment calculated to ensure effective defence.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide adequate reserves and auxiliaries for the three services.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide necessary amenities to the services personnel.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Undesirability of compulsory deductions from salaries of services personnel towards their Unit funds

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to rationalise the Junior Commissioned Officers cadre by absorbing suitable J.C.Os. as regular commissioned officers.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to improve the conditions of service of civilians employed in the defence services and installations

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to integrate the recruitment, engineering, educational, medical, intelligence, legal and research branches of the three services.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide adequate educational and training facilities to service-men to enable them to be re-settled in civil life after military service.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide free educational facilities for the children of services personnel.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for providing residential accommodation for the married personnel

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to integrate various official and non-official agencies of ex-service-men and to co-ordinate their efforts with civilian organisations for recruitment, employment and re-settlement of military personnel.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide necessary funds and other facilities to the ISSA Board and United Services Institution.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to encourage original and useful suggestions made by service personnel for increasing the efficiency and for effecting economy.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give necessary facilities to the Defence Research and Development Organisation.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to revise the peace-time duties of the Military Engineer Services and the Engineer Corps.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Gross lapses in the disposal of Ordnance stores.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to expand the Territorial Forces to satisfy the aspirations of patriotic civilians to be associated with national defence.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to evolve a co-ordinated and integrated scheme for training the youth of the country.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to co-operate with the Home Guards, Village Guards, Volunteer Forces, National Discipline Scheme, Scouts Organisation, Rifle Organisation etc. and thus help the mobilisation and training of potential reserves.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to reorient the organisation and training of the Lok Sahayak Sena to ensure adequate border defence and to accelerate Service Organisations in Community Project areas.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Wastage of machinery parts at Delhi Central Stores by delay in disposal.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Wastage of trucks and military vehicles by keeping them in open place.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Absence of physical verification of motor vehicle parts stored in the Central Stores, Delhi.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of reducing large number of grades and scales of the employees of the Ordnance factories.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expansion of training scheme in the Proto-type Machine Tools Factory at Ambarnath.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Salaries of the skilled workmen in the Proto-type Machine Tools Factory at Ambarnath.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for improvement in the wage structure of Hindustan Machine Tools Factory employees

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

High charges for training of apprentices in the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for increasing the strength of N.C.C.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for proper and regular training in N.C.C.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for increasing the strength of Territorial Army

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Liberalisation in recruitment policy of naval cadets

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' be reduced by Rs 100"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House

Shri Manabendra Shah (Tehri Garhwal) I have heard Shri U C Patnaik speaking about the economy that is being shown as a camouflage by him and at the same time, he said that we should have had more money for nuclear weapons etc While I agree with him that there has been economy, yet I would not call it a camouflage, I would really call it an unreal economy because the economy has been effected on such items as we do not require So there is really no economy The thing has not been budgeted for, because it has not been required Therefore, it is really not an economy

As regards the nuclear warfare etc which he mentioned, that is a debatable point, and I would not like to go into the details, but what I do feel is that something has to be done about modern weapons, and the only modern weapon which really is of importance to us would be the light-weight automatic rifles, about which I hope the hon Minister will say something That is a thing which is really required, that is a thing which can be made quickly, and I think it can go under production probably immediately But the nuclear thing etc would be a long drawn out programme which may be too late by the time we start manufacturing them

In this respect, I would also like to mention that apart from giving

grants for light-weight automatic rifles there could be some economy effected in other branches of the Defence Ministry, but I would like to make it clear that whatever economy is effected should be ploughed back into the Defence Ministry, it should not go into the exchequers of the Finance Ministry, but it should be reploughed Such items are probably many, but I shall only take a few of them

While going through the Defence Ministry's estimates, one finds that the Army spends Rs 83 lakhs a year only on conservancy charges, Rs 32½ lakhs on telephones and trunk calls, Rs 1 24 crores on travelling and out-station charges, and Rs 68 lakhs on furniture Likewise, I am sure, if necessary gearing up is done, considerable economy can be effected in supply and transport, which consumes Rs 13 41 crores, and in stores and equipment which take up Rs 102 97 crores Over and above that, there are about five lakhs of items which the ordnance factories make Probably, there also, some sort of economy can be effected In the M.E.S also there can be economy

In this connection, I would like to refer to the report of the Estimates Committee which would indicate that there may be some sort of economy I think I cannot find it, so I will leave it for the time being, rather than waste time

I would also like to refer to the Report of the Ministry to which Shri Bhakt Darshan also referred In it there have been shown economies which are really not economies,—these are on the last page—because they say that economy has been done on items like the postponement of certain projects, not filling up certain posts etc If a project has been postponed, it does not mean it is economy It will be taken up some other time, it is not real economy Therefore, what I wanted to drive at was that we must get a little more grant from the Centre for Defence, and we must have

[Shri Manabendra Shah]

a little more economy in other spheres of defence so that all those funds could be ploughed back into defence for better development of the forces.

Shri Raghunath Singh mentioned about the expenditure being not on the high side, but he did not mention another aspect which is also important, that out of the total Defence Budget we spend 41 per cent on establishment alone, and out of that one-third goes towards the civilian establishment. I have been told by some of the Opposition Members that the Government is contemplating increase in the services, an increase probably in the age-group of work. So, there is a chance that we will not be able to recruit people to the extent we have been doing before, because if the age-group is increased, it naturally has repercussions on recruitment. Therefore, we have to look into not only those people who will not be recruited, but we must also look into those ex-servicemen who have already retired but are frustrated because they have got no employment.

In this respect, I would again like to go back to my patent grievance against the Lok Sahayak Sena. I feel they are doing no useful work. Today it has also been mentioned by some that we have Tibet on the border, the Lhasa affair etc. So, keeping all this in view, I would like to change the Lok Sahayak Sena into a pioneer auxiliary corps. The purpose of my advising this is that we should, the Army should, prepare a scheme by which people can do some work in the Plan field. The Lok Sahayak Sena primarily imparts not only military training, but also train them on some Plan schemes, and therefore if we can create a labour force under the military, we will be not only giving them military training, we will be making them do concrete work for the Plan. The Lok Sahayak Sena is now only theoretical, and we should perhaps do something more practicable. Therefore I have to suggest that we should have something like a

pioneer auxiliary corps which can do both military work and Plan work. This would also have the advantage of making them do work on buildings which would be of use to married people in Defence personnel. It is a paradox that whereas our Defence Minister has been so keen and has taken the initiative in the matter of the Ambala scheme, yet we find that there are certain building programmes which have not been given that priority which should have been given to them.

I would also like to mention something about budget estimates. In it there has been some hint that some sort of secrecy has to be maintained and therefore, no details can be furnished. But I think where we are concerned, the secrecy has been more exaggerated than anything. I would in this connection refer to the way the U.K. Government prepare their reports etc. for their Parliament. In those things, they give more details than our Government give us. We find that there they give details of manpower and other details while here we are not given even the details of manpower. We can really find out details of manpower if we start working the calculations but that takes a little longer time. So why not give these details of manpower or any other information just like the UK Government do. They are more in the cold war than we and if they can give those details to their Parliament, why cannot we be given more details here?

Similarly, if we go into the question of planning, the U.K. Government along with their report on budget etc. give the achievements of their plan for defence and their programmes for the future. That should be the case with us also. But we are not given those things. So these two things should be looked into.

I had referred to budget estimates, and I would like, before concluding, to mention one item which is rather

important and which affects the services, because it is about the married quarters. There are two or three items which I could refer to. Application was made years back. They got the funds a little later. But for about a couple of years they have not constructed those buildings. If this is the sort of priority that is being given, I cannot understand why the Defence Minister should make so much hullabaloo about the Ambala programme, allowing at the same time things to be delayed in respect of those items which the Government have already sanctioned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: To say that I have all the time felt happy while listening to the discussion today will not be to state something that is true. I have felt occasionally very unhappy and that especially for two reasons. In the first place, I have found that some hon Members in this House have tried to introduce a kind of cadre warfare so far as our Defence organisation is concerned—some officers have been promoted, some have not been promoted, some officers have been superseded, some have not been superseded. They have referred to such things. I want to say that this kind of note struck on the floor of this House does not lead to that unity of Defence forces, to that psychological integration of Defence forces which is needed for the defence of our country. At the same time, there are some persons who have tried to plead the cause of jawans at the expense of officers. Now, all my life, I have never been an officer. I have been a teacher. Here also I am a Member and, therefore, my sympathies are always with the jawans. But, I would not like that such artificial divisions, such caste-like divisions should be created so far as our Defence forces are concerned.

I have also felt very unhappy when I found people talking in terms of scandals,—there is a scandal here, there is a scandal there. I think there are some persons who have a very

fine nose for scandals. I wish I had! But, unfortunately I do not have it. But, I would submit very respectfully that when we are going to look at the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry, we must balance what has been done and what has been done well against what has gone wrong or what has not proved to be in the right direction. If one does that, if one balances what has been done against where things have gone wrong, I would say that the Defence Ministry under the able leadership of the Defence Minister Mr. Krishna Menon and his able lieutenants, have done as well as any other Ministry of our great country.

I judge these Demands only by one yardstick and by one criterion. And, it is this. Of course, the strategy of the world today is the strategy of having some kind of deterrent. People talk in terms of nuclear deterrent; they talk in terms of other kinds of deterrents. People are now trying to talk in terms of outer space deterrents. Of course, we are not so rich or prosperous as to talk in terms of deterrents, although the strategy of the world is moving very very fast, if I can say so, at sputnik speed in that direction. But, we have also to apply some sort of deterrent.

I do not talk in terms of offence; but even when our forces are essentially defensive, we have to talk in terms of deterrent and I will apply that when I say that we are to build up the Defence potential in this country. So, I ask myself the question: Are we augmenting the Defence potential of this country or not?

This is, perhaps, the eighth year that I am taking part in the debate on Defence Demands.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He may take part another 8 years.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I hope so and I thank you for praying for me like

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

that; but I wonder if you believe in God.

I was respectfully submitting that I only want to ask one question: Have we increased our Defence potential or not? When I look at this Demand from that angle, I say that we are moving in that direction though we are not moving as fast as we should, though we are not moving as well as we should. Still, the Defence potential of this country is being augmented when I compare the year 1959 with the year 1952 when I came to this House first. I would say that we have travelled very far along the road, though we cannot compare ourselves with Pakistan. How can we compare ourselves with Pakistan because Pakistan does not go about in the clothes which are its own. It goes about in the clothes which are somebody else's. We go about in clothes of our own. Therefore, I did not compare India with Pakistan or with any other country.

18 hrs.

Our resources in money are limited. As our national income increases and as our Plans fructify our resources and money will multiply. I would say that our resources in weapons are very limited. Therefore, I congratulate the Defence Ministry for having entered into some agreements with some firms for manufacturing certain articles. I also think that a new look is being given to these ordnance factories.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member like to continue tomorrow?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Certainly, Sir.

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

18 01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 9th April, 1959/Chaitra 19, 1881 (Saka).

[Wednesday, April 8, 1959/Chaitra 18, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1721	Explosion at Gun Factory, Katni . . .	10461-64
1722	Fertiliser plant in Rajasthan . . .	10464-67
1723	Productivity Projects . . .	10467-68
1724	International friendship associations . . .	10468-71
1725	Industrial Labour in Public Sector . . .	10472-75
1726	Standard Vacuum Refining Co. . . .	10475-77
1728	Import of baby milk food	10477-79
1729	Works Committees	10479-81
1730	Contribution by textile mills to provident fund	10481-82
1731	Cable manufacture	10482-86
1732	Minor Irrigation Projects	10486-88
1734	Chakkis manufactured by Emery Stone Manufacturing Company	10488-91
1735	Passports for ex-rulers	10491-95
1737	Departure of Phizo for U.S.A.	10495-97
1738	Water Supply to Jharla Coal Fields	10497-98
1739	India-Sikkim Road	10498-99
1741	Swedish Trade Delegation	10499-10500
1742	Bandung Countries Economic Co-operation Conference	10500
1743	Experimental Television System	10501-02
S. N. Q. No.		

19	Displaced Persons in Purana Qila . . .	10503-06
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1727	Investment in Public Sector	10506
1733	Manufacture of electric meters	10507
1736	Exchange of animals between India and China	10507
1740	Displaced Persons from Pakistan held Kashmiri	10508

33 LSD-10.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1744	Atherton West Mills Ltd., Kanpur	10508
1745	Soviet aid to Kerala	10509
1746	Tea Research Institute	10509-10
1747	Cement Factory in Orissa	10510
1748	Optical Glass Plant	10510-11
U. S. Q. No.		
2815	Allotment of Salt	10511-12
2816	Trade with China	10512
2817	Trade with African Countries	10512
2818	Production targets exceeded by Industries	10513
2819	Production in Industries	10513
2820	Import of sewing machines	10514
2821	Companies in Bombay	10514
2822	Production of matches	10514-15
2823	Competent Officers	10515
2824	Appeals against judgements of Competent Officers	10516
2825	Appellate Officers	10516-17
2826	Quarters for Government Servants	10517-18
2827	Sale of evacuee property in Delhi	10518
2828	New Industries	10518
2829	Labour appeals	10518-19
2830	Central Schemes in Punjab	10519
2831	Labour participation in management	10519-20
2832	Loans to closed mills by National Industrial Development Corporation (Private) Ltd.	10520
2833	Small Scale Industries in U.P.	10520-21
2834	Plan publicity projects in Orissa	10521
2835	Shivaraman Committee	10521-22
2836	Cement Factories	10522-23
2837	Educated unemployed in Bihar	10523
2838	Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee	10523-24

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2839	Study Team of Institute of Chartered Accountants . . .	10524
2840	Export of Indian Wool-len Carpets . . .	10524-25
2841	Maldives . . .	10525-26
2842	Border raids . . .	10526
2843	Rotary and Photogravure Inks . . .	10526-28
2844	Export of tapioca . . .	10527-29
2845	Labour Co-operative Societies . . .	10529
2846	Supply of Community Radio Sets to Madras Government . . .	10529-30
2847	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme . . .	10530
2848	Raza textiles Ltd. Ram-pur . . .	10530
2849	President's tour of In-donesia and Malaya . . .	10530-31
2850	Managing agents in Companies . . .	10531-32
2851	Manufacture of cars . . .	10532
2852	Industrial Co-operative Societies in Madras State . . .	10532-33
2853	Gorakhpur Labour Organisation . . .	10533
2854	Paper Mills, Bhavani-sagar and Mettur . . .	10534
2855	Sale of documentary films abroad . . .	10534-35
2856	Stall-holders of Panch-kuin Road and Jan-path, New Delhi . . .	10535-36
2857	Groundnut seeds for Pakistan . . .	10536
2858	Export of horn work . . .	10536-37
2859	Export Promotion Schemes . . .	10537
2860	Import of Raw Mater-ial . . .	10537-38
2861	Export Promotion Schemes . . .	10538
2862	Textile Companies . . .	10539
2863	'India 58' Exhibition . . .	10539-40
2864	Prime Minister's Relief Fund . . .	10540
2865	Government of India Press, Nasik . . .	10540

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2866	C.P.W.D. . . .	10541
2867	Indian Birds and Ani-mals for Foreign Zoos . . .	10541-42

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

10542

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 398 dated the 4th April, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, making certain further amendment to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957.

(2) A copy of statement correcting the reply given on the 10th February, 1959 to a Supplementary by Shri V. P. Nayar on Starred Question No. 12 regarding Dyes for Handloom Industry.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 10542-10708

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture concluded. The Demand were voted in full.

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1959/ CHAITRA 19, 1881 (Saka)—

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence and also discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation.