

Second Series, No. 44

Thursday, April 9, 1959
Chaitra 19, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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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

10713

10714

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 9, 1959/Chaitra 19,
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Radio-Active Tracers to Study Silt at
Bombay Harbour**

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*1749. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Asmar:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1107 on 17th December, 1958 and state the results of the radio-active tracer experiments being conducted at Bombay Harbour to ascertain movement of silt?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The experiments are still in progress.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह जो एक्सपेरिमेंट हो रहा है इसमें कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है और इसमें क्या खर्च होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : समय और खर्च दोनों के बारे में निश्चित रूप से कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता क्योंकि यह एक विभिन्न प्रकार का एक्सपेरिमेंट है। लेकिन हमने जो कुल माग की है वह इस प्रकार है तीन हजार पाउंड की तो हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी १२ लाख के खर्च में से जो कि मैशिनरी के लिए आवश्यक होगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक विशेषज्ञ की आवश्यकता है वह भी लेना है। फिर कुछ रेडियो ऐक्टिव मैटीरियल की भी आवश्यकता होगी। वह भी लेना है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस एक्सपेरिमेंट से बाम्बे हारबर का सिल्टिंग का सवाल हल हो जायेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक इस रेडियो ट्रेसर के एक्सपेरिमेंट का सम्बन्ध है यह केवल इस हेतु किया जा रहा है कि वह एक निश्चित जगह बता सके कि जहां पर सिल्ट जमा की जाये जो कि ड्रिजर के जगहों निकाली जाती है। वैसे पूना हाइड्रॉलिक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट ने भी एक जगह बताया है। अगर इस एक्सपेरिमेंट से उसकी पुष्टि हो जाये तो उत्तम होगा। इसी उद्देश्य से यह किया जा रहा है।

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether these experiments with radio-active tracers are being conducted by Indians having any experience in such experiments and also the materials out of which these radio-active tracers are made?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said just now we have obtained the services of a specialist from the Hydraulic Research Institute, Harwell in the United Kingdom for this purpose, and the experiments are conducted under his supervision. Of course, our man will be associated. So far as the radio-active material is concerned, we have to have some sort of material from the United Kingdom for this experiment.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, for this experiment, whether the Government have ensured that the material that is collected by the United Kingdom expert is not passed on out of India until the Government are satisfied that there is no harm in passing on that material?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a sort of artificial silt which is radio-activated and that is used simply to detect it on the ocean bed the movement of the silt which can then easily be watched. That is all that is needed. It remains radio-active for three to four months. It is with a view to ascertain the natural movement of the silt at the bottom of the sea.

Inland Water Transport Committee

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*1750 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 891 on the 12th December, 1958 and state the further progress of work done by the Inland Water Transport Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Shri B. K. Gokhale, so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Committee have since visited the Waterways of West Bengal and Assam. They are at present inspecting the waterways of Bombay State. Their report is expected in June 1959.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister stated that the recommendations of the Committee were under consideration. May I know whether the Committee have considered those recommendations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not know to which reply the hon. Member is referring. I have got a copy of the last reply which I gave on 12-12-1958 in which I had stated that the Committee had since visited places in

Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as well as the Damodar Valley Corporation, etc.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether this Committee will also examine the question of linking the Rajasthan canal with this scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not know whether this is specifically within the terms of reference, although I would very much welcome that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister, in the course of his reply to the question in March, 1958, stated that the report was expected within a year. Now, he says it will be received by the end of June, 1959. May I know whether this is a firm date by which the report could be expected, in view of the fact that the Committee was appointed 'two years ago'?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would humbly request the hon. Member to kindly re-read my previous reply, because I never claimed that the report could be submitted in such a short time. The committee just requires time for a detailed study. It is a vast problem which extends from one corner of the country to the other. Many data have to be collected and surveys have to be made. I could not have given any such a reply as suggested by the Member. Even so, I will check up the reply. The report now is expected by June, 1959.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the final recommendations of the Committee will be discussed in conjunction with the Ministry of Railways and, if so, whether any attempt will be made to link up this inland water transport with other kinds of transport such as railways, etc.?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is normal that whenever the recommendations of a particular Committee impinge upon the activities or functioning of another Ministry, that Ministry is usually consulted.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the long delay involved in this Committee submitting its report to

the Government, I want to know whether an interim report can be expected from the Committee.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would humbly submit that it is not an abnormal delay. As a matter of fact, the interim recommendations have already been made, and they are under consideration. Many of them are actually in the process of being implemented too.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether the North Bihar waterways will also be examined by this Committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They have already visited Bihar.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Last year, when some of the Parliament Members met this Committee and discussed about the navigation and transport problem, they were told that due to want of staff they were unable to proceed with the work satisfactorily. May I know whether it is a fact?

Shri Raj Bahadur: One of the interim recommendations of the Committee relates to traffic survey, and it is a fact that we do suffer from shortage of staff so far as good and competent hands are concerned for this work.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am sorry. The hon. Minister said now that no such statement was made. But it was made by Shri Humayun Kabir who was the Minister of Transport at that time. However, may I know whether there are various schemes for the South, the North and all those places, and whether the taking up of any such scheme will have to await the receipt of the full report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That may not be necessary. We may take up the scheme piecemeal, keeping in view the practicability and the feasibility of such recommendation.

Shri Achar: May I know whether this Committee has visited the west

coast—North Kanara and South Kanara?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not quite sure whether they have visited the west coast. West coast should come within the definition of coastal shipping.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I read the reply given by the Minister to the previous question? It reads thus:

"I have already informed the House that the interim recommendations of this Committee have been received and they are now under the consideration of the respective Governments".

The hon. Minister stated that he did not give any such reply.

Shri Raj Bahadur: He has referred to something quite different, now.

इलाहाबाद स्टेशन

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*१७५१. { श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री धर्म्म सिंह जदौरिया :
श्री सुबिनन घोष :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इलाहाबाद में नया रेलवे स्टेशन की इमारत के निर्माण पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है;

(ख) इसका निर्माण कब तक पूरा होने की प्राप्ति है;

(ग) इलाहाबाद यादों के पुनर्निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(घ) अब तक कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री साहन्नाबाद खां):

(क) स्टेशन की इमारत . ४१.५ लाख रुपये ।

(ख) स्टेशन की इमारत बन कर पूरी हो चुकी है और काम में लायी जा रही है ।

(ग) ४५ फी सदी काम हो गया है ।

(ब) ३६ ४३ लाख रुपये स्टेशन की इमारत पर ।

१० ६८ लाख रुपये यार्ड का ढाचा बदलने पर ।

Shri V P Nayar. The English answer may also be given

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Yes

Shri Shah Nawas Khan: (a) Station building Rs 41.5 lakhs

(b) The construction of station building has already been completed and brought into use

(c) 45 per cent of the work has been done.

(d) Rs 36.43 lakhs on station building. Rs 10.68 lakhs on yard remodeling.

Shri D. C. Sharma. May I know if all this money has been spent on the renovation of the old buildings or whether new additions have been made so far as the station is concerned. If the new additions have been made, may I know what kinds of buildings have been made, because I have a very distressing experience of the waiting room of Allahabad Railway Station.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The question was about the estimated expenditure on the construction of the new railway station. Now he asks about the remodelling of the station.

Shri D. C. Sharma I want to know whether all this money has been spent on the renovation of the old building of the railway station or whether any new additions have been made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The question was, what was the expenditure incurred on the construction of the new railway station and the answer has been given that it is Rs 41 lakhs. Now the hon. Member goes back and

asks whether this has been strengthened, remodelled or something else.

श्री त्यागी मैं यह दर्शाए करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो नई बिल्डिंग बनी है इस की जरूरत क्यों पड़ गई थी। क्या पुरानी बिल्डिंग टूट गई थी या खतरे में थी? अगर नहीं तो यह ४१ लाख रुपया और किसी अच्छे काम में खर्च हो सकता था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जरूरत क्या थी?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पहले हिस्से का जवाब दे दिया जाये।

श्री शानुवाज खाँ जिस पुरानी बिल्डिंग को उखाड़ कर नई बिल्डिंग बनाई गई वह करीब-करीब नब्बे बरस हुए बनाई गई थी और उस वक्त से ले कर अब तक वहाँ पर ट्रैफिक और वहाँ की जरूरियात बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई थी। इसलिए उस का बदलना बहुत जरूरी था।

श्री त्यागी मैं यह समझ लूँ कि पुरानी बिल्डिंग छोटी पड़ गई थी? अगर ऐसा था तो किसी किस्म का छपर डाल सकते थे। क्या यह जरूरी था कि आज-कल के जमाने में ४१ लाख रुपया नयी स्टेशन की बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिये खर्च किया जाना।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker This speech can be made on a different occasion.

श्री त्यागी आखिरकार कोई हद है। हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी का जमाना है। क्या यह नब्बे बरस पुरानी बिल्डिंग टूट रही थी या गिर रही थी या सिर्फ छाटी थी इस लिए दूसरी बिल्डिंग बनाई गई।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस का जवाब दिया जा चुका है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन श्रीमान् मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल्डिंग का बनाने का काम कब शुरू हुआ था और इस को पूरा करने में इतनी देरी क्यों लगी?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : कोई ख़ास बेरी तो लगी नहीं । जो ग्राम वस्तु लगता है वही लगा है लेकिन आनरेबल मेम्बर को मालूम होगा कि इस दरमियान में और जब यह बिल्डिंग बन रही थी तो एक दौर ऐसा आ गया था जिस में सीमेंट और लोहे की कुछ कमी महसूस हुई थी । शायद उस वजह से इस सिलसिले में कुछ रुकावट पड़ी हो ।

Shri N. B. Manisamy: May I know whether this new building is contiguous to the old building or at a different place and, if so, what is the distance?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been answered; that had to be abandoned and a new one had to be constructed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the amount spent in dismantling the old building and whether it is a fact that the dismantling work is still going on and it is very difficult to dismantle the old building?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I do not have separate figures for that.

Shri Joachim Alva: Whilst commending the Government for putting up a magnificent building at the Allahabad railway station, may I know why the trains in the night arrive so late from Calcutta and also the platforms are changed, as I found during the last two nights?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise out of this.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Now that the Allahabad Yard has been remodelled, will some goods traffic be diverted there from the congested Mughal Sarai yard?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That is a different question altogether.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are on the construction of the building.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the difference between the estimated cost and the actual cost on the construction of the building?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I require notice for that, but I can say that the difference is not very much.

Avalanches near Banihal Tunnel

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*1752. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eleven workers engaged on construction and snow-clearing work at the Banihal low-level tunnel were killed on the 3rd and 4th February, 1959 in avalanches;

(b) if so, the compensation, if any, given to the families of the deceased; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to warn the workers against the danger of avalanches from day to day?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of compensation is being determined and will be paid shortly through the compensation Commissioners under Workman's Compensation Act.

(c) A statement giving the required information is given below:—

STATEMENT

The officers at the Tunnel have standing instructions that whenever there is a danger of avalanches, the work should be suspended and the labourers withdrawn to safe places. After the heavy snowfall of the 2nd February, 1959 the work was stopped and all the personnel was directed to leave the site on the 3rd February, 1959. While most of the workers left for Verinag, some workers did not shift, in spite of contractors direction and they were unfortunately involved in the avalanches experienced at night and next morning. The work was not restarted until the danger from avalanche was over.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many of the items mentioned in the statement have been implemented and how many are going to be implemented in the near future?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the statement gives an account of how the tragedy happened. I do not think there are any items in it. What is he referring to?

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what steps you are going to take to warn the people and save them from avalanches in future?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already mentioned that the officers of the tunnel, according to the standing practice, have instructions that whenever there is danger of an avalanche the work should be suspended and labour withdrawn to safe places. This was done in this particular case as well.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know for how many days the work remained suspended on this tunnel?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think for quite a few days, because the avalanche was heavy.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूक वहाँ पर करीब-करीब हर साल ऐवालाश आते हैं इसलिए क्या वहाँ ऐसा कोई सरबे हो रहा है जिस से मालूम हो जाय कि ऐवालाश आने वाला है और लोग वहाँ से हट जायें ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जब ऐवालाश आता है तो उस से पहले बहुत ज्यादा बर्फ गिरती है और उससे अन्दाजा लगाया जाता है कि तेज हवा चलेगी तो ऐवालाश भी आयेगा । जब भारी बर्फ की बर्षा होती है तो लोगों को आगाह कर दिया जाता है, काम बन्द कर दिया जाता है और उन को किसी सेफ जगह पर जाने के लिए कह दिया जाता है ।

श्री प्रकाश बख्श : बीमं मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह दुर्घटना अपने ढंग की पहली और आखिरी थी या ऐसी और भी दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : ऐसी दुर्घटनाएँ पहले भी होती रही हैं—ऐवालाश होते रहे हैं और मैं आगे की भी कोई गारण्टी नहीं कर सकता हूँ कि ऐवालाश न हो भायेंगे ।

Shri Joachim Alva: Now that this distressing case has happened, does the Government demand from the contractors the condition that the workers may be kindly and generously, paid compensation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They will be paid compensation according to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Job Analysis on Railways

*1753, **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any job analysis has been conducted by the Railway Administration; and

(b) if so, what are the conclusions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) No general scheme for job analysis on the Railways has been undertaken

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether in particular sectors or areas, any job analysis was conducted and, if so, what are the distinguishing features of it?

Shri Shah Nawas Khan: We did carry out job analysis in Chittaranjan Workshop. But on other railways, rather than carrying out any job analysis, we examine the existing office procedure and practice and various reports are called for from the railways. Some of them have been received and are under examination.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When previously three years back, a job analysis was conducted, it was found that the workload discharged was too low and there was lot of surplus staff on certain railways. In view of such conclusions, may I know what stood in the way of the railways carrying out such job analysis and giving effect to the recommendations?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This point was dealt with by the hon Railway Minister in his reply to the general debate on the Railway Budget. As he explained, the norms existed for gangmen also. In various workshops certain standards had been laid down and those standards are being adhered to. In addition, we have set up a productivity cell in the Railway Board office, which will go further into that matter. The main difficulty has been regarding the clerical staff. It is conceded that there is room for improvement there, but as the hon Member is very well aware, there has been lot of opposition to any job analysis undertaken, this task is rather difficult and certain friends also create difficulties.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want a pointed answer to the question raised, with particular reference to the work conducted—particularly regarding the ministerial and clerical staff—on the Eastern and South-eastern Railways. May I know why, in spite of Government's awareness that there is more than surplus staff and that the workload discharged is too low, they have given up going into the matter, simply because of the agitational mood of the clerical staff?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has just now explained the reasons.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The scheme for rationalising the office practices and procedure was evolved in the Board office and various railways were asked to carry out certain analysis. As a result of that, on the Eastern Railway in the commercial department, 62 statements which were previously prepared have been done away

with. That has made a lot of difference and has led to the reduction of office work.

Shri Ramesh Chandra Chatterjee: What is the total number of persons employed in the railways? Can we have the latest figure?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Very roughly 11 lakhs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Class IV Promotion Committee have stated in their report that the workload for the gangmen, which was increased a few years ago, is heavy and so it should be reduced. May I know at what stage is that recommendation?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That is still under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this job analysis is actually meant to classify the various jobs and put the artisans in the various trades for promotion purposes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That need not be answered.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Could the hon Minister give any indication of the economy likely to be effected if proper load is distributed?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It would be rather premature to give a reply at this stage.

Private Air Companies

*1754. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any private air companies in India which are owned or managed by foreigners, and

(b) if so, how many?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohindram): (a) and (b) There are six private air companies holding permits for non-scheduled operations. Of these, some of the shares in three companies are held by foreign nationals. The Managing Director of one of the companies is a foreign national.

Shri Anurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether Jamair Company and Kalinga Airlines are completely directed and managed by foreigners?

Shri Mohiudddin: In Jamair Company the Managing Director is a foreigner, but the majority of the controlling shares are held by Indians. I am not aware of the Kalinga Airlines. It is a proprietary company.

Shri Anurobindo Ghosal: May I know the number of aircraft owned by these companies and the profits made by them in 1957 and 1958?

Shri Mohiudddin: Regarding the number of aircraft I do not think they are more than 10 or 12. The profit figures for 1957 and 1958 are not available.

Shri Anwar Harvani: May I know if the Government is aware that a number of private Indian owned companies, which are apparently owned by Indians, are really subsidiaries of the foreign companies?

Shri Mohiudddin: No, Sir, it is not a fact.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has Government set a deadline to see that most of the foreign companies are owned and managed by Indians?

Shri Mohiudddin: No, I do not think there is any rule or Act under which this deadline could be set.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of private Air companies which are purely owned by Indians?

Shri Mohiudddin: As I have already mentioned, out of six in three companies the foreign nationals hold shares, though not majority shares. The rest are wholly Indian.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether profit figures of Kalinga Airlines for the year 1957 are not available yet with the Ministry?

Shri Mohiudddin: No, Sir. The profit and loss accounts are filed with the Company Law Administration.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether it is a fact that one Mr. Patnaik of Orissa is the proprietor of the Kalinga Airlines?

Shri Mohiudddin: As I said, Kalinga Airlines is a proprietary company.

Shri Jagannatha Rao: May I know whether there is any proposal to nationalise these companies?

Shri Mohiudddin: No.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether any special concessions are given to any of these companies?

Shri Mohiudddin: No, Sir.

खतरे की जमीन

*१७५६ श्री भक्त बर्षन क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच चलने वाली "शटल" रेलगाड़ियों में से खतरे की जमीन हटा दी गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप स्थिति में क्या सुधार हुआ है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां)

(क) जी हा। जनाना डिब्बों को छोड़कर बाकी सब डिब्बों में खतरे की जमीन का नाकारगर कर दिया गया है।

(ख) बार-बार और बेजा तौर पर जमीन खींचने की वजह से दफ्तर जाने वाले मुसाफिरो को असुविधा होती है और गाड़िया रुक जाती हैं। इसे रोकने के लिए ऐसा किया गया है।

(ग) इन गाड़ियों के समय पर चलने में सुधार हुआ है और दूसरी गाड़ियों के चलने पर जो बुरा असर पड़ता था वह भी कम हो गया है।

श्री भक्त बर्षन क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात का भी पता लगाया है कि आखिर इस

टुकड़े में ही जड़ीरें क्यों लीची जाती रही है ?
कौन से वह विशेष कारण हैं जिन के कारण
लोगों की ऐसी आदत पड़ गई ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : भगवन् भानुदेव
मेम्बर यह समझते हैं कि इसी टुकड़े पर
जड़ीरें लीची जाती थी तो वह बहुत गलत-
फहमी में मुस्तला हैं । बहुत से दूसरे हिस्से
भी हैं जिन में ऐसा होता है ।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : मैं यह जानना चाहता
हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस पर विचार किया है
कि इस समय जड़ीरों का दुरुपयोग करने पर
केवल ५० रु० तक जुर्माना हो सकता है और
क्या यह भी विचार किया जा रहा है कि
जड़ीरों का दुरुपयोग करने वालों को कैद की
सजा दी जाय या जुर्माना और बढ़ा दिया
जाय ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो बिल सामने
धायी था और उस पर विचार भी हो चुका
है ।

Shri Ayyakannu: May I know the
number of times the alarm chain has
been used on account of confinement
in the train?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been
liberated now, we need not worry

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In
view of the fact that the Railway
Act has been amended and enhanced
punishment has been provided for the
improper use of alarm chains, may I
know whether the Government will
now revise their decision and think of
effective administration rather than
resort to such sort of methods?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a sugges-
tion for action

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want
to know when they introduced this
whether they had this in view or not

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a sug-
gestion which the Government should
consider

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I
know whether Government have con-
sidered this viewpoint or not and, if
not, why not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister
can reply if he wants

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We have
said on more than one occasion on the
floor of this House that our main diffi-
culty is not imposition of fines or en-
hanced punishment but lack of public
co-operation. When somebody pulls
the chain and our railway official goes
to find out who pulled the chain no-
body helps him to find out the culprit.

श्री भक्त बर्षान : मैं यह जानना चाहता
हूँ कि मॉन्टलागो ने डिब्बों में यह सुविधा क्यों
दी जा रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उन ने लिये जरा
खतरा ज्यादा होता है ।

श्री त्यागो : क्योंकि वह जबर पहनती है ।

Shifting of Western Railway Head- quarters

*1757. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will
the Minister of Railways be pleased
to state-

(a) whether the Railway Board
have since reconsidered their deci-
sion regarding the shifting of Western
Railway Zonal Headquarters from
Bombay as recommended by the
Estimates Committee, and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision
arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Railways
(Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b)
After giving the matter their fullest
consideration, the Government have
come to the conclusion that the shift-
ing of the Zonal headquarters office
of the Western Railway from Bomoay
was neither feasible nor necessary
from the operational point of view

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know
if the Estimates Committee have again

asked the Railway Board to reconsider this decision?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: We had given this matter the fullest consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is whether the Estimates Committee has again asked the Railway Board to reconsider their decision.

Shri Shah nawas Khan: They again drew the attention of the Railway Ministry and they wanted to know if any steps had been taken in that respect, that was in November 1957. We have again pointed out our difficulties and the reasons for our inability to do so.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Estimates Committee have in their recommendation stated that there are two zonal headquarters stationed at Bombay and, therefore, the Western Railway headquarters may be shifted. If it is not possible to shift the Western Railway headquarters, may I know whether they have considered the question of shifting the Central Railway headquarters to Secunderabad?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now he is arguing.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Not arguing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has stated that Government or the Railway Board have considered this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: If they could not shift the Western Railway headquarters, I want to know whether the Central Railway headquarters, which is also at Bombay.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a different question. But if the Minister is prepared, he might reply to it.

Shri Shah nawas Khan: There is no proposal to shift the Central Railway headquarters.

Shri Radhalal Vyas: What is the nature of the difficulties coming in the way of the Railway Board to shift the headquarters of the Western Railway from Bombay?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: As the hon. Member is aware, railway headquarters is a big organisation. We have invested crores and crores of rupees on buildings and offices on very thickly populated areas in Bombay. So, now to build fresh accommodation elsewhere would involve very huge expenditure.

Dehydration of Onions

*1758. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any centres of dehydration of onions in the country,

(b) where are the centres located, and

(c) whether Government are thinking of having such centres in view of the fact that there is great demand for dehydrated onions outside India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr F. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b) There is one factory in Mathura (U.P.) which produces dehydrated onions.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether there is any demand in the foreign countries for dehydrated onions?

Dr. F. S. Deshmukh: No, not to our knowledge. If there were demand, we can easily set up additional dehydrated onion plants and supply.

Shri Jadhav: What was the production of onions in the year 1958 and how much of it was exported?

Dr. F. S. Deshmukh: I must ask for notice. This question with respect to export should be addressed to the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know whether Government would consider starting such a centre at Nasik in Bombay State where onion is grown in abundance?

Dr. F. S. Deshmukh: Government will certainly consider any possibility.

provided there is demand. Our difficulty is that there is not sufficient demand for this

Tatanagar Railway Station

*1759. Shri M. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have any proposal in the matter of improving the Tatanagar Railway Station in view of the heavy traffic, both in passengers and goods, and

(b) if so, when the programme will be completed and at what cost?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The new station building is expected to be completed in 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs 13,50,000

Shri M. K. Ghosh: What would be the future force of employees? What would be the number of employees after this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether with the improvement in the railway station there would be any improvement in the labour also

Shri Shah nawas Khan: Possibly he wants to know whether there would be any increase in employment

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps that is so.

Shri Shah nawas Khan: There would not be any large-scale increase

Shri Tyagi: Here also, will it be a case of demolition of the old building or only of extension of it?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: It will be a case of providing amenities that did not exist.

Shri Tyagi: By way of demolition?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By additions, remodelling and alterations or by pulling down the old building altogether?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: We will be putting up additional waiting rooms

and waiting halls. We will be putting up additional amenities. So, there is no question of pulling down other buildings.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the inter-locking arrangement at the present station is adequate to meet the increased traffic there?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: That would come under a separate head of remodelling of yards. For that a separate sum of Rs 2.23 crores has been sanctioned and that would cover it

Diesel Locomotives

*1760 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many diesel locomotives are working in carrying mineral ores in the Noamundi-Banaspani-Barajamda-Barbil sector of South Eastern Railway at present,

(b) what is the total requirement, and

(c) what action the Railway Ministry is proposing to take to meet the deficit?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) 14 diesel locomotives

(b) 14 diesel locomotives

(c) Does not arise

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the hon Minister is aware that ore traffic for export is being held up in this sector due to shortage of diesel locos and also steam locos?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: That is not so. The hon Member is aware that this sector has to cater for Tatanagar, Burnpur, Rourkela and also for Durgapur at a later stage. The demand for our steel plants must have the topmost priority. When we have dealt with it and we have spare capacity, then only we can think of export.

Shri Panigrahi: Am I to understand that for the present, export is being held up to supply the requirements of steel mills?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: Export is not being held up. The hon. Member is aware that at Calcutta Port already we have a stock of over one lakh tons of manganese ore and about 60,000 tons of iron ore. The whole port is congested and there is no point in dumping more there.

Shri Panigrahi: In this sector ten million tons of ore traffic was planned to be undertaken. May I know the allotment of locos for supplying the requirements of steel mills and for meeting export requirements?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: I have said that whatever line capacity exists at present is being properly utilised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wanted to know the break-up.

Shri Shah nawas Khan: There is no separate break-up.

Shri Bose: May I know whether steam engines are also working side by side with diesel locomotives?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: In certain sections, yes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know to what extent Government's new imposition on diesel will affect the operational costs of this and, in view of the new Governmental policy, whether they are thinking of changing from diesel to steam here?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: If anything, it will be the other way round, that is, changing from steam to diesel.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The first part of the question has not been answered. What would be the increase in the cost of operation because of this new imposition?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: The operational efficiency would increase very considerably by the introduction of diesel locomotives. Diesel locomotives would be able to haul

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know the increased cost of operation.

Shri Shah nawas Khan: If anything, the cost would be less. There will be economy.

Shri Panigrahi: What was the programme for introducing diesel locos in this sector during the Second Plan period and how much of it has been affected by the shortage of foreign exchange?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: For this period the South-Eastern Railway was allotted 60 diesel locomotives, out of which 52 are already on the line.

Advertisements on Railway Tickets

*1761. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that space on the reverse of passenger tickets is sold for advertisement, and

(b) if so, the nature of response received so far and the rates charged?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir

(b) The response received has not been encouraging. The rate for this medium is Rs. 10 per thousand tickets.

Shri Onkar Lal: May I know the necessity of the scheme and the exact date of its enforcement?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The necessity is obvious, that is, to make some more money, if possible.

Shri Onkar Lal: What is the exact date of enforcement of this scheme?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It was tried on various dates and the response has not been good.

Shri Anwar Harvaal: Does Government obtain these advertisements through the various advertising companies or directly through its own advertising organisation?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Hitherto, it has been under the Public Relations Officer. We are now considering whether we can separate this and have a Commercial department, separately for this.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the total amount earned so far due to this Scheme?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is very small. In 1953-54 it was only Rs 7,500. In 1954-55 no business accrued. In 1955-56 on the North-Eastern Railway it was Rs 1,000. That is all.

Shri Thirumala Rao: What is the nature of articles or things that are advertised on these tickets?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Anything that will bring us money.

Shri Thirumala Rao: He should say if he has got the information. He need not leave us to guess. If he has not got it, he should tell us. Otherwise he should enlighten the House for what sort of articles the Railways lends itself for advertising. Is it cosmetics, hair-oils, soaps or contraceptives?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anything that brings in money would be allowed to be advertised there. It is for the advertisers to see as to what pays them to get advertised there.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether all the commercial houses or industrialists were approached to advertise through this particular process because it will give them the facility of a countrywide popularity of the scheme?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We need a selling agency. That is why we are considering whether we should have a Commerce Department separating it from the existing set-up.

Shri Onkar Lal: May I know whether the scheme has been enforced on all Railways or on some selected zones?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: On all. But the response has not been good on all.

Shri Tyagi: What was the amount of investment in the business which earned for the hon. Minister only Rs. 1,000?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would require notice.

Goods Train Derailment

*1762. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eleven wagons of a goods train overturned and went off the rails as the train was entering Gorakhpur Station yard on 19th March, 1959, and

(b) if so, the reason for the derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 19th March, 1959, as about 18.20 hours while No 1 Up Bhatni-Gorakhpur Goods train was entering Gorakhpur station, fourteen vehicles of the train derailed within the Station Yard.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यार्ड में जब ट्रेन आती है तो वह बहुत धीमी गति से आती है और करीब ५ मील प्रति मिनट की उसकी स्पीड होती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ह्वील या रेल में कोई डिफेक्ट होने के कारण यह दुर्घटना घटी जिससे कि १४ वैगन यार्ड में ही उलट गये ? इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई इनक्वायरी तो हुई होगी ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is still under enquiry. The *prima facie* cause of the accident seems to be the reversing of the points when the train was still moving over the points.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know if the Government has got any estimate about the loss of property owing to this accident?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir; Rs. 19,000.

Medical Graduates

*1764. **Shri Ayyakannu:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal that every medical graduate should spend at least two years in the rural area after graduation,

(b) if so, whether it has been communicated to the Universities and State Governments to elicit their opinions; and

(c) when the proposal would come into force?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) The matter is receiving the attention of the Medical Council of India

Shri Ayyakannu: What steps are proposed to be taken to attract young graduates to work in the rural areas?

Shri Karmarkar: The obvious step is to give them better working conditions and a little more salary.

Shri S. R. Arumugham: The Madras Government has increased the emoluments by Rs 50 to the doctors so as to make them work in the rural areas. What is the share of the Central Government in the additional emoluments of these doctors?

Shri Karmarkar: It is the State Governments that employ these doctors in the rural areas. Some of the State Governments have taken steps in that direction. The Central Government have no share so far as additional remuneration in the State service is concerned.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know why the Government want to send raw graduates to rural areas and not experienced doctors?

Shri Karmarkar: No. The idea is not to send raw graduates only. The idea is to have good medical arrange-

ments in the villages. One of the suggestions that has been put forward is that for these medical graduates, immediately after their education, a certain period of service in rural areas may be made compulsory. It may be good for the rural areas and it may be good for the students.

Shri Khadilkar: As the previous Member asked, under the new rules an undertaking is taken from the new entrants to the medical colleges that after the completion of the course, they will go for one year to the villages.

An Hon. Member: Three years.

Shri Khadilkar: According to the present system 1 year and 1 year internship. One year internship hardly qualifies them

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Arguments are not necessary. He may come to the question.

Shri Khadilkar: I would like to know whether the more experienced personnel could be made available for the villages

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A good suggestion

Shri Jadhav: What is the present proportion of doctors in the rural and urban areas?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice. So far as independent practitioners are concerned, their number is larger in the larger cities

Shri Thanu Pillai: Some of these medical graduates do not go for Government service at all. Will these rules apply to doctors in Government service or to all graduates passing and not taking Government service?

Shri Karmarkar: The proposal referred to applies to all.

Shri Ayyakannu: May I know if the Ministry is also considering the fixing of higher seniority to those who are willing to work in the rural

areas—higher than their counterparts in urban areas?

Shri Karmarkar: I think that is also a suggestion that is being considered by the State Governments

Research Centre for Cotton in Mysore

*1766. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state at what stage is the scheme to set up a Research Centre for cotton in Mysore?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Dharegaur in Mysore State has been selected for location of the Regional Research Centre on Cotton and Kharif Jowar. Detailed arrangements for the work of the Centre are being settled with the State authorities. The Centre will come into operation as soon as these arrangements have been finally settled.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether experiments for growing Egyptian cotton will also be carried out in this centre?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Various researches will be undertaken. I cannot definitely say whether Egyptian cotton will be taken up.

Shri Dasappa: May I know how many centres are functioning in the States and how many more they propose to establish?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is a proposal to establish, during the course of 5 years from 1957, altogether 17 centres. Nine of them will be principal ones and eight will be sub-stations. So far, if my hon. friend is interested in Mysore, there is a main centre started in Bellary.

Checking of Air Strips and Air-fields

*1767. **Shri Anrobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the private air strips or air-fields are checked by the Government, and

(b) if so, how?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Private air strips or air fields which are licenced or approved under part XI of the Indian Aircraft Rules 1937 are inspected at the time of such licensing or approval. Inspection is carried out by certain officers of the Central Government authorised in this behalf. In the case of air fields to be used for joy riding flights for short periods, the Chief Pilot Instructors of the Flying Clubs are also authorised to certify their suitability.

Shri Anrobindo Ghosal: May I know whether for lack of proper checking and absence of checking, freight carried from Dum Dum is dumped at air ports from where the same is picked up again without any consideration of the load capacity in order to make more money per trip in these non-scheduled companies?

Shri Mohiuddin: Carrying load in excess of the permitted load is a separate question. That has nothing to do with licensing of air fields or air strips.

Shri Anrobindo Ghosal: May I know if the various air strips or aerodromes which are used by these private companies are in very close proximity to the Scheduled aerodromes of the Air Lines Corporation? If so, may I know whether freight and passengers are diverted from the scheduled loads with consequent loss to the IAC?

Shri Mohiuddin: Some of them are in close proximity to the aerodromes served by the IAC. What their effect is as far as the business is concerned it is rather difficult to say.

Shri Joachim Alva: How many of these private air strips or private air fields are operated by private companies to which the hon. Minister referred in his previous answer and controlled by foreigners?

Shri Mohiuddin: Private air strips are managed by private persons. As

far as controlling by foreigners is concerned I have already stated in answer to the previous question that there is only one company of which the managing director is a foreigner

Run-away Engine

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*1769 { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Station Master of Powai near Margherita (Assam) jumped into a engine without driver on 22nd March, 1959 to avert a major accident, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy). (a) and (b) At about 07 35 hours on 22nd March, 1959, Engine No 1829 WD while being watered at the water column of Ledo Station, suddenly started moving towards Dibrugarh. The Engine Cleaner who happened to be on the Engine Tender on noticing the Engine moving without crew jumped off and sustained some injuries. The Engine went forward and passed through Bargolai and Margherita stations and while it was entering Powai station the Station Master, Powai jumped into it and brought it to a stand at the station.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What award is the Government thinking of giving for the heroic deed of this Assistant Station Master?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is intended to give about Rs 250.

Shri Raghunath Singh. It is very small.

Shri Palaniyandy: Is there any ghost to drive the engine?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am not aware of any.

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Does he propose to have some enquiry committee instituted into that?

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what distance the un-manned engine travelled and how many stations it passed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I said, it passed two stations.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Distance?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The timetable may be checked up; I am sorry.

Abolition of Second Class on Railways

*1770. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any firm date has been fixed for the abolition of the Second Class for passenger traffic,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) when a decision is likely to be arrived at in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan). (a) No firm date has been fixed.

(b) and (c) Second Class is being abolished gradually and by stages. The phasing of its abolition is linked up with the provision of sleeping accommodation for third class passengers. Three types of third class sleeping coaches are being tried out and when a decision is taken as to which of them is to be adopted as the standard and the required number of such carriages are built, further abolition of second class will be effected.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: One of the reasons stated is that until sleeping accommodation is provided in third class, this question cannot be taken up. May I know whether a passenger can claim sleeping accommodation in second class at present?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: He cannot claim sleeping accommodation, but very often he does get sleeping accommodation.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that second class is being gradually abolished or withdrawn. Out of 36,000 miles of railway track, may I know the total track mileage on which the second class has been abolished?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: The hon. Member is aware that with effect from 1st April, 1956, second class was withdrawn from all branch lines. Then, from 1st April, 1957, it was withdrawn from steam traction suburban sections. The only area now left is on the main lines. If we were to withdraw second class from the main lines, we would incur a loss of approximately Rs 48 lakhs annually. I am sure the hon. Member does not want that.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether Government have received complaints from the suburban passengers of Calcutta against the abolition of the second class?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: Sometimes, we do receive representations.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it a fact that on the long-distance trains such as the trains between Madras and Bombay, between Madras and Delhi, between Calcutta and Bombay etc. the second class is quite popular with the lower middle class and the middle class people?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Has the hon. Member ever travelled in that?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: That is quite so.

Shri Dasappa: May I know how many changes have been effected in these classifications during the last eight or ten years, and whether we can take it that this is going to be the last of it for some length of time at least?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the reason for the abolition of the second class?

Shri Tyagi: Socialistic pattern of society

Shri Shah nawas Khan: The main reason was the demand for reducing the number of classes by this House.

Shri Tyagi: Classless society

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The hon. Minister could have started from the first class, but he has started from the middle ..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is entering into an argument.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that withdrawal of second class would mean loss of revenue to the railways. May I know whether it is fair to collect more charge without giving further amenities?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. That would be a matter of opinion and of argument.

Foreign Tourists and Foreign Exchange earned from them

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*1771 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri R. S. Tiwari:
Shri Manabendra Shah:
Shri Kadiyaa:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state—

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1958-59,

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned from them,

(c) how do these figures compare with those of the last year, and

(d) the steps taken to attract more foreign tourists to the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): (a) Tourist statistics are compiled for each calendar year. Foreign tourists who visited India during 1958 were 92,202.

(b) Figures of foreign exchange earned on travel account are assessed by the Reserve Bank of India at the

close of each calendar year and these are generally released by the middle of the following year. Hence the foreign exchange earnings for the year 1958 are not available at present. These figures, when announced by the Reserve Bank of India, will be placed on the Table of the House

(c) The comparative figures of tourist arrivals (excluding Pakistanis and Tibetans) are as follows.

Year	No. of foreign tourists
1957	80,544
1958	92,202

The foreign exchange earned on travel account during the year 1957 was estimated at Rs 16 crores, the corresponding estimates for the year 1958 are not available at present

(d) The various steps taken to attract more foreign tourists are enumerated in Part III of the Annual Report for the year 1958-59 of the Ministry of Transport & Communications (Department of Transport). However, important measures taken *inter alia* are the creation of the Tourist Department, liberalisation of travel formalities, presentation of the report of the Hotel Standards, Rate and Structure Committee, concerted publicity campaign, implementation of the various projects under the Five Year Plan of Tourism etc

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the nature of the progress made so far in the implementation of the various projects in the Five Year Plan for tourism?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will be a very vast question, and I would have to give a regular lecture on that

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know how far these steps have attracted foreign tourists?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is obvious from the increase, which comes to about 14.5 per cent over last year's figure, in the number of tourists

Shri Anwar Haryani: May I know whether Government are aware that some of the travelling agencies manipulate in such a way that the tourists who come here have not to spend foreign exchange, and by that manipulation, we are losing some foreign exchange?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No specific complaints have been made to us in that behalf

Shri Achar: May I know which part of the country attracts the largest number of tourists?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think they are evenly distributed between the Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi regions

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about Punjab?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The statement says that the number of tourists has increased from 80,000 to 92,000. May I know whether any estimate has been made by the Department of Tourism of the earning in 1958 and if so, the ratio of increase of the estimated earning of foreign exchange to the number of the tourists coming in?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The estimate of the foreign exchange earning from travel is made by the Reserve Bank, and we expect it by the middle of 1959. It has been, however, estimated that it might come up to Rs 19 crores for the year 1958. But that is a rough estimate and this can be relied upon only after it has been confirmed by the Reserve Bank

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I wanted to know the ratio between the increase in the number of tourists and the increase in the amount of foreign exchange earned

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have just indicated in the statement that the increase in the number of tourists is perhaps 14.5 per cent. Last year, we had earned about Rs 16.2 crores. This year, we can measure the percentage of increase only after the Reserve Bank has given its figures

Shri Joachim Alva: What special efforts are made to attract tourists from the South-East Asian countries, and whether Government intend to give them any special rebate because people in these countries are not so very well-placed as the foreign tourists from the West?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Joachim Alva: I would like the first part to be answered.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that the ratio of foreign exchange earning to the number of tourists who are coming here differs very materially? That is, the number of tourists who come in has increased by 20 per cent, whereas the foreign exchange earnings have increased by only 1 per cent. I want to know whether this is a fact or not.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Last year, it was more or less so; about this year, I cannot say.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the reason for the difference in the ratio?

Shri Achar: My question was which part of the country attracted the largest number of tourists, and the hon. Minister was pleased to say that Bombay.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member wanted to know which part should attract the greatest number of tourists, and not which part was attracting. The hon Minister said that it was evenly distributed, but the hon Member wanted that he should say that Mysore was the best place.

Shri Achar: Do the tourists come to see our cities like Bombay and Calcutta, or do they come to see Kashmir and other places?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If I may say so, comparatively Delhi is most popular. Apart from that, Agra and Bhakra-Nangal are also very popular. They go to Bombay also.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know the countries from which the tourists have come?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They come practically from all over the world, but I can say that many come from the U.S.A., the U.K., France and Germany. I have got the statistics, and they have been also given in a pamphlet which has been issued recently, entitled "India—Tourist Statistics, 1957".

Temporary Employees on Central Railway

*1773. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for higher percentage of temporary employees on the Central Railway than in other Zones;

(b) whether any steps are contemplated for reducing this and bringing it on a par with other Zones; and

(c) if so, what are the steps proposed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and a reply will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They gave us only the annual report for 1957-58, and that too, only a few days ago. So, why should they ask for time for collection of information?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it has been given, what further does the hon Member want?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There were certain things to be asked. That was why I was asking.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever he wants to get further to that is not available for the present.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This is a clear question which asks why the percentage is more. That can be calculated and given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister any answer to give to that?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: We have not only to give the information which the hon. Member has asked for, but we have also to anticipate the supplementaries that may be asked, and for that purpose, we have asked for some additional information, and it is being collected.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when this information is likely to be collected and laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: As early as possible.

Shri F. C. Bose: Since there is still some time for the question hour to be over, may I request that S.Q. No. 1765 may be answered?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister in a position to answer that?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: Yes.

Dining Car on Toofan Express

- *1765. { Dr. Samantsinhhar:
Shri K. C. Jena;
Shri B. C. Mallick:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dining car in the UP and Down Toofan Express has been cancelled with effect from the 28th March, 1959; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b). The dining car service from 7 UP & Dn. Toofan Express trains has been withdrawn from 1st April, 1959 with a view to reduce the over-crowding prevailing on these trains and also to run through service carriages between Barauni and Delhi on the opening of the bridge at Mokameh, for the convenience of passengers travelling between stations in the North Bihar and Delhi.

Shri F. C. Bose: Will it not cause very great inconvenience to the long-distance passengers?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: No, we make adequate alternative arrangements.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether every care is taken to see that this express runs punctually so that at the various stations where the passengers can get food, it arrives punctually?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: Yes, that is our constant endeavour.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know for how long this dining car had been running on this train, and when was it found to be useless or unpopular?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: It has been running continuously since 1952; even before that it was running. It is being done away with not because it is unpopular, but because there is so much over-crowding and we want to provide through service between Howrah and Barauni and for other stations in North Bihar.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether those working in the dining car will be accommodated in other places as a result of the withdrawal of this dining car?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: We will look after them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Health Insurance Scheme

- *1766. { Shri Kadiyan:
Shri Warier:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to introduce a National Health Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration at present for the introduction of a National Health Insurance Scheme in the immediate future.

Post Offices in Ahmedabad

*1763. **Shri K. U. Parmar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some Post Offices which were burnt in August, 1958 in Ahmedabad have not been restarted as yet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether Government are paying the rent of the buildings and salary to the staff since August, 1958; and

(d) when Government propose to restart the post offices?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (d) Out of the 9 post offices burnt in August, 1958, 4 offices, located in rented buildings, are yet to be reopened. The landlords are not agreeable to repair the damages at their cost. Rent of the building is being paid. Staff attached to the offices have been deployed elsewhere. As alternative accommodation is not readily available, the question of effecting repairs is under examination.

Hospitals in Delhi

*1768 { **Shri Kadiyan**
Shri Warior

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide additional beds in hospitals in Delhi to relieve congestion, and

(b) the amount so far spent for this during the first three years of the Second Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There were 3,879 beds available in the various hospitals in Delhi in the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. The bed strength of the hospitals in Delhi at present is about 4,953. It is proposed to add 1,165 beds to the existing bed strength by the end of the Second Plan period.

(b) Rs 1,55,17,024 approximately.

Flood Control Schemes in Kerala

*1772. { **Shri Kadiyan**
Shri Warior

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 743 on the 9th December, 1958 and state the actual amount of financial assistance given during 1958-59 to the Kerala Government for implementing Flood Control Schemes in that State?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Rs 5 lakhs.

Foreign Tourists

2863. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**
Shri D. C. Sharma
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Dinesh Singh

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1958-59 month-wise, and

(b) the names of the countries from which they came?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 69].

Reclamation of Waste Land

2865. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total area of waste land reclaimed during 1958, State-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Tuberculosis

2670. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the total amount spent for the prevention of T.B. during 1958-59?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): An amount of Rs. 43,53,316 was sanctioned to the various State Governments/voluntary Institutions for the prevention of T.B. during 1958-59.

Grants amounting to Rs. 45,11,787 were also sanctioned to the State Governments during 1958-59 for the control of diseases under the following schemes:—

- 1 National Malaria Eradication
- 2 Establishment of T.B. Isolation beds.
- 3 B.C.G. Vaccination
- 4 Aftercare and Rehabilitation Centres for T.B. Patients

The break up of the amount sanctioned to each of the above schemes is not available

Wagons

2671. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of orders placed with Indian manufacturers for supply of wagons during 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the number of wagons actually supplied by these manufacturers during the said period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) 14458.

(b) 11796.

Northern Railway Time Table

2672. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many suggestions for making changes in Northern Railway Time Table were sent by Members of Parliament during 1958-59; and

(b) how many of them were accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) 59 suggestions were received from Members of Parliament during 1958-59.

(b) 16 suggestions have been accepted and implemented in April, 1959 Time Table

Western Railway Time Table

2673. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many suggestions for making changes in Western Railway Time Table were received from Members of Parliament during 1958-59; and

(b) how many of them were accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) 24 suggestions were received from Members of Parliament for making changes in the Western Railway Time Table during 1958-59.

(b) Six suggestions were accepted. Four were fully implemented and two were partially implemented in the Time Table which came into force from 1st April, 1959.

Gatemen on Level Crossings

2874. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to provide gatemen on the level crossings where there is no gate so as to check occurrence of accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The classification of level crossings is settled in consultation with the local Governments and Administrations concerned and the provision of gates and gatekeepers is dependent on the nature of the road and the nature and density of road traffic. The provision of gatekeepers and gates at such of those crossings as are not provided with gates at present is considered on specific requests from the Local Governments or Administrations concerned and each case is considered and decided on its merits.

Railway Earnings

2875. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the earnings on the Central Railway from the 1st July, 1958 to 31st December, 1958 as compared to the corresponding months during the year 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(In lakhs of Rs.)
July '57 to Dec. '57 July '58 to Dec. '58

33.33	34.22
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Railway Unions

2876. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number and names of those Unions which have been granted recognition during the period from the 1st July, 1958 to the 31st December, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): North-east Frontier Railway Mazdoor Union.

Electrification of Stations

2877. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Stations electrified during the year 1958-59 in different Railway zones; and

(b) the amount spent thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 70.]

Co-operative Forest Societies

2878. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any target has been fixed for the formation of co-operative forest societies (State-wise) during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jani): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Import of Equipment for Development of Ports

2879. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the value of orders placed with the foreign countries for the import of equipment in 1958-59 in connection with the development and improvement of ports and harbours;

(b) the value of equipment so far received; and

(c) which of the development schemes at various ports (giving names) will not be completely executed on account of the equipment having not been received so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Calcutta Port	18 65
Bombay Port	49 14
Madras Port	37 76
Cochin Port	74
Vizagapatam Port	16 97
Kandla Port	3 24
	126 50
(b) Calcutta Port	18 65
Bombay Port	Nil
Madras Port	32
Cochin Port	19
Vizagapatam Port	3 06
Kandla Port	1 19
	23 41

(c) None of the development schemes at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Vizagapatam and Kandla will be held up on account of non-receipt of the equipment so far. At the Port of Cochin, the Ernakulam Channel Lighting Scheme will not be completed according to schedule owing to the non-receipt of the Hand Control valves for Aga Lights of value amounting to Rs 2000.

Construction of Town Hall at Imphal

2880 Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of a Town Hall at Imphal has been undertaken by the Imphal Municipality, and

(b) if so, the funds provided for the purpose and the sources of the fund?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) It has been decided to construct a Town Hall at Manipur, but actual construction has not been commenced so far.

(b) The estimated cost of construction of the Town Hall amounts to Rs. 3,30,000. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid and another sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned to the Imphal Municipality as interest-bearing loan by the Central Government during 1958-59. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been donated by the All Manipur Agricultural Marketing Society Ltd., and the balance of Rs. 30,000 is expected to be met by the Imphal Municipal Board from its own resources.

Death of Indian Seamen on British Ship S.S. 'Seistan'

2881. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some 45 Indian Seamen employed on a British ship S.S. "Seistan" lost their lives and some more were seriously injured in an accident to the ship in the Persian Gulf,

(b) whether the ship was carrying cargo "liable to spontaneous combustion",

(c) if so, what was its destination,

(d) whether every arrangement for security was available on the ship,

(e) whether there was lack of care in evacuating the Indian crew though the ship was on fire only a short distance from port; and

(f) what steps are being taken to defend the interests of the Indian crew at any enquiry that might be held?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir 45 seamen lost their lives and 5 were seriously injured.

(b) and (c) The ship was carrying 160 tons of commercial explosives for Kharg Island in Persian Gulf about 200 miles North of Bahrain.

(d) and (e). It is not possible to indicate the exact position until the report of the enquiry which is now being conducted in London and which is expected to be furnished to us by the U.K. Government has been received.

(f) Does not arise as this is merely a preliminary enquiry into the causes and details of the accident and has no legal significance so far as the Indian crew is concerned.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई की लघु योजनाएं

२८८२. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने १९५६-६० के लिये सिंचाई की लघु योजनाओं के लिये कितने बजट की मांग की है ?

साख और कृषि मंत्री (श्री श्री प्र० जैन) :

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने २१३३० लाख रुपये की रकम को अलॉट करने के लिये प्रार्थना की थी परन्तु वर्किंग ग्रुप (Working Group) में राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने बातचीत करने के परिणामस्वरूप २७६३० लाख रुपये की अनाटमेंट के लिये फैसला हो गया है ।

Agricultural Engineering Society

2883 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether an Agricultural Engineering Society has been established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) if so, the nature of the functions to be performed by the Society?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): (a) A Society of Agricultural Engineers is being organised by the agricultural engineers employed at the Centre and in the

States in pursuance of a recommendation made by the Conference on production, distribution and popularisation of improved agricultural implements convened by the I.C.A.R. in November, 1958.

The Society will be a non-official organisation like other societies of scientists and will not function under the I.C.A.R.

(b) The constitution of the Society has not yet been finalised. Its proposed objects, however, are —

- (a) To promote, encourage and coordinate the study, development and profession of Agricultural Engineering in all its branches;
- (b) To advance the standards of Agricultural Engineering in all its branches of research, education and practical application

Damage to Air Survey Aeroplane near Calcutta

2884. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether an aeroplane of the Air Survey of India was damaged near Calcutta on the 24th March, 1959;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same, and

(c) the extent of damage?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir A. Domnie aircraft VT-ASA belonging to the Air Survey Company of India Limited was involved in an accident at Ondal on 24th March, 1959.

(b) The accident is under investigation

(c) The aircraft was substantially damaged.

Wireless Telegraph and Radio Phone Services to Foreign Countries

2885. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) when the direct wireless telegraph service will begin to operate with Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia; and

(b) when the direct radio phone service will begin to operate with Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The question of opening direct wireless telegraph and telephone services to Czechoslovakia will be considered as and when the position in respect of equipment for the Overseas Communication Service improves. There is also no proposal at present to establish direct wireless telegraph services with Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia.

As regards wireless telephone service to Afghanistan, the matter has recently been taken up again with the Royal Afghan Government. Earlier in 1955, the Royal Afghan Government had intimated their inability to provide the service owing to inadequacy of equipment.

Boat Accidents

2886 { Shri Kesava:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up any scheme for improvement and reorganisation of the boat traffic for the pilgrims in India and obviate the frequent recurrence of accidents therein; and

(b) when is it to be implemented and how?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not taken up any such scheme but it has been suggested to the State Governments that important ferries should be run by State Government agency and not through contractors as the latter are prone to connive at over loading which has been found to be the main cause of the unfortunate accidents.

Hydro-Electric Project in the Hilly Areas of Punjab

2887. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any hydro-electric scheme for the hilly areas of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes

(b) As a result of a preliminary survey carried out to investigate the possibility of electrifying these areas, it has been decided to set up a small hydro-electric power unit, with an initial installed capacity of 100 kw, on Biling Nullah near Kyelong, the headquarters of Lahaul. The matter of setting up similar power houses at a few other places in Lahaul and Spitti areas is proposed to be taken up later on.

As regards hilly areas, excluding Lahaul and Spitti, it is considered relatively economical to electrify them by the extension of the existing transmission lines to various places instead of setting up small hydro-electric power houses.

U.N. Mission to Study Community Development work in India

2888. {
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri E. C. Majhi:
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Raghubir Sahai:
 Shri Panigrahi:
 Shri N. E. Munkamy:
 Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:
 Shri Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three-man U.N. Mission which toured India to study the working of the Community Development programme have submitted their report;

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

(c) the decision of the Government to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Not yet

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Brochure on Jobs on Railways

2889. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board propose to bring out a small brochure describing the different types of jobs offered by the Railways, and

(b) if so, whether the brochure has been prepared?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A brochure entitled "Railway Career" has already been prepared and put on sale at 25 nP through the Manager of Publications, Delhi

Credit through Co-operatives

2890 **Shri Dwarikanath Towari:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study group of the representatives of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Community Development, the Reserve Bank, the State Bank and the Planning Commission has submitted its report on co-operative credit to the Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the same; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A note is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library, Index No LT-1348/59.]

(c) No final decisions have yet been taken.

दिल्ली में नल कूप

२८६१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली के सघ राज्य-क्षेत्र में कितने नल कूप, लगाये गये हैं जिनके लिए ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५८ तक सहायता दी गई,

(ख) इनके लिये कितनी सहायता दी गई, और

(ग) इन नल कूपों में कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी ?

साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन)

(क) २५ नलकूप ।

(ख) कृषि के रूप में १,७७,८०० रुपये ।

(ग) १२५० एकड़ ।

Railway Quarters

2892. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the money spent on the construction of quarters for Railway employees on the Amritsar-Pathankot Section of the Northern Railway during 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 separately at each station,

(b) the number of quarters constructed on each station, and

(c) the number of quarters which will be constructed during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan on this section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) The statement below gives the necessary information

(Rs)			
Year	Appx Amount	Station	No of quarters
1955-56	3,000	Verka	1 Type 1 Qr
1956-57	6,000	Dinanagar	2 Do
1957-58	nil		
1958-59	4,000 so far	Batala	2 type 1 Qrs under construction

(c) There is no proposal at present to construct quarters on this section during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan

Supply of Fertilizers to Orissa

2893. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilizers supplied by the Central Government to Orissa during the period January, 1958 to January, 1959, and

(b) what was the total quantity of fertilizers required by the Orissa State during the same period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The following quantity of fertilizers were supplied to Orissa during the period 1st January, 1958 to 31st January, 1959

	tons.	
Sulphate of Ammonia	18732	(This includes 3916 tons supplied against the allocation for period ending 31-12-57.)
Urea	100	
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	40	
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	1,890	

(b) The following demand was received from the Orissa Government during this period

Sulphate of Ammonia	22,500 tons
Urea	500 tons
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	445 tons
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	4,200 tons

National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme

2894. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a large proportion of provision made for National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme has not been spent so far,

(b) if so, the amount not spent so far (State-wise) and the reasons for the same and

(c) the nature of the steps taken to utilise unspent money?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) to (c) A statement showing the funds paid to State Governments for National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during the last three years against the provision made in the Second Five Year Plan is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 71] from which it will be seen that a considerable proportion of the provision made for this purpose has been spent

Telephone System at Aurangabad

2895. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing telephone system in Aurangabad City has been converted into automatic system; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No

(b) In view of limited funds having been allocated to the P. & T. and for technical reasons the automatization of the small manual exchanges is not possible at present. Automatization of exchanges of more than 1,000 lines is being taken up at present. The telephone system at Aurangabad has 300 lines only. It is not proposed to automatise it in the near future

Protection of Wild Life in Madras State

2896. Shri Kiyaperumal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of grant given to Madras State during 1958-59 for the protection of wild life?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No separate grant has been sanctioned to the Madras Government during 1958-59 for the protection of wild life, as such. A sum of Rs. 6.53 lakhs was, however, sanctioned as grant for schemes of forestry and soil conservation, including protection of wild life.

Meetings of Railway Labour Representatives with ad hoc Tribunal

2897. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings held between the representatives of Railway Labour and Ad hoc Tribunal during 1958-59;

(b) what were the subjects discussed; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The Tribunal held 7 meetings during 1958-59 where the representatives of both the Government and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen argued their case on 29 issues falling under the following two Terms of Reference:—

- (i) The re-distribution of grades for various categories of staff, decided upon as a result of the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee should be reviewed;
- (ii) The orders that in workshops, leave, with or without allowances, shall not be for less than half a day, should be reviewed.

The recommendations of the Tribunal have been received, and are under consideration.

Railway Sleepers

2898. Shri Jimachandran: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from the Malabar Chamber of Commerce, Kozhikode regarding the tender for supply of wooden track low grade sleepers during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by Government to relieve the large stock of sleepers lying in Kozhikode?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Southern Railway has already decided to purchase another 60,000 B.G. units, which are being supplied mainly from this area

Seizure of Machine Parts

2899. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly three maunds of brass and other machine parts of the North-Eastern Railway were seized on the 29th February, 1959 in a raid on a shop in

Gorakhpur and another godown, belonging to the same dealer where stolen Railway property was alleged to have been stored, was also sealed;

(b) if so, the nature of the property stolen: and

(c) the nature of the action taken against the dealer?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The shop of a merchant in Gorakhpur was raided on 25th February, 1959 when railway materials such as axle brasses, buffer yolk links, bearing iron plates, rail sockets, grease brass cups, train pipe iron sockets, broken kent couplers, iron coupling links and hat pegs which bore distinct railway marks were seized and taken into custody.

Another godown belonging to the same merchant was also searched on the same day where a large number of Railway materials viz. electrical and mechanical fittings were found. But these were not seized as they were auctionable items. The police have registered a case and investigation is in progress.

Extra Staff for Parliamentary Work in Railway Ministry

2900. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how much extra staff has been engaged in the Railway Board on account of increased Parliamentary work particularly questions since 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 72]

उत्तर प्रदेश में कसो का उपयोग

२६०१. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या ज्ञात
तथा कृति मयी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत फलों को उपयोग में लाने के लिये २६.०४ लाख रुपये की एक योजना बनाई है।

(ख) इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने १९५६-५७, १९५७-५८ और १९५८-५९ के वित्तीय वर्षों में कितनी सहायता दी है; और

(ग) १९५६-६० के वित्तीय वर्ष में कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का निश्चय किया गया है ?

आय तथा कुटुम्बजी (बी. ए. प्र. ० बी. ए.):

(क) जी हां ।

(५)

१६५६-५७ कृष्य नहीं

१९५७-५८ ६.५ लाख रुपये

१६५८-५९ . ६२ लाख रुपये (राज्य)

सरकार ने इस रकम का हस्तांतरण नहीं किया)।
(ग) १९५६-६० में १.०५ लाख रुपये वित्तीय महायता के रूप में देने का विचार है।

रेलवे स्टेशन

२६०२. श्री विनूति मिश्र क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि पूर्वोक्त रेलवे के रक्सौन और भद्रापुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच नकरदेई, सिरमिया ग्रामों तथा मुजफ्फरपुर और कान्ति रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच कपरपुरा में रेलवे स्टेशन स्थापित करने का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो य स्टेशन कब स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री एस० बी० राम-
स्वामी) (क) और (ख). मुजफ्फरपुर
और कान्ति रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच कपरपुरा
के पास एक क्रासिंग स्टेशन बनाने का विचार है
और धारा है कि यह काम १९६०-६१ के
निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया
जायेगा । नकरदेई तिरसिया गांव के पास
रेलवे स्टेशन खोलने के सुझाव पर जाव की
गयी थी, लेकिन पर्याप्त औचित्य (adequate
justification) के अभाव में वह
सुझाव माना नहीं गया ।

Private Assisted Sidings

2903 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for private assisted sidings in Banaspani, Barabil, Noamundi and Barajamda which are lying pending with the Ministry, and

(b) what action are the Railway Ministry proposing to expedite action on these applications?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Thirteen in all. Of these, ten are for provision of new sidings and the remaining three for extensions and/or alterations to existing sidings.

(b) Finalisation of these applications had been held up pending examination of the classification of the extensions. A decision on this question has been recently taken and officials concerned have been instructed to deal with these cases with utmost expedition. Meetings have already been held with several applicants to expedite the finalisation of their proposals. Three applications for provision of sidings at Banaspani have since been examined by the S.E. Railway and plans sent to the parties concerned for their acceptance. It is expected that the remaining applications would also be finalised soon.

Transport Facilities for Exports

2904 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the export commitment of State Trading Corporation for iron ore from Calcutta port for 1957, 1958 and 1959,

(b) what demand has been placed with the Railways for transport facilities,

(c) to what extent their demand has been met by the Railways; and

(d) what steps the Railway Ministry is taking to guarantee transport facilities to State Trading Corporation to fulfil their commitments for export to foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The State Trading Corporation plans its export of iron ore via each Port on the basis of the movement capacity and availability of iron ore on the various sectors which are served by each Port. The purchases by State Trading Corporation of iron ore from the sectors served by Calcutta Port were 8,16,000 tons for the year 1957-58 (1-7-57 to 30-6-58) and 4 lakh tons for the 1958-59 (1-7-58 to 30-6-59).

(b) and (c) The figures of demand placed and the number of wagons supplied during the various periods are as under

Year	No of wagons demanded	No supplied
1957	27249	2654
1958	27203	26792
1959 (Upto Feb)	4793	4335

(d) An estimate of rail transport requirements for ore traffic for export is prepared by the State Trading Corporation every year and sent to this Ministry for approval. These requirements are examined by the Ministry of Railways in consultation with the Railways concerned and targets fixed for movement of this traffic from each sector to various ports consistent with the handling capacity at each port. The State Trading Corporation arrange movements according to these agreed targets.

Kharagpur Railway Workshop

2905 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the details of the articles manufactured and repaired annually at the Kharagpur Railway Workshop and

(b) the percentage of the railways' requirements met by this Workshop?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No 73.]

Amritsar Railway Workshop

2906. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation for the development of Amritsar Railway Workshop during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the details of the various programmes in this respect; and

(c) the extent to which the target has been achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is no specific allocation during this plan period for this particular project. A scheme has however been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs 176 lakhs

(b) (i) Provision of four new repair bays 400/long each to serve as Tender, Erecting, boiler and stripping shops

(ii) Additions and alterations to existing buildings.

(iii) Additional sheds for stores

(iv) Canteen and rest shelters etc for staff welfare

(c) The overall physical progress to end of December 1958 is 5 per cent.

Poultry Development in Punjab

2907. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount allotted to the Punjab State for the establishment of extension-cum-development centres under the All India Poultry Development scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):

Year	Amount of Central assistance
1956-57	Rs. 3.28 lakhs
1957-58	Rs. 3.96 lakhs
1958-59.	Rs. 2.31 lakhs
1959-60	Rs. 2.23 lakhs

Irrigation Schemes in Punjab

2908. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for implementing irrigation schemes in Punjab State during 1959-60; and

(b) the major irrigation works in the State for which the amount will be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Bathi): (a) The amount approved for major and medium irrigation schemes in Punjab for 1959-60 is as follows:

(i) Bhakra Nangal (including Power)
Rs. 1085.00 lakhs

(ii) Other Irrigation Schemes
Rs. 272.94 lakhs.

(b) Provision has been made also for the following major and medium irrigation works—

(i) Bhakra Nangal;

(ii) Western Yamuna Canal remodelling,

(iii) Madhopur Beas link,

(iv) Sirhind Feeder;

(v) Harkhe,

(vi) Gurgaon Canal;

(vii) Increasing capacity of channels in Karnal and Delhi districts;

(viii) Extension of flood irrigation (lift) from Western Yamuna Canal to Rewari and other adjoining areas;

(ix) Extension of non-perennial irrigation on Upper Bari Doab Canal; and

(x) Dadri Irrigation Scheme.

Family Planning Centres in Punjab

2909. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number and the location of Family Planning Centres in Punjab?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 74]

Railway Sleepers

2910. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute at Bangalore has submitted any report regarding the tests and processing of inferior timber for Railway sleepers; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Institute?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No report has been submitted

(b) Does not arise.

International Conferences on Irrigation and Power

2911. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of international conferences concerning irrigation and power in which India participated during 1958-59;

(b) the role India played to the success of these conferences; and

(c) the expenses incurred by the Government of India on these conferences?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 75.]

38 (A) LSD.—3

Purchase of Aircrafts and Aircraft Parts

2912. { Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of aircrafts and aircraft parts purchased by India from Britain during 1958 for Civil Aviation; and

(b) the total value of aircrafts and aircraft parts purchased from other countries during the same year?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): A statement furnishing the required information is given below:—

STATEMENT

Payments made during 1958 on account of purchase of 'aircraft' and 'aircraft parts'.

	Br. L. III	Other Countries
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
Aircraft	152.06	84.86
Aircraft parts	66.96	156.09

*These figures relate to payments made during 1958 by the two Air Corporations only

Explosion on Railway Line

2913. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an explosion took place on the morning of 24th March, 1959 on the railway line between Jullundur and Jamsheer Railway Stations when the Jullundur-bound passenger train was passing;

(b) if so, the nature of damage sustained; and

(c) whether investigation has been started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) No damage was caused to any person, track, engine or rolling stock.

(c) G.R.P. Jullundur have registered a case under Section 128 of Indian Railways Act on 24-3-59. En-

quiries made so far show that a cracker prepared for Holi by some boys was placed on the track for the sake of fun

Surveyors on Central Railway

2914 Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of surveyors on the Central Railway at present;

(b) the number of those who are still temporary,

(c) whether it is a fact that some surveyors who have put in ten to twelve years' service have not been made permanent as yet,

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(e) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawaz Khan): (a) 102

(b) 96

(c) Yes, 4 have put in more than 10 years' service

(d) Posts of surveyors are required only for survey work in connection with construction of new lines, doubling of existing lines, laying of sidings, assisted sidings, etc. These are temporary work-charged posts which cease with the completion of a survey and must therefore be temporary

(e) Endeavour is being made to convert as many temporary posts into permanent as possible

Travel Concerns at Ahmedabad

2915. { Shri A K Gopalan.
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that number of Travel Concerns at Ahmedabad had organized in the months of February and March, 1959 tours of various places by train,

(b) if so whether Government had given any facilities to these travel concerns, and

(c) if so, the nature of the concessions and facilities given?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. 7 Special trains were arranged and coaches were allotted on 22 occasions during the period.

(b) and (c) The running of the special trains and coaches was in accordance with the rates and conditions prescribed in the Coaching Tariff. No special facility or concession has been given to these tourist concerns, except that recognised tourist agents were allowed a commission of 5 per cent on the value of the tickets issued by them in accordance with the agreements entered into with them

Family Planning

2916 Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Medical Health Council in Bombay is trying to develop a biological method of sterilization which will be more effective than the methods already in vogue i.e. oral, mechanical, and

(b) how long will it take to develop the new method and to make it available to the public?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) We have no information whether any Indian Medical Health Council exists in Bombay and whether any biological method of sterilization is being developed by such council

(b) Does not arise

Indian Council of Medical Research

2917 Shri Ayyakannu: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Medical Research has recommended research work for proper disposal of human excreta, and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

The Indian Council of Medical Research has initiated studies to develop satisfactory, cheap and sanitary latrines for use in rural areas which would be acceptable to the public and would also be suitable under different soil conditions in various regions of the Country.

Septic tanks of various designs are also being studied with a view to evolving a satisfactory design which could be recommended for disposal of human excreta in non-sewered areas. Experimental septic tanks have been put up in Singur, a village in West Bengal. Their performance is under observation.

Field studies on the development of suitable latrines are being carried out in the States of West Bengal, Bombay, Kerala and Punjab.

The unit at Singur in West Bengal has produced a design of a squatting plate which has been found suitable for use in rural areas. The latrines made of this design are giving satisfactory service.

Experimental latrines put up by Units in other States are still under observation.

Movement of rice from Kuttalam

S. N. Q. No. 20. Shri Narasimham: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a report published in the Hindu dated the 1st April, 1959 from its Kuttalam correspondent, that merchants of the area are finding the wagon supply inadequate and delayed;

(b) what is the actual position of outstandings in this regard; and

(c) whether steps will be taken to ease the position and avoid its effect on the price of rice?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The outstanding registrations of rice and paddy at Kuttalam on 31-3-59, the date of the news item, were only 28, the oldest indent being of 25-3-59.

(c) The movement position has been easy, and rail transport for rice and paddy from Kuttalam area has been generally satisfactory. No serious delays, likely to affect the price position of rice, have occurred in the matter of wagon supply

12 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF DELHI ROAD TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Administration Report of Delhi Road Transport Authority for the year 1956-57 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1345/59.]

PRESIDENT'S ORDER FOR REFERENCE TO SUPREME COURT

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Order dated 1st April, 1959 by the President of India under clause (1) of article 143 of the Constitution referring to the Supreme Court questions as to the legislative action necessary for implementation of the Nehru-Noon Agreement in respect of the Berubari Union No 12 and the exchange of Cooch-Bihar enclaves. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-134/59.]

12.02 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO 1151

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): With your permission, Sir, I wish to make a small correction to the answer given by me to the question by Shri Rameshwar

Tantia regarding the number of ships that are being acquired for the Western Shipping Corporation (Private) Ltd I now understand that four ships including the tanker are expected to be ready for delivery during 1959 and not five as I stated. The fifth ship is expected to be delivered in 1960. The error is much regretted.

12.02½ hrs

OPINION ON BILL

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Budaun) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Paper No V containing opinions on the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1958

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur) I beg to present the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

12.03½ hrs

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTIETH REPORT

Shri M. Thirumala Rao (Kakinada) I beg to present the Fiftieth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—Statistical Studies of Certain Railway Problems

12.03½ hrs

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. Out of six hours allotted for these Demands, 2 hours and 42 minutes now remain.

The hon. Minister would take about an hour?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): I am in your hands.

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Any time that he wants I am prepared to give him.

Shri Krishna Menon: To a certain extent it would depend on how the debate develops today. If it takes the same turn as yesterday where the majority of the statements were total misstatements of facts, I will have to correct them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The debate is to conclude about 2.42. Therefore, I will keep an hour and a quarter for him.

Shri Krishna Menon. That will do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) It should be extended by an hour.

Shri Goray (Poona) This is a very important Ministry.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar) It may be extended.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon) It will be within your power.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally, once we take decisions we ought to stick to them and not change them very often. All the time has been distributed, and we find ourselves in difficulty.

Shri Khadilkar: It is always known that your discretion will prevail.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): May I submit one word? So many times it has been painful for me to

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

remind my hon friends off and again In this case even if you exercise your discretion or the House decides, as I have so many times explained, 18th April 6 p.m. is the deadline. If the House wants to take as much time as possible on all the Demands, the result will be that the remaining Demands will have to be guillotined.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We have worked on Saturdays. Last Saturday also we have worked.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he has already taken into account. We worked on Saturday to make up the deficit.

Shri Satya Nayaran Sinha: We are already behind schedule by 2 hours and 5 minutes.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That is because the Ministers speak too often.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: After all, if the House does not want to listen to the Ministers.

Shri Nath Pai: Not their perorations. They can be brief and to the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. When so many speeches are made on this side, certainly answers have to be made and we require the Ministers to explain those matters of policy and other criticisms that have been offered here. It is necessary.

Anyhow, if the House is prepared to sit even after 6 p.m., I will be here.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. **Shri Sharma:**

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I was submitting yesterday that we have been trying to augment our defence potential all these years, though we suffer from very serious limitations so far as financial resources, manufacture and invention of weapons and resources in the training of men are concerned. So far as we know, even now we have to send some of our senior officers to the

Imperial Staff College in the U.K. for higher training. But there is one thing in which we are abundantly blessed, and that is our manpower, and our manpower is very splendid, and perhaps one of the finest of its kind in the world. But the question is: are we making the best use of this manpower with which nature has plentifully blessed us?

I find that so far as the regular Army is concerned, I do not have any suggestions to make, but we have certain auxiliary things in the Army and I think they should be supplemented as far as possible. I believe they should be supplemented in the best possible way.

For instance, I think more attention should be paid to our NCC, and the number of these cadets of all kinds, the naval wing, the air wing and other wings, should be very much increased. At the same time, our A.C.C. should become more or less a mass movement, and cover as many schools as possible.

I would also submit very respectfully that the Lok Sahayak Sena deserves extra attention at the hands of the Defence Ministry. The hon. Defence Minister was pleased to say some time back that this Lok Sahayak Sena had no military potential, it was only there to serve the needs of discipline. I would say that they should be trained in such a way that they become sources of military strength and military power. The number of units should be increased. I know the training period has been increased. I believe that ultimately these things will be more useful to us in a time of emergency than so many other things on which we are relying.

I would also submit very respectfully that as in other progressive countries like China, Russia and U.K., where they are making use of women for training in these things, we should also make use of our women for purposes of augmenting the defence.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

potential of our country, because we are living in an uneasy world, in a world of uneasy peace. There is no peace on our border. There was a time when we could say that our borders with Pakistan were quiet, but now we find that our borders have become scenes of unquietness, and I would therefore say that we have to take very great note of the atmosphere of disturbance which prevails all along the borders which we have with other countries. I do not want to create any kind of war psychosis, but I believe we have to take a warning from what has been happening during the last few years. What has been happening in the Punjab? What is happening in our border with Tibet? All these things may be straws to show which way the wind may blow any time. Therefore, we have to take note of these things very gravely and very seriously and we have to build up the military potential of our nation in terms of the population, in terms of the populace.

Other people read detective stories. But I read the accounts of battles, the decisive battles of the world. Of all the battles of the world, the accounts of which I have read, I think the greatest is the battle of Stalingrad. It was the might of the people pitted against the might of the military machine, whereby the might of the military machine was overcome by the might of the people. Therefore, I say in India we have to depend upon the might of the people as against the might of the military machine which we may have to face some day, sooner or later, now or in the near future—some day. Therefore the people have got to be awakened, the people have got to be psychologically armed; they have got to be psychologically prepared for any kind of emergency. For this, these auxiliary bodies of our Army will be useful.

At the same time, I would submit that our border districts in West Bengal, Assam or the Punjab are becoming less and less attractive to inhabitants there. A visit to any one of these border districts will convince anybody of the truth of this statement. So I would say that it should be the function and duty of the Defence Ministry to look after these border districts in those border States with special care and a special sense of responsibility. I belong fortunately to a border State and I also represent a border district in that border State. I know how areas like Khojki Chak, Bamyal and Derababa Nanak have become, so to say, neglected areas. I think this must be the story in West Bengal, Assam and other places also.

I would, therefore, say that the Defence Ministry should look after these border districts with particular care. They should strengthen the armed police force. They should also convert some of the districts into 'sub-Areas'. They should also try to give rifle training to all the adults in those border areas, all the adults between the ages of 18 and 40, so that we can increase the defensive potential of our country. At the same time, without trying to create any kind of war panic in this country, I would say that the brunt of the attack—and of the defence—will fall on these border areas. I would, therefore, say that we should organise village defence forces. These villages defence forces should be there to inculcate in the minds of the people a sense of defence of the country.

I find that in our country people are not educated in this respect. I know there are some countries which try to educate the people along these lines. I think all progressive countries try to do so. Therefore, there should be a Wing in the Defence Ministry which should look after the education of the people at large, the masses of India, in these matters. I do not say that they should be prepared for fighting. But they should be told what is happening and what is going to happen. They

should be instructed in those things. I very respectfully submit that something should be done in this respect.

At the same time, I also very respectfully submit that the armed forces have the finest kind of morale in our country. They have an unblemished record of service since we attained freedom. I think their example is something which has to be emulated. But I also submit very respectfully that we should something for their accommodation and for the education of their children. In this matter, no distinction should be made between officers and jawans. All should be treated alike. Of course, I know we are building houses in Ambala. The smallness of our effort in this direction shows the poverty of our resources, it shows the lack of money from which we suffer. But that is a good venture. If our Army is going to be put in good heart, if our Army is going to be kept in splendid fighting condition, if our Army is going to be in the finest kind of military trim, I say that the first problem that the Defence Ministry should tackle is the problem of accommodation. They should also do something for the education of their children. I think in every city where there is an army unit stationed, there should be a central school where education should be imparted in that language, which is our Indian language, so that when the army personnel are transferred from that place to some other place, their children can have their education without interruption.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry. I hope that as years pass, our Defence forces will compare favourably with the Defence forces of UK, Russia, China and U.S.A., so far as the qualities are concerned, so far as their armaments are concerned and so far as other things are con-

cerned. I hope that that will not be far off.

Shri Goray (Poona): Before I submit for the consideration of the Minister of Defence the few points that I want to deal with, I would like to refer to the observations that were made yesterday by my hon. friend, Shri U. C. Patnaik. As I watched you, I could see how uneasy you were when Shri Patnaik listed one shortcoming after the other, and I shared your uneasiness. But I would request Government to take note of the fact that on the floor of this House, in the Press in the Lobbies and outside constant allegations have been made and are being made against those who hold high positions in the Defence Ministry to the effect that the recent promotions have resulted in supersession of so many able officers and also to the fact that some of these high-placed persons were or are still, partners of some of the companies which are associated with the dubious arms deals. I would like to say this that this sort of allegations are not likely to boost up the morale of the jawans or officers and, therefore, early steps should be taken to see that these allegations are disproved or met adequately.

Coming to the Report which has been submitted by the Defence Ministry, I would like to say that it is a very unsatisfactory Report. For instance, dealing with one of the major wings of our Defence forces, the Air Force, it gives one page, or to be more exact, the Air Force is dismissed with 34 lines. I would like to point out to the Ministry that if they really want to tell us anything about the Air Force or the Navy or the Army, the best thing for them to do is to just mention 'Navy' and in the foot-note write 'Please refer for further information to *Janes Fighting Ships*' or mention 'Air Force' and write in the footnote 'For further information please refer to *Air Forces of the World* by Green and Frickar.

[Shri Goray]

I have a grievance to make that when we are spending so much of our money on our Defence forces, this Parliament is not taken into confidence. In this respect, this Parliament must be taken into confidence as they do in the United States of America or in the United Kingdom. I hope that henceforward more information would be vouchsafed to us and a committee of Parliament will be formed which would be in continuous contact with the development of our Armed Forces and of their modernisation that is taking place. It is customary to say that our Army is the finest in the world or one of the finest armies in the world. As to the morale of the jawans I need not say anything here. Last year my remarks were misunderstood and I hope this year what I say will not be misunderstood.

Look at the other countries which have Armed Forces. In Russia, we find that the Armed Forces are about 33 lakhs, even after the substantial reduction that they have made. In America, the Armed Forces are about 30 lakhs. The United Kingdom has a force of 7½ lakhs. I do not know exactly what is the strength of the Chinese Armed Forces. But, taking into consideration the fact that in North Korea alone, by way of volunteers, they could send about half a million people, we can very well imagine how big the Armed Forces of China might be. Pakistan has almost the same Defence power as we have.

Our Air Force is small; it is not very big. Our Navy is almost a pint size Navy.

Therefore, I would like to say that when we are thinking of our Armed Forces, we have to take into account the countries that surround us and plan for the future. I hope that the events that took place, the grim drama that was enacted just beyond the Himalayas, on the roof of the world, will not be missed and correct conclusions will be drawn from what has

been happening there during the last month or so.

My grievance is that though we say that our Army is very fine and our jawans are very gallant, we have not been able during the last 10 or 15 years to evolve a military science of our own. I am not saying that we can have altogether a different military science. But you will find that it differs from country to country because they take into account the geography of the country, the genius of the people, the equipment that they have; and all these things are taken into account and some military outlook or strategy is evolved.

It is no use saying always that our jawans are very good and their fighting qualities are excellent. I am reminded of what Gen. Weygand said in France. He said, on the eve of the last Great War that the material which the French Army had was first-rate, its fortifications were first class and its morale was excellent. You know what happened to the French Army when the Germans attacked it; it was scattered like straw. Therefore, I would say that it is not only enough that our jawans are good so far as their morale is concerned, or they are very courageous. It is all true; but, what about the equipment that we have? What about the strategy; what about the other things, that is, the industry and what we can get out of our industry? All these things will have to be taken into account.

Take, for instance, a country like the United States of America. You will find that they have unparalleled resources so far as their productive power is concerned. So that is strong point. If you take England, you will find that they have a particular strategy or defence outlook. They know that theirs is an island. Therefore, they have an adequate Navy and adequate air cover. That is their strategy. They also take into account the genius of the people, people who play cricket,

that is who do not get easily disheartened, who can hold out long That is the genius of the British people

In China, Mao Tse Tung once said that it is a handful of millions and rifle that can stand against all the attack and equipment of Chiang Kai-shek That is the genius of the people In Russia, for instance, they have vast space and Stalin could take his Army hundreds of miles into the interior and still fight back

In India we will have to find out whether we have got such ample space, whether we have got the morale, whether we have got the equipment and whether we have got the necessary productive capacity All these things will have to be taken into consideration

What I complain of is that in these reports or in the speeches that are made here on behalf of Government I do not find any account being taken of all these facts Therefore, I would like to submit that all these points should be taken into account and there should be no hush hush about it

Take, for instance, the American soldier He may be as brave as any other I hope he is as brave as our soldier or the British or the German or the Russian soldier But look at the equipment that they are giving him In this number of the Time dated the 27th October 1958 they have given almost a whole list of the new equipment that is being issued to the American soldier Out of this list which is long, I will only sample out 4 or 5 different items

"Explosive foxhole digger, a 5-lb gadget that blasts a hole in the ground that is 3½ ft deep, 3 ft wide

Silent-sentry radar set, resembling old-style box camera on a tripod picks up movement within 800 yds under any conditions

M-14 rifle replacing the familiar garand M-1 fires 7.62 mm NATO ammunition, which is smaller and lighter than the old 30-cal ammo, Gone is the bayonet"

"Irradiated food, treated to kill any germ-producing material in most perishable foods can be kept in a simple plastic bag be preserved almost indefinitely without refrigeration,"

That is what they are doing so far as the American Army is concerned

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara) Our Budget will only fit in the r key-hole.

Shri Goray. I mentioned Mao Tse Tung also

Look at the recent British Budget. Here is what Mr Aubrey Jones says

"The Army was entering on a stage of considerable change There had never been a period of such a concentrated stage of re-equipment as there would be over the next two, three or four years In the early sixties the rifle would be completely new and the machine gun would be a new one and of continental adoption The howitzer mortar would be displaced by the Italian light pack howitzer This was being tried out and would be droppable by parachute A new tank gun, the 105 mm was in production now It was the best of its kind in the western world It was hoped that the United States and continental countries would standardise on it"

The point that I want to drive home is that we must try to see what we want to do for the soldier In the report there is hardly any mention of the equipment of the soldiers or the new arms that we are trying to develop

Just now Mr Alva said that it takes a lot of money It is true What I want therefore, is not more money

[Shri Goray]

but more speed and more earnestness with which we go about these things. In this connection, I want to bring to your notice one thing. In 1948 there was a committee of experts who recommended that there should be uniform ration for all the three wings of the Defence Forces. For the last ten years we have been considering that and nothing has been done. This has been referred to in one of the reports of the Estimates Committee and still I think no decision has been taken. This is the pace at which we are moving while in other countries they are quick to change taking into consideration the new things that are coming for instance, scientific development, new minerals that are being manufactured, the new plants that they can build. All these things are taken into consideration and a defence policy is so evolved that it suits all these new developments.

I would now like to take up the point regarding morale and tradition. What about morale? There is a very fine book that has been recently brought out in Delhi in which I find that a reference has been made to what happened in Europe during the last war. They point out that there was concentrated bombing in Hamburg and in one raid alone, 35,000 to 40,000 were killed and an equal number injured. They have pointed out that when we are considering a country like India we shall have to see if a city like Bombay or Delhi or Calcutta or Kanpur was bombed what will happen to the people? Will they put up a resistance and continue production as they did in Western Europe or in England. It is the morale of the people that counts. I entirely agree with Prof Sharma who has said just now that we shall have to see that the morale of the people is built up. When such contingencies arise people must not run away from these places because there has been bombing. They must regroup themselves and try to produce whatever they can with all the shattered material that will be

there. So, this morale is very necessary.

Then there is the health and the education of the people. In the last war we found that even at the highest pitch we could not recruit more than two million people. That was the highest pitch or the highest stage of recruitment ever reached. Will it be sufficient in a time of emergency? It will not be. Therefore, I am saying that all these aspects will have to be taken into consideration. If menfolk go to the forward areas will the women take their place in the industries or in municipal services? That is what happened in England. As soon as they found able bodied young men had gone to the front, all these services were managed by women. I am dealing with these points in detail because I want to bring it home to the Defence Ministry that we shall have to look to all these aspects and prepare the mind of the people from that point of view. I am not saying that a war psychosis should be created but people must know that these are the emergencies that people will have to face and from that point of view they must be trained and educated and equipped.

About equipment, I would like to say one thing. Our ordnance factories must be reorganised. In the reports of the Estimates Committee—Nos 40 and 42 it has been pointed out that what you are producing there is good but we have got to produce much more. So far as I could ascertain I find that we have the best equipment there. In spite of the fact that the equipment is very good and first-rate, the average effective working hours are not more than five, they are 4½ hours or five hours per day. If we really try to find out how much the workers are putting in how the work could be rationalised and how they could be induced to work more, then I suggest that we can save a lot of money, we can produce much more. While I am dealing with the production of these ordnance factories, I would like to say that there is a little humour in the

report that has been given to us. So far as the production from ordnance factories is concerned, these are the items that we are manufacturing: Pressure cookers, meccano sets, blood pressure testing instruments, stethoscope, hypodermic syringe, gas generating plant using cow dung, window air conditioning units, tractor, self-propelled plough, microscope, pathological, automatic coffee machine, etc. I do not know why the ordnance factories should produce a gas generating plant using cow dung or automatic coffee machines. Is it really necessary for the ordnance factories to manufacture such articles? It only shows that in the ordnance factories we can produce these things. So also can the private sector. But I would like to know cost of production. Have you ever taken into account the cost of production or is it only just to show to people that we can produce these things? Is it really necessary for you to do it? I think it is not at all necessary. On the contrary I think that some of the things that we have been manufacturing should be handed over to the private sector. For instance you will see that these coffee machines can certainly be given to the private sector. You can give them the know-how which they have not. You can give them assistance. I would say that even in respect of the rifle barrels or things of that sort why should not the private industries be asked to do it? Only then we will know whether what you are producing is economically produced or it is only a fancy product.

Shri Joachim Alva: Rifles and pistols have gone into the black market through the private sector.

Shri Goray: What we are producing also goes to the black market and Shri Alva must be knowing it very well. Unless the experts working in the private sector are associated with a particular industry you will never be able to know whether what you are producing is being economically produced or it is only a fancy product. I would like to draw your attention to the suggestions

made by the Estimates Committee which has said that whatever you are doing in the ordnance factories should be evaluated by the private sector people so that they will be able to bring their know-how and expert knowledge and through their help it may be possible to find out whether these things could be cheaply produced.

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

Shri Goray: I have just spoken for fifteen minutes.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: For over 22 minutes.

Shri Goray: Five minutes more and I will conclude. About industrial development in the country, I would like to point out that I do not know whether the Defence Ministry is taken into confidence and whether it is consulted because what I find is that the Indo Gangetic plan is being rapidly developed. From the defence point of view I suppose it is not really good to put all our eggs in one basket. Whether it is an oil refinery or steel industry or fertilisers or railway engines you will find that they offer very good targets to any enemy who cares to bomb the cities or these installations. I would say that the industry should be dispersed because you will find that raw materials are available in other parts of the country also. I am not raising this issue from the point of view of creating a North versus South feeling but purely from the point of view of defence. The concentration of industrial development in this particular belt is not very good. There is another point. Eighty per cent of the recruitment of officers and men is confined to this particular belt. That also is not good. There are races in other parts of the country. There are people in other parts of the country who are equally martial and therefore, I would say that you should tap those sources also because if at all

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India is attacked—which God forbid—this particular industrial as well as recruitment belt will be the first to come for attack. Therefore I would say that there should be some eggs kept in a separate basket.

About the personnel, I would point out that as far as it is possible the Defence Ministry should see to it that the discontent which prevails in the civilian ranks is removed. Pointed mention has been made in the Estimates Committee Report to the MES branch, and they have said that the civil engineers in the MES branch find that their ways to promotion are blocked. They have pointed out that in this particular branch there is no reason why civilians should not be given more scope. I would like to speak about the store-keepers also because I happen to be a patron of their association. You will find that the Estimates Committee has also referred to that, and it says that out of a total cadre of officers of 106, so far only 21 officers have been confirmed after 13 or 14 years' service. If people who have been drawing about Rs 600 or Rs 700 today have to go out of service tomorrow, they will have a pension of Rs 70 or Rs 100 and not more than that. It is a very anomalous position. I would, therefore, say that whether it is the MES or the store-keepers or other wing of the Defence Ministry, you should see to it that it is not necessary to go on militarising all the departments, because sometimes it happens that the very fine material which we are turning out of the National Academy has to waste its talents on activities which are civilian in nature. Why should those trained people be put in charge of stores and all those things? They will only be wasting their talents there. Civilian officers who are fit for these things should be put there. I may mention here the Hoover Committee report in USA, where they have stated that support organisations like stores should be manned

entirely by civilians. Therefore, I would beg of the Defence Minister that he should look into these things personally and try to give justice to the civilian employees in these departments.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I may make clear one thing. Hon. Members who do not belong to parties and call themselves unattached—or we call them unattached—must condense their remarks within a short period of 10 to 12 minutes. Shri Naushir Bharucha.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) 15 minutes may be given. It is a vast subject. Sir, I am glad that this House has concentrated its attention more and more on the realities of the problems involved in defence. The security of India cannot be guaranteed by the mere nature of our weapons nor by the trained personnel nor by the quantum of armoured plates that we accumulate, much less by our wasteful expenditure. It can only be guaranteed by deep and purposeful thinking and by psychological disciplining of the masses. I am not at all referring to the very advanced type of weapons, nuclear and guided missiles. My plea is that our forces are not equipped intelligently even for a conventional war, not a conventional war of 1959 but even a conventional war of 1939. A sense of urgency undoubtedly attaches to defence, because while we may rest assured that the people of Pakistan may not desire war with India, one can never tell what may happen. With a military dictatorship a war may be triggered off accidentally or it is conceivable that one may evolve from mere border incidents. Therefore, it is very necessary that there should be a reappraisal of the defence requirements in the light of the intelligent defence strategy for our country.

The first point to be remembered is that we talk too very vaguely when

we talk of defence strategy and we do not relate our strategy to concrete facts. Assuming for a moment—though I do not believe a thing like that is likely—but assuming for a moment that Pakistan is a potentially hostile country against which our defences have to be equipped, then the geographical areas have to be borne in mind and they will have naturally a deep influence on our defence strategy as also the type of equipment Pakistan possesses, and the technique of defence that Pakistan may adopt. Let us proceed on concrete facts. Supposing a war does break out, then the first question that arises with regard to our strategy is, where will Pakistan attack—by land, sea and air; and what will be the nature of the attack and what our defence strategy and the strategy of retaliation would be and how our personnel and equipment will serve their purpose, because unless our equipment is related to concrete realities, the equipment has no meaning.

A glance at our map will show that Indian territories within the striking range of West Pakistan based bombers, assuming refuelling facilities on the border areas of Pakistan and assuming the range of 800 miles for their bombers, will cover Punjab right up to Delhi. That area will come within the striking range of Pakistan-based bomber. So also, will be Rajasthan, the whole of Saurashtra, North Gujarat, right down to Bombay—though Bombay is a little bit distant; the whole of Assam, West Bengal and parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh including our steel plants and our oil refineries and other things will come within the range of East Pakistan-based bombers. The chances of attack by sea on the west coast will be almost nil. There will be attacks of some nuisance value in the Bay of Bengal from the sea. The land attacks will be along any place on the hundreds of miles of our borders, both with East and West Pakistan. Therefore, taking this concrete case further,

what would be the nature of the attack that Pakistan will launch?

This is all with regard to the year 1939, and not 1959. I said we are not prepared even for a conventional war of 1939. In those days it was very common for attacks to consist of high explosive bombs and kilo bombs that is the incendiary bombs. Even today the kilo bomb could be used. They call it a kilo bomb because it weighs only one kilogram or about two pounds. One bomber may carry as many as 3,000 incendiary bombs and a squadron may carry as many as 30,000. In Bombay, at the time of Second World War, we used to practise with practice kilo bombs. It is impossible to extinguish it with water. It cannot be extinguished with water. It will burn furiously for 15 minutes. The heat emitted by it is so intense that the heat will pass through successive thin steel plates. It will burn and make holes through successive steel plates. That is the capacity of a small kilo bomb which is an out-dated weapon today. Assuming that an attack on Calcutta or Ahmedabad which is practically a next door target for Pakistan, is made. 30,000 bombs could be dropped. Assuming that only one per cent will be effective, there will be 300 fires started simultaneously. Neither the fire brigade of Calcutta nor Ahmedabad is capable of coping with that type of emergency, and unless the civilian population is trained in fire-fighting and provided with fire-fighting appliances, you can well imagine what the position will be.

When I discussed this question in the beginning of the session, the hon Prime Minister said that if we start civil defence organisation the public will become panicky. I shall deal with that in a somewhat greater detail. Let us assume exactly how an attack develops. Supposing Pakistan attacks, then we presume that they have got radars capable of catching the raiding aircraft on the screen and

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communicating it to the central control and that central control will arrange for the sounding of the alert. The Firstline fighter interceptor aircraft will be duly informed and we presume that we have also got a sufficient number of anti-aircraft guns and searchlights. Assuming that all these things are there, assuming the adequacy of those weapons, what will be the result? 99 per cent of the bombers will get through. Let there be no illusion on this score. If we once adopt those premises, a vast number of bombers will be bound to get through to our country from Pakistan territory and there is no doubt about it, and ours will also get through in that territory. Then, immediately the need for training of the civilian population becomes evident. Our Government is suffering from dangerous illusions. That is, if the training of people for civil defence starts, people will become panicky. Assuming it starts panic, is it not more desirable that we start panic while there is peace and time to organise and calm down rather than that we have panic at a time when actually war starts? What is more sensible to do? Our Government seems to be allergic to civil defence. It says: no civil defence. 300 fires may be started by one bomber squadron without the population being trained to do anything and without your fire-brigade and the other resources being adequate to cope with such disaster. Yet we are told, no civil defence. You may spend on aircraft carriers but no fire-fighting appliances at home. That is the flaw in our policy.

We have got dangerous illusions that the anti-aircraft gun will force a raider to fly high. It does not. Nine times out of ten, when a target has to be hit, the bomber flies and dives so low that the anti-aircraft guns become totally useless for such low-flying aircraft. Yet we have got illusions about the protection from bombers through anti-aircraft guns.

It is also presumed that if the leading aircraft is forced to fly high, it will not be able to hit targets. In a huge sprawling city like Calcutta or Ahmedabad, where thousands of incendiary bombs are simply scattered all over, who cares for hitting a particular target? Still, we suffer from this illusion. We also feel that the fighter aircraft, though very useful in a limited way, is going to prevent the raiding aircraft from dropping bombs. Nothing of the kind. The whole idea has to be revised thoroughly.

Let us assume for a moment that an attack develops and this is the position. How are we going to have our defence strategy? What is going to be our defence equipment? The first thing to remember is that a total war cannot be waged without the intelligent co-operation of the whole people. The Government does not know that simple fact. Civil defence services cannot be built up overnight; it takes years; it takes three or four years to build it. Thirdly, it is no use spending on aircraft carriers if people at home cannot have even simple fire-fighting appliances or even first air equipment. So, what should be our strategy? I am directly coming to certain things and I want them to be discussed. I am not asking the hon. Minister to discuss secret tactics. But the broad strategy should be discussed.

The country should be divided according to the proximity of air attack danger into red, pink and white areas. You should provide more intensive civilian training in defence in red areas, a skeleton service in pink areas and no service in white areas. Two-thirds of the country will be in white areas. So far as the air force is concerned, in the light of this development, we should shift our emphasis to bombers for deterrent action. Fighters have got a very important, but exceedingly limited use in view of the excessive speed which aircraft have acquired now. Money

should not be wasted on anti-aircraft guns. It imparts an illusory sense of safety, it does not give protection. Our emphasis should be shifted completely from high explosive bombs to small kilo-bombs and incendiary bombs. Our strategy should be to burn up the enemy areas with the help of these bombs, not blast them out. Kilobombs can be manufactured on a mass scale in our ordnance factories. Why don't we do that?

Then, our effort should be to have self-sufficiency in aviation spirit. It is no use having aircraft unless you are prepared to have aviation spirit, because that cannot be imported in times of war. All your good aircraft will be grounded for want of aviation spirit.

Then, what about our naval strategy? We have a coastline of 3500 miles and great changes have come in naval strategy as a result of the striking power of the bomber, Capital ships, Cruisers and any category of warships carrying heavy guns are completely out of date. Shore batteries have become museum piece. Still we go in for cruisers and aircraft carriers which is a dangerous illusion which must be scrapped. Aircraft-carrier is definitely outmoded and yet it has been purchased, so far as India is concerned, without any purpose. When I raised that point last time, the Prime Minister got up and said that it extends our striking air power. Good, even a school boy knows that. But what do we want to strike at in the broad Indian Ocean? If you want to extend your striking power, there must be a purpose. All your targets in Pakistan or for the matter of that, in any country that I can conceive of surrounding India, can be reached by land based aircraft. Then, where is the necessity for big aircraft carriers? Nobody can answer that question. Still we spend crores of rupees on the aircraft carrier. Then we may have to spend a lot of money to have an air umbrella to protect the aircraft carrier. It can be said, sup-

posing there is a raider 500 miles away from Calcutta or any Indian sea port, your aircraft may have to go, meet it and bomb it, it may be outside the range of a land based aircraft. But let the surface raider come within 200 miles and we can take care of it with our shore-based aircraft. There is absolutely no purpose in extending striking air power, unless you are a power having far-flung possessions, which is not the case with India. Therefore, I say that our strategy is not related to realities and to our requirements.

Coming to the question of naval strategy, what is the best protection of our 3500 mile-coastline? I would suggest that the west coastline may be divided into five sectors of 200 or 250 miles each, each sector having refuelling facilities. Then, we may create a reconnaissance headquarters in each sector which will keep the particular sector under constant observation during the war to detect enemy surface raiders. Then, striking force of dive bombers should be suitably located at one or two places only in the entire coastline.

With regard to submarines, which in a sense is a bigger problem, I am of the opinion that still the good old depth-charge is as effective and necessary for our purpose. Instead of aircraft carriers, our requirements should be mine-sweepers and mine-layers. Mine layers are necessary, because in times of war, our harbour has to be protected with an apron of floating mines. Therefore it is necessary that our ordnance factories should produce sea-mines, land-mines, magnetic mines and other equipment.

So far as the army is concerned, as several hon. Members have said, particularly my hon. friend, Shri Goray, our land frontiers are so vast that the enemy will be able to break through at hundred and one points. So, we will have to depend, by and large, on the civilian population to take care of those enemies who penetrate deep-

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into the country. So, it is necessary that our ordnance factories must go in for mass production of small arms, particularly sten guns, kulobombs, etc. This is necessary because, ultimately the public will bear the responsibility of meeting the raiders on land. Heavy field guns and all big guns are completely out of date. I hope that we are not wasting our money on that.

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

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I wanted to say so many things about tanks, armoured cars, etc. But I will skip over all of them, since I have no time.

I will conclude by saying that the Government has sadly neglected the home front which is as important as the battle front. Defence is organised as if it is the sole responsibility of the Armed Forces in which people have no part to play, except that of being helpless spectators of outmoded defence equipment at exhibitions. Even a blue-print of defence strategy is not prepared, on which the public can be taken into confidence. There are dangerous illusions about the effectiveness of various categories of useless weapons we are collecting at terrible cost. No thought is paid to questions of mass psychology, and mass reaction, of an untrained populace to the fall of the first bomb they have ever witnessed in their lives.

Finally, I wish to remind the hon. Minister that "a battle is a terrible drama" as Lloyd George once said, "moving with swiftness and the confusion of a whirlpool to a climax and ultimate decision; it leaves no time to improvise methods of help". Sir, one would be prepared to be killed for his country by the enemy's bomber, but one is not prepared to become a sacrificial goat at the altar of Government's incompetence.

सेठ गोविन्द बास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बुलवा दिया है और मैं आपका करता हूँ कि आप जतना हो समय लेंगे जितना आपने चाहा है ।

सेठ गोविन्द बास : मैं दस मिनट के अन्दर खत्म कर दूंगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक छोटे से साहित्यिक के नाते उस समय की कल्पना करता हूँ जिस समय "भ्रमरगण होना न हो और भ्रमरगण करना न हो" तब सैन्य आयुधयुत निरर्थक प्रेम का साम्राज्य हो ।" यदि इस भ्रमरगण को सर्वनाश से बचाना हो और यदि भ्रमर बम के सदृश और उद्‌जन बम के सदृश बल्कि उससे भी अधिक कोई ऐसे आयुध का निर्माण न होना हो कि जिस से हमारे सारे भ्रमरगण का नाश हो जाए तो हमें गांधी जी के बतलाये हुए मार्ग पर चलना होगा और ऐसा एक समय आएगा जब इन अस्त्र-शस्त्रों और सैन्य शक्ति की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाएगी, सारे ससार की एक सरकार होगी और इस प्रकार पर शान्ति का राज्य होगा ।

लेकिन जब तक वह समय नहीं आता है तब तक कम से कम हमारे देश में ता एक बात निश्चित है कि हमका किसान पर भ्रमरगण नहीं करना है, हम को अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये ही सैन्य चाहिये और इस दृष्टि से अभी मेरे पूर्व वक्ता महोदय ने यह जो कहा कि जहाँ तक सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध है वह सेना पर अस्त्रशस्त्र पर अवलम्बित न हो कर मनोवैज्ञानिक स्थिति पर अवलम्बित है इससे मैं स्वयं सहमत हूँ । अगर इस दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो मैं अपनी सेना का और अपने सुरक्षा मंत्रालय को दोनों को इन के लिये बर्बाद देना चाहता हूँ । हमारे सिपाही बड़े देश भक्त हैं और हमारा सुरक्षा मंत्रालय बड़ा सजग है ।

13 hrs.

इस समय मैं आप के सामने जो कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ वह विशेषकर छात्रवर्गों में

रहने वाली सिविल आबादी के सम्बन्ध में है। हमारे देश में तीन तरह के कैंटोनमेंट हैं और इन का विभाजन आ आदी के अनुसार है: एक पहले दर्जे के दूसरे दूसरे दर्जे के और तीसरे तीसरे दर्जे के, इन छावनियों का प्रबन्ध कैंटोनमेंट बोर्डों से होता है। इन बोर्डों में अभी भी जो बहुमत है वह अफसरों का है। कहा जाता है कि इन बोर्डों में एक नामजदगी को छोड़ दिया गया है और इस प्रकार नामजद सदस्य और चूने हुए सदस्य बराबर बराबर हो गये हैं। लेकिन अभी भी इन बोर्डों के अध्यक्ष सरकारी व्यक्ति ही होते हैं और उन का प्रतिरिक्त मत का अधिकार होता है। इसलिये आ भी एक प्रकार से इन छावनियों में जो काम कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड करते हैं वे प्रजासत्तात्मक नहीं होते। सन् १९२५ से आ तक यही अवस्था है। स्वराज्य के बाद छावनियों के प्रबन्ध पर विचार करने के लिये सन् १९४८ में एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी पाटिल साहब की अध्यक्षता में। उस में केवल दो गैरसरकारी सदस्य थे: एक पाटिल साहब और दूसरे सिधवा साहब। सिधवा साहब ने स्तीका दे दिया। उस कमेटी में अफसरों का ही हुमत था लेकिन उस ने भी मिफारिश की इस बात की कि कैंटोनमेंट बोर्डों में गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों का हुमत होना चाहिये। फिर सन् १९५६ में श्री बलवन्त राय मेहता की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी बनी उस ने अनेक जगहों पर जा कर इस सम्बन्ध में गवाहियां लीं। उस कं. भी यही मिफारिश है। सन् १९५४ में एक छोटा सा विवेक यहा पर आया। हालांकि उस वक्त वचन दिया गया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत विवेक प्रस्तुत किया जायगा और उस समय कैंटोनमेंट ऐनोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष श्री सिधवा जी को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने भी एक पत्र लिख कर यह आश्वासन दिया था लेकिन मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि अभी तक यह विवेक नहीं आया। यह अवन्द आ एक प्रजासत्तात्मक नहीं बनेगा सब तक इन छावनियों में रहने वाली आबादी

को स्वराज्य का अनुभव ही नहीं होगा। साथ ही कुछ आवश्यक बातें भी छावनियों में नहीं हो रही हैं जैसे अनिवार्य शिक्षा, इलाज का सुभीता हरिजनों को सुभिजा, छावनियों में माली मेहतर आदि नौकरों के लिये प्रविडेंट फंड का प्रबन्ध मजदूरों के विकास आदि के काम। पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में जितनी बातें की गई हैं छावनियों में उन में से कोई बात नहीं हो रही है। इन्हें आ ही वहां पर बहुत सी जनों को ई कम से कम मेरे प्रदेश में बहुत सी जनों को ई जिन का उपयोग अधिक अन्न उत्पादन के लिये किया जा सकता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इन जमीनों की राज्य सरकार को दे देना चाहिये। तो मेरा सब से प्रश्न सुझाव यह है कि कैंटोनमेंट की सिविल आबादी जहा पर रहती है वहा के प्रबन्ध के लिये एक विस्तृत विवेक आना चाहिये जिस में वहा पर सकल प्रजात स्वामित्व हो सके।

अब मैं जबलपुर के, जहां का मैं रहने वाला हूं और जो एक बहुत बड़े छावनो है उस के सम्बन्ध में केवल कुछ आइंट रलर, चाहता हूं क्योंकि पुरे बहुत कम समय दिया गया है। जबलपुर का तो एरिया को जगह बो एरिया बनाया जाय। जो छावनिया बो एरिया में आती हैं यदि उन का भिजान जबलपुर के किया जाय, तो आबादी का तो थोड़ा बहुत फर्क होगा लेकिन बो एरिया बनाने पर वहां मकान बनाने को सुविधा बड़ेगी और इन मंहगाई के दिनों में कर्मचारियों को उचित भता मिलेगा। अब भी वहां ठेकेशरी की प्रथा चालू है। बोंबियों का, नाइयों का, इन सब का ठेका होता है। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि जब इस प्रकार को ठेके की पद्धति को हट समाप्त कर रहे हैं, सब जबलपुर छावनो में, या जो भी अन्य छावनिया हैं, उन में यह ठेकेशरी प्रथा क्यों चालू है। जो जमीन खेती के लिये दी गई है उस के सम्बन्ध में अनेक परेशानियां हैं। उन जमीनों पर मकान नहीं बनाये जा सकते,

[सिठ मोहिन्द दास.]

इस लिये उन खेतों की देखरेख नहीं होती, इन किसानों को तकावी नहीं मिलती और लगान बहुत ऊँची है। कुछ जमीनें सरकार ने १२ वर्ष पहले ऐकवायर कर ली थीं, लेकिन १२, १२ वर्ष हो गये उन का मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है। यदि मंत्री जी चाहेंगे तो मैं इस प्रकार की शिकायतें उन के सामने पेश कर सकूँगा। इलाज का कुछ सुभीता हमारी जगरिया फैक्ट्री में है, गन करिज फैक्ट्री में भी है, परन्तु सी० एच० डी० में इलाज का सुभीता नहीं है। नियम बनाये गये हैं लेकिन अस्पताल के विस्तार की आवश्यकता है। जो वहाँ की बड़ी हुई आबादी है उस के लिये नई कालोनी तथा और भकान बनने चाहियें। गन करिज फैक्ट्री के जो पुराने क्वार्टर हैं, उन में बिजली नहीं है, नये क्वार्टर जो बन रहे हैं उन में बिजली है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन दिनों में बिना बिजली के कैसे यह आशा की जा सकती है कि वहाँ के लोग सुविधा-पूर्वक रह सकेंगे। जबलपुर कैंटोनमेंट में कम से कम प्राथमिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य होनी चाहिये।

मैं ने आप से कहा था कि मैं १० मिनट के भीतर ही समाप्त कर दूँगा लेकिन मैं ७ मिनट में ही समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। जो बातें मैं ने यहाँ पर कही हैं उन पर हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्रालय को निवारण करना चाहिये और हमारे छावनियों में जो सिविल आबादी रहती है उस का प्रबन्ध प्रशासनिक ढंग से हो, इस सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत विधेयक यहाँ पर उपस्थित करना चाहिये। मैं यह प्रश्न माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने उपस्थित करता हूँ और जबलपुर की जो कुछ मांगें हैं उन को भी प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन पर ध्यान दिया जायगा।

Shri M. B. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is very well known not only to the people of this country but

also to the people of other countries that if there is any nation or country which would depend not on the military might but on the spiritual and moral force of the people it would only be India. But, unfortunately, if our country also had to think about defence and strengthen the military forces, I feel, it is not because of the constant firings of the Pakistan forces, nor because of the threats that are coming from the other side, but it is mainly because of the constant, regular military arms supply by the United States of America to Pakistan. When we hear the statesmen of America assuring this country that the weapons and the armaments supplied to Pakistan will not be used against this country we are not convinced by them, and I still do not believe when the Government assures the people and tries to create confidence in them by saying that all the weapons or ammunition which have been found in the border firings, were not those which have been supplied under the Military Pact between America and Pakistan. Sir, you know very well that a country tries to enter into a war only when that country is assured of the military supplies at the time of emergency by another country and it is only then that they would come forward to fight with a third country. Here, in the case of Pakistan when they are having enormous stocks with them that can give enough courage not only to the fighting men but also to the people who are at the helm to do anything with that. It is not that the moment they get any superior type of weapons they start putting them into action immediately. It is not necessary for any country to do that. So, it has become very necessary for this country also to equip our defence forces with effective weapons.

We have just now heard Shri Bharucha saying about the recent innovations and about various things which are now in use. No doubt, our country cannot equip our military

forces with the queen of destruction, like the I.C.B.M. and the I.R.B.M. Even those countries which are possessing them are not quite safe. For instances, it is said that a Russian bomber could fly over the English territory within a short time of 25 minutes. It is not even 25 hours. When this is the position of England, I do not know what could happen with Pakistan if at all they think of an invasion over India. It is always the defending country which is left in a very disadvantageous position. The attacking country always has the initiative and above everything the attacking country will decide such a time for attack which would help it to take the enemy by surprise. Therefore, we have to be prepared for every time and we cannot just depend upon our obsolete weapons. We cannot always hope to get things whenever there is any necessity.

It is said that the country which is industrially strong can alone say that it is militarily strong. Therefore it becomes necessary for a country which is always faced with an enemy to see that the industries in that country are very effectively arranged. Today we find in our country that there is no co-operation or co-ordination between the private industries and the defence forces. In England and in various other countries they get the most of the Defence requirements from private sources. Well, in this country we have heard the story of the chassis of trucks. They had been given to the civil sources but they could not be able to build the bodies. The result is that the Defence Department themselves have to think of building the bodies. This is the type of co-operation that we are having from the industry. As long as our industries are not developed to meet the Defence requirements, I do not think, even if we might purchase or get in the form of aid from various other countries very effective weapons, that they will be able to serve us in the time of need. Therefore my suggestion would

be to constitute an expert technical committee to go round the country to see as to what are the industries which could be tapped at the time of emergency. It is no good merely to convene a meeting of all the big industrialists here and ask them whether they would be able to produce certain things which are required for defence. That is not going to serve any purpose. Today most of the industries are financed by the Government and it becomes necessary for those industries also to see that the Defence Forces get certain things manufactured in those factories. It would not be difficult. For instance, a tank consists of about 7,000 parts. All these 7,000 parts could be distributed to various industries in the country.

Now, the Defence Ministry is taking up the task of manufacturing tractors and multi-fuel trucks. It is a very nice thing. We congratulate the hon. Minister for taking this over. But here again I would like to caution the Defence Ministry not to think of manufacturing right from the rim to the roof in the Ordnance Factories. They will have to create a lot of ancillary industries or feeder industries which could be tapped at the right time. The Defence Minister should see that whatever they may produce either in their workshops or in their factories, should serve only as models for the private industries to copy. If the technical committee, which would go round the country and know that at the proper time they could depend upon various other factories in the country, I think the country's defence will be quite safe.

Again, Defence workshops are very well equipped with modern machinery. Just as we are now thinking of multi-purpose things, like multi-purpose schools, multi-purpose food and various other multi-purpose things, if the Defence workshops could also be equipped with these types of machinery they will be able to meet not only the Defence requirements

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

but in case the country decides that we should not have anything to do with defence at that time they can even be switched on to civil production.

Just now our hon. friend said as to why the Defence workshops should be asked to produce things which could easily be produced in the civil factories. Some time back when we heard about surplus labour in Ordnance factories and depots, it was suggested to them that perhaps the surplus labour could also be utilised for producing certain things like these to avoid retrenchment. But now in case the Defence factories and workshops could think of better things to be manufactured in those workshops they can definitely discard manufacturing these things and can entrust them to the civil.

The Defence Ministry has left a standing monument in Ambala. The country feels—the hon. Members of this House also feel—that Defence should not be a very costly child in this country and that Defence itself should be able to manufacture various things. In Ambala the Defence Forces have left a standing monument. They have built very nice houses. It has taught a lesson to the M.E.S. which is also said to be the money eating department of the Defence Department. I do not accuse them because when the M.E.S. is compared to its civil counterpart, the P.W.D., they are definitely doing a much better job than the P.W.D. But still because we will have to satisfy this country and we will have to leave something permanent, I have a few suggestions to make.

We have got the sappers and miners. The job of the sappers and miners is to lay roads and construct bridges. They could be sent to various places in the States where these kind of things could be done. Still you would not be diverting their training or whatever they may be doing there, that would add to their

experience. But I would definitely not like the Defence Forces to divert their men, who are active in the field and who are getting really very good training to go and regularly devote their time in building houses, hospitals and so on. For that the Defence Ministry can do very well by reviving the old Pioneer Corps.

Now they are thinking of giving more benefits to the jawans by removing this system of short service. But in the case of the Pioneer Corps, even if they want to have the short service system, they could be employed for this kind of work. I think the Defence Ministry will be doing a really wonderful job and they will be getting not only very good results but they will get the appreciation of this country's people. The engineers also can co-operate with this Pioneer Corps and the Pioneer Corps, I do not think will cost the Defence Forces heavily.

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

Shri M. R. Krishna: Since you have rung the bell, I would now like to switch on to something which is really important to me. I think if the hon. Defence Minister could try to bring in a change in this he will be hailed as the Frederick Duke of York who introduced not only very good reforms but also left some very good standing institutions for England. In England Lord Edward Cardwell has dispensed with the system of purchasing commissions in the Defence Forces. There used to be a system. A man who pays more money would get a Commission. From Second Lieutenant, he can become a Major. This system was prevalent in England. It was only the Caldwell Reforms which put an end to it. I am sorry to say that, in our country, this system perhaps, is existing in a different form. Officers to the Defence Forces have to come from the feeder institutions and these feeder institutions are still being maintained on the

same old lines. The rules and regulations governing entry to these schools will not permit anybody except the wealthy persons' sons. Admission fees and monthly fees range from Rs 300 to Rs 500. It is impossible for any ordinary person, however eminent he might be, however physically strong he might be and whatever qualities he might have to take in military lessons and military spirit, to get admission there, since they are still very costly institutions. In other words, they are left only for those people who could pay a high price.

Coming to the Cantonments, they are neglected. The State Governments do not cater to the needs of the people in the cantonments, nor are the Cantonment Boards financially sound enough to do anything in the cantonments. For instance, in the Secunderabad Cantonment, even though this cantonment could produce three very good players to go and participate in the Olympics in Football, yet the Cantonment Board has not a single pie to spend either for a stadium or for sports or for any such thing. I want the Defence Ministry to take note of this. If they really want to feel themselves proud about the Cantonments, and if they want the cantonments to be really separate units, they must also try to spend on these things.

श्री अजित सिंह (मटिडा—रसित—अनसूचित जातियाँ) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, सबसे पहल तो मैं मिनस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस का बहुत भशकूर हूँ कि मैंने सन् १९५७ में जो सुझाव दिये थे उनको उन्होंने मंजूर कर लिया है। एक सुझाव मेरा वह था जिसमें मैंने कहा था कि आर्टु दी रैंक आफ सेफ्टिनेट कर्नल का प्रमोशन सीनियरिटी बेसिस पर होना चाहिये और यह खुशी की बात है कि इसको मान लिया गया। दूसरी बात मैंने यह कही थी कि मिलिटरी अफसरों को ५५ साल की उम्र में रिटायर करना मुनासिब नहीं है जब कि सिविल डिपार्टमेंट्स

में उससे काफी अधिक उम्र वाला लोग सर्विस करते हैं। मिलिटरी अफसरों की रिटायरमेंट की उम्र बढ़ाने की भी मेरी बात मानी है और कुछ लोगों की सर्विस ४८ साल कर दी गई है तो कुछ की ५० साल और कुछ की ५२ साल तक बढ़ा दी गई है क्योंकि अगर उनके लिए यह मियाद नहीं बढ़ा दी जाती है तो जिन लोगों को रिटायर किया जायेगा वह जू कि अभी सर्विस करने के लिए फिजिकली कौम्पीटेट हैं वे बचारे सिविल डिपार्टमेंट्स में जान को मजबूर हो जायेंगे श्री। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर अफसरों की फिजिकली फिट हो तो उनकी रिटायरमेंट की उम्र ५५ साल ५० साल कर देनी चाहिये।

एक सुझाव और है और वह यह कि सन् १९४० से पहले जो सेफ्टिनेट कर्नल बन गये थे उनको तो सबस्टैन्टिव रेक दे दिया गया लेकिन १९४० के बाद जो लोग सेफ्टिनेट कर्नल या कर्नल बने उनको सबस्टैन्टिव रेक नहीं मिला है, मेरा सुझाव है कि उन लोगों को भी सबस्टैन्टिव रेक देना चाहिये। मुझे तो इसके लिए कोई माकूल बजह नहीं मिलाई देनी है कि उनको सबस्टैन्टिव रेक से क्यों महसूस रक्खा जाय ?

भाग्य चल कर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हालांकि रेशन क्लस बड़े लिबरल हैं ताहम उन लोगों के लिए जो कि एक्टिव सर्विस पर नहीं हैं और किसी तरह पर चोट खा जाने हैं घायल हो जाने हैं और डिमिशन हो जाते हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को प्रोमोशन पेशन क्लस बनाने चाहिये। आर्मी में सर्व करने के लिए बहुत ही आला क्लिस्म की फिजिकल फिटनेस की जरूरत होती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम एक आदमी जिसके कि क्राइड पर दस साल की सर्विस है, उसको पैशनरी बेंचिफिट्स जरूर मिलने चाहिये।

इसके अलावा मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि मिलिटरी सर्विसमें के वास्ते सिविल सर्विसेज

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में कुछ कोटा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो १० परसेंट रिजर्वेशन सिविल साइड में ऐसे मिलेटरी अफसरान के लिए रक्खा जाय जो कि काबिल हों और जो कि हमारी फौज की कैटेगरी ए में ब आ सकते हों और जिनको कि सिविल साइड में लिया जा सकता हो उनको सिविल डिपार्टमेंट्स में जरूर एम्बोई किया जाना चाहिये।

अभी कुछ दोस्तों ने यह कहा कि डिफेंस सर्विसमें का पुल बनाने, मकान बनाने, नहरें खोदने और खेतों में हल चलाने का भी काम होता है, तो मैं इस मामले में अपने उन दोस्तों से सहमत नहीं हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि डिफेंस सर्विसमें के यह काम नहीं होने चाहिये और यह डिसकरेज किये जाने चाहिये। यह फीटिंग वर्क हमें अपने फौजी जवानों से से नहीं लेना चाहिये और इस तरह के काम करवाने से हमारे जवानों में एक किस्म की डिमोरेलाइजेशन आती है। डिफेंस के लोगों को तो सिर्फ डिफेंस की ही बात मिशनी चाहिये और उनका जीव डिफेंस से ही सम्बन्धित होना चाहिये। उनका समय उनी काम में खर्च होना चाहिये जिसके लिए उनको रक्खा जाना है और तनख्वाह दी जाती है।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि आई० एन० ए० और एक्स सर्विसमें को प्रायें ग्राइड किया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आई० एन० ए० और एक्स सर्विसमें ही राइट फासंड है जो कि लोगों को फौज में भरनी होने के लिए खींच सकती है और अगर उनकी ठीक से देख भाल नहीं की जाती तो खोग फौज में भरती होने से डिसकरेज भी हो सकते हैं। आई० एन० ए० और एक्स सर्विसमें में जो सर्विसेबुल आदमी हैं उनको गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में सूटेबुल पोस्ट में एम्बोई किया जाय।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि लैंड कोलोनाइजेशन स्कम पहले गवर्नमेंट ने चालू की थी।

यह मुझे पता नहीं कि वह बंद हो गई या कुछ कम बेश जारी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लैंड कोलोनाइजेशन स्कीम एक्स सर्विसमें के लिए इंडोब्रूट हो जाय।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग और कोम्पारेटिव सर्विसेज पर बड़ा जोर दिया जाता है इस हाउस में भी और बाहर भी। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम यह कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग लोगों में फैलाने के लिए ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स खोल दें जहाँ कि डिस्प्लेड सर्विसमें को इसकी ट्रेनिंग दें तो यह कोम्पारेटिव भूकमेट लोगों में काफी हद तक और कामयाबी के साथ फैल सकता है।

सेविंग मोल्जर्स का जो ५ रुपये महीने का कन्वोदिग एलाउंस दिया जाता है वह बहुत नाफाफा है जब कि आजकल इनको अधिक मांगार्ड है और मैं उम भत्ते में दो रुपये बढ़ाने का सफागिश् करता हूँ। कन्वोदिग एलाउंस बढ़ा कर ७ रुपये माहवार कर दिया जाय और २ रुपये की बड़होत्रा करने से गरीब आदमियों को कुछ राहत मिलेगी।

इस वक्त जो सर्विस करते हैं उनमें से सिर्फ २ परसेंट आफिमर्स को जगहें उनके खर्च से भरी जाती हैं जब कि ब्रिटिश काल में ५० फासदी आफिमर्स पोस्ट्स ग्रान्ड बाई कैंडेट स्कीम के तहत भरी जाती थी।

२० फासदी जे० सी० ओल्ड की बैकेंसोड डाइरेक्ट भरी जानी चाहिये।

हाउसिंग एकामोडेशन के लिए मेरे मोहतरिम बुड्गर्ग श्री डो० सी० शर्मा ने भी कहा है और मैं भी चाहूँगा कि हर सिपाही और हर फौजी जवान को दो साल के बाद ६ महीने के लिए फ्रीमली क्वार्टर दिया जाना चाहिये।

४ बाहुंगा कि प्रोहिबिशन स्कीम जूमिपररेंक्स के लिए ज़ास तौर पर लागू की जाय और शाराबबंदी की स्कीम को ज़रा सब्जों से अमल में लाया जाय और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो हमारे जवानों का पैसा बच सकेगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि धार्डिनेंस डिपोज में जहाँ कि सिविलियंस को भरती किया जाता है। अब फौजों ज्यादा डिस्प्लड होते हैं और इसलिए कोमबेटेंट्स और नान-कोमबेटेंट्स में आपस में झगडा बढ़ने का प्रन्देशा रहता है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप ५० परसेंट धार्डिनेंस डिपोज कोमबेटेंट्स के लिए रिजर्व रखें और ५० प्रतिशत धार्डिनेंस डिपोज सिविलियंस के लिये। ताकि आपस में कंपटीशन रहे और हमारे धार्डिनेंस डिपोज तरफ़ को करे।

आगे चलकर टैरीटोरियल आर्मी के मुताबिक जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि सन् १९४८ में जब कि सरदार बलदेव सिंह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर होने थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हम इस टैरीटोरियल आर्मी को तादाद बढ़ा कर १,३०,००० कर देंगे। लेकिन आज भी हम देखने हैं कि उसकी तादाद कम है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी तादाद बढ़ाई जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो ३० दिन की ट्रेनिंग का प्रोग्राम है यह बहुत ही कम है और इसको बढ़ा कर कम से कम ४५ दिन का कर देना चाहिये।

इसी तरह लोक सहायक सेना की बात है। यह प्योरली सिविलियन आर्गनाइजेशन है। ३० दिन की उनकी ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनको ४५ दिन की वैन ट्रेनिंग भी देनी चाहिये ताकि वक्त जरूरत पर यह देश को डिफेंड कर सके। ड्रिल और डिस्प्लेन के साथ इनको हथियारों को चलाने की ट्रेनिंग भी दी जाय ताकि यह सेकेंड लाइन आफ डिफेंस का वक्त जरूरत पर काम दे सकें।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा अपनी कोस्टल लाइन को सुरक्षित करने के बारे में अर्ज करूंगा।

हमारे दोस्त श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने कहा था कि हमारी कोस्टल लाइन ३५,५३५ मील है और हमें इस बात का पूरा बदीबस्त करना होगा कि हम उस कोस्टल लाइन की पूरी तरह से सुरक्षा करें। मेरे दोस्त श्री भरूबा ने कहा कि हमको ऐयरक्रैफ्ट कैरियर्स नहीं खरीदने चाहिये लेकिन मैं उनसे इसमें मुसक्ति नहीं हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश अपनी हिफाजत करने के लिए ऐयरक्रैफ्ट कैरियर्स, सबमरिन्स, एटैमिक बैंग्स, और धार्डिलिगरी बैपल्स खरीदे ताकि हम अपने देश की राखदो की किनी भी बाहरी हमले के वक्त कामगारों के साथ हिफाजत कर सकें।

इस साल डिफेंस बजट में जो बढ़ती की गई है उसमें मैं खुश नहीं हूँ क्योंकि आज जिस जमाने में हम रह रहे हैं उसमें हर एक देश अपनी फौजी ताकत बढ़ाने में लगा हुआ है और हमारे चारों तरफ़ एक मिलेटरी रूल सा शुरू हो गया है। और चारों तरफ़ के लोग धान लगाये हुए बैठे हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मौक़े पर हमने अपने डिफेंस बजट में कटीती करके कोई भकलमन्दी का काम नहीं किया है। हमें उस पैसे से यह तमाम हथियार देश के डिफेंस के वास्ते खरीदने चाहिये थे। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि अगर उन तमाम हथियारों को खरीदने के लिए हमारे पास काफी रुपया न भी हो तो हैवी मशीनरी की तरह हमें उन्हें डेफेंड बेसिस पर मगाना चाहिये। जिस तरह से रूरकेला, भिलाई और दुर्गापुर के स्टील प्लांट्स के लिए हम हैवी मशीनरी खरीद रहे हैं उसी डेफेंड सिरटम पर हमें यह तमाम हथियार विदेशों से खरीदने चाहिये ताकि हम अपनी फौज, ताकत को मजबूत कर सकें।

इसके अलावा मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि फ़ौज में समरी और जनरल कोर्ट माथिल्स होते हैं जिनमें कि फ़ौजी अफसरों और नवानों को सजाये मिलती है और ऐसे लोगों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील करने या और किसी दूसरी अदालत में जाकर अपने केस को प्लीड करने

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का मौका नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक ग्रनटेंड डिप्युनल बनाना चाहिये जो कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस से ग्रनटेंड हो और उस मिनिस्ट्री से उसका कोई टास्कुफ न हो और जिसमें कि हर एक क्राजी जवान व आफसर को अपने जिलाफ दी गई सजा के लिए अपील करने का हक हासिल हो।

आखिर में मैं शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के बारे में कुछ भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि देहरादून सैनिक स्कूल में गवर्नमेंट ने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को ७५० रुपये का फ्री कंसेशन दिया है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भर्ज कर दूँ कि ये लोग सोशली और इकानामोफरी इतने बैकवर्ड रहे हैं कि दूसरी जाति वालों के मुकाबले वे कॉम्पटीटिव एग्जामिनेशन्स में नहीं आ सकें। इस लिए मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम उनके लिए दस पर सेंट का रिजर्वेशन कर दिया जाये ताकि वह लोग भी इस स्कूल से और गवर्नमेंट को इस स्कूल से फायदा उठा सकें।

एक बात मैं और भर्ज कर दूँ। सन् १९५१ में गवर्नमेंट को एक स्कीम थी कि जितने इनफैंटरी सेंटर हैं उनको आपस में मिला दिया जाये। उस स्कीम के मातहत सिख लाइट इनफैंटरी रेजीमेंटल सेंटर को जो कि फीरोज़पुर में था, पंजाब रेजीमेंटल सेंटर के साथ मिला दिया गया। पंजाब रेजीमेंटल सेंटर के तीन बटालियन थे और सिख इनफैंटरी रेजीमेंटल सेंटर के चार बटालियन थे। लेकिन उसका नाम सिख लाइट इनफैंटरी रख कर दिया गया। इससे जवानों को बड़ा रिजेंटेंड हुआ है कि उनका नाम बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया गया और उसका नाम पंजाब रेजीमेंटल सेंटर कर दिया गया। इस स्कीम के तहत गुरखा रेजीमेंटल सेंटर भी को गुरखा रेजीमेंटल सेंटर नाम के साथ मिलाया गया और उस मिले हुए सेंटर का नाम रखा गया गुरखा रेजीमेंटल

सेंटर भी नाम। हम चाहते हैं कि जो सिख रेजीमेंट सेंटर पंजाब रेजीमेंट सेंटर से मिलाया गया है उसका नाम भी पंजाब सिख लाइट इनफैंटरी रेजीमेंटल सेंटर रखा जाना चाहिए।

मेरा तो यह कहना है कि ये सेंटर भलग-भलग एसटेबलिश करने चाहिए क्योंकि और कोई सेंटर नहीं मिलाये गये सिवा इन दो के। जब तक और सेंटर भी आपस में न मिलाये जायें तब तक इनको भी भलग-भलग रखा जाये। क्योंकि इनमें प्रमोशन के मामले में बहुत दिक्कत होती है और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों का यह क्याल है कि हमारे प्रमोशन को हड़पने के लिए ये सारे काम नये जा रहे हैं। इस पर भी ध्यान गौर करें।

मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझ जैसे बच्चे का भी बालने के मौका दिया।

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia):
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must first of all congratulate our hon Prime Minister for adopting the ideal of panchsheel, perhaps, may be due to his innate goodness and aversion to war, according to some critics, but according to bad critics like us it must be due to the weakness of our military strength and the deplorable conditions of our Defence organisations. Today nobody knows where and when war will break out, whether we like it or not. Somewhere current of cold war, somewhere the current of hot war, and somewhere currents both cold and hot war passing at the same time. Nobody thought, for instance, that the problem of Tibet will come to the limelight so soon. Time is very bad and in the present world no country has got any constant friend and today's friend may be turned into an enemy at the dawn of tomorrow. India has got two frontiers on her two flanks and the country which surrounds India can be called anything but a friend. Some foreign pocket also exists

in India. We have got a big coastline, covering more than three thousand miles. Apart from this big coastline, we have got to defend our islands in the Bay of Bengal and in the Arabian Sea. I am saying all this in order to show the importance and necessity of having a strong Defence Force.

Now, the question arises: What have we got? We have got neither adequate number of personnel in the Army, Navy and Air Force, nor have we got the latest weapons or artillery for our soldiers. It is no use telling us that whatever is spent in Defence is for unproductive purposes, because nobody will object to the expenses if incurred for defending our Motherland.

I will begin with the Army. I visited the National Defence Academy and I came to know that the number of trainees there is becoming less and less every year. It is not a very good symptom. So far I could understand the reasons are the high expenses to be incurred for receiving the training and the method of recruitment that is adopted. I also understand that in this recruitment language is another problem—I mean, English language.

What about our Territorial Army? The Territorial Army is not perfect, nor are their numbers adequate to meet our necessity. The performance of the Lok Sahayak Sena is also not very encouraging. From the booklet of the Defence Ministry I find that till the 3rd January, 1959 only 3,45,910 persons were trained so far. This figure is quite inadequate to meet our requirements. In this connection, I would like to say something about the NCC. The NCC is still restricted to the youth of the rich families settled in the urban areas. So, I would request that steps should be taken to see that the youth of all classes are taken in NCC so that it becomes a people's militia.

Regarding Navy, Sir, our present organisation is inadequate to meet our requirements. As I have already said, we have got a big coastline and

for defending that, we should have a strong Navy. But, our fleet is too small.

Regarding Air Force, we are poorly-equipped. Our Air Force is quite inadequate to meet our requirements, although it is a fact that our pilots are considered to be the best pilots in the world. Modern weapons are unknown to us.

In this connection I wish to refer to an important point. Mr. Naushir Bharucha referred some time ago to the possibility of war breaking out with Pakistan. If we look at the West Bengal border skirmishes we find that every day, these border skirmishes are happening. But no definite step has been taken to protect our territorial integrity. Though West Bengal is on the border of an unfriendly country and its coastline is also the most vulnerable point of the Indian territory, still Government have not cared to establish either a strong naval base or a strong air centre near about West Bengal, whereas Pakistan is strengthening Khusha as one of their strong naval bases just by the side of West Bengal. If a strong naval base or air base is not set up near West Bengal, in a time of emergency the Andaman and Nicobar Islands may be cut off and swallowed before any help comes from Cochin or Bombay.

As I was mentioning regarding the border skirmishes which have been occurring daily, either damaging some Indian properties or killing some Indian nationals, no effective step has yet been taken by Government to defend our territory or the lives of the Indian citizens, except the some pacts and agreements. Am I to understand that our Government are so weak that they cannot protect the people of the border areas? In spite of Panchsheel and in spite of its avowed faith in peace every country has got a right to resist aggression from a foreigner power. The people of the border State are losing confidence in our defence organisation. If you fail to take the responsibility of

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protecting the properties and lives of the Indian citizens in the border, please give them arms, and they know how to defend their hearth and home. While your borders are being battered day in and day out, your sending out military emissaries to the USA, to Viet Nam, to Ethiopia and other countries seems to be a mockery.

Regarding defence establishments, I would like to submit that if there is bungling anywhere, in the Government of India, it is in the defence organisation. I have visited a most all the important ordnance factories but everywhere I have found a huge percentage of machines lying idle. I do not understand why these machines cannot be utilised and switched over to civil production. We have seen that some attempts are being made to have production of goods for civil consumption. But there also, I have found no co-ordination amongst the different establishments. The civil orders are taken from the market by the establishments on a factory basis individually. Therefore, there is much duplication and absence of any standard. So, my suggestion would be for a total assessment of the manufacturing capacity of all the establishments for the different items of civil production. Individual factories should not be allowed to take orders from the open market. There must be a central pool of orders, which may again be distributed amongst the different establishments and factories according to their machines and their capacity. All the departments of Government should be first asked to approach the Defence Ministry for manufacturing their requirements, and only on their pleading inability should they be allowed to place those orders with private firms. Secondly, they have got no exchange programme amongst the different establishments. For instance I may say that the Jubbulpur Ordnance Factory is improving the same types of lathes as are being manufactured by the Hindustan Machine-tools Ltd.

Thirdly, the establishments should be made self-dependant. There is no foundry in the Hindustan Machine-tools Ltd. The castings are supplied by Kirloskar's admittedly at a very high rate, though one of the representatives of Kirloskar Co. is in the managing committee of the Hindustan Machine-tools Ltd. In fact, the mystery is that Kirloskar is the rival of the Hindustan Machine-tools Ltd. in the market.

Lastly, the establishments are not run on a commercial basis. The overhead expenses are much higher than those in the private sector. But these overhead expenses are not due to the fact that better emoluments are given to the employees or that more amenities are afforded to the workers, but due to the fact that there is huge wastage, planless procedure and mal-administration.

On the other hand I found in Coimbatore, Dum Dum, Kakinada, Khamaria, Jubbu'pur Kanpur, Bareilly, Meerut, Kirkee, and Bangalore and everywhere, there is discontent amongst the employees over their salaries and other amenities which are much less than those in the private sector. Too many grades and scales are raising jealousies and rivalries amongst the employees themselves.

In the prototype machine tools factory at Ambarnath, the salaries are so low that the authorities are finding it difficult to get skilled men for running the factory. The apprentices that are being trained there for three years, after receiving that training, pay the whole amount which is advanced by the private firms to enable them to resign from their services, and then join the private firms. Moreover, there is indiscriminate treatment at various places, and indiscriminate punishment and retrenchment of the workers, and also victimisation of the workers for trade union activities.

So, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the miserable

conditions of the defence employees, and I would request him to remove their grievances, standardise their jobs and improve their salary structure and give them better amenities.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the case of the INA soldiers. Justice cannot be done to them by simply giving a Ministership to one of them, but human consideration should be given to all those who are still out of employment and are suffering from starvation. We also feel ashamed to hear that even nowadays, Government are not allowing the defence establishments to hang portraits of Netaji Subhas Bose in their places, though, we have seen portraits of so many other living leaders hanging with garlands, of whom we do not know what our posterity will write. So, I wholeheartedly endorse the suggestion made by my esteemed colleague Shri D. S. Nirju yesterday regarding the INA men.

In conclusion, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that if we do not keep the defence establishments free from corruption, wastage and maladministration, and if we do not keep the employees satisfied by meeting their minimum requirements, the people will lose confidence in him, and this losing confidence in the Defence Minister will bring catastrophe to the people of the country.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji (Raipur): I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words. At the outset, I wish to congratulate the Ministry of Defence and the staff for one thing and what I am saying is on the basis of what I have heard from others. I have got numerous friends in the Army, and I have also got several of my relations in the services from the sepoy to the General.

The morale of the Army which had fallen in the previous years, I must say with all the emphasis at my command, has considerably improved under the guardianship and the benevolent feelings of the Defence Minister. When I say this, I can easily

quote hundreds of examples. I came to this House only a couple of years ago, and I had read in the papers in the past and also had heard from several people what the morale of our forces was prior to the present Defence Minister's taking over charge of this portfolio. So, I feel very happy over it.

Similarly, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not offer my heartiest thanks to all the three services for their loyalty, zeal and devotion while working in the four corners of the world. Wherever they are, whether in Indonesia, Egypt or any other place, they have been giving an excellent performance.

I was amazed that none of the speakers had mentioned a particular point. Only last August when there was a terrific trouble of not having water in Delhi, the Army brought it to us within 48 hours, and thus saved the Delhi population. Besides this, they have been working in various fields also. The Army recently built up nice residences for the military. It is a very great thing. But I would like to warn that simply because the Army personnel built up this nice colony, we should not now think of making use of them fully in building up other quarters.

I am in full sympathy with the Minister of Defence. His Ministry, for the position is, if you will excuse me, just like having half a dozen wives!

An Hon. Member: He has no wife!

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): He is a bachelor!

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: On the one side, he has to follow the foreign policy or the external policy that we lay down. On the other side, he has to see what the Ministry of Finance has to say. On the third side, he has to see what even the Ministry of Education has to say, what the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has to say. Then, he has to think of his own Ministry, where there is

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one man watching him all the time the Financial Adviser. On every to put the whole thing on the Ministry, he has a say. So, in our criticism to put the whole thing on the Ministry of Defence alone is not the right thing to do

It is a pity that the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry comes so late. It should have been given top priority because this is a very important subject, but unfortunately it comes at the fag end, and unfortunately it is appreciated so much that most of the top-ranking leaders of the House, whether belonging to my party or the opposition, seem to be away when the question of defence comes

Regarding the cut of Rs 25 crores in the Defence Budget, who has done it? Has the Ministry of Defence done it? But would they have liked to do it knowing very well the situation and after the speeches made last year? They know very well we have Goa on the one side, Pakistan on the other, and Tibet on the third. But I can tell you that I am not afraid of all this. What I am concerned with is the morale of the forces. If the morale is there, let there be two hundred enemies, we can still fight them.

I may quote an example. In the last war when Romel was attacking Egypt, Lord Auchinleck was the Commander of the Eighth Army. When Lord Montgomery took over, he was briefed by Lord Auchinleck. After he had left, he asked his chief of staff a simple question "I know the difficulties we have, but what about the morale of the force?" And he was told that it was pretty rotten. That was the one thing that Gen. Montgomery paid special attention to, and he delivered the goods as we all know.

The time at my disposal is very short, and the previous speakers have spoken brilliantly on various points including nuclear and atomic warfare. So, I would not like to go into all those details, but I would certainly say that I am not happy over this

cut of Rs. 25 crores over defence. We must also remember that last year the Ministry of Defence saved something like Rs. 11 crores. Not only that, they also saved something like Rs. 24 crores on foreign exchange. So, wherever they can save, they have been doing it. Recently they have started indigenous production, and if this develops, they will be saving more, but the savings should not be taken away.

We must look at this question from another angle also. When we save this money, are we utilising it properly or not? In this connection, I would say that what my hon. friend Shri A. I. Singh said just now is in many ways correct. If you look at the Defence Budget what do you see? I am not saying that our Army officers should be paid Rs. 500, Rs. 600 or Rs. 1,000. My only request is that they should be paid like any other officer. At the same time we must realise one thing. It is now nearly 20 years, I am counting from 1939—even if you take out ten years, it will be from 1949—that the Army in fact all the three forces, have been right on tip toe with one thing or other either on the Kashmir front, the NEFA front, or doing jobs elsewhere. We have not got any relief force, and we could not release them. Consequently they have not been getting rest.

As against this, what do we pay them? We do not pay them much. There is no family allowance, there is no separation allowance, there are no educational facilities for their children when separated. On top of that, there is no compensatory allowance also. If a war comes tomorrow and the great democratic country of India is attacked, I can tell you there will be other countries coming to help her and throw numerous bombs on those who attack, whether it be to the east, west, north or south. That is a different thing altogether. I also do not say we must not be well-equipped. We should be well-equipped,

and several suggestions have been thrown out in this regard. But let us also try to do something for our forces, to improve their living conditions.

I do not know if you have visited the King Edward Mess or the Queen Victoria Mess. I would say that you would not even put your animals in such a place where our officers are staying. Although we are having brilliant buildings in Delhi, so many Bhavans,—I would not like to name them here—we are not even considering giving our officers and men proper quarters.

Similarly, the offices of the Ministry are in different corners. The Air Force headquarters are in one place, the Naval headquarters in another place. No one has ever thought of providing proper offices for them.

The Edward Mess, I believe, has family quarters, but in the Victoria Mess, the accommodation consists of tents with a little bit of billeted accommodation. These conditions should be improved. I am not asking for anything more.

If an officer has to be thrown overboard on grounds that he is medically unfit, he is no good, let him be thrown overboard, but he had been an officer, he has served the country; so give him compensatory allowance. These things would help the Army in the long run. This is what I want to emphasise.

My hon friend Shri V P Nayar yesterday mentioned about travelling allowance etc. was not sure that he was correct, and so I went into the details and I find that it is really surprising that right from the subedar major down to the sepoy, they draw Rs 2—4—0. Of course, he gets a free warrant. Similarly a Lieutenant draws about Rs. 5 as daily allowance. If you raise the sepoy's allowance, or the allowance of the subedar major, naturally you have also to raise that of the Lieutenant, but there must be

some proportion about it. To say we should not do it is not correct. For instance, in the rise in positions etc. up to the rank of Major it is by promotion. When the question of Lt. Col. comes he has to be selected. Sometimes the Boards are good, sometimes not. Therefore the service conditions of the Army personnel should be improved.

Secondly, the cost of living has shot up tremendously, and hence their pay and emoluments should be commensurate. Going through the Ministry's Budget, on page 147 I find that after six years of service in the Army, Navy or Air Force, an officer gets about Rs 500, whereas, if you take the civil side, his counterpart will draw over Rs. 800. This kind of disparity should be removed, and I strongly support the suggestion that we should appoint a commission to go into the matter. Leaving out the question of pay, at least all the other allowances should be taken up by the Government as early as possible, it is not a matter of increasing the Budget, and when it is a question of the Jawan or sepoy, I think no Member of the House will ever hesitate to do the best for him.

14 hrs

I am very grateful to the Chief of the Army Staff who only a couple of days ago made a statement. I think in the Officers' Club or somewhere at Amritsar that the poor sepoys or jawans have got a contract only for 6 or 7 years and it is a fact that at the age of 25 or 24 they have to go. Whether they have to go as reservists and so on is a different thing, but actually they have to retire. He said that he was considering the question of allowing them to service 15—20 years. This will help the jawans and I hope the Ministry of Defence will consider the proposal of the Chief of the Army Staff favourably.

Now I come to one most important point arising out of the Deputy Defence Minister's appeal, which none of the Members has touched upon. A couple of months ago, we, Members

[Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:]

of Parliament, received a letter from the Deputy Defence Minister asking us to do something for recruitment to the services. Now I can give my own experience. If you ask a boy coming from a Public School or any other school 'Where would you like to serve?', he will say 'Business, tea gardens or somewhere else'. No one thinks of the glamour of the Army. This is firstly because the pay and other things in the Army cannot be very high. Secondly, there is the process of selection. Today we are running short of a hundred officers in the Indian Defence Academy. This is going on every year and a time will come when no officers will go either to Khadakvasla or Dehra Dun. What happens today is this: An officer has to apply for service in the Army. There is the Union Public Service Commission. They prescribe a written question paper. For English the marks are 300. Now I put this question: In practically all the schools in India, barring the public schools, the medium of instruction is Hindi. This boy goes and in the English paper, he gets flogged. Only brilliant boys come up. Then what happens? He has to pass an examination in mathematics. I do not know about other States, but in Madhya Pradesh, even mathematics is not compulsory. What happens is that those boys who are too brilliant go away to other services and those that are not, who are only mediocres, come to the Army, and those who are keen also take it up.

So I suggest that the process should be reversed. Instead of their going to the UPSC for written tests, they should appear before a Selection Board. There may be 800 or 900 candidates. Let the Army Selection Board select them, whatever may be the quota, 200 or 300, and then let these 200 or 300 appear before the Union Public Service Commission. Those boys who pass the examination should be taken straight into Khadakvasla or any other place and those who do not should not be discarded, because

sometimes it happens that an officer who might be a dud can be a wonderful Commander. These officers must, therefore, be kept back, given proper education and taken up again.

These are my few suggestions. I hope the Minister will consider them favourably.

श्री प्र० सि० बीलता (झज्जर) :

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बतल दिया। हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम है कि मैं उस हल्के से आता हूँ जो जेहलम के पाकिस्तान में जाने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा जवान देता है और जिस ने पिछली दोनो लड़ाइयों में सब से ज्यादा जवान दिए थे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बर्तानिया को दिये थे।

श्री प्र० सि० बीलता : बर्तानिया को दिए थे, या हिन्दुस्तान को, यह बताने के लिए मेरे पास टाइम नहीं है, बर्ना बकता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ दस मिनट हैं इस लिए दखल न दिया जाये।

श्री प्र० सि० बीलता : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जितना टाइम वह मेरा बढ़ाने जाये, नैक्स्ट टाइम उतना उन से काट लिया जाये।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे यहाँ खड़े हो कर डिफेंस पर कुछ लपक बहने में खुशी महसूस होती है, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरा मुक्त महफूज है। मैं कल ने इस हाउस में बार हिस्टोरिया की बातें और हवाई जहाज की बातें सुन रहा हूँ। इस तरह की कोई चीज नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान को कोई खतरा न आया है और न कल है। डिफेंस की तीन लाइनें होती हैं। फर्स्ट लाइन आफ डिफेंस इस इन फारेन मिनिस्टर्स आफिस। मुझे खुशी है कि वह बकतर, जिसे हम फारेन मिनिस्ट्री का बकतर कहते हैं, और डिफेंस

मिनिस्ट्री का इक्तर दो काबिल आदमियों के हाथ में है, जो दोनों एक ही तरह से सोचते हैं और जिन में को-ऑर्डिनेशन है, जिस के नर्व जे के तौर पर हमारी पहली फेन्स लाइन जो फ़ारेन प्रॉक्सि है, उस में हम महफूज है। यह ठीक है कि मुल्क की हिफ़ाजत के लिये मजबूत फ़ौज की जरूरत है, लेकिन इस से भी ज्यादा मुल्क की हिफ़ाजत के लिये फ़ारेन पालिसी की और डिफ़ेन्स मिनिस्टर के दिमाग की जरूरत है, जो अपने दुश्मनों की तादाद में कमी करे, जो अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ दोस्ती के ताल्लुकवात रखे, जो अपनी पालिसी को ऐसे रेगुलेट करे कि उस के दुश्मन न बनें और उस के दोस्तों में इजाज़ा हो। अगर आप दुश्मन बढ़ाते जायें, तो डिफ़ेन्स पर कितना ही ख़र्चा बढ़ाते जायें, आप मुल्क को नहीं बचा सका हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि मेरी फ़्रण्ट लाइन प्रॉक्सि—हमारे फ़ारेन मिनिस्टर ठीक तरह से सोचते हैं और दुश्मनी के बजाये पड़ोसियों से दोस्ती बढ़ाने हैं।

जहां तक हमारी प्रॉक्सि—हमारी फ़ौजों का ताल्लुक है मुझे खुशी है कि मुझे अपनी फ़ौजों पर नाज़ है—इसलिये नहीं कि मैं एक फ़ौजों का बेटा हूं, एक फ़ौजी का पोता हूं, एक फ़ौजी का पड़ोता हूं, फ़ौजी का भाई हूं और फ़ौजियों का बच्चा हूं। मेरी फ़ेमिली १८४६ से—मुग़ल आर्मी के डेज से आर्मी में है। आज भी है। मैं भी होता, लेकिन कोशिश के बावजूद मैं न हो सका। मैं अर्ब करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा जवान जग के मैदान में बिफरे हुए शेर की तरह जाता है, जैसे कि वह काश्मीर में गया था। मेरा जवान, जब मुल्क पर मुसीबत आती है, जब अमन के दिनों में सैनाब आता है, कहत पड़ता है, पागलपन होता है, मुल्क में फ़िक्राराना फ़सादात होते हैं, एक हलीम, अन्कसार, सिदमतगार की तरह आप के कदमों में हाज़िर होता है, जिस तरह के जब दिल्ली प्यासी मर रही थी, तो वह जमना पर पानी फ़िलाने के लिये आया था। मेरा जवान

अमन का पैगम्बर बन कर कौरिया जाता है, मलाया जाता है, मिथ जाता है और नेक-नाम लाता है। मेरे जवान का रिकार्ड निहायत ख़ानदार रहा है;—आज भी और कल भी। उस को बर्तानिया का दोस्त और मुलाम बे क्लासिज कहती है, जो कि ला और कामर्स में बर्तानिया की गुलामी करती थीं। हमारे लोगों का मिपाहगीरी हज़ारों बरसों का पेशा रहा है। उन को आज बड़ी फ़ाइन इंगलिश में कहा जाता है कि वे बर्तानिया के गुलाम थे। मुग़लों के डेज में भी वह इंडियन आर्मी थी, अंग्रेज़ों के दिनों में भी वह इंडियन आर्मी थी और आज भी वह इंडियन आर्मी है और वह आर्मी पेट्रियट रही है—दो तीन सौ बरस पहले भी और आज भी? बल्कि देशभक्ति पैदा फ़ौज में हुई है हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा लखकर ने दी। पहली जंग आज़ादी फ़ौज ने लड़ी, आई० एन० ए० फ़ौज थी या कुछ और थी। जो आर्मी के निय बुरे अलफ़ाज इस्तमाल करते हैं, वे आम तौर पर उन क्लासिज में हैं, जो लड़ाई के दिनों में होइन्ग—जखीरा-अंदोखी करते हैं और फिर अच्छा सा अचकन पहन कर नैशनलिस्ट बन जाते हैं। यह एक नाकाबिले-बर्दाश्त बात है।

आर्मी के अलतराजात में बहुत कमी हुई है, इस के लिये मैं गवर्नमेंट को सुबारकबाय देता हूँ। मैं चाहता था कि यह जो ख़र्चा बचा है, वह अदर रैम्स पर, जवानों पर, नायक से ले कर सूबेदार-मेजर तक पर खर्च किया जाय। लेकिन अगर आप ने खर्च नहीं किया, बचा लिया, तो अच्छा किया। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ, जो यह समझते हैं कि आज के दिन हिन्दुस्तान इस से ज्यादा अपने डिफ़ेन्स पर खर्च नहीं कर सकता, अगर मुल्क का डवलपमेंट करना है। अगर हम हथियारों की बीड़ में ही चलें, तो हम अमरीका और रूस को तो पछुच नहीं सकते। और दुनिया में इस तरह की कोई लड़ाई नहीं हो सकती कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की कोई आइसो-

[श्री प्र० सि० बीलवा]

केटिड लड़ाई हो जायें। आज कोई दो मुल्क नहीं लड़ सकते, जिस तरह कि कुछ लोग समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान लड़ने चले हैं। ऐसी लड़ाई नामुमकिन है। वे बातें पुराने जमाने की हैं। कोरिया में लड़ाई हुई, जिस में गुमालों कोरिया और जूनूबी कोरिया शामिल थे, लेकिन उस में एक तरफ़ अमरीका था गया और दूसरी तरफ़ चीन था गया। जब इसराइल ने मिश्र पर हमला किया, तो फिर इसराइल और मिश्र नहीं रहे—दोषर फ्रांस और इंग्लैण्ड था गये और दूसरी तरफ़ रूस वाले। आज कोई बफर स्टेट नहीं होती है। आज कोई आइसोलेटिड लड़ाई नहीं होती है। आज बैन-अलकवामी सियासत ऐसी जुड़ी हुई है कि यह मुमकिन नहीं है। जो लोग अकेले हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई की बात करते हैं, वे पहले का दिमाग़ रखते हैं। अगर हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई अभी हुई, तो वह लड़ाई अमरीका और रूस की लड़ाई भी होगी। आज काश्मीर हमारे कब्जे में है, यह सिक्र हमारी ही ग़र्ज नहीं है—यह रूस की भी ग़र्ज है। शूस्चेव ने कोई अहमन नहीं किया कि काश्मीर के बारे में कहा कि आप धावाज दे लेना हम था जायेंगे। यह शूस्चेव की ग़र्ज भी है, रूस की ग़र्ज भी है कि आज़ाद काश्मीर न हो, हिन्दुस्तान के नीचे हो और वहा पर बैस्मूम क्रिएट न हो, अमरीकनों और जंगबाडों के कदम बढ़ न हों। यह रूस की भी ग़र्ज है और हमारी भी ग़र्ज है कि हमारा काश्मीर हमारे साथ हो और वह हमारे साथ रहेगा। अमरीकन आर्मी हथियार का जबाब हम कभी भी नहीं दे सकते, चाहे हम कितना ही ख़या खर्च करें। इसलिये रूस के साथ हमारी दोस्ती रहना निहायत लाज़िमी है। चाहे बार-बार कोई भी बात करते रहें, चाइना और रूस और चीन से हमारी दोस्ती कोई नहीं तोड़ सकता है।

हिन्दुस्तान को पाकिस्तान से कोई खतरा

नहीं है। अगर हमारी दोस्ती बनी रहे इस से खबराने की कोई बात नहीं है।

उपपक्ष महोदय : अगर मेम्बर साहब मुझे सुतबज्जह हों, तो धन्यवाद होगा।

श्री प्र० स० बीलवा : मैं आप को ही सुतबज्जह हूँ, लेकिन जो मुझे से ज्यादा सुनना चाहते हैं, मैं उन को सुना रहा हूँ।

मैं अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान से या तिब्बत से हिन्दुस्तान को कोई खतरा नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि पाकिस्तान में आज आर्मी राज करती है। यह ठीक है कि पाकिस्तान में आज अमरीका के हथियार हैं, लेकिन अमरीकी हथियार जहाँ भी जाने हैं, वे उस देश की बर्बाद करते हैं—पड़ोसी को नहीं करते हैं। अमरीकन हथियार पाकिस्तान को रगड़ चुके हैं, पाकिस्तान की डेमोक्रेसी को रगड़ चुके हैं, —उन्होंने पाकिस्तान की देश को पहनी ठोकर मारी है। हमारा वे कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकते हैं जब तक रूस से हमारी दोस्ती है।

जहा तक बार्डर इन्डिपेंडन्स का तालुक है, जरा पाकिस्तान के अन्तर्गत पड़ लोकिंग कि हम फिनि भनमाननी करने हैं। जरा पाकिस्तान का पेपर पढ़िये कि वह अरनो गवर्नमेंट को क्या कहते हैं।

श्री एलबंर सिंग (रोहनक) यह झूठ निवा है।

श्री प्र० सि० बीलवा . कुछ सीखना हो, तो सीख लो। मैं आप को तरह धनपड लोगो के बिने ख.स तीर पर बोल रहा हूँ।

मैं तिब्बत के बारे में कल से सुने जा रहा हूँ कि तिब्बत से हिन्दुस्तान को डर है। मैं तिब्बत के बारे में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता, जो कास्ट्रोवर्ती देख करे। दुनिया में अमन के लिए अगर हिन्दुस्तान और चाइना

की दोस्ती बकरी है, तो उस से भी ज्यादा बकरी है इन बैचिव और उन बैचिव में दोस्ती की। इस लिए मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन दो दिन से सुन रहे हैं कि डिप्लेस के नुक्ता-ए-निगाह से तिब्बत से सतरा हो गया है। भरे बाबा, तिब्बत से सतरा नहीं है। तिब्बत में बैकयूम था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बेयर को एग्जस करे। इस तरह "भरे बाबा" नहीं कहना चाहिए।

Shri Goray: We are in need of education; not you, Sir,

श्री प्र० सि० बीलता : मैं भ्रष्ट कर रहा था कि तिब्बत से कोई सतरा नहीं है। तिब्बत में बैकयूम होने से, आजाद तिब्बत होने से कुछ लोग तिब्बत में कदम रखने की कोशिश करते हैं—और इस तरह चाइना को चारो तरफ से घेरना चाहते हैं—जिस तरह कि वं आजाद काश्मीर में कदम रखने की कोशिश करते हैं। तिब्बत से हिन्दुस्तान को डर था, अगर तिब्बत में बैकयूम होता। लेकिन पिछले दिनों जो वाक्यात हुए, उस से तिब्बत में जो बैकयूम था, उस के बारे में चाइना चौकन्ना हो गया। वहाँ क्या हुआ, मैं उस में नहीं जाता, लेकिन जो कुछ भी वहाँ हुआ, उस से उन लोगों के डरावे खत्म हो गये, जो कि आजाद तिब्बत चाहते थे और आजाद काश्मीर चाहते थे। अब कोई आजाद तिब्बत नहीं होगा। तिब्बत में कट्रोल होगा। जो जगथाज चारो तरफ से चीन और हिन्दुस्तान को घेरना चाहते हैं, वे ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे। तिब्बत से हिन्दुस्तान को सतरा की कोई बात नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ लोगों ने जो बार हिस्टेरिया शुरू कर रखा है, उस से सतरा है। चीन और भारत की मित्रता को हिन्दुस्तान को उससे मोहतात रहना चाहिए। मैं ज्यादा बक्त न लेता हुआ कुछ बात भदर बैक या जवानों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जो जवान धार्मिक और या इन्कैन्दी में भरती हों, सात साज की 38 (A1) L.S.D.—5.

सर्विस के बाद चासीस प्रीसवी दाग लगा कर रिजर्वेशन में भेज दिये जाते हैं और वे नौकरी नौकरी कर सकते हैं और न वहाँ रह सकते हैं। मुझे इस बात की सुषी है कि जेनरल चिमैया ने मान लिया है कि यह चीज हटेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर अमल हो और यह जरूर हटे।

दूसरी भ्रष्ट यह है कि लास-नायक, नायक, हवलदार, हवलदार-मेजर, जमादार, सूबेदार, सूबेदार-मेजर, रिसालदार, रिसालदार-मेजर वगैरह जो आफिसर हैं, वे एक ही इकतसादी तबके से आते हैं। यह इम्पार्टेंट प्वाइंट है, जो मैं भ्रष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। यह मार्शल रेसिस आती कहा से हैं। मुझे पसन्द है कि कागज पर आपने सारा जेदभाव उड़ा दिया है, कोई भी भारतीय फौज में भरती हो सकता है लेकिन आता कौन है? आता वही है जिस का ताल्लुक जमीन से है, हर कोई नहीं आ सकता है। इस की वजह यह है कि दो बीजों की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत होती है, एक तो अच्छा जिसमें होना चाहिये और दूसरे उसके जिसमें सदा और गर्मी को बर्दाश्त करने की ताकत होनी चाहिये। किसान का बेटा बूख पीता है, खेत में काम करता है, मेहनत का काम करता है और उसका जिसमें अच्छा होता है, इस वास्ते वही इस में आता है। आप चाहें १० बार इस मार्शल की चीज को हटा दें और ४० बार उठा दें, लेकिन आयेगा वही। लेकिन वह जमादार, सूबेदार-मेजर तक ही जा पाता है और जो अफसर होते हैं, जिसके बारे में यह सारी रिपोर्ट है और जिस के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि आर्मी को कोरेक्ट कर दिया गया है उन अफसरों की जगहों तक ये लोग पहुँच नहीं पाते हैं। १९३६ से पहले ये अफसर समुद्र पार से आते थे और जा सिपाही हुआ करते थे यह ही किसान के बेटे। लेकिन १९४६ के बाद अफसर आते हैं हायर अर्बन क्लासिस में से जिनकी, जवान से कोई प्यार नहीं, उन में से आते हैं जो गरीब लोगों को, वेहासी लोगों को अफनबी ममलते हैं। मैं

[श्री प्र० सि० दीलता]

समझता हूँ कि एक सौरियस पोखिशाल धार्मी में है। धार्मी में जबान और भफसर एक दूसरे से इतने दूर हों ये फौजी भाई कहें हैं कि पहले जे० सी० घोस० में से जितने बड़े भफसर हुआ करते थे, उनको लिया जाता था लेकिन अब बन्द कर/दिये गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इंटेलेजेन्स धार्मी में धायें।

I welcome them on the side of medical or engineer branches. If they come this side. I say, let them come as de-classed, let them first serve as soldiers for two years. They should sit in barracks with jawans. If they are prepared to de-class themselves and if they are prepared to identify themselves with the soldiers, let those intellectuals come to the Army. But, if they live in detachment, if they live in exclusiveness from the soldiers, they have no right to be classed soldiers.

मैं भयं करना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि मेरे पास ज्यादा वक्त नहीं है इस वास्ते मैं बहुत थोड़े से प्रलफाज में एक दो प्वाइट ही कहूँगा। सब से पहले तो क्वार्टरों की बात है। मैं प्रेक्टिसिंग लायर हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे फौजी भाई मर्डर केसिस में पकड़े जाते हैं। जब वे छुट्टी जाते हैं तो उनको बड़े भगडों का सामना करना पड़ता है। कुछ तो उनकी गैरहाजिरी की वजह से खानदान में ऐसी बात हो जाती है जिस में ये फंस जाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि एक तो मर्डर होता है अपनी बीबी का और दूसरे जो दूसरा भ्रादमी होता है उसको फासी मिल जाती है। इनको छः छः महीने तक क्वार्टर नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर ये छुट्टी के लिए अर्जों देते हैं तो इनको छुट्टी नहीं दी जाती है या बहुत देरी से दी जाती है। इस वास्ते बहुत जरूरी है कि इनको क्वार्टर मिलें और छुट्टी वक्त पर मिले ताकि बीबी बच्चे साथ रहें।

कस बाजपेयी साहब ने कहा कि इन अर्जों के नामों को बदल दिया जाय। मैं

उनको बदलाना चाहता हूँ कि अब कोई सिख फौज नहीं है, कोई बाट फौज नहीं है। सारी फौज मुस्तरफा है। ये कम्पनियों के नाम हैं। लेकिन नामों में भी कुछ करामात होती है। ये नाम फिजूल में नहीं होते हैं। शीक्सपीयर ने कहा था कि फूल को फूल कह देने में ही लुत्फ नहीं है, बल्कि रोख कहने से लुत्फ आता है। इन नामों के पीछे भी हिस्ट्री है। इन नामों के साथ दलेरी की दास्तान है। सिखों के नाम के साथ कृपाण का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है। गुरबों के नाम के साथ खुसदी का नाम है, भराठों का सम्बन्ध नेजा से है, जाट गुरीर का खजर से, राजपूत की तलवार ही नहीं, राजपूतानी की कटार से प्राप हिन्दुस्तान की शूजान को दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। इनके साथ शिवनरी की एसोसिएशन है। नाम में करामात होती है। मैं ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनको ऐसे ही रहने दिया जाय।

जनाबवाला, एक बात कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूँ। मैं काश्मीर में एक कर्नल के कोर्ट मार्शल के सिलसिले में गया। मैं न उस जगह को चूँगा जहाँ पर ब्रिगेडियर उममान शहीद हुए थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि जितने भी मुसलमान हैं, वे फिफथ कालमिस्ट हैं, वे बिल्कुल गलत हैं। देश भक्ति के नाम में किदवई साहब का, आजाद साहब का, उसमान साहब का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जो बनिया है जो ब्लैकमाकिट करता है, वह फिफथ कालमिस्ट है। मजहद में इसका कोई तान्लुक नहीं है। मुसलमान . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: He said that people say that Muslims are fifth columnists. Nobody called the Muslims as fifth columnists.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right

श्री प्र० सि० दीलता मैं यह कह रहा था नाम में करामात है कि जहाँ पर ब्रिगेडियर उममान शहीद हुए थे। उस वक्त उड़ी में

पाकिस्तानी फौजें बढ़ी आ रही थीं। वहां पर एक पहाड़ी पर कब्जा करने की बात थी। तीन दिन के लगातार पाकिस्तानी फौजें वहां पर बम्बार्डमेंट कर रही थी। हमारी फौजें आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती थी। तब ब्रिगेडियर साहब ने, जाट और सिख दो कम्पनियों में कहा कि इस पहाड़ी पर भरतपुर हेल्थ लॉ जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब आप जानते ही हैं कि उस लड़ाई में एक जाट हथदारी लाल रोहतक बाने ने किस बहादुरी से काम किया था और किस तरह इन दो कम्पनियों ने पटियाला और भरतपुर का नाम सुनते ही उस पहाड़ी चोटी पर कब्जा किया था। 15 मिनट के अन्दर इन कम्पनियों ने क्या कुछ कर दिखाया था यह सब जानते हैं। रिकॉर्ड बुलन्दी पर टेन्क उस रोज गया, हथदारी ले गया था।

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप जानते ही हैं कि मसोपटेमिया में पिछली जग में सात बार 15 जाट रेजिमेंट मरी और आठ बार उसी नाम से फिर लड़ी होकर उसी जगह पर जीत हासिल की। इस बास्ते में कहना चाहता हूँ जो लोग हमारे नामों से नफरत करते हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान की खुजान से नफरत करते हैं। खाली नाम की बिना पर कोई फिरका परस्त नहीं बनता है। अगर दौलता को दौलता कहते हैं और गोरे को गोरा कहते हैं, वह फिरका परस्ती नहीं है। बाजपेयी साहब, जो लोग एक फिरका परस्त पार्टी बना कर, मजहब का बहुर उगल कर पालियामेंट में आ कर बैठते हैं और मजहब की बात करते हैं, वे फिरका परस्त हैं। वे पोलिटिकल पार्टीज जोकि फिरकापरस्ती फैलाती हैं, वे बैन होनी चाहियें और जो फिरका परस्ती की भाव में यहां आते हैं, उनको यहां से बाहर निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहादुरी के नाम से नफरत न की जाये और जब लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्ती में बहुत बम्बार्डमेंट रोल प्ले किया है और इसकी हमें

कद्र करनी चाहिये। इन फौजों के नाम को बदलना अहसान करामोसी है।

श्री अ० भु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका मशकूर हूँ कि आपने आज फिर मुझे इस हाउस में बोलने के लिए वक्त दिया है। मैं अपने लिए यह फज्र की बात समझता हूँ कि मैं डिफेंस के मुताल्लक के ऊपर अपने खयालात का इजहार कर रहा हूँ।

जनाबेवाला, जहां तक काश्मीरी होने की हैसियत से मेरा ताल्लुक है मैं बजारे दफा का ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर फौजी का बिला लिहाज मजहब वह मिल्लत के मशकूर हूँ कि उसने बड़ी बहादुरी दिखा करके काश्मीर की हिफाजत की है। इससे यकीनन फौजी तबारीख में एक और काबिले तारीफ बाब का इजाफा हो गया है।

जिस वक्त हमको अंग्रेजों ने आजादी बख्शी, उस वक्त लूट मार कत्ल, गारत

श्री बाबब (बाराबकी) बख्शी या हम ने ली ?

श्री अ० भु० तारिक ली थी और बख्शी भी गई थी, ये दोनों बातें साथ साथ थी।

जिस वक्त हमने आजादी हासिल की उस वक्त यहां पर लूट मार, कत्ल, गारत का बाजार गरम था। अंग्रेजों ने अपनी पालिसी के मुताबिक फिरकादाराना फिंसावात की बुनियाद रखी थी। अंग्रेजों का आना और उनका जाना, इसको मैं एक खेर में इस हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ —

उनका आना हथ से कुछ कम न था और जब पलटे कयामत डाल गये।

उस वक्त हमने इन फिंसावात पर काबू पाने की कोशिश की और हमें इसमें कामयाबी

[श्री ध० मृ० तारिक]

खुशिल हुई। उस वक़्त जब हम इन पर काम करने की कोशिश कर रहे थे तो एक और बात बनी गई, बाहर के मुल्कों के साथ सन्धि की गई। पालिसी यह थी कि हिन्दुस्तान की फौजी ताकत को कमजोर किया जाये। मैं भारतीय सिपाहियों को मुबारिकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस इमतेहान में पूरे उत्तरे और उसको बरामा तहसील भ्रष्ट करना चाहता हूँ और समझता हूँ कि भाष के दिन भी यह हाउस और यह मुल्क उसका मसकूर है कि उसने बिना मजहब की परवा किये हुए मजहबदार सिपाहियों की हैसियत से हमारी सरहदों की हिफाज़त की।

इस के साथ ही मैं इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान की तबज्जह दिलाता चाहता हूँ और इसका मेरे कई प्रान्तेबल मैम्बर साहिबान ने खिफ भी किया है और वह जनरल तिमैया की उस तकरीर के बारे में है जोकि उन्होंने अमृतसर में की थी। हमारे जनरल तिमैया साहब हिन्दुस्तान के और दुनिया के बेहतरीन जनरल्स में से एक हैं और यह काबिले तारीफ बात है। लेकिन जनाबेबाला यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। रिजर्व का मतलब यह है कि फौज का एक हिस्सा रिजर्व में रखा जाता है ताकि जंग के वक़्त पर जो कही फौजी जल्दी हो जाये या मर जाये, तो इस रिजर्व में से उस कमी को पूरा किया जा सके। इस रिजर्व के लिए हमारे पास एक कानून है और वह यह है कि सात साल सिपाही बैरेक्स में रहता है और छठ साल रिजर्व में रहता है। जब वह बैरेक्स में रहता है तो उसको कुछ ज्यादा तनक़्वाह मिलती है और जब वह घर चला जाता है तो उसको कम दी जाती है। यह मसला ४०,५० हजार का है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन लोगों के मसले पर बजीर साहब को इस हाउस को कान्फ्रेंस में लेना चाहिये। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। मेरी समझ के मुताबिक और मेरी इत्तिहा के मुताबिक दुनिया के वे मुल्क जो फौजी मामलात में हम से बहुत ज्यादा

बाहिर हैं, फौजी मामलात में हम से बहुत ज्यादा धाने हैं, उन्होंने भी रिजर्व रखी है। उन्होंने भी इस तरह एकदम रिजर्व को खत्म करने का कोई एलान नहीं किया है। इस बारे में मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस को कान्फ्रेंस में लिया जाय। इस के अलावा मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि एक्स-सर्विसमेन का भी प्रायोजाइसेशन है उसी को उन पर रखा जाय। इस में हुकूमत थोड़ा कम मजबूत करे क्योंकि यह साबिका फौजियों का मसला है और इस को साबिका फौजियों पर ही छोड़ दिया जाय।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि हमारी हुकूमत और खास तौर पर बजारत बिफा इन छोटी चीजों की तरफ, जो यकीनन छोटी नहीं हैं, हालांकि देखने में छोटी मालूम होती है, ज्यादा तबज्जह दे। मसलन हमारे यहां के फौजियों के रहने का मसला है। जो रहने का मसला है वह देखने में तो बहुत छोटा है लेकिन हकीकतन् वह बहुत बड़ा मसला है और हमारे फौजियों का इस मौजूदा दुनिया में जब कि हमारी सरहदों पर बाकायदा जंग की तैयारिया की जा रही है। हमारे एक हमसाया मुल्क में, जिस की तरफ हमारा बहुत दयानतदाराना नजरिया है, जिसे हमारा दोस्त होना चाहिये, जहा के रहने वाले हमारे भाई हैं, फौजी तैयारिया इस कदर हैं जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। बाहर के मुल्कों से साज सामान आता है, ताजा आता है, रोज आता है। इस वक़्त हमारा फर्ज होना चाहिये कि हमारा फौजी खुश हो, खुशहाल हो, उस को अपने बच्चों की ठिक न हो, रहाइश की परेशानी न हो। लेकिन हम एक तरफ तो चाहते हैं कि हमारा फौजी निहामत मजबूत हो और दूसरी तरफ हम उस की परेशानियों को कम करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं करते। मैं जम्मीद रस्ता हूँ अपने बजीर बिफा से कि वह इस मामले में किसी नई और किसी अच्छी खबर से खबरदास्त करेंगे।

इस साल के पिछले जमाने में जब अंग्रेजी राज्य था तो हमारे यहां के राजे महाराजों लोगों को, नवाबों को और आगीर-खानों को कमिशन दिये जाते थे। सिर्फ इसलिये कि वह अपने अपने इलाकों में काफी मकजूल थे और फौज की भर्ती में काफी मदद कर सकते थे। अब चूंकि राजे महाराज इन्कलाबात की वजह से नहीं रहे—यूझे उन से बड़ी हमदर्दी है—इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जो सोशल वर्कर्स हैं, काफी अच्छे तरीके के और काफी बुलन्दी पर, उन को यह कमिशन दिये जायें ताकि वह जोब फौज के मामलात में हमारी मदद कर सकें।

एक माननीय सचिव : कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों को ?

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : तमाम सोशल वर्कर्स को। सोशल वर्कर्स से आप भी आ सकते हैं।

मौरात्म के बारे में मैं यकीनन अपने बुजुर्ग मेम्बरों की, जिनमें ने इस की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाई है, ताईद करता हूं। मैं वह चाहता हूं कि हमारी फौज के प्रजापम निहायत बुलन्द हों। इस के लिये हम यहां निहायत बड़ा रोल भदा कर सकते हैं। जंग सिर्फ हथियारों से नहीं लड़ी जा सकती। अगर दुनिया में जंग सिर्फ हथियारों से लड़ी जा सकती तो यकीनन आज हिटलर तमाम दुनिया पर काबिज होता। जंग के जीतने के लिये यकीनन बुलन्द प्रजापम, प्रमल और यकीन होना चाहिये। हर लड़ाई के लिये यकीन का होना निहायत जरूरी है और उस का बेहतरीन सबूत यह है कि हम ने बहुत बड़ी अंग्रेजी ताकत को, जिस के पास बहुत बड़ा साज सामान था, सिर्फ इसलिये सिक्स्ट वी कि हिन्दुस्तानियों के दिलों में आजादी हासिल करने का यकीन था। उस के लिये हम ने प्रमल किया और हम ने उस

आजादी को हथियारों के मुकाबले खैर हथियारों के हासिल किया। तो एक चीज तो मैं यह चाहता हूं।

दूसरी चीज चाहता हूं अपने फौजियों के आला कैंटर के बारे में। उन के प्रसरा-जात के बारे में मैं अपने जेनरल चीफ प्राफ स्टॉक से कहना चाहता हूं कि उन का फर्ज है कि वह फौजियों की तरफ लुगनवर रहें। जितने उन के प्रसराजात हो उन को उठना खर्च करने का मौका बरसा जाय। बरना वह परेशानी में पस जाते हैं और बदहाली के शिकार होते हैं। बताया गया कि एक मेजर डाका डालते हैं। यह हमारी धार्मी पर बहुत बड़ी बदनामी है। इसलिये कैंटीन में जो उन के प्रसराजात होते हैं उन की तरफ प्राप की पूरी तबज्जह मैं चाहता हूं।

इस के बाद मैं फौजियों के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। किसी भी फौजी का प्रव्वलीन फर्ज यह है, हर फौजी के जेहन में यह बात होनी चाहिये, कि वह अपने मुल्क के प्राईन का बफादार है, वह अपने मुल्क के झंडे का बफादार है। वह किसी भी फर्द का, चाहे वह कितना ही अजीमुशान क्यों न हो, कितना ही बड़ा क्यों न हो, जाती तौर पर बफादार नहीं है। हम अपने फौजियों के जेहन में इल्म के लिहाज से, तालीम के लिहाज से और दूसरे तरीकों से, यह बात बिठा दें कि हर हिन्दुस्तानी बिना लिहाज मजहब व मिल्तत के, इस प्राईन का, इस तिरंगे का बफादार है उसी तरह हिन्दु-स्तान के आजाद सिपाही इस प्राईन के और इस तिरंगे के महकूम हैं। वह किमी भी फर्द बाहिद के गुलाम नहीं है।

मैं इन चन्द प्रस्नार के साथ इस महकमे का बहुत मफ्कूर हूं कि वह इन बातों की तरफ तबज्जह दे रहा है और इस ऐवान के खरिबे मैं उसे मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं।

[شری اے - ایم - طارق (جس اور کشمیر) : جناب تھیلی سیکر صاحب - میں آپ کا مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے آج یہ اس ہاؤس میں مجھے بولنے کے لئے وقت دیا ہے - میں اپنے لئے یہ فخر کی بات سمجھتا ہوں کہ میں فلسفہ تھائٹلس پر اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کر رہا ہوں -

جناب والا - جہاں تک کشمیر ہونے کی حیثیت سے میرا تعلق ہے میں وزیر دفاع کا ہی نہیں بلکہ ہندوستان کے ہر فوجی کا بلا لحاظ مذہب و ملت کے مشکور ہوں کہ اس نے بڑی بہادری دیکھا کر کے کشمیر کی حفاظت کی - اس سے ہندوستانی فوج کی تاریخ میں ایک اور قابل تعریف باب کا اضافہ ہو گیا ہے -

جس وقت ہم کو انگریزوں نے آزادی بخشی اُس وقت ہندوستان میں ہر طرف لوٹ مار قتل و غارت تھی - ملتان ہر طرف برپا تھ -

شری یادو : (بازارہنگی) بخشی یا ہم نے لی -

شری اے - ایم طارق - لی تھی اور بخشی بھی گئی تھی - یہ دونوں باتیں ساتھ ساتھ تھیں -

جس وقت ہم نے آزادی حاصل کی اس وقت یہاں پر لوٹ مار قتل و غارت کا بازار گرم تھا - انگریزوں نے اہلی

پالہسی کے مطابق فرقہ وارانہ فسادات کی بھلاد رکھی تھی - انگریزوں کا آنا اور ان کا جانا اسکو میں ایک شعر میں اس ہاؤس کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں -

اُن کا آنا حشر سے کچھ کم نہ تھا
اور جب پلٹے تو ہلاکت دہا لگے -

اس وقت ہم نے اُن فسادات پر قابو پانے کی کوشش کی اور ہمیں اس میں کامیابی حاصل ہوئی - اس وقت جب ہم اُن پر قابو پانے کی کوشش کر رہے تھے تو ایک اور چال چلی گئی - باہر کے ملکوں کے ساتھ سازش کی گئی - پالہسی یہ تھی کہ ہندوستان کی فوجی طاقت کو کمزور کیا جائے - میں بھارتیہ سپاہیوں کو مبارکباد دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ اس استعصان میں پورے اترے اور اس کو خراب تحسین ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں - اور سمجھتا ہوں کہ آج کے دن بھی یہ ہاؤس اور یہ ملک اسکا مشکور ہے کہ اسے اپنا مذہب کی پرواہ کئے ہوئے وفادار سپاہیوں کی حیثیت سے ہزاری سرحدیں کی حفاظت کی -

اس کے ساتھ ہی میں اس بات کی طرف بھی آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں اور اس کا میرے کئی آنرہبل ممبر صاحبان نے ذکر بھی کیا ہے اور وہ جنرل تمبا کی اس تقریر کے بارے میں ہے چونکہ انہوں نے امرتسر میں کی تھی - ہمارے جنرل تمبا صاحب

ہندوستان کے اور دنیا کے بہترین جہازوں
میں سے ایک ہیں اور وہ قابل تعریف
بات ہے۔ لیکن جہاز والا یہ ایک
بہت بڑی بات ہے۔ رزرو کا مطلب
یہ ہے کہ فوج کا ایک حصہ رزرو میں
رکھا جاتا ہے تاکہ جنگ کے وقت پر
جو کہیں فوجی زخمی ہو جائے یا مر
جائے تو اس رزرو میں سے اس کسی
کو پورا کیا جا سکے۔ اس رزرو کے لئے
ہمارے پاس ایک قانون ہے اور وہ یہ ہے
کہ سات سال تک سبھی بھرتیس
میں رہتا ہے اور آٹھ سال رزرو میں
رہتا ہے۔ جب وہ بھرتیس میں رہتا
ہے تو اس کو کچھ زیادہ بلکوا
ملتی ہے اور جب وہ گھر چلا جاتا
ہے تو اس کو کم دی جاتی ہے۔ یہ
مسئلہ چالیس پچاس ہزار کا ہے۔
میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان لوگوں کے
مسئلہ پر وزیر صاحب کو اس ملاز
مہ کو کانفرنس میں لایا جائے۔ یہ
بہت بڑی بات ہے۔ میری سمجھ
کے مطابق اور میری اطلاع کے مطابق
دنیا کے وہ ملک جو فوجی معاملات
میں ہم سے بہت زیادہ ماہر ہوں۔
فوجی معاملات میں ہم سے بہت زیادہ
آگے ہیں انہوں نے بھی رزرو رکھی
ہے۔ انہوں نے بھی اس طرح ایک
دم رزرو کو ختم کرنے کا کوئی اعلان نہیں
کیا ہے۔ اس بارے میں میں چاہتا
ہوں کہ اس ملازمت کو کانفرنس
میں لیا جائے۔ اس کے علاوہ میں یہ
چاہتا ہوں کہ آپکی ایکس سرورس میں
جو آرگنائزیشن ہے اسی کو ان پر رکھا
جائے۔ اس میں حکومت تھوڑی کم
مداخلت کرے کیونکہ یہ سابقہ فوجوں
کا مسئلہ ہے اور اس کو سابقہ فوجوں
پر ہی چھوڑ دیا جائے۔

میں یہ بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری
حکومت اور خاص طور پر وزارت دفاع
ان چھوٹی چھوٹی چیزوں کی طرف - جو

یقیناً چھوٹی نہیں ہیں - حالانکہ
دیکھنے میں چھوٹی معلوم ہوتی ہیں -
زیادہ توجہ دے - مثلاً ہمارے پہلے کے
فوجیوں کے رھنے کا مسئلہ ہے - جو
رھنے کا مسئلہ ہے وہ دیکھنے میں تو
بہت چھوٹا ہے لیکن حقیقتاً یہ بہت
بڑا مسئلہ ہے ہمارے فوجیوں کا اس
موجودہ دنیا میں - جب کہ ہماری
- رحدوں پر بالاعدہ جنگ کی تہاڑیاں
- لی جا رہی ہیں - ہمارے ایک
فہمستایہ ملک میں - جس کی طرف
ہمارا بہت دیمتدارانہ نظریہ ہے -
جسے ہمارا دوست ہونا چاہئے - جہاں
کے رھنے والے ہمارے بھائی ہیں - فوجی
تہاڑیاں اس قدر ہیں جس کا کوئی
ٹھکانہ نہیں ہے - باہر کے ملکوں سے
ساز سامان آتا ہے - تازہ آتا ہے - روز آتا
ہے - اس وقت ہمارا فرض ہونا چاہئے
کہ ہمارا فوجی خوش ہو - خوشحال
ہو - اس کو اپنے بچوں کی فکر نہ
ہو - رہائش کی پریشانی نہ ہو -
لیکن ہم ایک طرف تو چاہتے ہیں
کہ ہمارا فوجی نہایت مضبوط ہو اور
دوسری طرف ہم اس کی پریشانیوں
کو کم کرنے کی کوئی کوشش نہیں
کرتے - میں اُمید کرتا ہوں اپنے وزیر
دفاع سے کہ وہ اس معاملہ میں کسی
نئی اور کسی اچھی خبر سے روشناس
کریں گے -

ہر سال کے پچھلے زمانے میں
جب انگریزی راج تھا تو ہمارے یہاں
کے راجے مہاراجے لوگوں کو - نوابوں کو
اور جاگیرداروں کو کمیشن دئے جاتے تھے -
صرف اس لئے کہ وہ اپنے اپنے علاقوں
میں کافی مقبول تھے اور فوج کی بہتری
میں کافی مدد کر سکتے تھے - اب
چونکہ راجے مہاراجے انقلابات کی وجہ
سے نہیں رہے... مجھے ان سے بڑی

[شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق]

ہندوستان میں لکھے گئے ہیں۔ اس لئے کہ جو سوشل ووکرس ہیں۔ کالی اچھے طریقے کے اور کالی ہلکے پر۔ ان کو یہ کہیں دئے جائیں تاکہ وہ لوگ فوج کے معاملات میں ہماری مدد کر سکیں۔

ایک مائلہ سہیہ۔ کانگریس پارٹی کے لوگوں کو۔

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق : تمام سوشل ووکرس کو۔ سوشل ووکرس میں آپ بھی آ سکتے ہیں۔

سرواںس کے بارے میں میں یہاں لے رہے ہیں۔ جہاں کی۔ جہاں نے اس کی طرف توجہ دلائی ہے۔ اہم کرتا ہوں۔ میں یہاں چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری فوج کے عوام نہایت بلند ہوں۔ اس کے لئے لوگ یہاں نہایت بڑا رول ادا کر سکتے ہیں۔ جنگ صرف ہتھیاروں سے نہیں لڑی جا سکتی۔ اگر دنیا میں جنگ صرف ہتھیاروں سے لڑی جا سکتی تو یہاں آج حال تمام دنیا پر قابض ہوتا۔ جنگ کے جیتنے کے لئے یہاں بلند عوام۔ عمل اور یقین ہونا چاہئے۔ ہوا لڑائی کے لئے یقین کا ہونا نہایت ضروری ہے اور اس کا بہترین نمونہ یہ ہے کہ ہم نے بہت بڑی طاقت کو جس کے پاس بہت بڑا ساز سامان تھا صرف اس لئے شہرست دی کہ ہندوستان میں دلوں میں آزادی حاصل کرے کا یقین تھا۔ اس کے لئے ہم نے عمل کیا اور ہم نے اس آزادی کو ہتھیاروں کے مقابلے بغیر ہتھیاروں کے حاصل کیا۔ نو ایک چیز تو میں یہ چاہتا ہوں۔

دوسری چیز چاہتا ہوں ایلے فوجوں کے عالی کوریئٹر کے بارے میں۔ ان کے اخراجات کے بارے میں میں

ایلے فوجوں۔ چھٹ آف اسٹاف سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کا فرض ہے کہ وہ فوجوں کی طرف خوش نظر رکھیں۔ جتنے ان کے اخراجات ہیں ان کو اتنا خرچ کرنے کا موقع ہوتا ہے۔ وہ وہ پریشانی میں پھنس جاتے ہیں اور بحالتی کے شکر ہوتے ہیں۔ بتایا گیا کہ ایک مہینہ کا قاتلہ ہیں۔ یہ ہماری آرسی پر بہت بڑی بدنامی ہے۔ اس لئے کہ ان میں جو ان کے اخراجات ہوتے ہیں ان کی طرف آپ کی بڑی توجہ میں چاہتا ہوں۔

اس کے بعد میں تو جنوں کے بارے میں بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کسی بھی فوجی کا اولین فرض یہ ہے۔ ہر فوجی کے ذہن میں یہ بات ہونی چاہئے کہ وہ ایلے ملک کے آئین کا وفادار ہے۔ وہ اپنے ملک کے جھنڈے کا وفادار ہے۔ وہ کسی بھی فرد کا چاہے وہ کتنا ہی عظیم الشان کہوں نہ ہو، کتنا ہی بڑا کہوں نہ ہو۔ ذاتی طور پر وفادار نہیں ہے۔ ہم ایلے فوجوں کے ذہن میں علم کے لحاظ سے، تعلیم کے لحاظ سے اور دوسرے طریقوں سے یہ بات لا دیں کہ جسے ہر ہندوستانی بلا لحاظ مذہب و ملت کے اس آئین کا، اس ننگے کا وفادار ہے اس طرح ہندوستان کے آزاد سہمی اس آئین کے اور اس ننگے کے متحکم ہیں۔ وہ کسی بھی فرد واحد کے علم نہیں ہیں۔

میں ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ اس متحکم کا بہت مشکور ہوں کہ وہ ان باتوں کی طرف توجہ دے رہا ہے اور اس لیے ان کے ذریعہ میں اسے مبارکباد بھی کرتا ہوں۔]

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा)
मैंने भी जमाना से इन्फ्लिज की थी कि मुझे
भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाय। यही
नहीं, जब जनसंघ के एक बाह्य नुमाइन्दे
श्रीर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के दो नुमाइन्दे बोले
तो हमें क्यों न मौका दिया जाय ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बैठ जाइये, मैं ध्याप
को बतलाता हूँ कि क्यों मौका नहीं दिया
गया। सिर्फ इस में ही नहीं बल्कि जितनी
डिमान्ड्स आई हैं उन में उन का धुप हिस्सा
लेता रहा है। सिर्फ इसी डिमान्ड में नहीं,
बल्कि शायद जो ध्याप ध्याने वाली डिमान्ड
हैं उन में भी मौका न मिल सके। ध्याप ने
अपने हिस्से से बहुत ज्यादा वक्त ले लिया

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया मैंने हिस्सा
नहीं लिया है। हमें हमेशा कम हिस्सा मिलता
है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should resume his seat

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) श्रीमन्, मैं
कुछ निवेदन कर दूँ इस सम्बन्ध में। जब
कभी सदन में किसी खास विषय पर बोलने
दिया जाय तो धर्म यही होता है कि जो राज-
नीतिक दल बाहर आ भीतर इस वक्त मौजूद
हैं, और उन का किसी खास विषय पर एक
दृष्टिकोण होता है, तो हमेशा यह होता है
कि वह यहाँ पर सलके। अब मंत्री महोदय
मोशलिस्ट पार्टी को जो कुछ कहना है उस के
बारे में क्या जवाब देगे। इसलिये मैं कह
रहा हूँ कि यह बेइन्ताफी हो रही है सोशलिस्ट
पार्टी के साथ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं समझता हूँ।
मेम्बर साहब का नजरिया ठीक है। मगर
मुश्किल यह है कि यहाँ दल इतने ज्यादा
हैं कि हर एक दल को हर एक डिमान्ड में
वक्त मिलना मुश्किल है। यही मुश्किल होती
है। इसी लिये मैं वक्त नहीं दे सका।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया इस पर ध्याप
को और करना चाहिये। जानबूझ कर
(Interruptions) इस पक्षपात को
बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall have to name the Member

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया हम इस
तरह से दान में या भीख माग कर यहाँ नहीं
धाम्ये हैं। (Interruptions) हम बाहर
जाने को हुजिज तैयार नहीं हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is persistently obstructing the proceedings of the House. I will ask him to withdraw from the House

Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria: I am not ready to go out of the House. I would remain over here. I am not ready to go out of the House

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order Then I shall have to take the assistance of

Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria: Oh yes; you can take any assistance, you like I am ready for that

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi). This is very objectionable

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have asked the hon Member twice or thrice The hon Member must resume his seat

श्री यादव मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि
घाट जटे की बहस है डिफेन्स पर उस में से
मोशलिस्ट पार्टी का

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order I shall have to ask the hon. Member to withdraw from the House if he does not listen to me

Shri Yadav: I have been duly elected to represent my views here I am not going to go out of the House

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया किसी कीमत
पर जो पक्षपात होगा इस सदन के अन्दर
उसे बर्दाश्त करने के लिये हम तैयार नहीं
हैं। ये सोच हमारी तरफ आस उठा कर

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह बघौरिया]

देखते हैं। क्या हम बीच भाग कर यहाँ घाये हैं या पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने हमें यहाँ बुल कर भेजा है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking the hon. Member either to withdraw those words, or,—

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: I am not ready to withdraw my words

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he should withdraw himself

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: No, no; not at any cost.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I shall ask the Marshal to . . .

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Oh yes; send the Marshal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If discipline is to be observed like this (Interruptions) I would request hon. Members to resume their seats

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): We are very sorry to note what has been transpiring now. None of us would like to be a party to a thing when the Chair's authority has been flouted. We would never allow that to happen because you uphold not an individual party but keep the dignity of the House. In that there cannot be two opinions in the House. We all feel sorry.

But permit me to say that he is an unusually devoted Member of the House and it may be perhaps better—and you may be pleased to give him a few minutes, and there may be an end. We are very sorry.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hisar): It would be very wrong to allow him to speak now.

श्री यादव नाथपाई जी ने जो शब्द कहे हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। लोक-सभा तहजीब का दायरा नहीं है। यहाँ विचार कर बात कहना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I would not allow the hon. Member to speak.

Shri Yadav rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just now, I was going to name the Member. Perhaps a proposal might be made to suspend him.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Suspension for seven days.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was just for the benefit of the House going to say that there were 12 Demands and consecutively in every Demand this group has spoken. Now, it has not been possible to accommodate every group in every Demand. Other groups have also suffered and they have been treated like that. There are other groups here also. Today also they have not been accommodated. But this group, I should say, has taken an undue share, more than what it deserved. Still, it is complained that it is being discriminated against. I am very sorry to note it. If the hon. Member does not listen to the Chair, I shall have to name him.

I may refer to rule 374 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Lok Sabha. Under the rule,

"The Speaker may, if he deems it necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof"

He has done it. In spite of my request, my warnings and everything, he has disobeyed and persistently done it.

Shri Bagnanath Singh: I may move the motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rule further says:

"(2) If a member is so named by the Speaker, he shall forthwith put the question...."

So, I am putting the question now to the vote of the House. The question is—

"That Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria be suspended from the service of the House for seven days"

If the House thinks it is a bit harsh—
(Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right I have put the question

Division No 9]

The Lok Sabha divided

Shri M. B. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch Castes): I could not press my button I am for 'Ayes'

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): My vote may be added to the 'Ayes'

Mr Deputy-Speaker. There are two to be added to the 'Ayes' The result of the Division is Ayes 134; Noes 2

[14.13 hrs

AYES

Achar, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Arumugham, Shri R. S.
Arumugham, Shri S. R.
Ayyappa, Shri
Bansari, Shri Premathanath
Bangshi Thakur, Shri
Berman, Shri
Berupel, Shri P. I.
Bismillah, Shri
Bhakti Darsan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit M. B.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhatnagar, Shri Naushir
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhubal Singh, Shri
Birendra Singh, Shri
Bose, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dhillon Singh, Shri
Dewan, Shri
Desai, Shri Morari
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gadgil, Shri Patangrao
Gadgil, Shri B. K.
Ganapathy, Shri
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Gidwani, Shri S. C.
Gorey, Shri
Gounder, Shri K. Perisawami
Govind Das, Seth
Guba, Shri A. C.
Harwan, Shri Anwar
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyoti, Pandit J. P.
Kishan Singh, Shri
Karna Singh, Shri

Kashwal, Shri
Katti, Shri D. A.
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Kesar Kumari, Shrimati
Keshava, Shri
Khedkar, Dr. G. B.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Lahiri, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. C.
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Mahaganekar, Shri
Marti, Shri N. B.
Majithia, Sardar
Manay, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Manyangadan, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Methur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Melkote, Dr.
Menon, Shri Krishna
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri B. D.
Mishra, Shri R. D.
Moraria, Shri
Munusamy, Shri N. R.
Murmu, Shri Pankaj
Nader, Shri Thanalingam
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Naldurgker, Shri
Nallakaya, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nethwani, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Padala, Shri K. V.
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Pande, Shri C. D.
Panne Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patel, Shri Thana
Raghobir Sahai, Shri

Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramiah, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri D. S.
Ram Krishna, Shri
Ram Shanker Lal, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Reddy, Shri Ram
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungnung Sussa, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahodrabai, Shrimati
Sahu, Shri Bhagabhai
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Salunke, Shri Balasaheb
Sangana, Shri
Sarhad, Shri Ajit Singh
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shobha Ram, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. N.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Siva, Dr. Gangadhar
Siva Raj, Shri
Sonule, Shri H. N.
Soren, Shri
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Supakar, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Thirumala Rao, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Uke, Shri
Umasa Singh, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri

NOES

Bansjee, Shri S. M.

Yadav, Shri

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I regret it very much; I am very sorry; I never wanted it, but I am forced. Unless this is done, discipline cannot be maintained and we have to maintain some dignity of the House. I may be an unworthy occupier of this Chair...

Several Hon. Members: No, no

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: ... but so long as I am there, certainly the dignity of the Chair has to be maintained. Otherwise, I will be failing in my duty. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria is suspended from the service of the House for seven days. Now he should withdraw from the House

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि हम को सदन से उस समय तक के लिये बाहर निकाल दिया जाय जब तक कि जनरल एलेक्सास नहीं होते हैं और मैं यहाँ पर सदन के उन तमाम माननीय सदस्यों को जो कि मुझे यहाँ से निकाल देना चाहते हैं, चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ कि वह बाहर चल कर वहाँ पर चुनाव लड़ें तब उन को पता चलेगा कि कौन यहाँ पर जीत कर आता है और कौन हारता है।

(Interruptions).

हम जो यहाँ इस सदन में आये हैं वह किसी की दया से या भीख मांग कर नहीं आये हैं बल्कि १५ लाख जनता ने हमें यहाँ पर चुन कर भेजा है और हम सदन को इस तरह भ्रष्टा और बेवकफ बनाने नहीं देंगे

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धाँदर, धाँदर । अब भी भ्रष्ट माननीय सदस्य सदन के बाहर नहीं जाते तो मेरे पास सिवाय इस के और कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं होगा कि मैं मार्शल को कहूँ कि वह इन साहब को सदन के बाहर ले जायें . . .

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया नो । डिपेंड बसट के ऊपर आज बहुत बल रही है ।

Let me defend myself; I am ready for that; let the Marshal come.

क्योंकि यह प्रिंसिपल का सवाल है . . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : कृप कही इस में प्रिंसिपल का क्या सवाल है ?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया . हा, प्रिंसिपल का सवाल है तुम क्या जानो कल के छोकरे .
(Interruptions)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धाँदर, धाँदर । देखो मार्शल माननीय सदस्य को भ्रामर से बाहर ले जाओ ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया नहीं हम बाहर नहीं जाते ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय देखो मार्शल, वहाँ से वाच एंड वार्ड की इमदाद ले ली जाय और माननीय सदस्य को भ्रामर से सदन में उठा कर बाहर ले जाया जाय ।

एक माननीय सदस्य भ्रामर से उठा कर बाहर ले जाइये ।

(The Marshal with the help of the Watch and Ward Staff removed Shri Bhadauria from the House.)

श्री यादव शर्म नहीं आती यह कहते हुए कि भ्रामर से ले जाया जाय ।

एक माननीय सदस्य आप कौन होते हैं ?

श्री यादव शर्म तो आप को आबी चाहिये जो यहाँ सदन में बैठ कर इस तरह का अन्याय और भ्रष्टाचार कर रहे हैं .

(Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There ought to be no further scenes here now

Shri Yadav: Still, I request the Socialist Party should not be denied .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is closed now; I will ask the hon. Member to sit down.

श्री यादव : श्रीमान्, मेरे लिये यह सम्भव नहीं है कि वह अन्वय हो और मैं बरदास्त करूँ ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order

श्री यादव : मैं नम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं बहुत ही घसमर्ष पा रहा हूँ अपने भाप को कि इस तरह का अन्वय हो

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आप नम्रता से कह रहे हैं तो मैं उस से ज्यादा नम्रता से कहता हूँ कि अब आप बैठ जायें और मिनिस्टर साहब को सुनें और अगर किसी मेम्बर साहब को कुछ बातें कहनी हैं तो फाइनेंस बिल आ रहा है उस वक्त कह सकते हैं ।

श्री यादव अगर अन्वय हो तो

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री यादव मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बैठ जाइये । भाज नहीं हो सकता । भाज मौका नहीं है ।

श्री यादव : श्रीमान्, मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह अन्वय असह्य है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप बैठेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री यादव : मेरे लिये यह बिल्कुल ही असम्भव है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय तब यह जरूरी होगा कि मैं आ से भी कहूँ कि

श्री यादव न्याय के लिये जो भी दंड भोगना हो उस के लिये मैं तैयार हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I ask the hon. Member to withdraw from the House for the rest of the day.

14.45 hrs.

(Shri Yadau withdrew from the House)

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker

Government have submitted for the approval of the House the defence estimates of the current year, which show a reduction of approximately Rs. 35 crores in revenue expenditure and an increase of somewhere about Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 8 crores in capital expenditure, thereby revealing a total reduction of approximately Rs. 28 crores. I want to make two preliminary observations in connection with this. First of all, these estimates are not prepared and submitted on the basis of a percentage cut all over. They are undertaken in the Defence Ministry and later by the Government as a whole having regard to the defence considerations as well as the capacity of the country to bear these burdens.

If it is permissible, I would like to sound a personal note and say that the Defence Ministry is responsible for the initiation of this reduction. Reports have appeared in the Press to the contrary, but they have no substance in fact. The Finance Minister had no knowledge of these figures till they came before him formally at the appropriate stage. At the same time, I want to say that I do not present these figures or ask for the approval of the estimates either in a spirit of triumph or complacency on the one hand or of despondency and depression on the other. This is a realistic approach to the situation. We are approaching the Third Five Year Plan and the requirements of defence, in the context of our resources and what are likely to be the contingencies, had to be recast.

For the first time since 1934-35, when the total defence expenditure in this country was Rs. 44 crores, and excluding the war years, there has been from the Government benches a submission for reduction of estimates. There has been criticism in this House with regard to this reduction on the one hand and on the other of the size of these estimates. Both are quite understandable, because while the Defence Minister, his Deputy Ministers, his officers, Chiefs of Service,

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etc., all have the advantage of knowing the details and facts, those who are in the opposition and even on Government benches have not had the same facility. At the same time, they have greater liberty in regard to criticism that is permitted, quite rightly, in a parliamentary system of Government.

Therefore, I have to impose on myself certain limitations. First of all, a number of these observations pertain to general questions of foreign policy. While I am not entirely ignorant of the approach or the implications of the foreign policy of our country, I do not think this is the opportunity for me to enter into that. Other observations have been made concerned with the production of food in general, morale, not only in the defence establishments, but the general morale of the population as a whole, education and all those problems which are called civil defence. These are more appropriately discussed under firm estimates. While I will be the last person to say that they have no integral relation to the capacity of the country to defend itself, in the narrow context of this discussion, it is neither possible nor appropriate for me to enter into a discussion of those matters.

Thirdly, whatever observations I have to make, I am sure hon. Members on both sides will agree that I have to bear in mind those men who are either in the far away border in the region of Kashmir or in the eastern regions or in the performance of international duties in the Gaza strip between Egypt and Israel. It may be asked, "Cannot the Government tell this House in confidence?" Unfortunately, this House does not sit in a confidential context. What is said here is said to the whole world. What is more, what is said here is said to the men who have the responsibility, in the first instance, of taking the brunt of the attack from the communist benches. It is not possible for me to answer in detail everything that has

been said, even those charges and allegations that have no substance whatsoever in fact and represent very unfortunate distortions. Therefore, not answering them can only be attributed to lack of time, because if I am to answer all of them, I will have to take as much time or perhaps more than what all the hon. Members have taken together and you have indicated to me that the convenience of the House has to be consulted in this matter. Furthermore, there is a great danger in these matters, that when we discuss the pay and allowances of the particular communities represented, in the army or perhaps of the officers who have been superseded, we may lose sight of the wood in counting the trees whether they exist or not.

Now, the first issue that has been raised here about this reduction, I very much regret to say, is by an experienced member of this House who generally passes off as an expert on these questions. He has taken upon himself to say that these reductions are a camouflage. I think there is a degree of truth in it. Now, camouflage means an external appearance as distinct from the actual facts. That is true, because these reductions do not really expose the actual reductions, because the amount of money that is voted will have to provide more services, more commodities, to take on more burdens than otherwise. Therefore, to that extent, it is a camouflage. We are told about the reduction of Rs. 28 crores on the air force budget and navy budget which figures appear. It is quite true, that these reductions have been made possible on account of the higher technical skill that are obtained both in our defence factories and the Defence Services. Secondly, they have been brought about by realisation, both on the civil side as well as on the side of the fighting services, a greater realisation, of the interests of the country as a whole and, what is more, the capacity to use

the same commodity more times perhaps or with greater potentiality and efficiency. There has been necessity, perhaps, to spread some of our requirements for a longer period than otherwise and, to that extent, we have taken, not a calculated risk, but we have taken into account a situation which is pyramidal. Here, I would like to make it clear that I do not share the views of the critics who have frequently referred to this, namely, giving an impression either to our people, or to the armed forces, or, what is more, people who are on our frontiers, that there is any sense of fear or panic in this House. If anybody should be so unwise, so unkind and so ungenerous as to seriously violate our frontiers, the defence forces of our country, to their best mite and to the best of their capacity, would meet the situation. It is not given to a mature legislature like this to give them the feelings of passion. Passion is in place in the context of defence when you are actually engaged in war. If we are not in war, defence forces have to function with a greater degree of restraint from passion than is otherwise necessary.

Now, if we come to the more detailed facts, it has been said that there has been in the organisation of the Defence Services particularly, a lack of ethical quality, a preference to people without consideration to principles. I cannot go into all the details; neither have I time nor will it be proper for me to follow the example of attacking individuals either by name or implication in a public debate in a context where those individuals cannot answer. We are here free to speak, but those men to whom references have been made, are not in a position to speak. I shall take the main issues in this matter.

The main charge or allegation is about supersessions. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not hesitate to have supersessions and there will be supersessions if the armed forces of this country are to be efficient. Here, I would like you to go into the history

of this case. In 1947 when we became independent, there was no commander. The highest officer of the Indian army was a brigadier. I am just taking one example. We wanted people up to the Commander-in-Chief of the army. Therefore, we had to promote people to the highest ranks. Since then, there has been an intensification of training and a greater responsibility has been placed on the army.

So, while all those places were filled at that time, as time passed on, the best of them have come to the top. Now, it is possible that some of those who were declared fit for promotion did not get promotion. In a position where 35 people, shall we say, may be declared fit for promotion by the appropriate bodies, when there are only 15 places and, therefore, only 15 people to be posted—I am giving hypothetical figures—then for those 15 places you must take the best out of the 35. The Defence forces and, to a lesser extent, the civil services have to go.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I say . . .

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not yield to the hon. Member in public or in private.

Shri U. C. Patnaik rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister is in possession of the House and he is not yielding.

Shri Nath Pai: He should.

Shri Krishna Menon: No, I will not.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I simply wanted to know whether he is yielding or not.

Shri Krishna Menon: No, I am not.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Does not matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said he is not yielding.

Shri Krishna Menon: For the information of the House, I should like to say that these so-called supersessions are the normal course of business in the administration of the defence

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forces in the army, for example, every officer goes by time scale promotion up to the rank of Major, that is, if they pass the examinations, and under the changes made in the last twelve months, no one need retire as an officer from the army until he becomes a Lieutenant-Colonel. But after that period comes promotion by efficiency. Now, it is laid down by regulations covered by an Act of Parliament and by general procedures well understood by the House, that beyond that level, the position of Major in the army, promotions must be by efficiency. And that efficiency is judged not by one individual, it is judged by what may be called a House of Peers, people higher to the personnel to be promoted. They are selected by people who have got the same training and people who afterwards have to take command over them. So, for example, if a Major is to be promoted to Colonelship, the board would consist of officers of higher rank. It is not done by one particular officer only. And, what is more, after that selection is made, it goes before the higher authorities inside the Army headquarters itself. If there are complaints about the supersession, it goes to the Defence Ministry and, finally, it comes to the Defence Minister in such cases which have to come to him. This is with regard to a large bulk of selection and promotion.

With regard to promotions to higher ranks of Generalship, Lieutenant-Generalship and so on, it goes to what is called a Higher Selection Board Selection Board No 1, where a number of service officers, the Chief of the Service concerned and other officers are present. Now, if Government cannot trust the principal Service officers and the Chief of Army Staff in regard to army matters, in regard to promotional matters, how can we entrust them with the command of the Defence Forces themselves? If you cannot trust their integrity or their judgment or their capacity in the case of promoting one fellow officer as different from another—after all they

come from the same service—how can we trust them to defend the frontiers of this country?

That does not mean that the Ministry or the Minister rubber stamp every recommendation that is made, particularly at those levels. It goes up, it goes to the Defence Ministry and every record is checked, particularly in the case of supersession, it is referred back and finally the Defence Minister agrees or disagrees. If there is disagreement, then there is further consultation and further proposals are put up.

Now, it has been stated that a large number of Brigadiers have been superseded and so on.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: 25

Shri Krishna Menon: 27 Brigadiers have been superseded. Apparently, some who have superseded others are on top of somebody else. I hope a time will come when every single officer in the Armed Forces will take it on his chin and not go on grumbling after that, and I think it is our duty not to encourage such complaints.

Now, as I said roughly worked out, in the case of Lieutenant-Colonels and Generals, out of 35 people who were declared by the promotion board as fit for promotion, somewhere about 15 have been promoted to those ranks. And it must not be forgotten that the army is not a very big organisation and is very narrow, especially on the top. Now, we want more places. But then the financial implications, various other political implications and so on have to be taken into account. It is not for me to express a personal opinion, but if I am to express an opinion I would say that as time passes we want wider and wider places in order to provide opportunities for everyone who enters the army to have the hope of getting some high position there. We are taking steps in that direction.

Then, from the Communist benches, there were complaints that all the amenities that were provided were for the officers and not for the other ranks. I think it is quite true. Officers are better off than the men. I believe in the civil services also, it is correct. The Secretaries, the Joint Secretaries, the Deputy Secretaries, the Under Secretaries, the Section Officers, the Superintendents, the Upper Division Clerks, the Lower Division Clerks and the Chaprassis do not all get the same salary.

15 hrs.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Even hon. Ministers are better off there.

Shri Krishna Menon: Union Ministers are better off than hon. Members of Parliament. I do not think in this country they make even a concession to hon. Ministers who are no longer Ministers.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: What about High Commissioners who come to this House as hon. Minister?

Shri Krishna Menon: The hon. Member opposite quite rightly and quite legitimately referred to some Government orders or what are called the Durbar Notes. There have been orders issued. He said, "Here it is what the officers are going to get." It is true as far as it goes. But what he might have done was to show also some other orders which appertain to the other sections of the Army. Therefore, I do not propose to go into the question of commissioned officers, that is, those who are presently commissioned. But on the whole in regard to junior commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers, the changes made in regard to many matters regarding the Other Ranks affect 53,000 people. If there were time, I would have read all this out.

It has been possible in 1957 to bring many junior commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers into the substantive cadres. Where these men have distinguished themselves—and it

should not be forgotten that in a modern army, it is not sufficient for a man to be brave or to come from what is called a martial race or a soldier's family; he has also to understand very many things and read, write and learn almost like in a University—they are given honorary commissions which are not really honorary because there the salary goes up. They become honorary Lieutenants and honorary Captains. You will find in every Republic Day List a number of Risaldars, Subedars and Jemadars who become honorary Lieutenants and honorary Captains and so on and who really get lifted in the other ranks. Many of the junior commissioned officers are employed in place of commissioned officers and they are given special allowances in this connection. Numbers of commissions are given to junior commissioned officers and in a number of cases to non-commissioned officers. The upper age limits in respect of serving personnel of the Regular and Territorial Army for admission to the Military College have been raised for this reason because when a jawan goes into service and if you have the same low age limits for him then there is no time for him to qualify, get the notice and go to Dehra Dun.

Death gratuity and family pensions have been extended to junior commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and Other Ranks. A temporary increase in the pensions of military pensioners has also been brought about which has approximately increased by 6 per cent. at the highest rate and 20 per cent. at the lowest rate of pay. I hope the hon. Finance Minister is not taking too much notice of it. Then you make my position very difficult. Taking all these things together, he will say, now what has happened to the Defence Ministry?

Then, there is increase in dearness allowance for personnel of Defence Forces below officers' ranks. These dearness allowances are only for people below officers' ranks. Nearly a year ago the ration allowance in the

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case of troops was revised or rather some modifications were brought about, because the practice obtained, owing to the stringency that was there, of not giving soldiers, sailors and airmen rations during their holiday period which meant a loss of Rs. 15, Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 a year. The Defence Ministry took a view with which the Finance concurred that this was really taking away the food of the soldier. So, it has been given back to the soldier. It will cost the country nearly Rs. 2 crores.

Junior commissioned officers and their families were not entitled to carry their baggage during the moving period. Now, that entitlement has been accorded. Limited financial assistance in cases where financial distress is established can be given by Army Headquarters for treatment of families of serving personnel suffering from T.B., that is, opening up our Defence hospitals so far as accommodation permits for this purpose.

Service pensions of junior commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers will be assessed on a substantive rank held during the last one year of service—this goes much farther than the civil services—up to 1st January instead of two years under the normal rules. This is related to a further increase of substantive cadre of junior commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers to over 10,000. Government also have now decided to give rates of compensation and enhanced it to 75 per cent. of junior commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and other ranks at all stations with a further increase in the principal cities of India.

I am frightened to read all this out. I do not know what the hon. Finance Minister thinks about it. Family gratuity is to be exempted from income-tax. Family gratuity payable to widows to whom the new Pay Code applies is exempt from payment of income-tax. In this connection, it is pointed out that there is a Pay Com-

mission appointed for the civil employees of Government while the fighting services, the armed forces, are left out of it. That is so as far as the present situation is concerned. But I believe the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister on various occasions pointed out in this House that when the Pay Commission has reported, as happened on the last occasion, those recommendations will be reviewed by a special committee appointed of the armed forces for this purpose and the appropriate and necessary adjustments will be made.

An allegation was made this morning that certain officers of the armed forces are partners in private firms. I do not know whether it came from the advocates of private industries this morning or otherwise, but so far as Government is aware, no such cases are known.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: The hon. Minister is not quite audible.

Shri Tyagi: He is audible.

Shri Krishna Menon: I can only supply a voice.

Shri Nath Pal: It should be a clear voice.

Shri Krishna Menon: So far as Government knows there are no officers who are directly or indirectly engaged in commerce, trade or industry while in Government service. If the hon. Member knows of a case and if it is brought to our attention, suitable action will be taken. Not only are these officers not permitted to do this nor is it in our knowledge if they do so, but even officers on retirement are not immediately allowed to go into service of this kind.

With regard to the differential treatment between officers and other ranks, I said that it exists. I believe when the Navy Bill was introduced in Parliament someone suggested—I do not know if he was on the Government side at that time—that

officers should salute other ranks and other ranks saluting officers. They have not gone so far, but I think consistent with the general trend of development in this country, these gaps are becoming narrower and narrower. But I think it is only reasonable that when we take those things into account, not merely the money, the salaries should be taken into account but the whole of the emoluments going to each person and the tax deductions therefrom should be taken into account. The net result of the agitation or any strong movement towards this matter would be to bring down the scale of payment and emoluments for officers who are already underpaid. The country cannot afford all those things that are required. I believe—I personally would and I am sure my colleagues in the Government would also feel that with the advance of our economy a soldier should be entitled as in other countries with separation allowance, free education for his children and all those amenities that in a welfare state should be available to citizens in general and to members of the fighting services. But, at the present moment if any of these things are to be introduced, it will consume the whole of our national budget. Therefore, on the one hand, the comparisons must be like with like and not of dissimilar things. Secondly, I think you have got to take into account our resources and what is more the comparison should be between what it is today, yesterday, the day before and the day before.

With regard to housing Government sanctions full accommodation for junior commissioned officers. Where housing is not available, other accommodation is provided. There is shortage of housing in the whole country and at the present stage of development if the total accommodation has to be provided for men and for goods which have to be covered, it is estimated that it will take 29 years. The Finance Ministry and the Government, as a whole, is giving deep consideration to this problem as to how this period can be shortened.

Reference has been made in this connection to the Ambala project. This project has received much publicity. I think this is an occasion when one should try to dispel so many wrong notions that may have come about it. The Ambala project is not a project of conscript labour. It is not employment of troop labour for building purposes in that sense. The bulk of labour employed in the project is civilian labour paid for. What is more, the troops that had been used as labour, for accounting purposes, have been accounted for in the cost of the project. The main contribution made by the troops in this is, first of all, the enthusiasm they put into it and leavening of the general labour force in construction of this standard and a high degree of organisation which made it possible for one of these quarters for the soldiers to be built in less than an hour's time on an average. It is not an experiment. It is a project. It is by no means free. It is our hope that the experience gained in that project will now be continued in other projects either in the stage of construction or in the stage of the projects themselves and there will be further reduction in the cost of construction. The same applies to covered accommodation. With the new techniques that are now available in our Building research establishments and College of Engineering in Roorkee and other places, it is hoped that we may be able to bring down the cost of covered accommodation of material.

The next body of items were on the question of production. Production in the Ordnance factories went up from 14.57 crores in 1956-57 to 18.88 crores in 1957-58 and over Rs. 20 crores in 1958-59. It is expected that by 1963, at the present rate, it would go up to Rs. 35 crores. In connection with this, there are two observations that I would like to make. In 1955-56 when the production was of the order of Rs. 14.57 crores the strength of industrial workers at the beginning of that year was 52,300. In 1958-59, the strength of industrial workers is 42,000.

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There has been a decrease in labour and an increase in production. Direct labour charges have increased while indirect labour charges have decreased. That is to say, economies in management, thanks largely to the co-operation of the Labour Unions, have been of a character where large unnecessary supervisory labour has been cut. A great deal of not wholly gainfully employed persons are put to gainful occupations with the result that indirect labour or, as I said, supervisory staff which was 410 in 1956 is 344 while direct labour which was 206 is 262 now. Therefore, while there is reduction of the cost of production as such, there is increase in the output by nearly 40 per cent.

The other matter was whether the ordnance factories, on the one hand, were producing to full capacity and on the other hand, whether they should produce to full capacity and third, whether they are producing unnecessary goods. There was a very sustained plea for private enterprise in this matter. The Defence Ministry qua Defence Ministry is not concerned with the issue of private enterprise and public enterprise as such. The Government has its own policy. The position is, civilian production out of Rs. 20 crores would be somewhere about Rs. 3 or 4 crores and civilian production includes services of the Railways and various other Government departments—non-weapon production as it might be called. Reference has been made to the production of coffee machines, and all kinds of things like that. But, it is part of the organisation of the ordnance factories. They cannot and will not enter into production of anything unless an order is placed with them. There is no question of any infructuous production. It is necessary that in the general field of engineering, for the advancement of our productive capacity, various experiments and developments have to be made.

Shri Goray made a pointed reference to cookers. I am sorry he picked out a very unfortunate instance. We have

got units of our Army at the present time in operational fields at altitudes where water does not boil except under pressure. They have to eat. It so happened that on account of the foreign exchange situation, the Commerce Ministry clamped down on the import of cookers. Is the Army to eat or are we to say, we will not produce cookers? They have produced cookers and they have them.

Shri Goray: What about mechanos?

Shri Krishna Menon: You have again taken a most unfortunate instance. Mechanos are not produced out of material that is useful for anything, but are made out of throw-out material, that is usually waste. An appreciable amount of the income of our factories and conservation of our resources arises by explosives being turned into useful things and by the use of waste products.

Reference was made to cow dung digesters and so on. One thing, it was made for exhibition purposes. It should not be forgotten that the Defence establishment has large numbers of dairy farms and animal farms and places where these things can be properly used. If the Government has a place—where experiments can be made of this character without impinging upon public expenditure, I am sure, Parliament would agree, that is, the right course to adopt. I hope that none of these observations made in this House will go to discourage the man. Most of these experiments, I would like to tell the House, whether it be in the Air Force or Ordnance factories or Navy or the E.M.E. factories or Naval dockyards, are largely made by people in their off-time because that requires that kind of approach and it is to be properly sanctioned by the Government.

As I said a little while ago, economies have been effected partly by greater knowledge of technique and also by the use in many cases of weapons or ammunition of a character

which is more effective and less expensive. I believe that, next year, when certain changes are made in the way of our production of explosives, we would be able to save not only practically all the foreign exchange—I would not say all—practically all the foreign exchange that goes into it, but also able to lower the cost of production. There are components of high explosive weapons which had to be imported until recently. All that has gone out. I think the Ordnance factories, the Armed services and civil services who back them are now fully conscious of the conception that there is nothing that cannot be done if it has to be done. That is part of production.

In this connection, before I leave the subject of production, I would like to pay my grateful tribute to the men who work in these factories. It is quite true that we have had small troubles. By and large,—I do not say by and large in a superficial way—taking an objective view, the employer-employee relations in the Defence factories are happy and satisfactory. I am not saying that there are no quarrels. But, they are settled largely by discussion. If there have been stoppages, they have been token stoppages and certainly, they did not involve any violence of any kind. When the Government took the view that there must be self-sufficiency in production, and that our capacity should be used to the full, among the first to respond vocally and in a very pronounced fashion was the organisation of labour. The workers came forward and said that it was in their interests to support this move because if there is greater production, their own craftsmanship will improve and the position of the community would improve. I would like to take this opportunity of paying them a tribute. That is a matter of policy, Sir.

The Ordnance Factories cannot fully stretch out production. The Ordnance Factory cannot stretch out to one hundred per cent production because if it does that, if there is an emer-

gency, you may not have the required capacity and that is why it is calculated for defence production. At the same time, whenever a commodity is produced for purposes of the defence forces or even for any other use, then, there is no kind of covering up the overhead charges and there is no element of subsidy for these things when they are made for civilian purposes.

References have been made to the arrangements made with the foreign firms of production. With all respect to the House, I would say that it is quite unrealistic to think that we could go into production of heavy goods without the collaboration of technique, the arrangement to receive blue-prints, designs and what not. By collaboration, I do not mean collaboration of capital or collaboration in management. When the Ordnance Factories go fully into operation we will be saving two crores of rupees. We will also be saving money on the spares which are used in the manufactured articles. All that means a saving to the Government. I would like to say that there is no idle equipment and things of that kind. There have also been certain economies effected by conservation. The other day I had the unique opportunity of going to the conference of the Trade Union of Scientific Workers called by the Defence Scientific workers. It was the first Trade Union meeting I have attended. The main topics of discussion were not about the conditions of workers, but about the techniques of production and how to conserve resources. For two days they discussed these subjects. Some day, I hope the House will have an opportunity of having these reports and seeing the results.

A number of questions were asked when I was abroad on a particular matter arising from lack of information. That was with regard to the disposal of weapons which have become obsolete. Dumping them into the sea would have cost the country Rs 48 lakhs. Now, they have recovered the metal to the same value and

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that means saving—saving from this expenditure and also saving on the metal—and that would come to nearly a crore.

References have been made to Bharat Electronics and Hindustan Aircraft, but I will deal with Bharat Electronics only because there is not much time for me.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: How much has BEL produced all these years?

Shri Krishna Menon: The value of electronic equipments produced has been as follows:

1955-56	Nil
1956-57	Rs. 5.97 lakhs
1957-58	" 27.88 lakhs
1958-59	" 33.24 lakhs

Now it has gone up to Rs. 52 lakhs and next year it will go up to about a crore. Now, a number of equipments, not electronic equipments, but other equipments have been made at Bharat Electronics and other places for defence purposes. I feel, Sir, you would not want me to detail the numbers of these items.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: What is the value of the work done for the Defence services?

Shri Krishna Menon: I want notice for that. Bharat Electronics is not intended only for producing equipments for defence purposes. They are intended for producing those equipments which Government in its wisdom placed under the management of the Ministry of Defence. That is all. It is in the same way as any other Government Corporation. And I think, if I may say so, a little more thought is necessary to be bestowed in regard to answering such questions, because, you cannot just say 'I want an electronic equipment'. You have got to see what it is for, whether it is designed for that particular purpose etc. It has to undertake tests. But at the moment we are on the way to become self-sufficient in this respect, say, in about two or three years.

Some one said that the Atomic Energy Establishment can make it. Why we cannot do it? That was the question. It all depends upon what we make. An electronic computer is different from the radar or the predictor that goes with it.

Now, Sir, one of the most important developments during recent times is the place that scientific organisation plays in our defence affairs. The scientific organisation is now on a par with the armed services and the ministerial establishments and so on. Certain observations have been made which cause either reflection or raise doubts with regard to co-ordination. It is a matter of great importance and, while it is the business of the opposition to oppose and its counter-part the Government to govern, it is a matter on which some more thought should be bestowed. Often the example of the United Kingdom is quoted. The United Kingdom tried to get away from the difficulties that arose by having too much of separation. Here, there is complete and healthy co-ordination between the scientific organisations, the fighting services and the Defence Ministry. There is increasing co-operation and co-ordination between the three services on the one hand and the services on the Civil side on the other. The armed forces have not shown any undue reluctance or unreasonable difficulty in this matter. Of course, difficulty arises when you have got to make a change from one thing to the other, but we have to remember that we are not writing on a clean slate. We have got prejudices. We have got lack of knowledge, perhaps. But I am personally satisfied that we are moving in the right direction. We are also moving at the right pace, because to do it too quickly might have a setback. There is today sufficient separation between the services and yet sufficient working together. Now, for example, the Land-Air organisation co-ordinates operational experience activities as between the army and the air force. Similarly,

Sea-Air organisation does the same thing.

A reference was made in this connection to operations on sea. One of the hon. Members on this side of the House referred to our responsibility of guarding the security of the Indian ocean and the Arabian sea. We don't live in times when the oceans were the private preserves of anybody, but our coastal traffic and other normal incursions that may happen in peace time would, unless there are extraordinary circumstances, be adequately protected by our growing navy.

There have been criticisms over the aircraft carrier which is hardly annual. I suppose it will come to this country in one year or eighteen months. The aircraft carrier is not only a moving ship but it is also a base for fighting an aircraft. If you cannot have airfields all over the place it is better to have a particular airfield which is what the aircraft carrier partly is.

References were made to the discriminatory treatment or, rather, treatment that was not adequate, in case of the civilians in the M.E.S. Here again, there might have been exaggeration of this thing by the parties affected. It is not possible in a service which has got such a large number of people to say that everybody would be promoted, and the doctrine of dead man's shoes will be followed. In the M.E.S., 27 out of 91 civilian posts have been made permanent and 20 officers have been confirmed. The question is asked, why is it that in some of these establishments officers from the services are imported instead of serving civilians. The answer is that senior officers are required for field duties in emergency, and you cannot turn them out overnight.

Questions have been raised regarding cantonments. There is parity between nominated and elected members. In cantonments, now, on the whole, my experience of them is—and I have seen many of them—that there is an increasing degree of co-

operation between the two sides of the administration; where there have been for personal or other reasons difficulties, they are gradually removing them. Also, in the cantonment areas, much social service, and the beginning of the co-operative movement, in fact, not necessarily as a departmental organisation, are going up to a very considerable extent. There are these projects for greater utilisation of land which is lying idle; it will not in any way solve the food problems of the country, but it will relieve a certain amount of pressure on the food market and also be an example.

Questions were raised about the Territorial Army and the Lok Sahayak Sena. As regards the Territorial Army, the deficiencies we had two or three years ago are being rapidly filled up, and we are happy to say that there is an increasing tendency for people to come into the Territorial Army. And Government would be justified in taking this opportunity of saying that the Territorial Army has to find its place in the minds of our people as a civilian defence force, and what is more, a defence force which at times of emergency might become a regular Army. Today, they are doing army duties in various places, filling up the vacancies created by the taking away of our troops into other places and so on. But it is a long way yet when people of all classes including Members of Parliament and the professional people and so on would join the Territorial Army as they do in other countries and give it a place in the life of the community.

In regard to the Lok Sahayak Sena, we have accomplished what was expected to be done in the five years, and it is proposed to introduce changes in its administration, having regard to the requirements of the country on its borders, and what is more, having regard to quality considerations, so that more efficiency in its training, in its length of service and in the methods of selection is being proposed

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in order that the defence strength of the country could be enhanced.

There were a number of cases brought out in regard to corruption and lapses of various kinds. It is not possible to go into each one of those things, nor can any case be considered at great length. But I would like to refer to this Khamaria affair which on the face of it looks very gruesome, that is, speaking in terms of losses of about a crore or a crore and a half rupees, and so on. I do not know how all this came about, but it is all a question of what you mean by loss, whether it is loss in the sense that there is a physical loss, that is, a thing has been removed by subterfuge or by unethical means. That, of course, is one thing, but loss in the sense of book values is something else.

Khamaria was not only a factory but was a depot soon after the war, and the man who went and took charge of it at that time, and has left service unfortunately—I shall speak about that in a moment—was never asked to take any stock, he never took anything over. The reports of this are coming out, and these figures represent the written down values, taking out of the total stock what is obsolete and what has deteriorated. The Special Police Establishment investigations are proceeding, and we have interim reports on the case on which investigations have been completed. As regards the charges that have been referred to them under four clauses, in not one of them has any high-placed officer been found guilty; the guilt has been brought home to some person who was actually dealing with it.

In this connection, may I say that there was no question of the manager on whom the detailed or rather the technical responsibility fell and who suffered very much under it, being promoted? In the intervening period of changes, he was attached to the headquarters somewhere, and I am

sorry to say he has left us; he was an extremely good officer, and the Defence Production Service has lost the services of a good man, on account of general public agitation and its reactions on him.

Most of the cases referred to are cases that have come up more than once before, because both audit reports and the Public Accounts Committee's observations refer to previous periods. While they are by no means being overlooked, every step is being taken to see that where such loopholes exist, they are closed; and I do not think there is anything that I can add to it.

With regard to the defence of our frontiers, it has been repeatedly said that the functions of the defence forces in this country are, firstly, to be available for the defence of our 3,000-mile coastline and 9,000-mile land frontier, secondly, to be available to support civil power, and thirdly to be available to carry out such international responsibilities as this country may undertake. Now, our defence forces, particularly our land forces, or rather I should not make a distinction among them, our defence forces are fully stretched in this task, and when we have to pull them out in the first task, then for the second or third, it puts us under very great strain. To a certain extent, that strain can be somewhat relieved by greater public support and understanding of various issues, and the increase in the strength of the territorial forces.

I am sure this House will want to pay its tribute to those men who are on our frontiers. Some of these young officers who have come out of the Dehra Dun College have never seen their homes for five, six or seven years. They go out as youngsters, from Khadakvasla, they pass out, and they go to the college, they are commissioned, and then they do not have two years' sitting down somewhere; they go to operational theatres, not because they are pushed there for

punishment, but because the conditions in the country, with the small size of these forces in relation to the 1·27 million square miles of our territory and this large frontier I have spoken about, are of that character.

In this connection, may I say that there is not in the Indian Army, and certainly not in the Air Force or in the Navy, any distinction today between the martial classes and the non-martial classes, to which pointed and correct reference was made by a Member of the Opposition? They are all martial in modern war, and when you consider that our troops in the northern part or part of them are Madras regiments, and in the east of India, they are regiments of the Punjab, and when in the naval craft you see in the Indian Navy, you see a number of Sikhs who have seen no other water except the water that is supplied by the irrigation system, then you see that these artificial distinctions imposed under imperial rule for their own purposes have disappeared.

The difference between these men is either that they are good officers or bad officers or indifferent officers. That is the difference. Either they are good teamsmen or they are not; either they are people who have a sense of loyalty to the country first and to themselves afterwards, or at least in relative proportions or the other way round. These are the differences that obtain. And I am happy to think that there is greater movement from the rank and file, what is called, the other ranks, into non-commissioned ranks and into the officers' classes. Government are now considering proposals, which I am not in a position to announce, by making the provision that existed before, of opening up the centres where people from the other ranks can be taken directly for training as officers before they go to Dehra Dun. I want the House to appreciate that it is not a question of class, caste, creed or anything.

A modern army requires so much of education. The normal conception is

that you recruit a man for six months, and he is trained and shaped, and then it is finished. But it is a continuous process of being trained for one thing after another, where mathematics and all kinds of things come into modern logistics and knowledge of explosives and all kinds of other things. Therefore, we are hoping that if resources are available and the necessary procedural arrangements can be completed, we could make a beginning in the way of reopening these centres that existed in pre-Independence days for good reasons.

Here again, I would ask the House to consider this aspect which I am going to refer to, more with the use of reason than with emotion. Emotionally, we all think or feel the same way. The so-called junior commissioned officer is not an anomaly or a historical survival. In fact, he exists in some other form in every army, but called by other names.

But when you get an Army with a body of people who unfortunately have not had the opportunity of education or economic advancement as in our country, and you have this high-level technique required in the modern conditions, a degree of liaisonship and a degree of interpretation become necessary. Also, again, we are not writing on a clean slate. We have got all these people, and what is more, they are a very unique element in our Armed Forces and perform a service of which very little is known. As for our junior commissioned officers, I would not say they are the salt of the earth; that is the wrong thing to say, but they perform a function which is not so much understood. I think the very fact that their children or a great number of their children go into military academies, and they become officers, and it may be that in one regiment the father may be a jemadar or an NCO, and the son may be an officer commanding or a subaltern or captain, makes no difficulties. These are all indices of moving times in our land.

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Reference was made both during the discussion and during question time the other day about some observations, reported in newspapers—I have now seen the authorised version of it—something that was said by the Chief of the Army Staff with regard to the tenure of men in the armed forces. There were different views expressed in the House. But I want to say categorically that there are no such proposals before Government at the moment. When they come, they will be considered on their own merits. They have very serious financial implications. There are other implications. Therefore, while it is not usual for fighting men to make speeches—they do not do that—this is very much a service matter, and the occasion was an ex-servicemen's rally, and it is quite permissible at any rate, it is nothing unusual, for someone to express his personal view on these matters.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: But does it not mean a major reorganisation and abolition of the system of reserves? Can statements be made like that?

Shri Krishna Menon: I thought I answered that by saying that there are no such proposals before Government. When they come, they will be considered.

Shri Patnaik again said that so many Lieutenant Generals were shot up overnight without telling anyone. If I may say so with great respect, in a parliamentary system of Government the Government governs and Parliament does not administer. It is the duty of the Members of the Opposition and of those belonging to the Government side to criticise, to control, to restrain, to promote, to encourage. But if administration were transferred from the Executive to the Legislature, where would we get to? What is more, in this particular matter, it is not as though overnight these Lieutenant Generals were created

There have been discussions on it going, I believe, even in my predecessor's time, and ultimately the more immediate discussion of it must have taken 8 or 9 months and various proposals were considered. The first instalment of what we have now done emerged at the time referred to. There is no question of these matters being done overnight. Sometimes I wish we could do things overnight, but the Government of India does not move like that. In fact, it is generally regarded as a crime, something wrong, to do anything of that kind quickly because somebody might say 'That is too hasty'. The very passage of time is regarded by our tradition as necessary—anyway I will not go into that—and anything done otherwise is considered as something wrong. But I do not think Parliament need worry. We would expect it to push us rather than pull us back in these matters.

Ex-servicemen's organisations. It is our general view that ex-servicemen's conditions should really not exclusively or not even primarily be a matter for voluntary charity as such—though that is welcome—but should be part of the conditions of service. Unless a man when he comes into service and serves there for 7 or 8 years or continues for 15 years has an assurance that he will come out with some equipment, either financial or technical, or that he will be looked after, it will be very difficult to draw people for the armed forces. An Ex-servicemen's Directorate exists for this purpose, which is now to be augmented and placed under superior direction. It is our hope that with the State Governments and public organisations which may exist, there will be a more planned procedure in regard to ex-servicemen.

It is probably not known that there are 3 million ex-servicemen in the country. Over and above that, we throw in 30,000 every year. While in the officer classes, a certain number

get employed through the Resettlement Organisation—a few are taken by my hon colleague, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna and others—, there have been no serious attempts made by us in this matter, not because nobody wants to give them anything but all our efforts have come up to only a certain level. The problem is so vast and, therefore, Government has now come to the conclusion that the central direction must be from Government itself and must be part of the concntrants of service in the armed forces.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They can be used for the Rajasthan Canal construction.

Shri Krishna Menon: There was also reference not only now but at all times about the secrecy that obtains in regard to the Defence forces. Now, I would like to say that what the Government of India publishes is in many ways far more than the Government of UK publishes. That is one thing. Secondly, a country like ours with its backward industrial production, industrial technique and development and its limited resources has, to a certain extent, to rely upon not letting anybody else know what it may or may not have. A statement was made, for example, that the ordnance factories did not produce five items. If I were to say in the House whether those five items are being produced or are not being produced, who would benefit? We, or someone else? Therefore, there is no undue secrecy.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Then why discuss Defence at all?

Shri Krishna Menon: The reference to *James Fighting Ships*, was, if I may say so, a little bit unrealistic. Just because a story appears in a well-informed newspaper that such and such political change is going to take place, are you going to tell the Prime Minister, 'You told the newspaper, but you did not tell us'? It means that there is intelligent reporting.

James Fighting Ships' documents are always written in that manner. Even if they are correct, because they do not carry the stamp of authority, they are not taken similarly on the other side, we use them for our own purposes with that limitation.

I think two of the worst things we could do are to convey to anybody who may have, for good reasons or otherwise, any adverse feelings as far as we are concerned, either about the state of our defences or about our capacity. Often I am asked by Members on the other side, more particularly by those associated with labour organisations 'Can you give us the number of people in each ordnance factory?' Mr Deputy-Speaker, if you had not given much thought to it, you might ask 'What can be secret about it?' They all come and go. They can be counted. But nobody sits down and counts so many people coming into the factory. You cannot give that. And if it is said that there was a depletion of labour in such and such factory or there was an increase in some other factory, the party outside can know what we are producing more and what we are producing less. That is the reason why this is not given. There is no other mystery attached to this. And what is more, all these suggestions that are made for introducing industrial skill, telling ordnance factories how to make things and not make things should, I think, be rather put in reverse. Perhaps it would be a revelation to this House that ordnance factories are making equipments—parts of equipments—for private industry on a commercial basis. They are open to receive work of that kind under our normal regulations. The industrialists get the benefit because, first of all, everything that goes out of the ordnance factory, whether it is a spade, pick axe or gun, is quality controlled in the same way and, therefore, they get a higher quality. Secondly, under general ways of government business, no question of profiteering or cornering of things arises and whatever advantages there are are passed on. But

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ordnance cannot be called upon to become a kind of industrial apprentice school for private industry. It was not the concern of the Defence Ministry; it was government policy passed on to us. At the present time, all that we have done is to receive into those factories apprentices of that kind for increased technical skill.

May I say in this connection that welfare activities, which are not merely of a charitable character, are on the increase? There are engineering schools, for example, for training aeronautical engineers and craftsmen. And, what is more, schools for the training of young people—boys and girls, not only the children of the people working in the factories but children of the neighbourhood—have grown up around the factories largely built by voluntary organisations.

In that connection—I am talking about voluntary organisation—before I sit down I really want to refer to the observations about exactions on soldiers. While I do not propose to make any remarks that show lack of restraint, I think it should be known that there is no question of deducting Rs. 5 from a soldier's pay or anything of the kind. I think the voluntary contribution of a jawan comes to about 25 nP, and so far as officers are concerned, it comes to Rs. 20—Rs. 49. As you would know, these things go into sports funds, educational funds and various other amenities which are the tradition of every Army, and more particularly of our Army. They are going into regimental funds subject to audit not by the Auditor General but subject to public audit. There are proper, responsible committees dealing with these, and by and large, the bulk of the dividends of these go to the men or their dependants. There is no element of exaction in regard to this and I think the bulk of the forces themselves will be the first to resent any suggestion that there is any kind of levy of that character. What is more, the figures suggested are merely fantastic. They have no

substance in fact, and I hope this will not be repeated, because it has a very bad effect upon people who are working hard in order to provide these amenities.

The armed forces provide a considerable amount of educational facilities for the children of the armed forces themselves to which, since last year, Government contributes rupee for rupee of the collections. Apart from the profits, they gain from co-operative effort in the canteens and places of that character.

I have exceeded my time, I believe, and I think I have dealt with most matters.

There was some concern expressed as to what would happen to this country if the whole of it was bombed and so on. On this question of our being prepared for any defensive or military situation where any of our neighbours or anybody who is likely to be an attacker is in another system of military alliances, we must frankly state the fact that we are not in a position either physically, morally, materially or economically, to rearm or engage in an armaments race against any of the Great Powers. I think it will be just fantastic if country X which is in a military system decided to pour arms into another country; in such a case we can use diplomatic procedures, diplomatic abilities, we can use the force of world public opinion, but it is a great mistake to think we can produce arm for arm; but if it is a question of disputes being settled or otherwise we must really think in terms of negotiation and settlement rather than in terms of war.

At the same time, continuous consideration is given to techniques. I was amazed to see that so much was said as though the armed forces, the Defence Ministry and other people connected with it did not know what was happening in the world. There was a lot said about reorganisation

and reorientation. After all, all these people in the Defence Ministry must be expected to know something about it

Therefore, our purpose is to try and increase the strength of our defence services as much as we can, but we must put out of our mind any conception derived from imperial times that these armies have any purpose outside the frontiers of our territory. We do not want to show our flag, and there is not a gun or a soldier or a horse of ours, outside the frontiers of this land.

If it should be that we are involved in a world conflict, it should be our concern, and I am sure that so long as the present policy lasts, we will try to keep out of those conflicts, but in a large-scale war, a country like ours does not prepare for war before it prepares to be annihilated, or be left alone, whatever it is.

Therefore, those considerations, while they may sound very good on paper abstracted from realities, have no significance in the context in which we live.

I repeat once again that this reduction in estimates will not give us any reason for complacency, nor of undue optimism. They are realistic, and I think that with the encouragement that this House gives, the enthusiasm which I am happy to see comes from the civil service, from industrial labour and from the understanding in the case of the armed services, the initiative that exists, the work that has been done in the last ten years, the credit for which goes to my predecessors in this matter, it should be possible to make ourselves as nearly as possible, not in a logical sense but as sensibly as possible, self-sufficient in the course of two or three years. And what is more, in doing so—I have not referred to this particular aspect—we shall save any strain that might be imposed upon our foreign earnings. It is not only a matter of money, it gives our people a sense of self-esteem, it gives

our people a belief that our defence power is not dependant upon the nature or upon the goodwill or the technique of another country. There is a kind of inferior moral factor coming into things when some one else has to help you in these matters.

We are told that our weapons are becoming obsolete. Every weapon is obsolete, there is not a single weapon in any country in the world that is not obsolete, because if it were not so, there is no progress. In our country it will be more so because our requirements, our standards are so much lower, because we have no opportunity of changing them into something new, and therefore it is no good for us to say that what we have is a 1956 or a 1955 affair because we cannot convert it into a 1959 affair at the present time.

While it is the function of the Opposition to oppose, I hope what I have said would be taken in the spirit in which it is submitted, and if I may say so with respect, I bear no resentment against the statements made, but they are likely to convey to the armed forces, the civil service in the Defence Ministry and the production people a lack of appreciation in some quarters of the enormous effort that is being made. After all, to lift production from Rs 14.7 crores to Rs. 20 crores in less than two years is not very easy.

Reference was made to the wonderful equipment in the ordnance factories. You ought to go and see it, but there is wonderful equipment in the shape of manpower and talent. This is not a military secret and I can tell you that there is a rolling mill in Kanpur, Shri Tyagi knows about it, which was bought 80 years ago, I believe, as second-hand, and it still works, and they keep on squeezing out tight ropes or whatever it might be.

It is not a question of defence equipment alone. Now we have issued instructions that equipment is not to be declared obsolete if it is not

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fit for the purpose it was intended; it must be used for other purposes where greater tolerance is permitted. Therefore, it is a great mistake to think that we have got wonderful equipment which is not used properly. We have equipment which other establishments have not, for various reasons. It may be they have to go into special production of alloys and compositions. What is more, the impact of the work that is put into scientific organisation is beginning to be felt only just now. I have made no reference to new weapons and various other matters of strategy and so on on which I am not an expert. Finally, it is not my intention as Defence Minister to function as a soldier or sailor or airman. My business is to discharge my responsibility to Parliament.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: When I referred to the question of supersession, you will be pleased to remember that I never referred to personal matters till now during all these years. I had to refer to it now because just a few months ago a number of officers, senior Brigadiers, Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels—I have got a list of 25 Brigadiers—and senior Commodores of the Naval Force have all been superseded. I wanted to know from the hon. Minister what steps Government were taking to avoid two things: . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But I thought the hon. Minister had tried to explain it.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: . . . on the one hand the lowering of the morale of the officers by supersessions and injustice, and secondly, what steps they have taken to see that this kind of personal loyalty that is sought to be built up in the superior cadres does not lead to more serious happenings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There ought not to be a second speech.

Shri Krishna Menon: I had not interrupted the hon. gentleman before. I think it is an entirely unworthy imputation so far as the Members of Government and of our armed services are concerned. These supersessions, as they call them, will take place, and I want to tell the House quite frankly there will be more supersessions if this Army is going to function properly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any particular cut motion that I am required to put to the vote?

I take it all the cut motions are withdrawn with the permission of the House.

All the 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 Demand Nos. 8 to 12 and 109 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,92,000 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'".

Ministry of Rehabilitation

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on Demand Nos. 72, 73 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation for which four hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the 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. 72—MINISTRY OF
REHABILITATION**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,21,000 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 Rehabilitation'".

**DEMAND No. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DIS-
PLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,05,08,000 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 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'".

**DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,51,67,000 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 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): The discussion of this Ministry is the discussion of the destiny of some nine million or so of uprooted humanity who have come away to this country in search of shelter and livelihood of a nature that is at least near the border line of decency. The story of this Ministry should be the story of happiness which it has brought in the lives of these hapless people, but in reality it is almost always the story of their misery, and very rarely the story of their happiness.

This, at least, is the picture in the eastern region, and from the complaints we receive, the picture can be said to be only somewhat better, a little better in the West.

I shall make some reference to the West at the conclusion of my speech. But, I am naturally concerned more with the East. Some hundred crores of rupees of the poor 'tax-payers' precious money has been spent over displaced persons in the eastern region. One would have expected results at least remotely approaching in vastness this vast expenditure. But, no one will deny—and, perhaps, the hon. Minister, least of all—that so far there has been complete failure.

16 hrs.

Differences exist between us and the Government—I mean not us, the leftists but us, the people of West Bengal and the Government about

the causes of failure. But, no one will, I am sure, deny that failure there has been. The wastage has been colossal and if there is anything to match it—and, in fact, it has been surpassed—it has been surpassed by the even more colossal failure that has resulted from this wastage.

Now, why this failure? Who is responsible for it? Blame is, of course, conveniently laid on the shoulders of the refugees themselves. I shall deal here mostly with the question of rehabilitation of camp refugees because this is a problem which is most urgent. Why have the camp refugees not been rehabilitated yet after years? Even today you will be surprised to know that there are refugees rotting in camps for 10 or 12 years, even though the committee of Ministers in 1954 recommended that all refugees living in camps in June 1954 must be rehabilitated by March 1955. Yet, even today, out of the 18,000 odd families then in camps, about 10,000 still remain in camps in doleful indolence, an indolence rendered inhuman by the doles they suffer and the doles they receive. Blame, of course, as I said, is conveniently laid on the refugees. It is said that they want to live on doles. No Bengali can be happy about this accusation. In fact, no true patriotic Indian can be happy about this accusation because it shows up a brother of his as a sub-human being.

For myself I must confess to a deep sense of pain at such accusation because I have known these people in their homes. I have seen them at their pursuits in scorching and sweltering heat as well as in blinding rain and in waist deep water for the whole day at their different pursuits, before their anvils, with the potter's clay at the wheel, at the loom or at some other simple pursuits that the villager has. I am not a refugee, yet I belong to East Bengal and have dear memories of the land to which I shall never return. I have the closest ties with its people who toiled and sweated only to earn a miserable pittance,

with its cultivators, with its artisans, its potters, its weavers, its teachers and even its small landholders. Would you have me believe that these people want to live on doles? I have here a mass petition from the inhabitants of one of the camps. I am going to read a few extracts, translated from Bengali, which will show how eager they are to get out of these camps and what anguish they feel in remaining in them. It says: 'The undersigned refugees of Basudevpur transit camp No. 1 in Bankura district are extremely eager to get rehabilitation in the Herobhanga Government project in the 24 Parganas district.' Then, it goes on: 'Let the amount of land in the Harganga project be increased and let us be employed in developing the land. We are ready to develop the land allocated for rehabilitation by clearing the land and constructing embankments.'

Then comes the part which reflects their anguish. 'We are not at all willing to lead a life in a half-dead condition by depending idly on government doles in the camps.' This only expresses in words the inarticulate anguish of thousands of their hapless brethren in every refugee camp in West Bengal.

The failure has been due not to the refugees nor even to the leftists, who are often blamed for it, but due to the inefficiency of the Government. For this I shall not rely on my own opinion; I shall not rely on the opinion of any leftist leader either. We might both be suspects. I shall quote from the gospel. I shall quote from a Congress paper, from a paper that is the bitterest enemy of the communists, who are by far the most important leftist force in Bengal, a paper which has contributed to the Congress benches of this House a gentleman who was until the other day its editor, and the virtual proprietor of which died as a Congress member of the Rajya Sabha. I am now going to quote the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, or rather an English translation of it. It says: 'If the Govern-

ment had accepted the refugee problem as an urgent problem, a national problem and by placing it above party politics and after gaining the confidence of the opposition parties'—mark the words 'after gaining the confidence of the opposition parties'—from the very beginning applied itself earnestly to solving this complex problem through an All-Party Rehabilitation Advisory Board and had undertaken a proper plan for making permanent arrangements and could have given shape to that plan through the active efficiency that is born out of co-operation between official and non-official agencies, then, by this time, the refugee problem would have vanished. If this were done, the hundred crores of rupees that have been spent during the last 10 or 12 years in bringing down the refugees to the level of beggars and in crippling their enthusiasm and industry could have been spent on more fruitful activities.'

These are strong words. It is not from leftist sources; it is from Congress sources. It only shows the unanimity and the strength of feeling in every section of the people of Bengal about the failure to rehabilitate these camp refugees. It continues: 'The Government had no lack of funds; there was no lack of good will among leftist leaders'. This is what the Congress paper says—that Government had no lack of funds nor was there lack of goodwill among leftist leaders. Even then if up to today the refugees' problem in West Bengal has not been solved, is it because of the want of eagerness on the part of the refugees to set up homes? Will anyone in his senses believe it? This is what this paper says.

16.00 hrs.

[SRI BARMAN in the Chair]

We have the greatest differences with the policy of this paper. But, it has pin-pointed the two requisites for

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

the success of the rehabilitation programme, earnestness and all party co-operation by placing the problem above party politics.

Now, let us see how this has been done. I will take the second thing first—above party politics. How was it kept clear of party politics? How was the confidence of the opposition gained?

You know, certain decisions were arrived at last July. There was a convention attended by the Central and State Ministers. I have no quarrel with that. But the sole exception, as an invitee from outside, was the then President of the West Bengal P.C.C., who is neither a refugee himself nor—the Minister will agree,—will be not?—a person who could in any manner deliver any goods on their behalf.

Let us now take the question of earnestness. This has been rightly pin-pointed not only by this paper but was stressed by the report of the Committee of Ministers. As is well-known, this committee was of opinion—and I would quote here:

"Experience has shown that large-scale rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees in these States—that is to say, the States of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh etc. is not possible and we do not think the matter should be further pursued."

That was in 1954, by a committee consisting of the then Finance Minister, Shri Deshmukh, the then Rehabilitation Minister, Shri Jain and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. Roy.

Now, for the rehabilitation of agricultural refugees, this committee advocated schemes of irrigation and land reclamation in West Bengal and also schemes for establishing industries. Now, as regards irrigation and

land reclamation, the committee reached this conclusion. They say:

"We feel that if the various measures suggested above are earnestly pursued, it may be possible to solve the difficult question of land for the resettlement of the displaced persons."

The camp refugees naturally want to remain in West Bengal. The practicability of this may be questioned. I shall demonstrate to the hilt that it is practicable. All will agree with their desire to be in their own homeland. It is perfectly natural that a plant grows best in its natural surroundings. Besides this obvious emotional reason, there have been other reasons which have contributed no less to the strong desire of the camp refugees to remain in West Bengal. One reason is the tragic experience of rehabilitation outside West Bengal. Selection of wrong sites, failure to provide gainful occupation even for agriculturists, failure to provide timely assistance, unsympathetic attitude of the officers, indifference and callous attitude of the Central and the State Governments concerned as to the grievances of the refugees, repressive measures—and all these in an environment where popular sympathy cannot be drawn to their just cause due to language and other difficulties—all these have shattered the confidence of the refugees. The recent firing in Betiah and the repression in Char Betiah have certainly not improved the situation. The committee of Ministers, as I have shown, found it useless to plan large-scale rehabilitation outside West Bengal. There might have been an influx of refugees after that but that certainly does not alter the situation from the point of view of practicability of rehabilitation outside West Bengal. Nevertheless, we are told of an El Dorado Dandakaranya. The way this project is moving raises the gravest apprehensions as to its success. Already the original plan of settling the first batch

at Balimela in Malkaganj Taluk has been given up for Farashgaon in Narainpur Taluk. The quantity of land which was required in Farashgaon which is needed for the lay-out of the villages according to the plan is, I understand, not forthcoming and the method of work had therefore to be changed. The hon. Minister has stated on 23rd January that 2,25,000 acres had already been reclaimed at Farashgaon.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I am being misquoted; I have never said like that anywhere, either in Parliament or outside.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I am referring to the Press report.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I was asked this question and I took trouble to tell in this House or the other House that only 1400-1500 acres had been reclaimed. We were hoping to reclaim about two lakhs of acres during the course of the next three years. That is my programme which I have mentioned in this House and outside.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I have had it from the Press reports. I am sorry if it was a mistake. I have the press report dated 23rd January when Parliament was not in session. Anyway, whether he made that statement or not at the time of the report in the Congress paper I quoted, there were only 1200 acres reclaimed out of which only 600 acres were fit for cultivation. Now, according to the same report the water supply arrangements are inadequate and I understand from another report that even medical arrangements are inadequate even for the small number of refugees that had been taken there. Also the same report in the same paper says that single ply tents have been provided and these tents used to get heated up even in winter. A refugee according to that paper had remarked that "if Mr. Fletcher's dog can remain in that tent for two hours in Baisakh,

I will live there for the whole of my life". Fortunately, Mr. Fletcher's dog has been saved the trouble because an air-conditioned mobile house, I understand, has been found for him. When officials were asked why these three ply tents were not provided, the answer was that the character of the refugees was such that they would sell away the other two plys. With such happy relations between the refugees and the officers and such confidence in them, is there any doubt that the project will be a thundering success?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I know from the hon. Member the name of the paper?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I am quoting from the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*—a very bitterly anti-communist paper, a Congress paper.... (Interruptions.)

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The Minister does not read it.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: There are even more fundamental objections to be met. As far as I know the soil investigation has not been carried on by any expert in Dandakaranya area. The Gazetteer of Koraput district and the Orissa Census report which I quoted last year show that the soil will not retain its fertility after being exposed to three or four summers which will eat away the humus. It is inevitable if the refugees are sent there in large numbers there must be conflict with the local population of the particular State concerned, apart from the population of the locality itself. There is a large landless population both in M.P. and Orissa and they would feel aggrieved at being deprived of what they would consider their prior right to have lands developed in their own State. A difficult law and order situation would arise and a feeling of insecurity among the refugees is bound to result.

Mr. Chairman: May I just tell the hon. Member that the time allotted

[Mr. Chairman]

is only four hours and accordingly the Opposition have to apportion their share. There are Members from the Opposition who are willing to speak and I propose to give him 20 minutes. But he has already taken 19 minutes and so he may finished in 25-26 minutes—that is, five or six minutes more.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: An impression has gone about that West Bengal has reached saturation point and it is impossible to rehabilitate these refugees in West Bengal. The picture is conveyed that out of 42 lakhs of displaced persons from East Bengal, 32 lakhs are in West Bengal. How can such a large number be possibly rehabilitated in West Bengal. Let us understand that the problem is not to provide occupation for 32 lakhs nor even to one lakh but just to about 45 thousand families, comprising some 1,72,000 persons who were in camps on 28th February. Let us put it at 50,000. 70 per cent of them being agriculturists, the number of agriculturists would be 35,000 families. Let us remember that after ten or twelve years in camp, many agriculturists would have lost the hereditary inclination and will be eager and able to change their occupation. But let us take it to be 35,000 at the highest. Out of this I could show the mathematics of it. Some will be settled through baidanama schemes. All the mathematics I could go into but I have no time. But after that only 27,000 agriculturists have to be settled and another 2,700 non-agriculturists could be absorbed in the agricultural schemes. As for the rest fisheries may be started, industries may be started and cottage industries may be helped by assistance and medium and small-scale industries can be started by the Government.

Now, ample land is available. The crop survey report shows that 9,80,000 acres are available and that land could be made cultivable. A part of it which is described as unculturable waste could be made cultivable by

suitable irrigation schemes. Let us remember that the description unculturable waste only applies to the land in their present State. West Bengal is a place where almost every bit of land can be provided with irrigation if suitable schemes are undertaken. Therefore, it may not be impossible to rehabilitate 27,000 agricultural families. It would require about 1,25,000 acres of land. All that is explained in the memorandum of the UCRC and I am taking even higher figures. That can easily be found.

As regards industry, only 15,000 will have to be provided and what is the prospect there? "Sir Biren Mukerjee stated before the convention of industrialists and businessmen that in a State like West Bengal the scope for such expansion is very vast. We have here many major industries in the State and we are blessed with abundance of raw materials and skilled labour. In the coming months opportunities of expansion will be immense in view of the increased supply of pig iron, steel, coal, electricity and other new materials." Shri Bijay Prasad Singh Roy, in the same convention said:

"Fortunately for us, West Bengal is rich in material resources and over a period of years a number of industries have been built up within the State. In recent years, the engineering industry particularly has made greater strides and ventured into new lines of production. The big industrial complex which is rising fast in Durgapur offers a splendid opportunity for the establishment of several new industries, specially that of ancillary type. It is in this field of ancillary and medium and small scale industries that a new vista has opened up."

So, at least in the matter of industries, if the Government is earnest, then, an immense field exists. But this earnestness has been lacking. The Committee of Ministers recommended this

earnestness, but we have found it absent. For instance, in taking up the Bainanama scheme a ceiling of Rs. 2,500 was put as a limit for a family, but for Rajasthan the ceiling is raised to Rs. 5,000 or more.

The industrial schemes also have not prospered, because the Government has refused to establish small and medium industries in the public sector on the plea of the industrial policy. But when it comes to rehabilitation, outside West Bengal, small and medium industries are being established by Government in the public sector. For West Bengal, a Rehabilitation Industries Corporation has been set up under a person who has been exposed as evading lakhs of rupees by way of sales tax, and I do not know what the refugees can expect from him by way of bettering their prospects of employment. There is no difficulty in rehabilitating the camp refugees in West Bengal. Now, I have a few words to say about the western region.

Mr. Chairman: The time is over. Anyway, the hon. Member should finish in two minutes.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Regarding that aspect, the Minister proposes to commit suicide regarding the western region, at 12 o'clock on the 31st March, 1960!

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I have extended it by three months!

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Still, I would ask him not to commit suicide. There are so many problems which still seem to be unresolved. For instance, take the Purana Quila residents. They have not been provided for yet. They were proposed to be given a site at Jungpura. The site is now being denied to them on the plea that the Defence Ministry has objected to rehabilitation of refugees there for strategic reason. There are already squatters residing there. How can the refugees be more

strategically dangerous than the squatters? Then there have been plots in Lajpatnagar. But even there they could not be given either houses or loans. How can the refugees be expected to build for themselves if they are not provided with at least loans if not houses?

Then, in Faridabad there is no elected administration. An elected administration must be set up. More than 50 per cent of the employable people there are unemployed. Industrialists have received facilities by way of loans, allocation of buildings, etc., on condition that they would employ 75 per cent of the staff from among the refugees there. The employment of refugees differs from industry to industry. You will be surprised to know that the proposition is from 50 per cent to none at all; no refugees at all are being employed in some industries. All this must be settled before the Minister proposes to commit suicide!

Shri V. F. Nayar: The House is very thin; there are less than 25 Members in the House.

Mr. Chairman: We will see.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I have had the good luck or bad luck of criticising this Ministry ever since this Ministry was created and ever since I have been a Member of this House. But I should say recently there has been a turn for the good. Particularly this year, some important changes and effective changes have been made. I shall limit my observations solely to East Bengal refugees. I have not much to say about the West Pakistan refugees, except that before closing his shop for the West Pakistan refugees, the hon. Minister may kindly make a proper assessment; one or two small complaints here and there should also be looked into by the hon. Minister before he decides to close the establishment for the West Pakistan refugees. We should not leave some small petty complaints uncared for.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

With this observation about the western side, I will concentrate my observations on the East Pakistan refugees. Last year, there was a conference in Calcutta and certain policy decisions were taken. One of them was that the camps would be liquidated by 1st July this year. I think there need not be a very fixed, unrelaxable target date as 1st July; there is nothing sacred about that date. Only, an attempt should be made to liquidate the camps as soon as possible. The hon. Member who preceded me referred to the long stay in camps of these refugees. I am glad at last they have realised the point that the refugees should not have been kept in those camps for so many years. If that realisation had come to them earlier, the solution of this problem might have become easier.

I find in this report four new features adopted. One is shift in emphasis from relief to rehabilitation. I think last year also, I had to criticise this Ministry for huge amounts being spent on relief and that is more or less a complete waste from the point of view of the total national economy. Anything that has been given in relief gives no return to the nation. If that amount had been spent on rehabilitation, those refugees would have added to the national wealth by their productive labour. So, I should say that this shift in emphasis from relief to rehabilitation is a good change.

Another good change is the integration of the rehabilitation schemes with the general development schemes of the country. That also, I feel, should have been adopted years ago. One result in the Government's policy in treating the refugees as a separate category was to create some vested interests. Though I am not technically a refugee, socially I am also a refugee as I come from East Bengal. I had occasion to go to the refugee areas perhaps more than most of the Members of the House. I told them frank-

ly that it would be wrong on their part to make themselves another sort of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, keeping themselves separate or aloof from the totality of the national existence. They must merge themselves with the local people, among whom they have been put in the rehabilitation areas. This new feature also I very much welcome. Rehabilitation scheme should be integrated with the general development schemes of the country or of the particular area. No school should be particularly or exclusively earmarked for the refugees, no tube wells should be exclusively earmarked for the refugees. Any assets, created out of these rehabilitation department grants, should also be available to the local people who may not be refugees but who have been generally residents there, and who also lack many social amenities being provided by the Rehabilitation Department. Of the 4 new features, these two new features I welcome cordially, and I hope these two things will be pursued with vigour and with some imagination.

According to the policy adopted last year schemes have now been formulated for the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees outside Bengal. The predecessor of the present Minister, Shri A. P. Jain, several times mentioned on the floor of this House that East Bengal refugees did not like to go outside Bengal and so no schemes could be formulated for rehabilitation outside Bengal. The hon. Member who preceded me quoted from the report of the Ministers' Committee, based on that impression and that information. During these years on several occasions I protested against that statement. And I am glad now the Minister agrees that such a statement is rather calumnious to the people who have suffered much and who have been put in a great difficult situation. Now schemes have been properly formulated and properly executed and the rehabilitation schemes in

several places outside West Bengal have been functioning quite well and they have become quite popular also.

Only a few months ago I went to a camp, rather a big camp, and a very bad camp too as regards amenities. I met a number of refugees in that camp. They protested against any attempt to take them outside Bengal. They even said: we would court death rather than go outside Bengal. But after a few months one of those who was so vigorous in protesting against taking them outside Bengal himself went to the U.P. Scheme or Rajasthan Scheme, I am not sure which. Then he wrote to his colleagues in the camp: I was a fool not to have accepted these schemes earlier; now I find I have got a new phase of life and I am quite happy. He also asked his other colleagues to join him.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): What effect had it?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the Minister will agree that there is hardly any opposition from the refugees to go even to the Dandakaranya or even to the Bettiah scheme. Their offer to go now outstrips the capacity to observe.

About the Dandakaranya scheme, I think it is too early to make any public criticism of that scheme. I have also heard many complaints and some of them I have passed on to the Minister. There have been some changes in the scheme also, and I do not think that is anything quite bad. There should be no sanctity that once a scheme is formulated or adopted it should not be changed even if on further examination found to be defective. But only I request the hon. Minister that whenever he finds any complaint about the Dandakaranya scheme he may personally enquire into those complaints and may not leave those things only to the enquiry or the report of the officers concerned. It sometimes happens that the complaint is sent to the same batch of officers

against whom the complaint is made. So, I think the enquiry of any such complaint should be done through some independent machinery and the hon. Minister may personally look into those things. I wish the Dandakaranya scheme complete success and I am sure that it will be success provided it is executed with proper care and consideration.

But I do not like that ten thousand families from the camps should be retained in West Bengal. I have some knowledge of West Bengal even before the attainment of independence and also after the attainment of independence. You, Sir, also must have some knowledge, at least of the northern districts of West Bengal. I can say with confidence that West Bengal from the point of view of rehabilitation of refugees has reached more than the saturation point. I would request that even of the 32 lakhs who are claimed to have been rehabilitated in West Bengal some of them should also be taken out of those rehabilitation sites and re-settled either in Dandakaranya or in some other scheme outside West Bengal.

In the Ministers' Conference last year it was also agreed that "after the needs of the camp population from West Bengal had been met and lands and other avenues of employment made available in the Dandakaranya project, the partially rehabilitated families may also be considered for assistance"—i.e. in the Dandakaranya scheme. I think that is the meaning of this whole sentence. I pleaded with him on other occasions also and again I plead for the partially rehabilitated refugees—he is smiling; I do not know whether his smile is for rejection or for acceptance, but I will still press that even these partially rehabilitated refugees should be given some scope for rehabilitation in some other areas outside West Bengal preferably in Dandakaranya.

It is now admitted that the rehabilitation schemes in West Bengal have

[Shri A. C. Guha]

not proved very much of a success, most of them. The hon. Minister himself knows and the Bengal Government also admits that. If these 22 lakh of refugees or a considerable portion of them have not been properly rehabilitated that is no fault of theirs. That is the fault of the Government. I do not like to bifurcate the Government into State Government and the Central Government. Government is one before the refugees and before the public. The schemes were not properly formulated. Money was doled out in dribbles and there are many other administrative defects due to which these schemes have not been successful. For that these refugees should not be penalised. If the hon. Minister feels that whatever amount is to be given to them, under the present procedure, has been given and so no further relief is to be given to them, I think that would be treating the cases just in a routine manner. Recently, I referred four cases of one particular area to the Minister in charge of Rehabilitation in West Bengal. He sent me a copy of the official report which has been submitted to him in these four cases. I do not like to read out the whole thing. In the end, it is stated in the report that it will be found that all the four families have been given all kinds of admissible rehabilitation loans and as such there is no further scope to help them from this department. A majority of the families resettled under this scheme cannot be considered to have been economically resettled. There is little scope for employment in that area. In some of the cases, it has been stated in this report that they have been trying to get day labourer's work and they cannot get it on more than two days in a week. The wage is Rs. 1-4-0. per day. This is the state of rehabilitation. I hope he will consider the cases of these refugees who have not been properly rehabilitated on account of administrative failures, hardly any failure on the part of the refugees themselves. These schemes should be re-examined for further help.

Another point that I would like to stress is about the *Bainama* schemes. I find 3500 families have been given loans on the *bainama* schemes. That is a premium on dishonesty and political agitation. That is a premium on corrupt practices of the officials. That is a premium on the corrupt practices of the tout and middlemen and that leads to the moral degeneration of the refugees themselves. I beg of the Minister to cancel this *bainama* scheme. I can say with some authority, with some personal knowledge, that these schemes cannot be successful. These 3500 families will not be rehabilitated. They will give him further trouble; they will give further trouble to the State of West Bengal. They will be a burden on the economy of West Bengal. These marginal lands, either under Government scheme or *bainama* scheme may be available, but will not be suitable for rehabilitation. With sisal and sabai grass cultivation, no family can be rehabilitated. It is better that the Minister takes a bold step of taking them out of West Bengal and settling them in Dandakaranya or some other places which are becoming more and more popular with the refugees themselves.

Coming to the question of the so-called rehabilitated refugees in West Bengal, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a portion of my constituency, Ashoknagar-Habra township. This is a big township with hardly any civil or urban amenities. The other amenities may wait for some time but not the avenues for earning livelihood. The hon. Minister has provided money for many primary schools, girls schools, boys schools, all sorts of schools. That would complicate the problem further. It is better not to have these schools if he cannot provide new occupations for them. I would request him that he may just consider the question of starting a polytechnic in Habra, near about Habra, I think, or in the Habra police station, there will be at least two lakh refugees. It is

a fit place to have a polytechnic to give some sort of technical training to the refugees.

The training-cum-production scheme should be thoroughly revised. I hope the hon. Minister will agree that this training scheme is just a sort of giving maintenance subsidy for six months to the trainees. After that,—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: I should like to have a few more minutes, there are not so many speakers.

Mr. Chairman: There are so many speakers.

Shri A. C. Guha: After getting training, they go back to their homes. They do not take to the avocation in which they have been trained. Government should take up the initiative of putting up some co-operative small-scale industries. By small-scale industries, I do not mean small-scale industries according to the Government definition of Rs 5 lakhs as total investment. There should be industries with Rs. 25,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 50,000, not beyond Rs. 1 lakh. With that, I think they can provide employment to a number of people and these will be labour incentive, not capital incentive industries. There are also semi-agricultural productive units like poultry, dairy etc. I sent one such scheme to the hon. Minister. This has been sanctioned sometime back, but it will be put into effect in the next two or three years, in Gobardanga. About three thousand refugees have been rehabilitated in a small town. Small loans may be given to the families so that they may set up poultry-farming. Instead of having one big scheme, we can have small schemes in this respect.

In the matter of rehabilitation of refugees, we should not leave it entirely to the individual initiative of the refugees themselves. Now, Government have taken up the scheme of

taking initiative themselves for rehabilitating the refugees. It is a good thing. But my point is this—we may not go to the other extreme of discouraging individual initiative. We have set up the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation. To what kind of industrial units are they able to render help with investments? Are they able to help in matters relating to semi-agricultural production units like dairy, poultry, fishing and such-like things? There should be, I think, some organisation to organise such types of productive units which may engage a number of refugees in small places.

Mr. Chairman: About these matters the hon. Member may have written to the hon. Minister in detail.

Shri A. C. Guha: I will deal with only two points more. I find that there is a Home of unattached women and orphans in Bombay. I think this probably refers to the Saurashtra Home. I thought that it had been abolished. If it is not so, I would request the hon. Minister to bring the Home to Dandakaranya or to U.P. or in some place where the Bengali refugees are being rehabilitated. My appeal is this. Please do not keep them in Saurashtra. That has a bad beginning. Their condition even now is not quite proper.

There are about five lakhs of refugees in Assam. Recently the hon. Minister has initiated a policy of not giving loan to pre-1953 refugees except in very deserving or hard cases. There are similar cases in Bengal also where they are living with friends and relatives. These cases should not be ignored. Because they had not so long added to the burden of the Government, Government should not ignore their claims to be rehabilitated. Pre-1953 refugees of Assam or the non-camp refugees of West Bengal numbering eight lakhs are staying with friends and relatives. They should be given proper rehabilitation facilities.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wonder if this debate is going to be the last debate on the western wing of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. But I do hope that the speeches today are not going to be funeral oration on the expected demise of the western wing of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Funeral orations are of two kinds. One kind is on the demise of an old man who has settled his children well, has left something for them for the rainy day, has done his duty in life and is going to depart amidst the chanting of the hymns, surrounded by his dear and near ones who are grateful to him. There is another kind of funeral oration also, where the death is due either to an accident or due to natural reasons, and the individual has not done his duty, is leaving his children stranded and even his wife abuses him saying "Why was I married to him?" I am confused, if really this debate is going to be the last debate, what kind of funeral oration it should be.

When I look at the last eleven or twelve years, and the achievements this Ministry has gained in the matter of relief, rehabilitation and compensation to the refugees from the West, when I look at the zeal and the honesty of purpose of the Minister in charge and the personnel of the Ministry, I feel I must congratulate them that they have tried to do their utmost. In fact, I was a very close observer of the efforts of this Ministry, because I too as a displaced person came to a place and settled at a place where I could closely observe the doings of this Ministry, particularly in relation to the rural population.

The problem was a colossal one, and the problem was quite different from the one which we were confronted with in the past, that is, migration of population from East Pakistan. It was a sudden migration of nearly 47 lakhs of people, coming to this side absolutely stranded and penniless, without anything to fall back upon,

and all of them coming together. I congratulate the Ministry on the way in which this problem was dealt with. It was due to the efforts of this Ministry and the personnel of the Ministry in the Punjab that we find the rural population settled there, and we find that the production of food has not slackened down, because the land was soon allotted to the people; and they were made to sit down, and there was not much of a disruption in the Punjab economy.

In this connection, I would be failing in my duty if as a Punjabi, I do not compliment those, including the Minister, and also the personnel of the Ministry, and particularly those who were in charge at that time and much later in the matter of rehabilitation of the rural population. I am reminded of the work of particularly Sardar Tariok Singh, the Director-General then, Shri P N Thapar, and Shri Randhawa, who exerted their utmost, and who did their best in rehabilitating the people on the land. I recapitulate the days when I saw hundreds of people surrounding their houses, sitting there in the lawns, following them at all hours of the day, and with all this, they bore with them. This is so far as the achievements of the Ministry are concerned.

But when I look at the condition of the displaced persons, these 47 lakhs of population that has migrated from West Pakistan, when I go amongst them, and see the difficulties, I must confess I feel very much dejected and depressed. Despite the profession of the Ministry that rehabilitation has been achieved, that this 47 lakh population has been settled, and that they must now fit in with the normal economy of the country, I beg to differ from this claim of the Ministry.

Therefore, I submit at the outset that it would be in the fitness of things

if, in the circumstances, a small committee is appointed, comprising some Members of Parliament and some notable personalities from outside to look into this question, to tour the country, to hear complaints and then come to a conclusion as to whether the rehabilitation of these 47 lakhs of people who have come from West Pakistan is complete or not. The problem has been so colossal, so big, that after eleven years of the efforts of the Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation it is but fair that there should be a proper assessment whether the rehabilitation is complete or not.

You will recollect that at the beginning the Ministry had an advisory body, both of Members of Parliament and persons from outside, to advise on different matters pertaining to proper rehabilitation. I am glad that the hon. Minister himself for years, up to 1954 or 1955, was the Adviser to the Ministry and contributed a great deal to the achievements of the Ministry.

Subsequently also, when compensation was going to be given, there was an advisory body for the purpose. So, is it not fair that the hon. Minister should now, in his wisdom, appoint a committee to look into the question?

At the moment the hon. Minister is depending on reports from different parts of the country. The people of West Pakistan, as you know, have not settled only in Punjab, Delhi and the northern districts of U.P., but on their own initiative they have spread throughout the country, to each and every corner of the country, and you find them trying to fit themselves into the normal economy of the country. If that is so, certainly you will agree with me that the question is vast and wide. In the circumstances, it is but fair that a committee be appointed to find out whether further rehabilitation is necessary, because even now they have got another twelve months left.

I concede that a Ministry of Rehabilitation is not a normal feature of the administration of a country, and it should not be the normal feature of the administration of a country but you owe a duty to the people who have come here. They have suffered not because of their faults; they had to leave their hearths and homes not because they had done something; they were martyrs of freedom, they were victims of circumstances. They had to come because of the partition of the country, and they left everything. You gave them a promise at one time to compensate them fully, and I remind the hon. Minister of what Shri Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, the first Minister of Rehabilitation, said. My recollection is, and I feel that I am correct in interpreting his words properly, that he promised the refugees that they would be fully compensated for every loss they had incurred. That is an old story. I know that my pleading with him would cut no ice now, and so it is neither here and there. But at the same time I might request that there should be a proper assessment whether there has been rehabilitation before the shop is closed, before the Ministry liquidates itself or commits suicide as the hon. Member from Calcutta has said.

Having made this submission to which I hope the hon. Minister will give due consideration, I come to the facts as to whether there has been proper rehabilitation or not. Firstly, I deal with the agricultural section.

Mr. Chairman: I would just request hon. Members to take as little time as possible. I propose to give 15 minutes to each hon. Member, because there are so many hon. Members are wanting to speak, and each hon. Member may confine his remarks to as little time as possible.

17 hrs.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I submit there will be very few Members from Punjab who will be speaking.

Mr. Chairman: I know how many Members are wanting to speak.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I have taken only 10 minutes. I may be given 25 minutes—another 15 Minutes.

Mr. Chairman: No, no. Members who are given a chance should also consider the claims of other Members. There are so many Members who want to speak. The total time allotted is four hours. That is the difficulty.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: You will appreciate that this Ministry is going to be liquidated. But we have got to say something about its performance.

Mr. Chairman: Other Members also want to do the same.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: You will give another 10 or 12 minutes.

I was just coming to certain facts from the report handed over to us. Is the work of rehabilitation complete? Seeing the figures—I said I would be dealing with agriculturists first—I find that we have got nearly 477 lakh displaced agricultural claimants to whom 2449 lakh acres of land were to be distributed. The report claims that by 31st December 1958, nearly 2,60,091 sanads, that is, conferment of permanent rights of the land, have been given covering an area of 19,11,718 acres. This means that they have yet to confer permanent rights on nearly 2,17,000 covering an area of 5 lakh acres. We do not know why in such a long time these permanent rights have not been conferred when those allottees had also quasi-permanent rights. They were sitting there. The rehabilitation machinery of the Rehabilitation Ministry has been working. The men and officers are there. Is there any dispute? I understand that exchange of lands is not allowed. So there must be some reason why this is persisting so long. Will it be finished in the next twelve months?

Then there is another thing. According to the report, there are 4 lakh rural houses, out of which permanent

rights that might be conferred pertain to about 82,624 houses. 50,000 have been given to Harijans on a concessional basis. This brings it to 1,30,000. What about the rest, 2,70,000 rural houses? Obviously, when they are rural houses—the report indicates them to be rural houses—their value would not be much. The value is no more than Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 10,000. What has been done about those houses? How are they going to be disposed of? The report does not say anything about that.

Then I come to the next figure. I say there are also people who did not settle down in the Punjab. They went outside. We do not know in how many cases permanent rights have been conferred. I ask: why should there be any discrimination in their cases, if they are allottees of the land, and particularly those who have settled down round about Delhi? If the land is agricultural land—and it is not in urban areas and it was given for agricultural purposes, for the purpose of cultivation, I fail to understand why permanent rights should not be given to them also.

There is another aspect to which I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister. I am grateful to him for having sympathetically considered the claim of the agriculturists who had lands in urban areas in West Pakistan. He has been kind enough to evolve a formula whereby plots are given to them which are of value less than Rs. 10,000, and they have adjusted against their claims.

I am grateful for that. I am also grateful that the plot as it is is being considered to be a khasra number. But, I would ask him to reconsider this. As I said at an earlier stage for agriculturists who are not industrialists the limit should be Rs. 50,000 to constitute an economic holding. I know I am not going to succeed to that extent. But I do say that in case

you do make it a khasra number, why not give that much area to an individual concerned which would make it of the value of Rs. 10,000. That would not make much difference. But that will eliminate a certain discrimination that exists at present whereby a particular khasra number is constituted a plot. It may be a little less than a khasra number. You know that when partition takes place between brothers, the khasra numbers are divided and they have particular numbers. I say this can possibly be done.

Then, coming to the urban refugees, I find from the report that up to the end of February the total number of urban refugee claimants who had verified claims are 4.68 lakhs and the latest report says that up to the end of February 1959, 2.89 lakhs have been given compensation either in cash or by adjustment or by grant of property. I am not sure whether the Rehabilitation Ministry considers the question of giving accounts itself as payment. My feeling is that in most of the cases the giving of the accounts sheets means that it brings him in the category of 'paid'.

But even leaving this aside, we have got a large number still left, about 1,77,000. Whereas Rs. 100 crores of property has been given the Ministry of Rehabilitation has got about Rs. 85 crores of property for distribution. Besides these Rs. 85 crores Rs. 10 crores of property has come from the composite property. Therefore, there is really Rs. 90 or Rs. 95 crores of property to be distributed yet.

From the report I see that the Rehabilitation Ministry claims that they would be able to dispose of nearly 12,000 claims every month. Even if you take that as it is—or even if you accelerate it—I have got my own apprehension that you will be able to finish it by the end of the financial year.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should finish now.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi: If you give me two minutes I will just skip through.

There are so many things to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. But I must tell him one or two things. I must particularly draw his attention to displaced institutions. He knows very well that he has not been able to secure from Pakistan anything in lieu of the properties of the institutions left behind by the displaced persons. There are two kinds of trusts, religious and non-religious trusts. We deal now only with non-religious trusts. We have not been able to get the properties left behind by non-religious institutions. They are thriving here on their own initiative. There has certainly been government assistance. I am sure the hon. Minister is practical and he will see that before the Ministry liquidates itself it gives them sufficient grants so that the institutions which have not found roots till now will do so and are able to stand on their own legs, and bless him.

The most unfortunate aspect has been this. Pakistan has not co-operated with the Rehabilitation Ministry. He concedes that there are several problems that stand unsolved. These problems pertain to many things. They relate not only to the evacuee property that is there, to trusts that are there but also problems relating to movable property. It is admitted that in the matter of contractors, they have preferred claims of Rs. 16 crores that are realisable from Pakistan. I am pained to find out of the total number of claims of 14,000 only 467 have been satisfied whereas nearly 7,000 have been rejected. Out of the claim of Rs. 16 crores, the net demand that has been made, a paltry amount of Rs. 38 lakhs has been accepted whereas nearly 7947 claims of contractors are shut up. We do not know what has happened. Similar is the case about other moneys closed there, particularly the joint stock companies whose amounts are there with the

(Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi)

Pakistan Government which has appropriated them and which is not being given. These are the few points which I think the Ministry should look into. With these words, I congratulate the Minister and the Ministry for what they have done and I do hope that before they depart they will do some thing so that they may be blessed.... (Interruptions).

Shri Pramathanath Bamerjee (Contai): Mr. Chairman, with a heavy heart, I join the discussion on the Rehabilitation Demands because the question of rehabilitation arises for India's Partition. Otherwise this question would not have come. I have seen the Partition in my young days when Bengal was partitioned and at that time there was an agitation. The British Government then took up the challenge and said that the partition was a settled fact and that it could not be unsettled and all Bengal took it up as a challenge and that settled fact was unsettled. I did not think at that moment that it would be partitioned again when Independence was brought to India. I did not think that at the fag end of my life in the independent India I shall have to see the partition of Bengal and not only of Bengal but of India. The east and the west of India had been partitioned and the exodus of people from the east and the west was stupendous. The Government and the people of this country also could not think of what to do. Bengal which was already an overpopulated province was partitioned and about 50 lakhs of refugees came to Bengal. The burden was so great that Bengal's social, fiscal and political life was at stake. From the Government report I have come to know that the problem of resettlement of refugees from Western Punjab has somehow been solved. I have seen that most of the crucial problems of Punjab refugees have been solved and only a small portion remains to be solved. But the question of rehabilitation of Bengal is still a crucial problem. Three sorts of refugees came to West Bengal: one

was the rich and the higher middle-class; the other was the middle-class and the lower-middle-class and the third was the labour class. The higher middle class and the rich rehabilitated themselves with the money they brought with them. The middle classes also rehabilitated themselves by taking to Government services and by entering the law courts, services etc., to maintain themselves. But the question was about the labour classes and the lower middle classes. With the lower middle classes the question is very crucial, because they have still to settle themselves though I think a greater number of them have entered the services. From the Government report I see that more than two lakhs of middle class people have entered the Government services.

Of the labour classes, I can say they are of two kinds. One is skilled labour and the other is non-skilled labour. Skilled labour has become an asset to West Bengal. Those were the agriculturists, fishermen and masons, etc. They have found rehabilitation easily. The agriculturists have begun agriculture and I know that the vegetable market of Calcutta has been supplied by them. The price of vegetables has come down due to the exertion of the East Bengal agriculturists. The fishermen of East Bengal are better than the fishermen of West Bengal. I have known, and I know, that they can even go fishing in the depths of the Bay of Bengal and they do some deep-sea fishing. They supply fish to the nearby markets. They are sturdy and resourceful, and they would be of great help to the fishermen of West Bengal who could learn the art from them.

According to the Government's own admission, the question of rehabilitation comes to this. West Bengal is overpopulated. Therefore, the large number of refugees who are still to be rehabilitated are to be sent outside West Bengal. I agree with the proposal of the Government. I agree with Shri Guha who said that

the question of refugee settlement has become very acute and it has come to the saturation point. I do not agree that all these displaced persons can be settled in West Bengal, because I know that the West Bengal population, especially the people of Midnapore, who are cultivators, do not find ample land in their own district. They have gone to the Sunderbans and in the Sunderbans they do not find ample land for their cultivation. So they have gone to Orissa and have settled there for cultivation. I do not know why the displaced persons who went to Orissa came away from Orissa now. I think they were not cultivators and they did not like it. I know that the people of West Bengal like to settle wherever they get cultivable land. I hope that the scheme of Dandakaranya should prove of very valuable help for the rehabilitation of refugees from East Bengal. In 17.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
regard to those who are thinking that by taking the refugees to Dandakaranya, they will be put to difficulties, I request the hon. Minister that if Dandakaranya is open also for the people of West Bengal who are not refugees, I can say with confidence that some 50,000 people from West Bengal will go to Dandakaranya and settle there, because after the exodus of the East Bengal refugees, the whole structure of the society of West Bengal is going to break down.

I do not grudge Government giving help to the refugees for the education of their children, marriage of their daughters and also for their services. But I know that there are people in the education department who demand from the schools in West Bengal that no teacher should be taken in the school who is not a refugee. What will become of the West Bengal people? They are not getting any job anywhere though they are educated. They do not grudge help being given to the refugees, but self-preservation is the first thing and they also want to live. While I do not grudge Govern-

ment giving amenities to the refugees, I want that equal amenities should be given to the sons of West Bengal who are now suffering because of large exodus of people from East Pakistan.

I do not like to take much time. I hope that the Government will take much care about the resettlement of the refugees in Dandakaranya in such a way that no corrupt practices develop, as was the case in the first instance, when nothing was very clear, so that the Dandakaranya project should be a very successful one and it will add to the glory of Bengal. If Dandakaranya is inhabited by the people of Bengal, the culture of Bengal will spread and the people who were suffering as a result of the exodus, will no more suffer because they will get agricultural land, good habitation and good help from Government.

My last request to the hon. Minister is, this. If you do not think that the East Bengal people are willing to go there, you may extend it to the whole of the West Bengal people and then you will see that Dandakaranya will be populated.

Shri N. B. Ghosh (Cooch-Bihar):
I thought I would just confine myself to certain points which would normally arise in this discussion. But my mind was deflected by the burden of the speech on the cut motion. I thought that the old thing would not raise its head, but it has raised its head all right, namely, the cry that the refugees must not go out of Bengal, they must remain there. Now, whenever this cry was raised many people not belonging to a particular party smelt a rat. No one who knows Bengal, none who knows the population pressure of Bengal, will consider this cry to be anything but ludicrous or *mala fide*. In unpartitioned Bengal the population pressure was already too high. By partition we lost more than three-fourth of our arable land; barely one-third remains with us. And we never thought that the entire Hindu population

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

would be squeezed out of East Pakistan. But that lamentable thing has happened. It has been a one way traffic. The Mohammedans have not left West Bengal only the Hindus have come from East Bengal.

Not only that. Many Mohammedans of East Pakistan have surreptitiously occupied some regions of Assam which we could have utilised. Also, the few people who went away from West Bengal came back in greater numbers. Now, to say that all these refugees are to remain in Bengal would mean that the intention is not to rehabilitate them, but the intention is to keep them in misery for all times to come. We know that certain things thrive on misery; certain ideologies thrive on poverty, thrive on hunger. Is it the move to perpetuate this state of things?

I do not know what is the idea behind it. 41 lakhs or 42 lakhs of people have come away—that is the figure we have been supplied. My suspicion is that the number is greater. Those people are mostly in West Bengal squeezed or scattered just with a heaven of safety—nothing else and we are in the complacent mood of thinking that half of them have been rehabilitated.

My hon. friend, Shri Guha, has stated that they are partially rehabilitated. They are not even partially rehabilitated. Anyone who has first-hand knowledge about their life, how they are huddled together, how they live almost in pigsties without any adequate means of bare livelihood will never consider that they are rehabilitated.

Now the pattern of these refugees, these expellees from Bengal is quite different from the pattern with which we are acquainted in respect of West Pakistan. There it was a two-way traffic—50 per cent of the refugees walking into the empty houses and

lands vacated by the Mohammedans. Just look at the figure—50 per cent. They came; they are rehabilitated and townships have sprung up. I congratulate the Government for this—their approach was objective. They have imagination and they had a certain plan.

I do not say that everything has been done. It is always a great tragedy when people had to go away from their hearths and homes. Now look at the other side of the picture the picture of East Bengal. They had to leave behind all what they had and every bit of land. There is, in their case, no question of compensation. So far as the West Punjab refugees are concerned. I believe about Rs. 100 crores of compensation have already been paid to them. In East Pakistan practically the wealth was with the Hindus—not one pie who can claim as compensation; not one pie as compensation will ever be paid to us. You must have come across newspaper reports about Rajas and Maharajas and big zamindars—their big houses, their big zamindari are going to be auctioned, their properties are going to be forfeited. They won't get a pice as compensation—they or anybody. That is the tragic state of affairs.

One of my hon. friends said that the middle class people have been rehabilitated. Well, many middle class people, not all, got some shelter, but they did not remain as middle class people. They were brought down, most of them, almost to the last rung of poverty. That is the tragic state of things about their rehabilitation.

I congratulate the Ministry that at last they have faced the question with a realistic approach. Formerly there was no attempt for rehabilitation. When thousands and thousands, when hundreds of thousands of people poured into the borders of West Bengal, went into Tripura and went into Assam, they, no doubt, got some relief

but none considered in terms of rehabilitation. There was a sentimental outburst at that time. We gave them relief. We gave them help. Some months after or a year or two after they began to be considered to be as undesirables. They became misfits in society.

Now, a temporary relief is good because at the time of distress you must give it and must take some temporary measure to meet the calamity. But if this relief is continued, if you continue paying doles you do the greatest mischief to them. You insult their humanity. You damage their self respect. You may make them something sub-human. That is exactly what has happened in many of these cases. By the continuance of the dole the greatest mischief which the Government could do has been done to these people. Many of them are now out of their balance. They cannot look at things from a normal point of view. Nothing can be more tragic. A very large number of these half a crore of people have been more or less somewhat abnormal. They are now too sensitive. They are not even reasonable and it is extremely poignant memory for those who knew them at their homes, at their ploughs. I claim such knowledge. They were the finest peasantry. The middle class of people supplied persons who sacrificed their lives for the attainment of our independence. Many of them went to the gallows with smiling faces. That was the type of spirit they had. Now many of them, their brothers and their children have now come over here and look at them! What poverty, what continued misery and frustration have done to them. This tragic uprooting how much havoc it can create on human-beings. That is the state of things—the tragedy we must face with sympathy and gentleness.

I am not going to make any comparison because comparisons may be fallacious. Comparisons, sometimes, are invidious but sometimes pin point and high light the position. In the

case of West Punjab refugees you immediately started constructing some townships. Practically no township worth the name was even thought of when refugees from East Bengal poured into West Bengal, wave after wave. The Government never thought of it. Some townships have been afterwards constructed but they are merely apologies for townships.

Then, let me look at other figures. I find that two lakh tenements have been constructed for the West Punjab refugees. What have we done here? I am basing my remarks on the report which the Ministry has circulated. After a passage of ten or eleven years, we have almost constructed—look at the word “almost” constructed—560 tenements and we have taken up the construction of 816. In comparison with the pitiable condition of those people who are now huddling themselves up in the suburbs of Calcutta, is it a good performance? I am quite sure because I know the hon. Minister is sympathetic, he has got imagination and he has done much for us, he has seen these colonies, these so-called colonies, some of which have been legalised or regularised. What are those colonies? Some dals came to those people. The unfortunate refugees were ready to catch at a straw—these dals came on the scene took Rs. 10, Rs. 20 or Rs. 100 from each of them, and at their instance they forcibly occupied some valuable vacant land or some Bagan Bari in Calcutta and its suburbs without any plan or even thought and the so-called colonies grew up. They constructed tiny sheds, flimsy sheds, sheds not worth the name on a few square yards of land each. This is the picture of many of these colonies. They have been regularised and they have been clothed with some legal title. But there was no plan, there was no imagination on the part of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. All these years, what were they doing? These people have no means of sustenance. They cannot maintain themselves properly. Hungry people, discontented people are a source of trouble. They have been in some cases easily

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caught hold of by some political party and my suspicion is that that is the reason why they refuse, they put all sorts of obstacles in these people being rehabilitated outside Bengal. That seems to be the object

We could have done much. We could have shown a better performance. We could have sent a lakh or two lakhs of people to Andamans—a congenial and suitable climate. It is as big as the district of Tripura. Tripura land, where many refugees took shelter as the nearest heaven, is not very suitable for cultivation, because it requires terrace cultivation. Assam land was quite good. Assam land was perfectly suited for us—no language problem there, but sympathy was lacking. We could not do it. There was opposition with regard to Andamans from one of the political parties. I am not going to name it. The cap is there. Any one is welcome to wear it if it fits him. I would submit, now, the only realistic attitude on the part of the Ministry which can solve this difficulty, which can take these people out of this hell, is the Dandakaranya scheme. It is unfortunate that when we tried to send these people to different camps, to different parts outside Bengal, we forgot that they were human beings, we forgot that they had a social life and a social culture and that they were rooted from their homes for hundreds of years from where they have now been driven out. They were sent out not in big groups, but in dribbles, in small numbers. They could not develop any social life there. They found themselves misfits. They found themselves strangers in a strange land. From that unsympathetic climate, many of them came away. It is now admitted in the report of the Ministry that actually it was a wrong policy. In Dandakaranya, if they send people in big groups, their social life will not be disturbed. They will be amongst their own friends amongst their own relations. There will be not only rehabi-

litation in the other sense of the word, there will be psychological rehabilitation too. That will keep them contented. That will keep them in their places.

I would make a request to the hon. Minister, in this connection, that, to make rehabilitation easier, he should consider whether the Government personnel who will be employed there for rehabilitating these refugees in Dandakaranya should be as far as possible, such whose mother tongue is Bengali. That would make the task of rehabilitation easier for him. There is a large number of people who are now in charge of the camps. I do not say that they are all good. But, I would submit that if these people are used there he will find that his task will be much easier. This is my submission to him. Let him take this into consideration. I want that the rehabilitation should be a success, that the rehabilitation should be smooth. These are the two suggestions which will make it a success, which will make it smooth. This bogey that they will not be happy there, that there will be this difficulty, and that difficulty—the power of that bogey is now gone—it has been exercised. It will no longer play upon these refugees. I submit I have also met some of these people. They are now quite eager to go there, to go out of this hell, to go to any station, to go out of this place where they are huddled together with no amenities. They have not got sufficient to eat. They are not able to lead even the semblance of a life to which they were accustomed. They led a very good cultured life. May be, that most of them were poor. They were never used to this sort of life. Hundreds and thousands of people who are now in the suburban area of Calcutta have to be rehabilitated.

Regretfully I have to refer to another matter. I do not attribute any intention to the Ministry, but there was an unfortunate mention of one fact, namely, that some of the refugees

are getting remittances from Pakistan. Let me concede for the moment that it is true, even then, I am sure a very small amount of money was involved and there was no necessity of mentioning it. They might have themselves taken steps departmentally reduced the dole, as they did. They should not have forgot to visualise the repercussions that would follow on the other side of the border when we start saying that money is flowing from Pakistan to India. I am sure the hon. Minister did not take this particular aspect of the matter into consideration.

I understand that about six thousand acres of the Char lands in the river Teesta in North Bengal are to be provided for rehabilitation purposes. I live only a few hundred yards away from that place. It is a good attempt, but the Char land is subject to erosion. You can grow paddy there, but all of on a sudden you will find that the whole land is submerged under water. That is the state of things there.

There is another scheme relating to sub-marginal Danga lands in Midnapore district for the promotion of Sisal and Sabai grass plantation. I cannot congratulate the West Bengal Government for taking this responsibility of rehabilitating the people there, rather develop this land for the landless local people or partially rehabilitated refugees there. I say this because by this scheme the refugees will not be able to maintain themselves. It will only keep those people in constant poverty. Those people who will be rehabilitated there will not be able to keep their body and soul together. That scheme may be welcomed by some party, but that is not in the interest of the nation. Sisal and Sabai grass will not maintain them. As a matter of fact, I do not know whether you can grow Sisal and Sabai in a manner which will be economic.

I would like to refer to one other matter, namely, the scheme for reha-

bilitating the fishermen. When they left their homes they left their rivers, Padma, Jamuna, Brahmaputra and Dhabeswari and others. How would these fishermen find their livelihood? I do not find any steps having been taken by the Ministry in this direction.

My hon. friend on the other side who just now spoke before me said that these people are very good fishermen but where are the rivers in West Bengal where they could fish? Even Damodar is going to be dried up. I know that after they came to Calcutta they fished in the river Bhagirathi. What quantity of fish they could get there? We have got no river worth the name where fishermen can actually have their living.

I have no time and I must finish. I would only request the Rehabilitation Minister, whom I very highly respect, to take into consideration the few suggestions that I have offered so that our rehabilitation scheme would be a success. He should not rely much on the Herobhanga and Midnapore schemes. Though I say, the schemes should be explored because we have no lands, But he should be prepared to rehabilitate all these people in camps and even the ten thousand families which are still there, in the share of West Bengal Government in Dandakaranya. I should emphasise that the 31 lakhs of people who are here and who have huddled themselves in Cooch-Bihar Jalpaiguri and other places are not really rehabilitated. They cannot maintain themselves. That is the poor state of things to which we have actually brought these refugees; their condition is pitiable. We should do something for them. Our approach should be different. We should remember that these people practically sacrificed themselves—died so that India could live; it is not, therefore, a question of concession or sympathy towards them; we should consider that it is our duty and it is our debt to

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them; we must take the entire responsibility and share with them the afflictions and burdens which the partition entailed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Rehabilitation which may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
72	1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945.
128	1796.

Failure to establish industries in suitable areas in West Bengal for creating employment opportunities for displaced persons

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Corruption in the administration of displaced persons camps

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Unsatisfactory procedure for the grant of the house building loans to displaced persons

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Irregularities in the matter of granting loans to displaced persons

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sending of camp refugees outside West Bengal without utilising the State's industrial and agricultural potential for rehabilitation

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Under taking of Dandakaranya Project without adequate investigation of all its aspects

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in payment of industrial loans

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide refugees with house-building material

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to liquidate camp refugees

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to rehabilitate the refugees properly

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100."

Need for expeditious disposal of Bamapitras

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Deplorable condition of camp refugees of West Bengal

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Reclamation of land in West Bengal for refugees

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for more industries in West Bengal for refugees

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Misuse of professional loan

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Misuse of business loan

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Miserable condition of Cooper's camp

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Want of proper inspection of camp refugees outside West Bengal

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Grant of rehabilitation loans to nearly nine lakhs refugees from East Pakistan who did not demand or apply for loan at the time of partition.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Discrimination between the rural and urban refugees in the matter of payment of compensation

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Rehabilitation of displaced persons in Dandakaranya

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to provide alternative accommodation to the displaced persons of Purana Qila

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Construction of residential quarters for the displaced persons in Jangpura Delhi.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to establish more small industrial units in Govindnagar, Kanpur

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Procedure of auctioning of houses and adjusting the cost against claims.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for payment of loans to refugees from West Pakistan now in Uttar Pradesh for starting shops

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Abolition of refugee camps

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for expeditious payment of compensation

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for rehabilitation of displaced persons now in Sealdah Station

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Proposed auction of evacuee property in Delhi

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to regularise the so-called quarters colonies and particularly those in the Tollygunj area of Calcutta.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to persuade the Rehabilitation Finance Administration to continue to recover loans from displaced businessmen of Gauhati by instalments and to stop certificate proceeding against them.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Slow progress of land reclamation in Dandakaranya

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of water supply and medical arrangements for displaced persons in Dandakaranya

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Unsatisfactory condition of housing in Dandakaranya owing to the provision of singleply tents for displaced persons

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to set up a democratic administration for the Faridabad Township.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Insanitary conditions of the Faridabad Township

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Huge loss incurred every month in running the Faridabad Power House and failure to transfer it to the Punjab Government

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Widespread unemployment among displaced persons in Faridabad Township

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-employment of displaced persons residing at Faridabad Township by industrialists who have secured various facilities and concessions for their industries established in the Township

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide suitable residential accommodation to the displaced persons now residing at Purana Qila

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for development of Dandakaranya

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions are now before the House.

श्री मू० चं० जैन (कैथल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रिफ्यूजी भाइयों को आबाद करने के लिये रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने जो शानदार काम किया है, उस की जितनी भी तारीफ की जावे, उतनी थोड़ी है।

मैं ईस्ट बंगाल से जो भाई आये हैं बंगाल में उन की समस्याओं के बारे में तफसील से तो नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लिहाजा उस की तरफ तबज्जह न दिलाते हुए मैं उन्ही भाइयों के बारे में कुछ कहूँगा जो कि वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से आये हैं।

मगरिबी पंजाब से आये हुए पुश्तार्थी भाइयों के बारे में जितना काम हुआ है, गो अभी तक कुछ कसर बाकी है जैसा मेरे एक साथी ने कहा है लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हम ने उन के बारे में जो काम कर दिखाया है और जिस ढंग से उस को आबाद किया है और ईस्ट पंजाब की इकोनोमी में एडजस्ट किया है, तारीख में उस के लिये जगह होगी और आने वाले हिस्टोरियन इस बात के लिये हमारी प्रशंसा करेंगे कि कितनी शान और कितने इमेजिनेशन से हम इतनी बड़ी समस्या को हल कर पाये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जैसा अभी

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

कहा गया है कि ईस्ट बंगाल से इस तरह आने वाले रिफ्यूजियों की समस्याएँ भी उसी इमेजिनेशन से, उसी तरह से जिस तरह से ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आये हुए लोगों की सुलझाई गई है, सुलझाई जानी चाहियें और मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि अगर ऐसा किया गया तो वह समस्या भी बड़ी आसानी से हल हो जायेगी। जैसा मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने कहा और मैं भी इस बात को महसूस करता हूँ कि अगर जो परसनेल है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव परसनेल है उस में ज्यादा तर बंगाली भाई ही हों, उन्हीं के द्वारा सारा काम चलाया जाय तो ज्यादा आसानी के साथ इस मसले को हल किया जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं इस पर ज्यादा न कहने हुए मगरिबी पंजाब के आने वाले जो रिफ्यूजी हैं, उन्हीं की समस्याओं की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

उन की समस्याओं की तरफ मैं गाहे बगाहे महकमे की तबज्जह दिलाता रहा हूँ इस बास्ते ज्यादा तपसील में न जा कर सिर्फ मोटी मोटी बातों का ही उल्लेख करूंगा।

मैं जाती तीर पर बजीर साहब को बचाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी उन की सेवा में इन भाइयों की समस्याये रखी गई हैं, चाहे वे छोटी नवैयत की हो या बड़ी नवैयत की, उन्हीं ने हमदर्दी के साथ उन की सुना है और हल करने की जहा तक हो सका है कोशिश की है। अब जो बातें मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उन को एक एक कर के मैं उन की खिदमत में रखता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि जो काम ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में कांटेक्टर्स ने किया है उन को उस के बैक्स भी मिले हुए हैं, उन के कुछ इमूंस बाकी रह गये और बारह बरस हो गये हैं, उन को उस की रकम नहीं मिली। उन्होने ग्लेन्स भी दे दिये थे और

वे अभी तक तड़प रहे हैं, उन को उन का पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मिनिस्टर साहब या उन का कोई डिपार्ट्मेंट उन लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी नहीं रखता है इसलिये उन को पैसा नहीं मिल रहे हैं। लेकिन यह बीच बीच में झड़ती है कि चूंकि पाकिस्तान से नो-वेमेंट सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिले हैं, इस बास्ते उन की वेमेंट नहीं की जा सकती है। कभी ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि कांटेक्टर एक ऐसा मनुष्य है, उस के पैसे के बारे में यह सोचा जाता है कि इसी तरह से वह कमा लिया गया था, इस बास्ते अगर न भी मिले तो भी कोई बात नहीं है या उन के साथ कोई चिड़ सी तो नहीं हो गई है? मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होगी। उन में से कुछ के पास बैक्स हैं जिन को वे कैश नहीं करवा सके हैं। उन के बारे में तो कम से कम आप यह कर सकते हैं कि पाकिस्तान का जवाब आये बगैर चाहे एड-हाक घाट दे दी जाय या एड-हाक तीर पर मामला तय कर लिया जाय। वे डिजर्ब करते हैं कि उन को रुपया मिले। उस के वे मुस्तहिक हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस तरफ आप अवश्य तबज्जह देंगे।

इन के बाद मैं टीचर्स का मामला आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इन लोगों ने लाहौर यूनिवर्सिटी में काम किया था बतौर एग्जैमिनर्स के या सब-एग्जैमिनर्स के या किसी और हैसियत से और इन का एक साल के करीब का क्लेम है। इस को सैटल करना मैं समझता हूँ आप के लिये कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब की कलम से यह मामला हल हो सकता है।

श्री हो० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : यह जरूर तय हो जाय, मुझ को भी पैसा मिलेगा।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : टीचर्स की यह क्लेम एंर्स/क्लाम है जो सांस्कृतिक तीर पर

और कलबराम और पर हमारे द्वारा इज्जत बख्शी जाने के काबिल है और हम इन को बुरा समझते रहे हैं। वे हमारे बम्बों को पढ़ाते हैं और इन को बहुत ज्यादा तनक्काह भी नहीं मिलती है। चूंकि यह बहुत बोझी सी रकम का बलेम है, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस को अवश्य जल्दी से जल्दी सैटल करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

पुनर्वास तथा अवसंस्कार-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : प्रोसेसर साहब की बिरादरी के हैं।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : तीसरी बात जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह एग्रिकल्चरल रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में है। इसके बारे में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जह दिलाता रहा हूँ। जो एग्रिकल्चरल रिफ्यूजी छोटे छोटे कसबों में आबाद किये गये उनको यह कहा गया कि तुम जिन मकानों में आबाद हो गये हो, वे मकान तुम को मुफ्त दे दिये जायेंगे। मैं बाकी जगहों के बारे में तो ज्यादा नहीं जानता हूँ लेकिन जिन्द नरवाना, सदों इत्यादि जो छोटे छोटे कसबे मेरी कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी में हैं, उन में रहने वाले छोटे छोटे एग्रिकल्चरल रिफ्यूजीज को यह कहा गया है। उनसे कहा गया था कि जिस तरह से बाकी सारे पंजाब में आबाद होने वाले रिफ्यूजियों को वे मकान दे दिये जायेंगे जो अपनी जायदाद पाकिस्तान में छोड़ करके आये हैं और मुफ्त दे दिये गये, उसी तरह से तुम को भी वे दिये जायेंगे उन मकानों के बदले जो तुम पाकिस्तान में छोड़ आये हो। लेकिन जिन जगहों का मैंने नाम लिया है वहाँ के मकानों की नीलामी की जा रही है। उन लोगों को कम्पेंसेशन भी नहीं मिला है उसका जो बैस्ट पाकिस्तान या बैस्ट पंजाब में जायदाद छोड़ आये हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से जो एग्रिकल्चरल रिफ्यूजीज हैं जोकि जीन्ड, नरवाना, सफीचों इत्यादि में

आबाद हुए हैं, उनके साथ भी वही सलूक किया जाये, उनको भी वही सलूकियतें दी जायें, जोकि गांवों में आबाद होने वालों को दी गई है और इनके मकानों की नीलामी न करवाई जाये।

अब मैं नीलोखेड़ी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। वह भी मेरी कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी में पड़ती है।

एक माननीय सबर : फरीदाबाद के बारे में भी।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : फरीदाबाद के बारे में मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ क्योंकि मैं तफसील से उसके बारे में कुछ जानता नहीं हूँ।

पिछले दिनों मिनिस्टर साहब से एक डेपुटेशन मिला था जिस में मैं भी शामिल था। मुझे खुशी है और मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़े ध्यान से सारी चीज को सुना और जितनी भी समस्या उनके सामने रखी गई उसको हल करने की उन्होंने कोशिश की। लेकिन मशीनरी कुछ इस तरह से चलती है कि मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से हुक्म जारी हुआ भी लेकिन प्रमल करते करते वह चीज फेल हो जाती है। मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ के जो सरकारी मकान हैं उनके बारे में यह कहा गया था कि इनको नीलाम न किया जाये और जो मकानों की कीमत मुकर्रर की गई है उसको हम भदा कर देंगे बीस किस्तों में या जितनी भी किस्तें रखी जाती है। इसके बारे में हुक्म जारी हुआ लेकिन कहां बीच में हुक्म रह गया, पता नहीं और हुक्म पहुँचते पहुँचते उन मकानों को नीलाम कर दिया गया। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की बातें न हों, इसकी तरफ भी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें और जो हो चुकी है उन पर फिर से विचार किया जाये।

लेकिन इससे भी ज्यादा एक गहरे मामले की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना

[श्री मू० च० जैन]

चाहता हूँ। नीलोखेड़ी में शुरू-शुरू में श्री डे साहब इनचार्ज थे। वहाँ पर कई इंडस्ट्रीज शुरू की गईं। लेकिन उनमें से बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज ठीक तरीके से नहीं चल पाईं। जब वे नहीं चल पाईं तो कहा गया कि आप इनको कोओपरेटिव बेसिस पर चलायें। उन लोगों ने कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बना ली। इन इंडस्ट्रीज के तमाम के तमाम जो एसेट्स थे, तथा उनकी जो बुक वैल्यू थी, वह तमाम की तमाम इस कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी के नाम कर दी गई। कुछ दिन के बाद ये सोसाइटी फेल हो गई। अब यह जो सारी की सारी रकम है, जो बुक वैल्यू है, उसे सोसाइटी के मمبرों से वसूल किया जा रहा है। नीलोखेड़ी एक अच्छा कसबा है लेकिन इस चीज की तरफ कुछ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। यह जगह मेरी कॉन्स्टिट्यूएंसी में पड़ती है और जब मैं वहाँ जाता हूँ तो लोग मेरे पास आते हैं, मेरे सामने घासू बहाते हैं और मैं नहीं जानता कि मैं उनको क्या जवाब दूँ। इस वास्ते मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह या तो कोई इंडिपेंडेंट कमिशन या कोई इंडिपेंडेंट धादमी वहाँ भेजें जो इस बात का पता लगाये कि क्या जो बुक वैल्यू थी, उसको उन लोगों से वसूल करना मुनासिब है।

साथ ही साथ मैं वह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक मंडी चलाई जा रही है। वहाँ आबाद शरणार्थियों से यह कहा गया कि तुम्हें मुकरंरा कीमत पर प्लाट्स मिलेंगे और इनमें से कुछ ने पैसा जमा भी करवा दिया और उन के पास रसीदें हैं और वह रुपया उन्होंने चार पाच बरतों पहले जमा कराया था। लेकिन भाज महकमा की तरफ से कहा जा रहा है—पता नहीं वह आपका महकमा है या पंजाब का या आपकी हिदायत पर कहा जा रहा है—कि ये नीलाम किये जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक ज्यादाती है जो उनके साथ की जा रही है। उन प्लाट्स को नीलाम नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। जिस कीमत पर

देने का उनके साथ वादा किया गया था, उसी कीमत पर वे उनको से दिये जाने चाहियें।

एक बात के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। जो मनीब हरिजन से चाहे वे सोकन से या उधर से आये थे, वे जिन इक्की हाउसिज में आबाद थे और उनकी तादाद सायद ५०,००० थी, २० रुपया के करीब मलबे की कीमत लगा करके मामूली कीमत पर जो मकान उनको दिये जा रहे हैं, वह एक निहायत शानदार काम है और उसकी जितनी तारीफ की जाए, थोड़ी है।

अब मैं बड़े पार्टी क्लेम्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब मुझे क्षमा करेंगे कि जहाँ तक लोगों को आबाद करने का सवाल है, उसके लिए तो उनकी जितनी तारीफ की जाए, थोड़ी है लेकिन जहाँ तक लोकल धादमियों के साथ सलूक करने का ताल्लुक है, मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि उनके साथ बड़ी ज्यादाती हुई है, जो लोकल टेंनेट मुसलमानों की जमीन पर बैठे हुए थे, उनको किस तरह से उजाड़ने की कोशिश की गई और किस तरह से पंजाब में फाइट हुई और किस तरह से उनमें कुछ मुश्किल से बच सके, वह मैं आज बतलाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। यह एक बात रही।

इसी तरीके से यह जो कम्पोजिट प्रापर्टी के सेपरेशन का ताल्लुक है उस के बारे में है। इस कम्पोजिट प्रापर्टी को धलना करने में, जिस में लोकल धादमी भी मालिक थे और मुसलमान भी मालिक

थे, कितनी बेदर्दी से महकमे के अफसरो ने काम किया है ? नोटिस जारी किये गये । वह तामील हुए या नहीं, एक तरफा कार्रवाई हुई अगर आप इस सब के फिगर्स को लें तो एक बड़ा अजीब तमाशा नजर आयेगा । लेकिन इस से भी ज्यादा ताज्जुब की बात बड़े पार्टी क्लेम की है । सन् १९५५ में जब डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्स रिहैबिलिटेशन ऐंड कम्पेन्सेशन ऐक्ट पास हुआ, उस वक्त भी यह सवाल उठा था इस हाउस में । मैं तो उस वक्त मेम्बर नहीं था लेकिन यहाँ जब यह सवाल उठा था तब श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन मिनिस्टर कन्सर्न थे । उन से पूछा गया था कि जिन के इन्सिक्वोर्ड डेट बगैर जायदाद की गिरवी बगैरह के मादे कर्जें मुसलमानों की तरफ थे, उन लोकल आदमियों के कर्जों की बसूली के लिये आप क्या इन्तजाम करते हैं ? क्योंकि अगर वह मुसलमान चले न जाते, पंजाब में ही रहते तो जो कानून उस वक्त राज्ज था उस के मुताबिक हम उन से उन कर्जों को बसूल कर सकते थे । लेकिन वह तो अब चले गये, कस्टोडियन बे उन जायदादों पर कब्जा कर लिया । ऐसी हालत में कस्टोडियन कैसे जिम्मावरी हो सकता है । जो मौजूदा कानून है, उस की ह में वे कर्जें नहीं देते । क्लेम्स बनाये गये उन क्लेम्स को रजिस्टर किया गया, उन के लिये लोगो ने कोर्ट फीसे अर्दा की । जब कानून बनने लगा अब इस का पार्लियामेंट में जिक्र किया गया । कुछ मैम्बरों ने इस का सवाल उठाया तो श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने ऐज रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर इस हाउस में ऐम्प्योरन्स दिलाया था कि हम उन कर्जों को चुकाने का कोई न कोई इन्तजाम करेंगे । फिर वह बिन सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्दे हुआ । उस में एक सदस्य ने एक तरफीय पेश की । वह सारे का सारा मसला प्रोसीडिन्स

में दर्ज है । उस वक्त जैन साहब ने ऐम्प्योरन्स दिया था कि आप अर्नेडमेंट वापस ले-ले, हम कुछ न कुछ इन्तजाम करेंगे । आज उस को चार पाब सल हो गये । जो ऐम्प्योरन्स हाउस के सामने दिया गया था उस से यह महकमा मुकर गया । मैं ने अन्दाजा लगाया कि एक लाख ऐसे क्लेम्स थे जिन की मालियत ५ करोड ६० है । मैं नहीं कहता कि आप उन को ५ करोड रुपया दें, जो अभीर हो उन को कम दें । उस में आप ग्रेडेड कट लगायें, लेकिन १ करोड रुपया तो दें । गवर्नमेंट को कैसे यह बात शोमा देती है कि वह अपने ही अल्फाज को नापाम कर बे और इन तरीके से फ्लोर आफ दि हाउस में जो ऐम्प्योरन्स दिया है उन को पूरा न करें । मैं मे यह भी कहा था कि हम एक करोड रुपया चाहते हैं । आप ने कई करोड रुपया अपना छोड़ा हुआ है । अगर आप रिसोर्सेज को टैप करे तो आप को कई करोड रुपया मिल सकता है । पंजाब में मुस्तलिफ देहात हैं, हम कई बरसों से इस बात को कह रहे हैं कि कुछ तो उन में ऐसे देहात हैं जिन से मुसलमानों की अक्सरियत थी, वे चल गये और उन की जगह पर पुरुषार्थी भाई आ कर आबाद हो गये, लेकिन बहुत ऐसे देहात भी हैं जिन में अगर एक हजार घर हैं तो उन में से सिर्फ ५० घर मुसलमानों के थे जो कि नोहार बगैरह में । उन को हिन्दुओं के गावों में रहने दिया गया । आबादी की रू में तो वह सिर्फ ५० घर थे । आगे चल कर उन पर मुकामी लोगो ने कब्जा कर लिया । अब कि उन्होंने उन को छोड़ दिया । कमजोर लोग तो कब्जा नहीं कर सकते थे, जो तगड़े आदमी थे उन्होंने कब्जा किया । वह इक्की प्रापर्टी है पटवारियों के रजिस्टर में वह इक्की प्रापर्टी दर्ज है । उन में मे कई मकान

[श्री नू० चं० जैन]

तो फिर गये हैं, सिर्फ प्लाट्स कायम हैं, लेकिन जो बाकी हैं अगर उन को नीलाम किया जाये तो १ करोड़ २० से ज्यादा धाप पंजाब से बसूल कर सकते हैं। हाल में तो वह कानून नहीं बदला है, लेकिन कानून अगर बदल भी गया है तो भी मुंजाइया है। मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर ध्यान दे सकते हैं।

इसके बाद आखिर में एक बात कहकर मैं खत्म करता हूँ और वह करप्शन के मामले में है। वैसे चौधरी कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है उस ने हमारी आँखें खोल दी हैं कि आखिर महकमे के इन अफसरों ने क्या किया है। पंजाब में तो महकमा बन्द हो रहा है। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर तबज्जह दें। रीजनल सेंट्रलमेंट कमिश्नर के दफ्तरों के अलावा जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में दफ्तर हैं उन में बेहद करप्शन बढ़ गया है। शायद वह अफसर ऐसा समझते हों कि हो सकता है कि वह कम न रहें इसलिये जितना भर सके उतना भर लो, हाथ रंग लो। मैं ने अपने पड़ोसी सरहद्दी साहब से कहा कि आप कैसे इस चीज को भूल गये, यह तो बड़ी भारी तकलीफ है। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरा टाइम्स खत्म हो गया इस लिये मैं कह नहीं सका बरना प्लांट्स में लिखा हुआ था। आज टेन टाइम्स करप्शन बढ़ गया है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह महकमा

बाइन्ड अप हो रहा है तो कम से कम इन अफसरों को खुली छूट तो नहीं होनी चाहिये कि वह इस तरह से करप्शन करें। इस में पुश्तार्थी भाइयों के क्लेम का सवाल है। वह खानबूझ कर रोकते हैं, पुश्तार्थी भाई चीकते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

18 hrs.

इन मामलों के साथ मुझे विमर्श है कि जो सजेसन्स मैं ने दिये हैं उन की तरफ मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे। आपने पुश्तार्थी भाइयों के लिये जो कुछ किया है, उस के लिये जरूर मैं आप को बधाई देता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (गुरुगांव) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय लगभग समाप्ति की ओर है और मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि आप शीघ्र ही इस की घोषणा करेंगे। पुनर्वास मंत्रालय भी लगभग समाप्ति की ओर है। हमारे देश की पुरानी परम्परा है कि जब समय . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue next day. The House is now adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Saturday.

18-01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday April 11, 1959/Chaitra 21, 1881 (Saka).

[Thursday, April 9, 1959/Chaitra 19, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	10713-52 F COLUMNS
1749.	Radio-Active tracers to study silt at Bombay Harbour . . .	10713-15
1750.	Inland Water Transport Committee. . .	10715-18
1751.	Allahabad Station . . .	10718-22
1752.	Avalanches near Banihel Tunnel . . .	10722-24
1753.	Job analysis on Railways . . .	10724-26
1754.	Private air companies . . .	10726-28
1756.	Alarm chains . . .	10728-30
1757.	Shifting of Western Railway Headquarters . . .	10730-32
1758.	Dehydration of onions . . .	10732-33
1759.	Tatanagar Railway Station . . .	10733-34
1760.	Diesel locomotives . . .	10734-36
1761.	Advertisements on railway tickets . . .	10736-38
1762.	Goods Train Derailment . . .	10738-39
1764.	Medical graduates . . .	10739-41
1766.	Research Centre for Cotton in Mysore . . .	10741
1767.	Checking of air strips and air-fields . . .	10741-43
1769.	Run-away engine . . .	10743-44
1770.	Abolition of Second Class on Railways . . .	10744-46
1771.	Foreign tourists and foreign exchange earned from them . . .	10746-50
1773.	Temporary employees on Central Railway . . .	10750-51
1765.	Dining car on Toofan Express . . .	10751-52

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS . . . 10752-81

S. Q. No.		
1755.	National Health Insurance Scheme. . .	10752-53
1763.	Post Offices in Ahmedabad . . .	10753
1768.	Hospitals in Delhi . . .	10753-54
1772.	Flood Control Schemes in Kerala . . .	10754

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2868.	Foreign tourists. . .	10754
2869.	Reclamation of waste land . . .	10754-55
2870.	Tuberculosis . . .	10755
2871.	Wagons . . .	10755-56
2872.	Northern Railway Time Table. . .	10756
2873.	Western Railway Time Table . . .	10756
2874.	Gate-men on level crossings . . .	10757
2875.	Railway earnings . . .	10757
2876.	Railway Unions. . .	10757
2877.	Electrification of Stations . . .	10758
2878.	Co-operative Forest Societies . . .	10758
2879.	Import of equipment for development of ports . . .	10758-59
2880.	Construction of Town Hall at Imphal . . .	10759-60
2881.	Death of Indian Seamen of British Ship S.S. 'Seistan'. . .	10760-61
2882.	Minor irrigation schemes in U.P. . .	10761
2883.	Agricultural Engineering Society . . .	10761-62
2884.	Damage to Air Survey aeroplane near Calcutta . . .	10762
2885.	Wireless telegraph and radio phone services to foreign countries . . .	10763
2886.	Boat accidents . . .	10763-64
2887.	Hydro-electric project in the hilly areas of Punjab . . .	10764
2888.	U.N. Mission to study Community Development work in India . . .	10765
2889.	Brochure in Jobs on Railways. . .	10765
2890.	Credit through co-operatives. . .	10766
2891.	Tube-wells in Delhi . . .	10766
2892.	Railway quarters . . .	10767
2893.	Supply of fertilizers to Orissa . . .	10767-68
2894.	National water supply and sanitation scheme . . .	10768

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Column
2895.	Telephone system at Aurangabad . . .	10769
2896.	Protection of wild life in Madras State . .	10769
2897.	Meetings of railway labour representatives with <i>Ad hoc</i> Tribunal . . .	10769-70
2898.	Railway sleepers . .	10770
2899.	Seizure of machine parts . . .	10770-71
2900.	Extra staff for Preliminary Work in Railway Ministry . .	10771
2901.	Fruit utilization in U.P. . .	10771-72
2902.	Railway Stations . .	10772
2903.	Private assisted sidings . .	10773
2904.	Transport facilities for exports . . .	10773-74
2905.	Kharagpur Railway Workshop . . .	10774-75
2906.	Amritsar Railway Workshop . . .	10775
2907.	Poultry development in Punjab . . .	10775-76
2908.	Irrigation schemes in Punjab . . .	10776
2909.	Family Planning Centres in Punjab . . .	10777
2910.	Railway sleepers . .	10777
2911.	International Conferences on Irrigation and Power . . .	10777
2912.	Purchase of aircrafts and aircraft parts . . .	10778
2913.	Explosion on railway line . . .	10778-79
2914.	Surveyors on Central Railway . . .	10779
2915.	Travel Concerns at Ahmedabad . . .	10779-80
2916.	Family Planning . .	10780
2917.	Indian Council of Medical Research . .	10780-81

S. N.
Q. No.

20. Movement of rice from Kuttalam . . .

10781-82

PAPERS Laid ON THE TABLE

10782

The following papers were laid on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Administration Report of Delhi Road Transport Authority for the year 1956-57 (Hindi and English versions).

PAPERS Laid ON THE TABLE—contd.

Subject	Column
(2) A Copy of the Order dated the 1st April, 1959 by the President of India under clause (1) of article 143 of the Constitution referring to the Supreme Court questions as to the legislative action necessary for implementation of the Nehru-Noon Agreement in respect of the Berubai Union No. 12 and the exchange of Cooch-Bihar enclaves.	

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

10782-83

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) made a statement correcting reply given on the 12th March, 1959 to a Supplementary by Shri Rameshwar Tania on Starred Question No. 1151 regarding Western Shipping Corporation (Private) Ltd.

OPINIONS ON BILL

10783

Shri Raghubir Sahai laid on the Table a copy of Paper No. V. containing opinions on the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1958.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

10783

Forty-first Report was presented.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED.

10783

Fiftieth Report was presented.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

10839-64

The Deputy Speaker named Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria and put the question that the member (Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria) be suspended from the service of the House for seven days.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

**SUSPENSION OF MEM-
BER—contd.**

On the motion the House divided, Ayes 134; Noes 2.

The motion was accordingly adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 10784—10960

- (i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence concluded. The Demands were voted in full.
- (ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
—contd.**

commenced the Discussion was not concluded.

**AGENDA FOR SATURDAY,
APRIL 11, 1959/CHAITRA
21, 1881 (Saka)—**

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation; and also discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation.