

Tuesday, 15th April 1958

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second

Volume XV, 1958

(8th April to 22nd April, 1958)



FOURTH SESSION, 1958

(Vol. XV Contains No. 41 to 50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 18th April, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Teachers of Technical Institutions

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*1652. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal or scheme for upgrading and rationalising pay scales of teachers of Technical Institutions on All-India basis;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this direction especially in the Centrally administered institutions; and

(c) what is the additional amount involved for implementing the scheme and how will it be borne?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 75.]

Shri Subodh Hansda: How long will it take to finalise the scheme?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is difficult to give any exact time-table, but we are trying to do it as quickly as possible. The Ghosh Report was submitted

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in August, and the All India Council for Technical Education has already considered it on March 24, this year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether before the preparation of this scheme any Expert Committee was set up and, if so, whether any interim steps have been taken just now according to their recommendations?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Ghosh Committee was set up in January, 1957 and the report of this Committee has been endorsed by a Committee of Principals of Engineering institutions; but no action could be taken till the All India Council has considered the matter and Government has accepted the report.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what steps Government propose to take to ensure that whatever grades are adopted are also given effect to by the institutions owned other than by the Central Government, that is in the States sector as well as private institutions?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The guarantee for that lies in the fact that the Government of India give very generous assistance for the advancement of technical education. And a recommendation has actually been made that the additional expenditure for upgrading the salaries, which may be of the order of Rs. 1.78 crores a year, should be borne entirely by the Government of India during the present Plan period.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the reorganisation of the staff structure and the revision of the pay scales of the Delhi Polytechnic teachers was done on the recommendation of the Governing Body of the Institute? If so, may I know whether any other Governing Body of any

other institution has made any recommendations to the Government?

Shri Humayun Kabir: So far as the Delhi Polytechnic is concerned, the new salaries were recently approved by Government. In the case of the other institutions—there are four or five institutions which are directly with the Government of India—the position is like this. As far as the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur is concerned, there is no proposal for any revision, because it has the scale of salaries which is being recommended for all other institutions. The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore also largely conforms to the new recommendations; there are some minor adjustments, etc. which are being examined. Then, the School of Town and Country Planning, Delhi is a specialised institution and it has recently been set up. There is no question of revision there just now. And then, with regard to the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, that is being considered now for reorganisation and development.

भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के अफसर

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*१६५३. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
[अं: पद्य लेख :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २६ नवम्बर, १९५७ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६७२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आजाद हिन्द फौज के भूतपूर्व अफसरों और सैनिकों के सम्बन्ध में जिस जानकारी का बचन दिया गया था वह इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या उस जानकारी का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) आजाद हिन्द फौज के कितने अफसर अब भी बेकार हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) :

(क) तथा (ख). आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जमीन प्राप्य हुई लोक-सभा के पटल पर रखा दी जायेगी ।

(ग) सूचना प्राप्य नहीं है और सरकार के विचार में इसे इकट्ठा करने में जो समय और धन लगेगा लाभ प्राप्ति के अनुकूल नहीं होगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैंने जो प्रश्न पहले पूछा था वह लगभग छः महीने पहले पूछा था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सूचना एकत्र करने में आखिर इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: Are they bound to collect and gather all information and place it before the Members? He says it is not commensurate with the trouble.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: The reply to parts (a) and (b) is that the information required is still being collected. That is the answer.

Mr. Speaker: Part (a) is whether the information promised in respect of the ex-officers and men of the Indian National Army has since been collected. The hon. Member says that it is six months now.

Sardar Majithia: It is true that it has taken a long time. But my difficulty is that these ex-I.N.A. personnel are spread out all over India, and to contact them before we can really come out with a consolidated statement will take a long time.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि आजाद हिन्द फौज के सैनिक भगर और अफसरों की तरह से 'रीकर' पर रहते, तो माग बढ़े ऊँचे-ऊँचे परी पर होते और इस कारण से क्या इस बात पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि रोजगार दफ्तरों के डाग जो रीकरियाँ दिलवाई जात हैं, उन में ऐसे लोगों को प्राथमिकता—प्रायोरिटी—दिलवाई जाय ?

Sardar Majithia: Regarding that, a statement was made by the Prime Minister as far back as 1948. Further to that statement we fully acted upon it and we are trying our best to give them all possible help. And I can assure the House even now that in case there are still certain people left—that statement was made ten years ago and quite a lot of these personnel have been employed by the Centre, by the States and by private institutions—and if there are still some left, we will help them as much as possible.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि चूंकि आजाद हिन्द फौज के लोगों ने देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिये बड़ी काम किया है जो कि उन लोगों ने किया है जिनको आज पोलिटिकल सफरर कहा जाता है इसलिये क्या उन लोगों की फ्रैमिलर को कोई एलाउंस वगैरह देने और रूरी सन्निधत देने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है जो कि वहां मर चुके हैं या बर्बाद हो गये हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from the question. This is only about a list of officers and other I.N.A. men. There is nothing more as to what is to be given and all that.

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि आजाद हिन्द फौज का भूतपूर्व प्रेजी सरकार के विरुद्ध जो विद्रोह था क्या वह भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की श्रेणी में नहीं माना गया है यदि हां तो उनको महत्व क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ?

Sardar Majithia: I have said that the Prime Minister gave a full and comprehensive statement in which he has clearly defined the policy to be followed by the Government in respect of the I.N.A. personnel.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if the Government is in contact with some organisations of the I.N.A. officers and, if so, which are they?

Sardar Majithia: Will the hon. Member kindly repeat the question?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Government is in contact with any association of I.N.A. men and, if so, which are the associations?

Sardar Majithia: One of the Deputy Ministers belongs to the I.N.A., and he is a very prominent Member. He is here and we are fully in touch with him.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I said organisations.

सरदार ब० सिंह सहगल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो विचार-धारा आपने तय की हुई है क्या एक्स-मार्च एन० ए० आफ्रिसर्ज के बारे में उसको रिवाइज करने पर विचार करेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Life Insurance Business

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*1654. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Jagannatha Rao:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the total amount of new life insurance business completed by the Life Insurance Corporation during 1957-58, zone-wise and monthwise; and

(b) the amount of premium collected on such new business during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 78.]

(b) The figures are not available.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that so far as the Northern Zone and the Central Zone are concerned, the insurance business has not been as good as in the other zones. May I know what are the reasons for this?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: That is not a correct interpretation to draw from this. When there are five zones, one zone will be ahead and the others will be behind. What is important to consider is what is the performance as against the targets. And the overall target for the whole country is a good one, Rs. 281 crores, which has exceeded all the previous targets in the insurance business under private management. So, from that point of view no zone has lagged behind. It is true that some zones are ahead and others are behind. But that is a healthy competition. They will pull up next year.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know the value of the lapsed business in 1957?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: It is difficult to give these details unless the accounts are ready. The accounts will be ready by August of this year and then we will get all this information.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the services of the field workers and other persons have been put on a stable basis?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: That is a separate issue. The organisation met the Prime Minister, and the whole matter is under examination.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: From a perusal of the statement, it seems there has been a decline in the flow or the procurement of insurance business in March last. May I know to what extent the field officers are responsible for this decline in the new insurance business struck by the Life Insurance Corporation? May I also know the trend of flow of new business?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: The hon. Member was associated, I believe, with the insurance business, and I think he knows precisely the reasons for the decline in the business in March or February or January.

Mr. Speaker: The answer should be for the benefit of the other hon. Members also.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: It always happens, as he knows, that December is the peak period for all in the business, and then the slack period comes in January, February and March; then, all the field officers relax.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: In January and February, it is all right. It has declined only in March. I am referring to the Minister's own statement.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: There is no decline. If you compare it with the figure for the corresponding months of the previous year, there is no decline. But this is a trend that has always been there in this trade. I believe it will now be our effort to see that the flow of business should be uniform over all the periods, and it would be our effort in future; but this is a phenomenon which has been prevalent and which is prevalent. There is no special reason.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know the expense ratio in the first year of business and also in the subsequent years, that is, the years of renewal?

Mr. Speaker: All those things do not arise out of this. This relates to the amount of premia collected.

Shri Tangamani: The Minister stated that the target for each year will be about Rs. 281 crores, and the sum assured during 1957 was Rs. 275 crores. In view of the fact that only Rs. 23 crores have been assured for the first three months, may I know what the target for this year will be?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: First three months of 1958?

Shri Tangamani: Yes, during the first three months of 1958, the sum assured amounted to Rs. 23 crores only.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: As I said earlier, in the earlier months of the year, the flow of activity is less. The momentum starts from June, and then it reaches its peak in December.

Shri Tangamani: I wanted to know the target for this year.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is our hope that the performance this year will not be less than that of last year.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that certain zones have given larger amount of business than certain other zones, and if so, do Government propose to remedy this situation and see that the zones that are giving less amount of business will come abreast with the rest of the zones?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The capacities of the different zones also matter. The capacities of all the zones in this country are not the same.

Shri Rameshwar. Tantia: Those policy-holders who pay income-tax receive a rebate of tax on their insurance premium. May I know whether there is any mode of providing some financial benefit to the policyholders of low income groups just to make them more insurance-minded?

Mr. Speaker: These are all general suggestions.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: In the year 1957-58, the Life Insurance Corporation has underwritten a record business. At the same time we find that in the same year, the number of policies that have lapsed is three times that in the previous year. May I know what led the policyholders to pay up their policies?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I could not gather the import of the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may repeat his question. The Minister must understand the question before he can answer.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: The new insurance business underwritten by the Life Insurance Corporation during 1957-58 is a record one. At the same time, we find that the number of policies that have lapsed during the same period is three times that in

the previous year. May I know what led the policyholders to pay up their policies?

Shri Morarji Desai: They may not be new policies which have lapsed; they may be old policies also which may have lapsed. Therefore, we shall have to go into all those figures before we can give the comparative result.

Adulteration of Ghee

*1655. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the samples of ghee sent to the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore for analysis were found to contain 80 per cent. of vanaspati;

(b) the preventive measures advocated in this connection by the Institute; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The samples of "Ghee" collected by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, were found to contain 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. vanaspati.

(b) and (c). No executive measures in this connection have been advocated by the Institute as the responsibility for the prevention of adulteration of ghee rests with the State Governments under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The Health authorities of the various State Governments have been addressed to enforce the provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder vigorously. The Institute is also engaged in research to find a suitable colour for colouring vanaspati.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire whether Government are still pursuing the attempt to find a suitable colour for colouring Vanaspati?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have just now said that the institute is doing so.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether Government are contemplating to revise the decision about colouring of vanaspati in view of the report from the Central Food Technological Research Institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I have said, this institute is pursuing the research. But there are certain difficulties, for, in order to get a suitable colour, there must be a dye which is non-toxic, which is not capable of easy removal, which would maintain its colour for a sufficiently long time, and which would exert no cumulative effect. No dye uptill now has satisfied all the four conditions.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इतने दिनों के अनुभव के बाद यह बात सिद्ध नहीं हो गई कि जब तक वनस्पति का जमाया जाना बन्द नहीं होगा तब तक इस प्रकार की मिलावट को रोकना नहीं जा सकता है क्योंकि रंग अब तक प्राप्त नहीं हो सका साथ ही अगर रंग अब तक प्राप्त नहीं हो सका तो जो वैज्ञानिक अनुभव और उद्बोधन बम इत्यादि की तरह की चीजें बना सकते हैं वे वनस्पति के लिये रंग प्राप्त करने में अब तक क्यों सफल नहीं हुये हैं इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर : सवाल का जो दूसरा हिस्सा है उसका जवाब देना मेरे लिये मुम्किन नहीं है कि क्यों साइंटिस्ट्स इस बारे में कामयाब नहीं हुये हैं । यह वे ही जानें । सवाल का जो पहला हिस्सा है उसका इस मिनिस्ट्री से कोई तात्सुक नहीं है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने यह प्रश्न किया था कि अब तक के अनुभव के आधार पर हम यह कह सकते हैं कि जब तक वनस्पति का जमाया जाना बन्द नहीं होगा तब तक मिलावट को रोकना सम्भव नहीं है । इसके बारे में मैंने पूछा है कि क्या गवर्नमेंट इस पर विचार कर रही है ? यह प्रश्न गवर्नमेंट से सम्बन्ध रखता है और

गवर्नमेंट के लिये इसका उत्तर देना सम्भव होना चाहिये ।

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर : यही मैंने कहा है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ इसका तात्सुक नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: If there is no medicine for cold, the nose may be cut off!

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Government are talking about mixing colour in vanaspati. But are Government aware that animal fat is mixed with ghee?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is possible.

Shri Mohamed Imam: May I know from which part of the country the samples were obtained, and which State it is which is very much subjected to adulteration?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This question refers to a particular series of tests which were carried out in Mysore, and the samples were collected from Mysore and Bangalore.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether the samples included ghee prepared by well known trade mark holders of ghee

Shri V. P. Nayar: Agmark?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Not Agmark, but well known trade marks.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have no information on that point. These were sample surveys carried out by the Central Institute, at Mysore.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: What samples?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Random samples.

Observance of Silence in Educational Institutions

*1657. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular has been issued to all the

State Governments for the observance of silence and discipline in all the educational institutions for ten minutes a day; and

(b) If so, what is the reaction to the circular in the States?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 77.]

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the State Governments have issued instructions to modify the rules and regulations in respect of educational institutions so that they could cover this new discipline rule?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: A suggestion was made to State Governments in one of the circular letters issued by the Education Secretary.

श्री. भक्त बर्मान : इस सर्कुलर में बताया गया है कि विद्यार्थियों को कुछ देर चुप रहना चाहिये । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनका बेकल चुप रहना चाहिये या किसी मंत्र का जप करना चाहिये ? और क्या इस तरह का कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: It is generally believed that silence for a short while is good for everybody, both children and adults (interruptions). . .

An Hon. Member: For Ministers also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Naturally, when a person is observing silence, he introspects; that ultimately leads to some kind of self-examination which will finally lead to some kind of spiritual attitude, which would be healthy for everybody, both children and adults.

Seizure of Smuggled Gold

*1659. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that gold worth two lacs was seized from a foreigner on the night of the 23rd February, 1958 by the Customs Authorities at Palam airport?

The Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Yes, Sir. It is a fact that gold worth Rs. 1,64,100 was seized from a foreigner on the night of the 23rd February, 1958, by the Customs Staff at Palam airport.

श्री. रघुनाथ सिंह : यह कारेनर लोग कौन थे योरप के थे या किसी एशियाटिक देश के थे ?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The foreigner was a Spanish national.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this smuggling of gold has become almost a regular phenomenon indulged in by foreign personnel, may I know if Government have so far been able to discover any dens or cells in this country with which these foreigners might be connected in this business?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Most of this gold that is smuggled comes from the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean area and Government are trying their best by amending certain laws and by strengthening their Intelligence services to see that this smuggling is checked and its incidence reduced.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was not answered. I asked whether Government had information of the existence of any dens or cells in this country with which these foreigners might be connected in the smuggling business.

Shri Tangamani: It has been detected.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sometimes it comes to the notice of Government that a certain cell operates. But it is not of a permanent nature; it operates on a temporary basis. So it is very difficult to say now which are the cells which are operating in this gold smuggling permanently.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether this smuggling is on the decrease or increase, and of the smugglers, how many are women and how many men?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one single incident to a generalisation. I allowed the previous question on the ground that it was open to the hon. Member to ask Government if they were able to say that this was part of a scheme, conspiracy or regular ring. But I am not going to allow questions about further matters.

Accounting Procedure

*1661. **Shri R. C. Majhi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Finance have evolved an accounting procedure for booking grants made for and expenditure incurred on the welfare schemes in the States?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Proposals for making certain changes in the existing accounting procedure are being examined at present.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a serious defect in accounting procedure in the States welfare schemes, and as a result, we do not know what expenditure was incurred during the First Plan period in relation to these schemes?

Shrimati Alva: I did not follow the latter part of the question. As for the first half, the hon. Member has talked about defects. There are certain defects. That is why we have a certain proposal which we are examining in consultation with the Finance Ministry.

Shri R. C. Majhi: Is it a fact that we do not know exactly what expenditure was incurred during the First Plan period in relation to the welfare schemes?

Shrimati Alva: That hardly arises out of this question. That information is not with me in answer to this question.

Irrigation and Power Team for Chambal Project

*1662. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Team for Irrigation and Power has submitted its report on Chambal Project;

(b) if so, what are the main conclusions and recommendations; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The draft Report has been prepared and circulated to the authorities concerned. It will be issued as soon as discussions have been completed and a copy will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what economies are expected, and in what directions, as a result of these recommendations?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I would request the hon. Member to await the Report in its final form when it is laid before the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if any administrative changes have been suggested, and if so, whether Government propose to take any action in that direction?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All these will be coming up when the Report is finally accepted. But certainly on a question of this nature, we will not only go into economy of a financial nature but also economy in materials, administration etc. so that there should be not only economy but also efficiency in operation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When was this Report submitted and what action has since been taken?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Report was remitted to the State Governments and the Chambal Control Board in February 1958. A meeting of the Chambal Control Board and the team was held on March 29, 1958. Now the whole thing is under very active con-

sideration. So I think very soon the Report will be finalised.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: May I know whether there is labour trouble in this project, and if so, what steps Government have taken to have cordial relations with labour so as to ensure completion of work in scheduled time?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of the question?

Shri Ranga: The hon. Deputy Minister has said that the Report was sent to the State Governments in February this year. When was it submitted to the Government of India, and how sending it to the concerned it before sending it to the concerned State Governments?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The procedure in such a case is that once a particular team finalises a report, it is customary for it to have the views of the States concerned and the Control Board so that the report may be unanimous. I am not in a position to give the date on which they signed the Report, but I am saying that they submitted it to the State Governments and the Control Board on February 28.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: How long will Government take to implement the Report when it is already submitted?

Mr. Speaker: It has been remitted.

Shri Ranga: What is the special significance of that?

Mr. Speaker: All this—what Government will propose to do or how long it will take after it is submitted to the concerned State Governments to implement—does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that this Report was submitted after due discussion of all the important matters with the Central Government, the Control Board and the States?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This particular Report was prepared in stages. They went into various questions and submitted reports bit by bit in various

stages. The Report of the team in final form was submitted to the State Governments and the Control Board, as I said, in February 1958.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : एक बात का जवाब अभी तक मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया । जो प्रोफेसर रंगा ने पूछा था कि यह रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कब आई और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस पर विचार करने और राज्य सरकारों के पास भेजने में कितना समय लगेगा ।

श्री ब. र. भगत : केन्द्रीय सरकार उस पर विचार नहीं करती, यह टीम विचार करती है । यह टीम केन्द्रीय सरकार चम्बल इरिगेशन और पावर मंत्रालय के है वह कंट्रोल बोर्ड और सम्बन्धित स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से ताल्लुक रखती हैं के पासपोर्ट भेजती है और उन सब की राय इकट्ठा करके निश्चित और फाइनल राय बनाई जाती है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : एक प्रश्न बार बार पूछा गया कि जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ तक यह चीजें केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास या केन्द्रीय सरकार के जिस विभाग से भी उसका सम्बन्ध है उसके पास कब आई और उनको इस पर विचार करने में कितना समय लगेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am really surprised what is the object of all this. Does the hon. Member say that the Government are not interested in this or are going to drop it? If so, let him ask a straight question. He said that a team of people working in the Ministry here had gone into it and sent it to the State Governments. What is the meaning of submitting the report of its own department to the department? If hon. Members are afraid that this will be given up or they want to know why there is so much delay, let them ask the question straight. I am not able to see exactly what is the significance of asking whether it was 10th February, 18th February or 20th February. Are we

satisfied with that? This is very precious time that we are having. I will allow more questions here. It appears in the House of Commons, as many as 100 questions are answered, but here we do not even reach 20. 'If the report is not submitted, why not? If it is submitted, when—consideration of these things leads us nowhere.

Shri Ranga: They are delaying.

Mr. Speaker: These are all set questions. Hon. Members must realise this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I respectfully submit that I asked a crucial question. All the various points that have been raised have already been discussed with the Central Government and the State Governments and the report makes a reference to this discussion. Then, what is being done all these months? That is what we want to know.

Mr. Speaker: Then why not the hon. Member put a straight question? It appears that the hon. Members are trying to know all about the time, the date, hour and minute and second and all that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As I mentioned, I repeated the question that I put. It has not been replied to all.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I submit this? The team that went into this question was appointed by the Committee on Plan projects which is presided over by the Home Minister. Some of the other Central Ministers and all the Chief Ministers of States are there. The team went into this question. They have made some recommendations on certain vital matters, complicated matters of operation, the Control Board, the use of material and organisations etc. and it is one of the terms of reference of the team to have a unanimous report. The other day, a report submitted by the Building Projects Team was laid on the Table and it was a unanimous report. So, all these matters are being gone into. The Control Board of the

Chambal Project have already examined it. The State Governments have not yet sent their views. The Irrigation and Power Ministry are also in possession of this report. I do not know what is the delay. There is no inordinate delay. It is in the process of active consideration and soon it will be placed before the House.

Funds for Natural Calamities

*1663. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state which of the States have established Funds for natural calamities as recommended by the Second Finance Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The Government of Rajasthan, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Punjab have agreed to establish the Funds. Information from other State Governments is awaited.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the Central Government also make certain contributions towards this Fund?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This Fund is being set up in view of the recommendation of the Finance Commission. And the Finance Commission, while recommending grants-in-aid to the States have already taken account of this.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether this Fund is complementary to the Famine Relief Fund or whether it is a separate Fund?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a separate Fund which will be set apart each year and it is complementary.

Shri Ranga: Is it proposed that this Fund should be a permanent one and that, as and when the need arises, expenditure would be incurred from out of that Fund instead of the Funds being merged with the general revenues during the next year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): They will remain as separate Funds.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the Government of India will make some suitable contribution to it, nearly as much as the State Governments?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Ranga: May I know what is being proposed because the proposal is still there before Government?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already said that in making grants to various State Governments, this Fund is also being taken into consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the amounts already allotted to the various States to meet these natural calamities?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister does not say that a separate amount has been allotted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This year, 1957-58, the Central Government gave assistance to five States, Bihar, Madras, Orissa, U.P., and West Bengal. To Bihar, it gave Rs. 250 lakhs as loan and Rs. 70,30,000 as grant; to Madras, Rs. 1 crore as loan; to Orissa, Rs. 3,50,00,000 as loan; to U.P. Rs. 42.74 lakhs as grant; and to West Bengal Rs. 180 lakhs as loan and Rs. 57.50 lakhs as grant.

Shri Ranga: What contribution have we made or do we propose to make during this year to this Fund from the Central Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The nature of the Fund is such that the Centre is not going to make any contribution. If hon. Members would refer to the report of the Finance Commission, they would see that in making grants-in-aid to the States—they have recommended the grants-in-aid to 11 out of 14 States—they have already taken these amounts into consideration, and they have been accounted for by the Finance Commission.

Rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes in Ramanathapuram

*1664. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased

to state what are the special measures taken by the Central Government to help the State Government to rehabilitate the Scheduled Castes families which were affected in the riots in Ramanathapuram?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 8.165 lakhs to the State Government for construction of houses damaged during the riots, with the condition that the State Government will contribute an equal amount.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह कितने परिवारों को दिया गया ?

Shrimati Alva: 2,940 new houses will be built, 2,833 for Harijans and 107 for the Maravars. Besides that, there will be provision for roof building for 300 houses.

Shri Elayaperumal: May I know whether the State Government has submitted any proposal or scheme regarding this?

Shrimati Alva: The State Government has to carry out this thing; they have their scheme.

Shri M. C. Jain: May I know if the State Government does not contribute out of its funds, what will be the position of the Central Government?

Mr. Speaker: That is a hypothetical question.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether the happy atmosphere that existed before the riots has been restored now?

Shrimati Alva: There is no more trouble in this area and so it must be a happy atmosphere.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister stated that a grant of Rs. 8 lakhs has been set apart for rebuilding these houses. The incidents took place in September and as many as 3,000 houses belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 300 to other Backward Classes had

been burnt down. May I know whether the Government has got any report from the State Government as to whether all these 3300 houses have been put up?

Shrimati Alva: I have got the figures of expenditure incurred in interim relief. They are—cash relief, Rs. 82,600 at the rate of Rs. 30 per victim; grain relief amounting to Rs. 6,929 and supply of building materials amounting to Rs. 8,000. For permanent housing, approximately Rs. 50,000 have been spent.

Shri Tangamani: My point was....

Mr. Speaker: Have houses been built already?

Shrimati Alva: The work has been going on.

Shri Thimmalah: May I know whether the grant made by the Central Government was out of normal grants or whether it was a special grant for this purpose only?

Shrimati Alva: It is a special grant and that was mentioned on the floor of the House before.

Shri Manay: What was the amount given to those families whose members have been killed?

Mr. Speaker: Does this arise as compensation or is it any financial assistance?

Shrimati Alva: It does not arise as compensation.

Shri Manay: May I know the number of families whose members have been killed?

Mr. Speaker: All that does not arise out of this question. Next question.

Tiger Menace in Tripura

*1665. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since February, 1958 a large tiger has killed some cows in Kailashahar Sub-Division of Tripura;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has caused panic amongst cultivators; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures have been taken in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) There is some panic in the area.

(c) Professional Shikaris are being engaged to chase and kill the tiger. Gun licences are being granted liberally to residents of the vicinity.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Is this a man-eater?

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether Government is going to give the peasants pecuniary help for buying cows?

Shrimati Alva: I may be permitted to draw your attention to the fact that we cannot hear the hon. Member from that end.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will speak a little louder.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: Under the circumstances, may I know whether Government is going to give the poor peasants of the locality any pecuniary help for purchasing cows?

Shrimati Alva: We are talking of tigers and not cows, Sir.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: The tiger has killed the cows. In view of the fact that some cows belonging to the poor peasants have been killed—and some more have been fatally injured—does the Government propose to give pecuniary help?

Shri Tyagi: And the tiger is Government property!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is too much of noise in the House; and we cannot hear anything here if so many hon. Members talk simultaneously.

This does not arise out of the question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: This particular tiger happens to be very important as it has attracted a question. May we know whether this tiger belongs to the species commonly known as Bengal tiger or *Felis tigris* or its nearest cousin *Felis pardus*?

Shrimati Alva: We shall know that when the tiger is killed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May we know whether the Members of Parliament and State Assemblies have been provided with guns to save tigers there?

Shrimati Alva: I have just said that rifles are being liberally provided for those who can shoot at a tiger.

Lexicons in Regional Languages

*1666. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lexicons have been prepared in Regional Languages under the aegis of or with aid from, the Government of India; and

(b) how many volumes have so far been published?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No, Sir, but the Ministry has under contemplation a scheme for the development of the different Indian languages which includes the preparation and publication of Lexicons and Encyclopaedias. It may be added that the following grants have been sanctioned for assisting the publication of Dictionaries in Indian languages:—

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (i) Telugu Lexicon "Shri Suryarayandhra Nigantuvu". | Rs. 8,000 |
| (ii) English-Malayalam Dictionary | Rs. 5,000 |
| (iii) A seven language dictionary English, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali and Marathi. | Rs. 25,000 |

(iv) Compilation of Hindi-Urdu and Urdu-Hindi Dictionary. Rs. 30,000

(v) Revised Edition of "Shabdha Sagar" Rs. 1,00,000

The Sahitya Akademi has also decided to co-operate with the West Bengal Government and Visva Bharati for bringing out a new edition of Bangiya Sabda Kosh.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government is aware of a lexicon which is being prepared under the editorship of Shri Avinashilingam Chittiar? If so, how many volumes have been published so far?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have no information about the lexicon with which he is concerned but we have heard about an encyclopaedia.

Shri Tangamani: May I know what steps will the Government take for making available these lexicons to the language units of the All India Radio?

Shri Humayun Kabir: When the lexicons are published, that question will arise.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the proposal to pay Rs. 25,000 covers all those languages mentioned there? Or, is it going to be one?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I said it was a seven language dictionary. It is one dictionary.

Shri Ranga: How is it that the *Shabdha Sagar* is being granted one lakh whereas a seven language dictionary is being granted only Rs. 25,000?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member knows. It is for those people to ask for more.

Shri Ranga: It is not for those people. These people are themselves taking these things.

Mr. Speaker: Is it to be weighed in the scale? For one language it is Rs. 7,000 and so for seven languages should it be Rs. 49,000? No.

श्री नोबिन्दा दास : क्या मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन भी एक शब्दकोष तैयार कर रहा है, और इस सम्बन्ध में हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सहायता के लिये लिखा भी है। इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई निर्णय अब तक हुआ है ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर : नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा के बारे में तो मैंने बताया। हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के बारे में मैं नोटिस चाहता हूँ।

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much money has been allotted by the Centre for the Encyclopaedia which is being prepared in Tamil?

Mr. Speaker: This refers to lexicons. The question is irrelevant.

Anthropological Research in Manipur

*1667. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any field investigation for anthropological research has been undertaken in Manipur; and

(b) if so, what is the progress?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The data collected are being analysed by the Department of Anthropology.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: What are the languages referred to as Kuki-Chin languages in the Annual Report for which field investigation had been undertaken for anthropological research in Manipur?

Mr. Speaker: The report may contain many things in addition to this research. Anthropological research does not depend upon language.

Shri Humayun Kabir: My answer would be that we shall know when that report has been prepared.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, it is a serious matter. Government says in its report that certain investigations are taking place. Language is part of the cultural and anthropological aspects. The question here is put: "What investigations are taking place"?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have just now said that the data are being analysed. As to what are the different languages and other questions, first the data collected should be analysed. They will be known when the report is prepared.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is an important question.

Mr. Speaker: The matter has been referred to a committee and it is doing its work. Does the hon. Member expect the hon. Minister to take the place of that committee?

Shri V. P. Nayar: We wanted to know what the specific subjects are in anthropological research for which they are collecting data?

Mr. Speaker: He said languages also.

Goondalism in Delhi

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*1668. { **Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:**
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shop-keepers and the general public of Dev Nagar and Reharpura areas observed Hartal recently as a protest against the activities of and harassment by goondas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that goondalism is being indulged in by touts near Ajmere Gate, in G.B. Road and Minto Road areas; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A few shop-keepers of Dev Nagar and

Reharpura kept their shops closed on the 26th March, 1958, but not for this reason.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that even cars had been stopped and people had been harassed in that area?

Shrimati Alva: I do not think that the information the hon. Member is giving is correct.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या यह सत्य है कि जिन दुकानदारों ने दुकानें बन्द की हैं वे सट्टे का कारोबार करते हैं और यही लोग गुंडों को पालते हैं ?

Shrimati Alva: This hartal occurred when the Corporation Elections were going on and we presume that it was more political than anything else.

श्री प० सा० बरबपाल : क्या यह सही है कि इन गुंडों को पनपाने में कुछ पुलिस वालों का भी हाथ है ?

श्रीमती आल्वा : पुलिस का हाथ तो गुंडों के साथ नहीं रह सकता ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि रात के वक्त जी० बी० रोड से जब बहुत से भले आदमी निकलते हैं तो बैश्याओं के दलाल उन्हें तरह तरह से लुभाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं और अगर वह उनके बंगल में नहीं आते तो उन्हें परेशान करते हैं और इसमें कुछ पुलिस वालों की भी साज-बाज रहती है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members instead of coming to the Minister may write to the police. Next question.

History of Freedom Movement

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*1671. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Sbri D. C. Sharma:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1077 on 12th December, 1957 and state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which the task of preparing the history of Indian Freedom Movement has finally been entrusted to Dr. Tarachand;

(b) whether any scheme to phase the publication has been prepared; and

(c) the progress achieved in this regard since the new arrangements have been made?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 78.]

(b) No, Sir. It is not the intention to publish the History piecemeal.

(c) The arrangements with Dr. Tarachand were finalised only on the 28th February, 1958. It is, therefore, too early to report progress.

Mr. Bhakt Darshan: In Hindi please.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर : (क) विवरण लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७८]

(ख) जी, नहीं। इस इतिहास को टुकड़ों में प्रकाशन करने का विचार नहीं है।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में, प्रबन्ध करने के लिये अन्तिम बात-चीत डा० तारा चन्द से २८ फरवरी, १९५८ को हुई थी। इसलिये इतनी जल्दी प्रगति बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह प्रश्न सन् १९५२ से लगातार चला आ रहा है और अभी तक यह इतिहास नहीं लिखा जा सका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो व्यवस्था की

गई है इसके अनुसार देर से देर अब तक इसके प्रकाशित होने को आशा की जा सकती है ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर : उम्मीद है कि तीन चार साल में यह किताब प्रकाशित हो जायेगी ।

श्री भक्त वर्मान : यह किताब अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में तो प्रकाशित होगी ही । पर क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसको अन्य भाषाओं में प्रकाशित करने का भी विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर : जब पूरा मैनस्क्रिप्ट हमारे हाथ में आ जायेगा तब इस बारे में विचार किया जायेगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if a committee will be constituted in order to look through the manuscript which will be submitted by the Editor of the History of Freedom Movement and if so what kind of a committee will it be?

Shri Humayun Kabir: According to present intentions, there is no proposal to appoint a committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether there is any arrangement to divide up the various periods of the freedom movement and entrust certain individual historians with them and if so, who are the people who have been entrusted with the period beginning from this century onwards?

Shri Humayun Kabir: When the original Board was set up, it had divided the work into three different periods and collected the material accordingly. The present editor has been allowed to use his discretion in treating the material collected so far.

Shri Thirumala Rao: We could not follow the reply given by the hon. Minister to part (a) of the question. Will he please repeat the terms and conditions on which the task of preparing the history of Indian Freedom Movement has finally been entrusted to Dr. Tarachand?

Mr. Speaker: That is laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir; it has been laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total cost of the publication?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The book has not yet been published; so I cannot give the total cost. But the expenses incurred till now has been about Rs. 3.88 lakhs since the Board for the History of Freedom Movement was set up, and about Rs. 44,000 in the National Archives.

Shri Hem Barua: Some of the State Governments are engaged in compiling the history of Freedom Movement on their own account. May I know if Dr. Tarachand proposes to co-ordinate them into the history of Freedom Movement that he is asked to write?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As an eminent scholar, he will certainly take note of what work is being done elsewhere; but I do not think any scholar would like to co-ordinate the work of other scholars.

Naga Hostiles in Manipur

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*1672. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 { **Shri Hem Barua:**
 { **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Naga hostiles in military uniforms infiltrated into the Manipur territory and raided certain houses on the nights of 25th February and 10th March, 1956;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents; and

(c) the extent of loss?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). Reports were made that armed dacoities had been committed by Naga hostiles in the house of one Nili Methiko

in village Kallamari on the night of 25th February, 1955, and in the houses of Shri Mathi, a retired Road Muharir of the Assam Public Works Department, and Shri Saheni, Post Master of the Mao Branch Post Office, on the 10th March. Clothes and cash worth Rs. 2,700 are reported to have been looted. The cases are under investigation by the police.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know how many citizens were injured as a result of this attack?

Shrimati Alva: The matter is still under investigation and only when the investigations are complete we shall be in a position to know all the details.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if these raids resorted to in a series by the Naga hostiles in the adjoining areas in a part of a well organised movement on their part to side-track the attention of the Government from the hard core of the Nagas that is engaged in a feverish preparation for a further onslaught on the Administration?

Shrimati Alva: No, Sir, this is only an alleged raid.

Shri Hem Barua: There have been raids in a series.

Mr. Speaker: She does not admit.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether the Armed Police stationed at Mao took any steps to fight and chase the raiders out?

Shrimati Alva: That is the duty of the Police wherever there are raids.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact that the peaceful and loyal Nagas need strong military protection for their lives and property?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion. We will go to the next question.

Central Institute of Mechanical and Engineering Research

*1674. **Shri Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state where and when the Central Institute of Mechanical and Engineering Research is to be set up?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are considering the establishment of the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute at Durgapur during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Shri Ghosal: May I know how many research students have been taken initially, and whether the whole expense will be borne by the Central Government?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It will be a Central Institute; therefore, the expenditure will be borne by the Central Government, unless some donations are received. I may add that the Bengal Government had at one stage offered a piece of land at Kalyani as part of their contribution. What the number of students will be, we cannot at this stage say till the project plan has been prepared by the Director of Planning.

Shri Thimmaiah: What is the estimated cost of this institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not have the exact figures. I want notice.

Coal Price Revision Committee

*1675. **Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Coal Price Revision Committee has been received by the Government of India;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be received; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) to (c). The Committee's report has not been received yet. Collection of basic data for arriving at the cost of production of coal has not been completed in respect of some of the collieries selected for examination. The process of cost examination involves visits by the Cost Accounting Teams to the collieries and/or the head offices of the colliery companies, and detailed and thorough scrutiny and checking of the data furnished by the collieries with reference to the accounts and other records maintained by them.

While it is not possible at the present stage to say precisely when the Committee would be able to submit its report, every effort is being made to expedite the Committee's work.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know with whom this Committee is formed; whether the principal users of coal are connected with this Committee; and, if so, who are they?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There is a long list of members of this Committee.

Mr. Speaker: He need not read it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the Cost Accountants who are going into the price structure with the various companies are supplied by the Central Government, or they come from various individual Chartered Accountants firms?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): They have mostly been selected by the Central Government; most of them are Government accountants.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether this Coal Price Revision Committee will go into the question of the price structure of soft coke also?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes; that is the intention.

सांख्यिक-वारकाय समिति

*१६७६. श्री भक्त बर्बन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को प्रार्थना पर बंगाल इंजीनियरिंग केन्द्र, बड़की के प्रशिक्षार्थी गढ़वाल जिले में लालबाग से धारकोट तक मॉटर चलाने योग्य एक सड़क के निर्माण में उत्तर प्रदेश के बन विभाग का गत पांच वर्षों से हाथ बंटाते रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह काम कब आरम्भ किया गया था और अब तक इसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या इस कार्य के सम्बन्ध में कोई दुर्घटना हुई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके कारण और अन्य व्योग क्या है ; और

(ङ) उन व्यक्तियों अथवा उनके परिवारों का जो इन दुर्घटनाओं में हताहत हुए निवृत्ति-वेतन आदि के रूप में क्या प्रति-कार दिया जा रहा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री फतेह सिंह राव गायकवाड़) : (क) जो हां, प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र उत्तर प्रदेश को रानाह से खोला गया था ।

(ख) प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र १९५२ में खोला गया था और अब तक लगभग ६ मील सड़क तैयार हो चुकी है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). जी हां, हान ही में एक दुर्घटना हुई थी । बंगाल इंजीनियरिंग सेन्टर का एक हबील्दार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के महकमा जंगलात का एक कर्मचारी, पहाड़ी के पहलू से शिलापात में फलस्वरूप मारे गये थे ।

(ङ) हबील्दार के कुटुम्ब को नियमों के प्रवीन दिवे जाने वाला निवृत्ति वेतन

विचारधीन है। असेलिक जो उसके साथ भरा था, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का कर्मचारी था, और उसके कुटुम्ब को निवृत्ति वेतन देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करना राज्य सरकार का काम है।

An Hon. Member: In English.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. The answer in English may also be read.

Shri Fatehsingh Rao Gaekwad: (a) Yes; the training camp was established in consultation with the Uttar Pradesh Government.

(b) The training camp was started in December, 1952, and about 6 miles of the road have so far been completed.

(c) and (d). Yes; an accident occurred recently. A Havildar of the Bengal Engineer Centre and a civilian employee of the U.P. Government Forest Department were killed as a result of boulders falling down from the hillside.

(e) The question of grant of pension to the members of the family of the Havildar in accordance with the rules is under consideration. The civilian who was also killed was an employee of the U.P. Government and the question of granting pension for his family is a matter for the State Government to consider.

श्री भक्त बर्बन : जहाँ तक मुझे ज्ञात है, इस दुर्घटना में कुछ मजदूर लोगों को भी चोटें घाई थीं। क्या सरकार यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट से इस बात की सिफारिश करेगी कि ऐसे मजदूरों को भी कुछ न कुछ मुआवजा दिलाया जाये ?

Shri Fatehsingh Rao Gaekwad: We have no information that other persons were also injured.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether the trainees who were working there have been retained in active service?

Shri Fatehsingh Rao Gaekwad: Not exactly on active service, but on duty.

श्री भक्त बर्बन : अभी बताया गया है कि छः वर्ष से इस सड़क पर काम चल रहा है और अभी तक छः मील सड़क ही बन पाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को जल्दी पूरा करने के लिये क्या कोई हिदायतें दी जा रही हैं ताकि यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जा सके ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): This is only meant as a training centre, and it is not one of those regular construction works. It is only as part of the training that they come in.

Iron Ore Mines

*1656. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any iron-ore mine has been closed down during July to December, 1957; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rosha Grass Oil

*1658. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that researches have been carried out under the aegis of Government of India for the preparation of scented oil from rosha grass;

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme for large-scale exploitation of this raw material; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir, at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, under the C.S.I.R.

(b) No such scheme has yet been prepared.

(c) Does not arise.

Gold Smuggling in Malabar

*1666, **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of smuggled gold seized in Malabar during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) whether Government have instituted any enquiry into the affairs of persons who have become rich suddenly in these parts;

(c) if so, the result thereof;

(d) the number of persons involved in these activities; and

(e) how many of them have been convicted so far?

The Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The total quantity of smuggled gold seized in Malabar during 1956-57 and 1957-58 is approximately 38,000 and 60,300 tolas respectively.

(b) Enquiries are conducted against persons suspected to be involved in gold smuggling.

(c), (d) and (e). In 1956-57, 4 Indians were prosecuted for gold smuggling. Two of them were convicted to six months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine each and the other two were discharged.

In 1957-58, several foreigners were prosecuted and some convicted. The cases of certain Indian nationals suspected to be involved in gold smuggling are also under investigation.

Income Tax Deductions

*1662, **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadouria:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that income tax is deducted from all compensation amounts being paid for zamindari abolition in U.P. irrespective of the amounts paid or the total income of the person receiving the compensation; and

(b) if so, what steps do Government propose for refunding the amounts so deducted to those persons whose incomes are below the taxable limit?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. K. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 79.]

Civil Engineering Contracts of Steel Plants

*1670, **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the list of persons who have been given civil engineering contracts of more than Rs. 20 lakhs each for construction work in any of the three steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur;

(b) the nature and details of the contract including the amount of each contract; and

(c) the method of awarding these contracts?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 80.]

Ashok Nagar Colony

*1672, **Shri Asrar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Demolition Squad demolished certain

temporary sheds in Ashok Nagar Colony on the 15th and 21st February 1958; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Some unauthorised huts which were recently built on Nazul land under the Delhi Development Authority were demolished by the Authority with the assistance of the Demolition squad.

चाय बागानों के मजदूर

२४१०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चाय बागानों के मजदूरों ने राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कुल कितना अंशदान किया है ; और

(ख) मजदूरों में इस योजना के प्रति रुचि पैदा करने के लिये सरकार में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

बिस्म मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) चाय बागानों के मजदूरों ने राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना में जो अंशदान किया है उसके अलग आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हैं। मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों और असन, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा त्रिपुरा के चाय बागानों के मजदूरों के बीच जनवरी, १९५६ में हुये समझौते के अनुसार १९५३ और १९५४ के जिस बोनस की अवधि १९५६-५७ में की जाने को थी उसका एक तिहाई भाग राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्रों में लगाया जाने वाला था। इस मद में लगभग २२ करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठा हुआ था।

(ख) चाय बागानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों में भाषणों, प्रकाशनों, पेम्फलेटों, पोस्टरों, फिल्मों आदि दिखाने और सुनाने के साधनों से लगातार प्रचार किया जाता है। जो दूसरे उपाय किये गये हैं उनमें प्रतिरिक्त अधिकृत एजेंटों की भरती, बचत-समूहों

का निर्माण, और राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन तथा राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्रीय कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा चाय बागान के इलाकों में दूर दूर तक दौरा करना शामिल है। असन में अधिकों और चाय बागानों के मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच यह समझौता हो गया है कि बागानों में रहने वाले मजदूरों को इस वर्ष जो बोनस दिया जाना है उसका एक तिहाई भाग प्राची-ड्रेफ्ट फण्ड में जमा करके उससे उनके नाम से राष्ट्रीय आयोजना ऋण-पत्र खरीद लिये जायें। दूसरे ऐसे इलाकों में भी, जिनमें चाय की खेती होती है ऐसे ही समझौते करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

खनन पट्टों में रूप-भेद

२४११. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्रः यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पुराने खनन पट्टों में रूप-भेद करने के लिये अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री क० दे० मालव्या) : अब तक निम्न कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(क) १५ सितम्बर, १९५६ को खनिज और खनिज पदार्थ (नियंत्रण और विकास) एक्ट, १९४८ (१९४८ का एल-III) के भाग ७ के अन्तर्गत खनन पट्टों (शर्तों में रूप-भेद) की नियमावली, १९५६ का अधिनियम (enactment)।

(ख) खनि पट्टों के दो नियंत्रकों की नियुक्ति। इसमें से एक २१-१-१९५६ को जिनका रांची में मुख्य कार्यालय था और दूसरा १-५-५७ को जिनका नागपुर में मुख्य कार्यालय है नियुक्त किये गये। इसमें से पहले नियंत्रक का पद भित्तव्ययता के कारण दिसम्बर, १९५७ को समाप्त कर दिया गया ; और

(ग) एक्ट के सब विधानों तथा उसके अन्तर्गत बने सब नियमों को लागू

करने के लिये आवश्यक सब शासकीय प्रबन्ध ।

२. सरकार कार्य की प्रगति की काफी जांच पड़ताल करती रहती है और कार्य को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से खनि पट्टों के नियंत्रक को हरेक संभव सहायता भी देती रहती है ।

खनिज रियायतें

२४१२. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७ में खनिज रियायत नियम, १९४९ के नियम ५७ के अन्तर्गत खनिज रियायतों के पुनरीक्षण के सम्बन्ध में कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त हुये ; और

(ख) इस पुनरीक्षण का क्या परिणाम निकला है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खान और तेल मंत्र (श्री को० बे० बालबंश) : (क) और (ख) (१) १९५७ में प्राप्त प्रार्थना पत्रों की संख्या २७८ ।

(२) अभी तक पुनरीक्षण का परिणाम:-

(क) रद्द प्रार्थना पत्र १२६

(ख) मंजूर प्रार्थना पत्र १९

(ग) खनि रियायतों के लिये भ्राये प्रार्थना पत्रों के निपटाने में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा हुई देर के कारण भेजे गये प्रार्थना पत्र जो बाद में वापिस ले लिये गये २६

कुल १७१

इन पुनरीक्षण प्रार्थना पत्रों का निर्वहण करने के लिये सब से पहले राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करने को, जिस की आज्ञा के विरुद्ध प्रार्थना पत्र दिया जाता है, कदम उठाये जाते हैं । जहां पर विषय तकनीकी और कानूनी पाया जाता है तो निर्वहण करने से पहले मंत्रालय के तकनीकी और कानूनी विशेषज्ञों की सलाह लेने के लिये कदम उठाये जाते हैं ।

Basic Schools

2413. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of basic schools in the country as on the 31st December, 1957, State-wise;

(b) the additional number of basic schools opened during 1957-58, State-wise; and

(c) the total number of basic schools to be opened during 1958-59, State-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 81]

Tobacco Cultivation

2414. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land under tobacco cultivation in the districts of Parbhani and Nander in Bombay during 1957-58; and

(b) the total amount of excise duty on tobacco realised therefrom in each district during the same year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Parts (a) and (b):

District	Acreage	Amount of excise duty realised
Parbhani	270	Rs. 18,436 upto February, 1958
Nander	399	Rs. 66,178 do.

Central Excise Department, Shillong

2415. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain allegations of corruption against some Central Excise Officers at Shillong have been received during the year 1957; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 18 complaints were received. 8 of them were dropped after enquiry as the allegations were found to be baseless. One of the officers complained against was, however, transferred. The remaining 10 cases are still under investigation.

Wealth Tax

2416. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the collections of wealth tax upto now under the following heads:

(i) Individuals;

(ii) Companies; and

(b) the extent to which it has fallen short of expectations and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) According to the information so far received from the various Commissioners, the total collections of wealth-tax upto 31st March 1958 amounted to Rs. 6,69,01,800. This sum includes Rs. 1,73,05,400 in the cases of individuals and Rs. 4,77,54,300 in the cases of companies. The balance represents collections from Hindu Undivided Families.

(b) The revised wealth-tax budget for 1957-58 was estimated at Rs. 9 crores. The collections have thus fallen short of the expectations by

about Rs. 2.31 crores. The shortfall is mainly due to the following reasons:

(i) The Wealth-tax Act, 1957, received the assent of the President on 12-9-1957 and the time to file the return under section 14(1) of the Act was available to the assessee upto 31-12-1957. Assessment work started only from January, 1958, and it could not be possible to dispose of all the cases during a period of three months upto 31-3-1958.

(ii) As the Act was new and the assessee could not familiarise themselves with its provisions fully, there were frequent requests for extensions which had to be granted in the first year of its working.

(iii) In the case of Individuals and Hindu Undivided Families, there was no data available about their net wealth and so estimates were made on the basis of income assessed to income-tax. Actual experience has shown that these estimates were too high.

Educational Development Programmes, Orissa

2417. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1808 on the 28th March, 1958 and state the amount and nature of assistance asked for?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The categories of schemes on which Central assistance has been asked for by the State Government at more liberal rates are:

(i) Schemes on which no Central assistance is given but which, in the opinion of the State, deserve Central assistance of at least 50 per cent;

(ii) Schemes which require greater percentage of Central assistance than is being given at present; and

- (iii) Schemes for which Central share may be made available even if the State Government cannot give the matching grant.

The amount of Central assistance required has not been indicated by the State Government.

Educational Development of Bombay

2418. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount allocated so far during the Second Five Year Plan period to Bombay for the educational development programme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): Against the total provision of Rs. 22.97 crores made for Educational Development Programme of Bombay State, the following amounts were allocated from year to year:

1956-57	Rs. 2.92 crores
1957-58	Rs. 3.71 crores
1958-59	Rs. 4.36 crores

The total expenditure incurred during 1956-57, however, amounted to Rs. 98 crores. The revised estimates show that an expenditure of Rs. 3.76 crores was likely to be incurred during 1957-58.

Income-tax in Marathwada

2419. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amounts collected separately as Income-tax in Parbhani and Nander districts of Marathwada region of Bombay during 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The amounts collected separately as Income-tax in Parbhani and Nander districts of Marathwada region of Bombay during 1956-57 1957-58 are as under:—

Districts	1956-57	1957-58
		Up to 29th March 1958
	In lakhs of Rs.	
Parbhani	1.79	1.88
Nander	2.36	1.06

Committee on Plan Projects

2420. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 207 on the 18th November, 1957 and Starred Question No. 1074 on the 12th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Committee on Plan Projects and all the three teams appointed by it have submitted their final reports;

(b) if so, nature thereof; and

(c) decision taken by Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). All the Teams have submitted interim reports to the authorities concerned. Of these, the Reports on Community Projects and National Extension Service, on Grain Godown structures and on Lakkavalli Project have been received in the final form.

The Report on Community Projects and National Extension Service is under consideration of the State Governments and it has been discussed in the National Development Council generally. Further discussions on it, in the joint meeting of the Committee on Plan Projects and the Central Committee for Community Development, are scheduled to take place shortly before its consideration finally by the National Development Council.

The Report on Grain Godown structures suggesting an economy of 56,000 tons of structural steel during the Second Plan period has been accepted by the Central Government. All except one of the recommendations of the Lakkavalli Team have been accepted by the Mysore Government.

All the reports received in the final form have been laid on the Table of the House.

State Public Service Commissions

2421. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the Chairmen of the State Public Service Commissions presided over by the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission was held in Delhi during January, 1958; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Conference discussed informally matters of common interest to all Public Service Commissions in the country. No resolutions were passed at the Conference. The matters discussed related, primarily, to the tempo and methods of recruitment, principles governing promotions, and transfers and connected matters.

Technical Co-operation Mission

2422. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant that has been received or allocated to India by the Technical Co-operation Mission during 1957-58; and

(b) the details of the various items for which the grant has been made?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A total grant of \$30 million was authorised as follows:

TCM Fiscal year 1957

(1st July 1956 to 30th June 1957)

(i) Surplus agricultural commodities (wheat and co ton)	(millions) \$ 1.5
(ii) Technical assistance grant for trainees and	\$ 21.3
(iii) Add special ad hoc grant for malaria eradication programme	\$ 8.7
Total.	\$ 30.0

Three Year Degree Course

2423. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an 8-Man Committee to consider the difficulties in implementing the recommendations of the Three Year Degree Course Estimates Committee;

(b) if so, whether the committee has since submitted its report; and

(c) if so, what are its main recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreigners

2424. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners who have so far applied for Indian citizenship;

(b) the number of those who have been granted Indian citizenship; and

(c) the names of countries of their origin?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 82.]

Development of Tribal Areas in Punjab

2455. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the development of Tribal Areas in Punjab State during 1957-58; and

(b) the progress achieved during the year?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Schemes costing Rs. 19.57 lakhs were approved for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Punjab during 1957-58, out of which a sum of Rs. 10.57 lakhs was released to the State Government on the basis of their requirements.

(b) A statement of the progress made during the year is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 83.]

Education in Delhi

2426. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the steps taken by Government during 1957-58 for the development and promotion of education in the Union Territory of Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): In the year 1957-58, 34 schools were started/raised to the next higher standard. These included the starting of 11 new Higher Secondary, 8 Middle and 3 Junior Basic Schools and raising of 11 Middle and Senior Basic Schools to Higher Secondary standard and 1 Primary School to Middle standard. In addition, 10 Junior Basic Schools were raised to Senior Basic Standard. 7 Nursery Schools have also been started. The construction of 29 schools buildings (15 permanent structures including one Children's Home and 14 temporary structures) was taken up during this year.

समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं का आयात

२४२७. श्री ब० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ में विदेशों से जिन समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं का आयात किया गया उन में से कितने ऐसे थे जिन में प्रचारार्थक सामग्री और अवसील साहित्य तथा चित्र थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त) : सरकार के पास यह सूचना नहीं है कि १९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ में प्रोपेगण्डा सम्बन्धी कितने समाचार-पत्र और पत्रिकाओं का आयात हुआ। इन चीजों के आयात पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। अवसील साहित्य और तस्वीरों के आयात पर सी कस्टम्स ऐक्ट १८७८ के मातहत पाबन्दी लगी हुई है। इस दौरान में पकड़े गए ऐसे साहित्य और तस्वीरों की सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय में वह समा-मटल पर रख दी जायगी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में निवृत्ति-वेतन के निलम्बित मामले

२४२८. श्री पद्म बेब : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में निवृत्ति-वेतन के कितने मामलेगत २ से ले कर ७ वर्षों से (वर्षवार) अनिविचित पड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या इन में से कोई निवृत्ति-वेतन पाने वाला मर गया है; और

(ग) बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (बी बालार) : (क) पेंशन के उन मामलों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है जो पिछले दो से ले कर सात सालों से तय नहीं हो पाये हैं :—

२ साल ३६

३ साल १७

४ साल २६

५ साल ६

६ साल १०

७ साल २६

जोड़ १२७

(ज) जी हाँ। २६ आयुधियों की पेंशन का फैसला होने से पहले ही मृत्यु हो गई।

(ग) पेंशन के बहुत से मामले मृतपूर्व राज्य के कर्मचारियों के हैं और उन के तय नहीं हो पाने का कारण यह है कि उन का दूसरे राज्य में बिलीन होने से पहले का रिकार्ड या तो मिल नहीं रहा है या अधूरा पड़ा है। पेंशन मंजूर करने से पहले उन की सर्विस की पुष्टि और आडिट द्वारा उठाये गये एतराजात तय करने में काफी समय लगता है। पेंशन के कुछ मामले सेकिटेरियट में पिछले साल भाग लगने से सम्बन्धित रिकार्ड जल जाने के कारण तय नहीं हो पाये हैं। कुछ मामलों में आफिसरों ने अपने वेतन निर्धारण के खिलाफ अर्जियां दी हैं। उन के मामले तब तक तय नहीं हो सकते जब तक इस सवाल का फैसला नहीं हो जाता। फिर भी, पेंशन के इन सब मामलों को तय करने के लिये खास कोशिश की जा रही है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के अस्थायी कर्मचारी

२४२६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन में कितने अस्थायी कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ख) उन के अस्थायी होने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलराम) : (क) ५,१२५

(ख) कारण नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(i) बहुत से कर्मचारी ऐसे पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं जो अस्थायी हैं।

(ii) कुछ कर्मचारियों ने अपनी अपने प्रोबेशन का समय पूरा नहीं किया है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंचायतें

२४३०. श्री वप देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में १९५७-५८ में कितने पंचायत घर बनाये गये ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उन पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलराम) : (क) और (ख) १९५७-५८ में कोई पंचायत घर नहीं बनाया गया।

रोमन लिपि में लिखने की प्रणाली

२४३२. श्री क० जे० बालबीर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोमन लिपि में लिखने की प्रमाणिक प्रणाली के विकास पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया ; और

(ख) किन-किन व्यक्तियों ने यह काम किया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० सा० अ.मन्नी) : (क) लगभग ७०० रुपये।

(ख) इस प्रणाली का निर्माण निम्न-लिखित समिति ने किया :—

१. श्री एन० एल० गप्ता,
भारत के महा सर्वेक्षण के अक्षर,
दहरादून।

२. सखार बलकिश्वर सिंह,
सदस्य, डाक और सार विभाग के
प्रतिनिधि ।

३. डा० आर० एस० ठाकुर,
सदस्य, रक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि ।

४. मजर आर० एल० मलिक,
सदस्य, रक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि ।

५. श्री आर० जी० शर्मा,
सदस्य, रक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि ।

उपरोक्त समिति द्वारा निमित्त इस प्रणाली
को वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली के बोर्ड की निम्नि-
लिखित उप-समिति ने अन्तिम रूप दिया :—

१. डा० सुनीति कुमार चाटुर्ज्या,
अध्यक्ष, पश्चिम बंगाल विधान परि-
षद्, "मुहम्म", १६-हिन्दुस्तान पार्क,
कलकत्ता ।

२. श्री काका साहेब कालेलकर, एम०
पी०, "सन्निधि", राजवाट, दिल्ली ।

३. श्री जी० जे० सोमयाजी,
तेलुगु के प्राचार्य, आंध्र विश्व-
विद्यालय, बालासागर ।

Bullockmen in Department of Archaeology

2433. Shri Easwara Iyer: Will the
Minister of Scientific Research and
Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that
Bullockmen in the Department of
Archaeology are being paid fodder
allowance at the rate of Rs. 25 per
month;

(b) whether it is a fact that fodder
allowance has been increased in the
Central Public Works Department to
Rs. 30 per month with effect from the
1st March, 1957 and to Rs. 35 per
month with effect from 1st July, 1957;
and

(c) if so, the reasons for this
differentiation?

The Minister of Scientific Research
and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun
Kabir): (a) Orders raising the rate of
fodder allowance from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30
p.m. from 1st March, 1957 to 30th
June, 1957 and to Rs. 35 p.m. from
1st July, 1957 to 28th February, 1958
have been issued.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Department of Archaeology

2434. Shri Easwara Iyer: Will the
Minister of Scientific Research and
Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of work-charged
staff in the Department of Archaeology
who had put in not less than 2 years
of service on the 1st July, 1950;

(b) whether all of them have been
confirmed as semi-permanent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research
and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun
Kabir): (a) 287.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The case for confirmation as
semi-permanent of staff who have put
in between 2 and 10 years service on
1-7-1950 is still under consideration.

Pakistani Smugglers

2435. Shri Raghunath Singh: Wi.
the Minister of Home Affairs be pleas
ed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on or
about the 13th February, 1958 three
Pakistani smugglers were shot dead
on the Indo-Pakistan border near
Sankhatra village in Khemkaran
sector and there was exchange of firing
for an hour across the two borders;
and

(b) if so, what are the facts of the
incident?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri
G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). On the night
of the 11th/12th February 1958, four

persons were noticed entering Indian territory from the Pakistan side. On being challenged they opened fire which was returned by the police. In the encounter one of the four persons was killed. The remaining three who were retreating were fired at by the Pakistan Border Police who killed two of them, while the fourth escaped.

Smuggling of Indian Currency

2436. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 19th February, 1958, the Indian customs party seized Rs. 12,900 in Indian currency concealed in a goods train brake van at Attari Railway Station; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian currency amounting to Rs. 12,900 concealed in the brake van of a goods train, was seized on the 18th February, 1958 by the Customs staff at Attari Railway Station.

(b) The case has been adjudicated departmentally under the Customs law; the currency has been confiscated and a personal penalty of Rs. 5,000/- imposed. The offender is also being prosecuted in a court of law.

Geological Survey of Punjab

2437. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received report of the Geological Survey of the Punjab concluded in the year 1956-57; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Reports on the investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Punjab during the field season 1956-57 have been received by the Government and a gist of the

reports is given in the statement placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure, No. 84].

भारत में विदेशी विद्यार्थी

२४३८. श्री मानकभाई जयपाल : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७-५८ में कितने विदेशी विद्यार्थी भारत सरकार के खर्च पर अध्ययन करने के लिये भारत आये ;

(ख) देशवार उन की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) भारत सरकार ने उन पर कुल कितना खर्च किया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० भा० श्रीमान) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [लिखित परिशिष्ट ७, अनुसूच्य संख्या ८५]

हिन्दी विभाग

२४३९. श्री मानकभाई जयपाल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय का हिन्दी विभाग अभी भी अस्थायी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब से ?

(ग) इसे अस्थायी बनाये रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

(घ) क्या सरकार को इसे स्थायी करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० भा० श्रीमान) : (क) से (ङ). हिन्दी प्रमाण का निर्माण १९५२ में मुख्य रूप से हिन्दी पारिभाषिक शब्दावली बनाने के लिये हुआ

या । चूंकि इस कार्य की प्रकृति को स्थायी नहीं समझा गया इसलिये यह प्रभाग धारम्भ के अस्थायी रूप से काम करता आ रहा है । यह अवश्य है कि यह कार्य काफ़ी दिनों तक चलता रहेगा । शीघ्र ही इस विषय की समीक्षा की जायेगी ।

निर्वाचन याचिकायें

२४४०. { चुनावकर्तारयः
तंगावलिः

क्या बिबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक-सभा और राज्य विधान-मण्डलों के किन्तु निर्वाचनों को निर्वाचन याचिकाओं द्वारा (राज्यवार) चुनीती दी गयी है ;

(ख) कितनी निर्वाचन याचिकायें (राज्यवार) दर्ज की गई हैं ; और

(ग) उन में से कितनी निबटायी जा चुकी हैं ?

बिबि उपमंत्री (जी हजाराजर्जल) :

(क) से (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण लोक-सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [रेकॉर्डे परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८६]

Second Five Year Plan

2441. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary asked on Starred Question No. 624 on the 3rd March, 1958 and state:

(a) for how much amount arrangements for foreign exchange have been made out of Rs. 987 crores of foreign exchange required for the core of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) its break-up (private and public sector-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A

statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 87.]

Pre-Independence Claims of Contractors

2442. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India undertook the responsibility of the payment of all claims arising out of contracts entered into by private individuals with the Government of India before 15th August, 1957;

(b) what was the amount of claims filed by contractors for payment of their dues in the office of Controller General, Defence Accounts, New Delhi for any sums due to them in lieu of pre-partition supplies or contracts;

(c) whether any amount has been paid to any of these contractors by the Government of India; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. The Government of India have accepted initial liability for the settlement of pre-partition claims of Contractors against the undivided Central Government registered with them in terms of the Press Communique of 23rd May, 1948, which is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 88.]

(b) Rs. 2.6 Crores.

(c) Yes. Rs. 0.4 Crores (Approximate) have been settled.

(d) Amounts not paid may be analysed as under:

(i) Rejected	Rs. 1.3 Crores
(ii) Claims under Verification	Rs. 0.9 Crores
Total	Rs. 2.2 Crores

Indian Population

2443. **Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's population has been increasing every year since the last census; and

(b) if so, the annual rate at which it has been increasing?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Aiva): (a) and (b). The population of India has been increasing every year since the last census but due to incomplete registration of births and deaths the annual precise rate of increase cannot be worked out.

दशमिक मुद्रा प्रणाली

२४४६. श्री भोगजी भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दशमिक मुद्रा प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत १ अप्रैल, १९५७ से आज तक कितने रुपये के १ नये पैसे, २ नये पैसे, २५ नये पैसे और १० नये पैसे के सिक्के अलग अलग चालू किये जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) एक पैसे, दो पैसे, एक आने और दो आने के कितने रुपये के पुराने सिक्के अलग अलग वापिस लिये जा चुके हैं, और उन में से कितने रुपये के सिक्के पिचलाये जा चुके हैं ; और

(ग) १९५८-५९ में कितने रुपये के नये सिक्के डाले जायेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). लोक-सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है जिस में मांगी गयी सूचना दी गयी है। [देखिये पृ. २६६६, अगस्त संख्या ६६]

Allotment of Coal to Orissa

2445. **Dr. Samantnihar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal allocated to Orissa State in 1957 under different categories;

(b) the actual quantity supplied in each category during the same period;

(c) the reason for short supply, if any; and

(d) the measures taken or to be taken for supplying the allotted quantities?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement showing the allocation and despatches of coal to various categories of consumers in Orissa State for the year 1957 is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 90.]

(c) The main reason for the short supply was the difficulty in transport as a result of restrictions and limitations on movements in the direction 'South of Kharagpur' and also inadequate wagon supply in the South Eastern Railway Zone. Another reason was the stoppage of coal production at Hingir Rampur Colliery for a period of five months during the year.

(d) The measures necessary are (a) more wagons to be made available and (b) facility for more coal traffic in the "South of Kharagpur" direction on the South Eastern Railway. These are being looked into but the difficulties are likely to continue for the some time. The Hingir Rampur Colliery has resumed production, and this may ease the situation to some extent.

Minerals in Jammu and Kashmir

2446. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large deposits of various minerals have been discovered in Jammu and Kashmir State during 1957; and

(b) if so, the names of places and the estimated quantity of the various minerals discovered?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Actually no new discoveries were made in 1957, but some of the previously known occurrences were investigated. These included:

- (i) drilling in Jangalali Coal field;
- (ii) investigation of Lead, Zinc and Copper deposits in Raisi area;
- (iii) investigation of Gypsum in Ramban area; and
- (iv) investigation of raw materials for the manufacture of Cement.

It is too early to make an estimate of the extent of the deposits as work is still in progress.

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

2447. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount allotted to displaced persons from West Pakistan in Punjab by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Rs. 159.13 lakhs—total amount of loans sanctioned so far.

झन्डे

२४४८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में अनुमानतः कितने झन्डे हैं ;

(ख) किन किन स्थानों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रचारा उस की सहायता से झन्डे व्यक्तियों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र लोले गये हैं ;

(ग) सरकार ने १९५७-५८ में इस पर कितना खर्च किया ; और

(घ) इन केन्द्रों में क्या काम किया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री: (अ० का० ला० बं बालः) : (क) २० लाख ।

(ख) देहरादून ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) देहरादून में व्यस्क झन्डे शिक्षाई केन्द्र में १५० व्यस्क झन्डे पुरुषों और २०० व्यस्क झन्डी स्त्रियों के लिये चले उद्योगों टाइप वस्तुकारी बेल और संगीत शिक्षाने की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था है ।

Sports Association in Manipur

2449. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how much money was actually spent out of the grants sanctioned to Sports Associations in Manipur during 1957-58; and

(b) the names of sports organisations which were given grants?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). Grants totalling Rs. 10,000 were sanctioned to the various Sports Associations in Manipur viz.

- (i) All Manipur Sports Association. Rs. 2,500/-
- (ii) Manipur Man Building Institute. Rs. 2,000/-
- (iii) All Manipur Polo Club. Rs. 3,500/- and
- (iv) Imphal Sporting Club. Rs. 2,000/-

It is not known whether these Sports Associations have spent the entire grants sanctioned to them. This information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Unemployment Relief to Punjab

2450. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the financial aid given to the Punjab Government as loans and grants in regard to the schemes for relief of unemployment during 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I would request the Honourable Member to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1110 in the Lok Sabha on the 4th December 1957. Loans and grants given to the State Governments for development schemes enable them to relieve unemployment to some extent. However, the Government of Punjab specifically proposed a scheme for Expansion of power facilities for Increasing Employment Opportunities, for which, in addition to the assistance of Rs. 3.50 lakhs given in previous years, a loan of Rs. 1 lakh was given during 1956-57. No loan was sanctioned in 1957-58.

Technical Education in Punjab

2451. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned for the expansion of technical education in Punjab during 1957-58; and

(b) the amount of grant utilised during that year?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs. 6.37 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 5.8 lakhs. The balance will be utilised in 1958-59.

Multipurpose Schools in Punjab

2452. { Shri Sadhu Ram:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant earmarked for the Punjab Government for starting multi-purpose schools during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of the multi-purpose schools to be opened year-wise during the period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 139.3 lakhs approximately.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Excise Duty on Tobacco

2453. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of excise duty on tobacco collected from Punjab since 1952?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The gross revenue realised from Central Excise duty on tobacco in the State of Punjab since 1952 is as follows:

Year	Gross revenue. Rs ('000)
1952	.. 34.05
1953	.. 41.59
1954	.. 45.31
1955	.. 45.13
1956	.. 51.11
1957	.. 52.48

तुलसी घाट

२४५५. श्री भक्त बर्दान : क्या बैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और संरक्षक-कार्य मंत्री २३ अगस्त १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०६३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरातत्व विभाग ने इस बीच बनारस के तुलसी घाट और उस धर के बारे में जिस में गोस्वामी तुलसीदास रहे बताये जाते हैं जांच पूरी कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) यह निर्णय कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

वैज्ञानिक संशोधन और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य
मंत्री (श्री हुजूम कबीर) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्र के आर्कियोलॉजी विभाग से तुलसी मन्दिर की रक्षा तथा बेराल के लिये सिफारिशें करने को कहा गया है। जहाँ तक घाट का सम्बन्ध है यह वाराणसी के प्रसिद्ध घाट का एक भाग है और इसे भक्त तथा तीर्थयात्री रोकाना इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं। इसलिये इस देश का जल्दी मोन्यूमेंट घोषित करना कठिन है।

Social Welfare Board Projects

2456. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Social Welfare Board projects opened in 1957 and to be opened in 1958, State-wise; and

(b) how many of them are located in the National Extension Service or Community Development Blocks?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 91.]

State Social Welfare Ministers Conference

2457. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made at the recent Conference of the State Social Welfare Ministers; and

(b) the extent to which the Government propose to implement them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). We are not aware of any such conference having been held recently.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACTS

12 hrs.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (1) G.S.R. No. 173, dated the 22nd March, 1958, containing the Customs and Central Excise Duties (Motor Vehicles) Rules, 1958.
- (2) G.S.R. No. 174, dated the 22nd March, 1958, making certain amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Dry Batteries and Cells) Rules, 1958.
- (3) G.S.R. No. 194, dated the 26th March, 1958, making certain amendment to the Customs and Excise Duties Drawback (Trailers) Rules, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-657/58.]

Notifications issued under Sea Customs Act

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (1) G.S.R. No. 109, dated the 8th March, 1958, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Nitrous Oxide) Rules, 1955.
- (2) G.S.R. No. 175, dated the 22nd March, 1958.
- (3) G.S.R. No. 176, dated the 22nd March, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-658/58.]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**TWENTY-THIRD REPORT**

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**NINTH REPORT**

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research on the subject 'Secondary Education'.

**PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—
A SUMMARY OF WORK**

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the "Parliamentary Committees—A Summary of Work", pertaining to the Third Session of the Second Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-659/58.]

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****RECRUDESCENCE OF FIRING BY PAKISTANI
BORDER FORCES ON THE EAST PAKIS-
TAN-ASSAM BORDER.**

Shri Hynniewta (Autonomous Districts—Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

**'RECRUDESCENCE OF FIRING BY PAKIS-
TANI BORDER FORCES ON THE EAST
PAKISTAN-ASSAM BORDER.'**

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): On behalf of the Prime Minister, I make the following statement:

"The House will recall that in response to a number of Call Attention Notices and Short Notice Ques-

tions, the Deputy Minister made a statement on my behalf on March, 31st, regarding firing by Pakistani troops across the Sylhet-Cachar border. This statement dealt with the course of events up to March 27th when a cease-fire agreement—the second since the incidents began on March 11th—was arrived at. Firing, however, has continued and more Call Attention Notices and Short Notice Questions have been tabled in the last few days. I fully appreciate the concern felt by the House and I take this opportunity to make a further statement on the course of events between March 27th and April 14th.

Though detailed reports about individual incidents have not yet been received, the following general picture emerges from the preliminary reports received so far:

Sporadic firing has been going on almost daily in the Surma region from March 27th to 7th April. The affected area covers such places as Madanpur, Latu, Nijjalpur, Mahisasan and Bhanga Bazar.

The firing spread from the Surma region to the Khasi-Jaintia Hills along the Pyain river. Full details are not available, but it is clear that Pakistani armed forces opened fire on an Indian patorl on April 4th, the firing on Indian cultivators was resumed on April 5th and continued throughout the morning and the next day. As usual, protests were lodged by Assam Government. Pakistan authorities have also lodged counter-protests.

The casualties on our side as a result of firing were one killed, three seriously wounded, who may or may not survive, and five others wounded.

There was an exodus of about a hundred families from the Bhanga area caused by the intensity of firing and collecting of vegetables on both sides of the Surma had stopped but people have started returning for vegetable collection since the cease-fire on 9th April.

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

A meeting between the Divisional Commissioners of Assam and East Pakistan took place at Karimganj and a truce cease-fire agreement to be effective from 5.30 A.M. on April 9th was reached at the meeting. Various details regarding co-operation of the authorities on both sides in the effective maintenance of the cease-fire were also settled and it was hoped that there would be no further incidents.

The latest position is that, despite the cease-fire agreement, Pakistani forces opened fire in Nathampur area on April 9th, and Pakistani villagers began violating Indian territory by starting fishing en masse in Indian waters on the Surma river. It has also been reported that whereas the cease-fire agreement provided for demolition of recently constructed bunkers and the filling up of trenches, Pakistani armed personnel are repairing such bunkers on their side and digging new trenches. The Assam authorities have lodged a protest against these breaches of the cease-fire agreement and violation of Indian territory with the East Pakistan authorities and we have also lodged a protest with the Pakistan High Commissioner at Delhi and requested him to move the Government of Pakistan to issue immediate instructions to the local authorities concerned to implement the cease-fire agreement in the spirit of good neighbourliness and to take necessary action to prevent their nationals from using the cease-fire agreement as a cloak to violate Indian territory. Our High Commissioner in Karachi has also taken up this matter with the Government of Pakistan.

It is hoped that there will be no further violations and that the cease-fire agreement will be fully observed. I should like to add that the Government of India and Pakistan have also agreed to hold a joint enquiry into the entire series of these incidents commencing March 11th. The Governments of India and Pakistan are each nominating a representative of the

Central Government to carry out this joint enquiry."

STATEMENT RE. CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SUPPLEMENTARY STARRED QUESTION NO. 1503.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): In his supplementary question arising out of Starred Question No. 1503 answered by me on the 7th April, 1958, regarding accident at Classification Range (Bulls Eye-Chandmari) in Babina, Shri Jagdish Awasthi had enquired whether Government were aware of an explosion in the Babina Military Area on the 26th March, 1958, as a result of which several children were killed or injured. Since the main question related to the Classification Range, full information was available with me about that Range and I replied that no deaths had taken place in the Range on that date. I did not then have before me details of the accident during March 1958 in another part of the Babina area. The Babina Military Area includes both the Classification Range as well as the Field Firing Area. I regret to have to inform the House that on 26th March, 1958 a blind bomb exploded at 16.00 hours in the Babina Field Firing Area, one mile north of Village Nagda, as a result of which four persons were unfortunately killed and four seriously injured. It appears that these persons had entered the field firing area, presumably with a view to collecting scrap metal and the explosion occurred when they were handling a blind. The injured persons were removed to the Civil Hospital by the local military authorities on receipt of information of the accident. A court of inquiry was ordered by the Commander of the unit, soon after the explosion, and its findings are awaited. The question whether any compensation is payable will be considered after the matter has been fully investigated. I have already recounted to the House in

reply to part (b) of the Question under reference the steps that are taken to protect the villagers from such accidents.

MOTION RE. APPOINTMENT TO JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That **Shri S. K. Patil** be appointed to the Joint Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill, 1958, vice **Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri** resigned from the Committee."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That **Shri S. K. Patil** be appointed to the Joint Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill, 1958, vice **Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri** resigned from the Committee."

The motion was adopted.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd. Ministry of Home Affairs—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants made under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of six hours allotted for this Grant, 5 hours and 36 minutes have already been availed of. **Shri Balakrishnan** may continue his speech. Thereafter, I shall call upon the hon. Minister to reply. The cut motions will then be disposed of and the Demands put to vote.

Shri Balakrishnan (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, before I come to some other point which relate to the Home Ministry, I would refer to the problem of the Scheduled Castes. Fortunately, the problem of Scheduled Castes has been placed in the hands of the seniormost Minister, **Pandit G. B. Pant**. We know his deep sympathy and good wishes for the Scheduled Caste people. The problem of

the Scheduled Castes is a big and enormous problem. It is a problem of 60 million people who are suffering from all sorts of social and economic difficulties. Unless some revolutionary steps are taken, this problem of the Scheduled Castes—their poverty and other social difficulties—will continue for ever. I sincerely and honestly feel that unless and until the Scheduled Castes are liberated from the economic tie of other people, this problem will continue for ever.

Sir, many people think that untouchability is a social custom. But I think it is not only a social custom, but also an economic question because even in other communities, poor people are treated as Harijans. So, I think that if the economic position of these people is improved, then untouchability will automatically disappear.

The majority of the Scheduled Caste people are engaged in agriculture. They can engage themselves only in agriculture, because there is a restriction in the form of social custom preventing them from entering into other work. A Scheduled Caste man cannot even run a small tea shop or a betel shop. The customers will purchase the betel leaves from others, but not from the Harijan. They will not purchase even vegetables from the Harijans. Even in the textile mills and industries, the Scheduled Castes have no better place. They are not used for good purposes, but for the purpose of scavenging and suffering. Therefore, I request the hon. Home Minister to see that the Scheduled Caste people are employed in the textile mills and other industries. Through you, Sir, I earnestly appeal to the proprietors of textile mills and industries to help these poor people by employing them in the mills and industries at least to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent. I request the big people to lift these poor people from mire of poverty.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Balakrishnan]

In India, according to the Constitution, all are equal before the law. In America, there is racial discrimination and the Negro brethren are suffering worse than the suffering of the Scheduled Castes in India. But comparing the economic position of the Negroes, their economic condition is several times better than the position of the Scheduled Castes here. Sir, with your permission, I shall read out an article regarding the economic improvement of the Negroes in America:

"Today the Negro is stepping into a new economic situation. He became an industrial worker. In the past 17 years, the number of negro-men employed in private households has dropped by 83 per cent. The number working as farm labourers has dropped by 44 per cent. Since 1940, the number of negro-men in professional jobs has jumped by 103 per cent., as craftsmen and foremen, by 112 per cent. as operators and technicians by 181 per cent. and as clerical and sales workers. There are 10 times as many negro-women in clerical jobs as there were in 1940. Today there is not a single job in the U.S. Labour Department schedule of occupations that is not held by a Negro. This does not mean that there is no discrimination. It does mean that somewhere, along the line, at least one negro has worked successfully in a job which was previously limited to white people. The coloured worker destroyed another vicious untruth. He proved himself as reliable and desirable as a white employee."

The Negro has proved himself to be an able businessman. The number of business managers and proprietors has increased by 131 per cent. in the past 16 years. Negroes own more than 200 insurance companies with five million policyholders. They also own and operate 30 savings and loan asso-

ciations with combined assets of 60 million dollars and 14 banks with total assets of 40 million dollars."

Regarding special preferences given by the American Government to educated Negroes, the article says:

"Educated Negroes serving in menial positions have been national scheme in America. Now at least something is done to open the door to the skilled and talented. Each year, the U.S. Government puts out six million contracts involving 15 million dollars in goods and services. Everyone of those contracts reads as under:

In connection with the performances of work under this contract, the contractor agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, colour or national origin."

In India I do not find even a single Scheduled Caste member owning an industry or a business concern. So, I request the hon. Home Minister to see that some special preferences are given to these people to enter into fields other than agriculture.

Regarding the assignment of land, you must excuse me if I say that in this matter, the progress is not satisfactory, because the revenue authorities and the local authorities are not taking proper action to assign the land. I want to give you an example. A few years ago, I used to maintain a register in which I entered the names of persons from whom I received petitions, the purpose of the petitions, the time when I forwarded the petitions, etc. At one time, I received about 100 petitions regarding the assignment. I sent these petitions to the Collector with my recommendations. Even after several months, I did not receive any reply from the Collector nor did the applicants receive any reply. So, after one year, I approached the Collector and asked him what happened to the petitions.

He was kind enough to say that he would ask the Tahsildar to look into it. The Tahsildar was kind enough to inform me that out of the 100 petitions, 98 petitions were rejected for various reasons and only in the case of two petitions, action would be taken to assign the land. But unfortunately, even in those two cases, the lands which were to be assigned happened to be useless rocky land.

Regarding housing, I am thankful that a lot of measures are taken by the Government to house the Harijans. I understand that in a recent conference of the State Ministers under the presidency of the hon. Home Minister it was decided that the segregation policy should not be encouraged. I quite agree that segregation of Harijans by putting them in separate colonies is not good for the Scheduled Castes. It will perpetuate untouchability for ever. So, I quite agree that the policy of segregation should be discouraged. Yesterday, Shri Thirumala Rao, a former Lieut. Governor, for whom I have great respect, said that there should be a separate constituency for the Scheduled Castes people. I must ask him whether this is not a tendency of segregation. If there is a separate constituency for Scheduled Castes people, then it will create the tendency of segregation not only among the Scheduled Caste people, but among the other people also. So, I agree with the Government that the segregation policy should be discouraged. At the same time, I want to bring one very important point to the notice of the hon. Home Minister. At present the Harijans are scattered throughout India in the small villages—15 families, 10 families or 5 families. Now the house construction is going on even in such small villages. If houses are constructed in such small villages, these people cannot rise from the tyranny of social discrimination. So, the houses should not be constructed in such small villages. House construction in such small villages should not be encouraged. The Madras Government, after the experience of the Ramanathapuram disturbances, has come to a

decision that the minimum number of houses should not be less than 100. This is a very important point. I request the Home Minister to consider the matter favourably and I hope he will adopt this policy in future.

Regarding the removal of untouchability, I know our Government is doing a lot of propaganda through the various agencies to remove it. But still it is existing in the rural areas. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam people are removing only the name boards in Brahmin hotels. At the same time, they are not removing the name boards from non-Brahmin hotels. If at all the caste distinctions are to be removed, they must be removed from the heart, and not from the board. Thanks to the Home Minister for the action he has taken to prohibit the caste name in the census of India. I request him to take further action to prevent the use of caste name in Government records, newspapers and other public places.

As far as Scheduled Caste people are concerned, it does not make any difference whether they are Brahmins or non-Brahmins. In fact, if I may say so, it is the non-Brahmins that are ill-treating the Harijans more than the Brahmins. There are so many Brahmins who have dedicated their whole lives for ameliorating the condition of the Scheduled Caste people. Of course, there are non-Brahmins also who serve the Scheduled Caste people. I want that whether it is Brahmin or a non-Brahmin, every Caste Hindu must come forward to eradicate this social evil from the Hindu society.

At this juncture, I want to bring to the remembrance of this House what Gandhiji, the father of the nation, said soon after the Poona Pact was signed. He said:

"From today I and my followers must not have rest until the social and religious evils are removed. Complete removal of social and religious disabilities

[Shri Balakrishnan]

will have to be tackled by the caste Hindus during the coming days.

The message of freedom shall penetrate every home of untouchable by covering every village by my followers and the social reformers."

Unfortunately, we lost Gandhiji, the father of the nation. But there is consolation that we have the prominent disciples of Gandhiji like Pandit Nehru and Pandit Pant, who can bring economic liberty and complete freedom to people belonging to the Scheduled Caste.

Then, regarding the...

Mr. Speaker: At every turn the hon. Member appears to conclude in order to start again.

Shri Balakrishnan: I now come to the civil administration. If a farmer or a Harijan writes a letter or petition to the Prime Minister of India, he can get a reply within a few days. But if the same farmer sends a petition or letter to the Collector or Tahsildar, he will never get a reply. This difficulty is experienced even by M.P.s and M.L.A.s when they sent letters to Collectors and tahsildars. Even in the disposal of routine matters so much of delay is taking place. So, I request the Home Minister to see some overhauling is done in the administration.

Regarding the non-gazetted Government officers, when compared to the pay of the Central Government officers, the pay of the State Government servants is very low. A postman in a village is getting more than a secondary school teacher. A junior clerk in the post office is getting more than the salary of a sub-inspector. The pay of constable or a jail warden is very poor. How can they maintain their families? The cost of living has also gone up. So, I re-

quest the Centre to help the State Governments in increasing the pay of the non-gazetted officers.

श्री बालकृष्ण बाई (सागर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कल से बोलने के लिये खड़ी हो रही हूँ लेकिन मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश विन्ध्य प्रदेश के इसाके में डकैतियों का सिलसिला जारी है और वहाँ पर लोगों की जानें खतरे में हैं और मैं उन के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहती थी लेकिन मुझे अभी तक मौका नहीं दिया गया है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is a member of the Congress Party. All hon. Members will once again note that I am not here to assign work to the various hon. Members. Only a few members can be given opportunity. I cannot provide opportunity for every hon. Member in every debate. I am anxious to maintain the high level of the debate. It is for the group leaders or the whips of each groups to give the names. As far as possible, I will call them in that order. I just match one against the other—one in the opposition and one or two from the Congress side. If the hon. Member wants to have an opportunity, she will kindly address herself to the leader or whip of her party. If no justice is done once, twice or thrice, I shall take up her cause the fourth time.

श्री बालकृष्ण बाई : आप टाइम को दस मिनट के लिये बढ़ा सकते हैं और मुझे बोलने का मौका दे सकते हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप टाइम को बढ़ा दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज नहीं दे सकता हूँ। जब फाइनेंस बिल पर डिस्कशन होगी उस वक्त देखा जायगा।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Mr. Speaker, I listened to the speeches delivered yesterday and today with respectful

attention. I have no reason to complain about the method or the manner of any of these speeches. In fact, I am grateful to hon. Members, whether sitting on this side or on the other, for the kind words that they have said. That presents an opportunity for review and scrutiny of the acts and omissions of a Ministry. I feel, on the whole, heartened by the general approval that has been given by this House in the course of the last seven hours to the working of the Ministry. I see every reason why there should be more of co-operation and more of understanding between us. In fact, whatever may have been the traditions of the past, the tasks in which the Home Ministry is now engaged are the preservation and maintenance of law and order, the recruitment, training and supply of adequate and suitable personnel for giving effect and concrete shape to the orders, instructions and directives issued by this House, the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and the reform of the penal system and also the substitution of humane methods for anything that may have been hard so far.

So far as these objectives are concerned, I think there can be no difference of opinion between any two sections or two hon. Members of this House. Even if political prejudices were to come the line of demarcation would be a very thin one. So, I am glad to find that the issues have been handled tenderly and generously.

Some reference was made in one of the speeches to the joint responsibility of the Cabinet and also to the need for co-ordination. There has, I presume, never been any doubt about the joint responsibility of the Cabinet. It is in fact enshrined in our Constitution. All matters of policy, specially the major ones, are considered and settled by the Cabinet. Nevertheless, a large field is left to the Ministry where it has to exercise its discretion. But the principle of

joint responsibility is not in any way affected thereby.

There has been a suggestion that there should be more of co-ordination, and a reference has been made to some of the remarks made by one of my colleagues. We have in this connection to bear in mind that we are not here serving a unitary State. It is more like a federal than a unitary State; specially the subjects with which the Home Minister happens to be concerned would ordinarily be the primary concern of the States. The States' sphere has been in a way earmarked by the Constitution and has been defined in very clear terms. But the task of administration really does not admit of artificial or airtight compartmentalisation. So, efforts have been made to bring all those who have to carry out these common undertakings as close as might be feasible. We have the Planning Commission, we have the National Development Council and we have also the Standing Committee of the National Development Council to deal with these matters. But all the same it has to be borne in mind that in a democratic system, decisions are reached more through understanding and persuasion than by imposition. So, if there be a little impatience at times, we have to take this factor into account. But I fully agree that there should be complete co-ordination and unity and concerted endeavour. All suggestions that may be made to facilitate and promote this process will be welcome. We, on our part, still continue to explore the possibilities so that there may be greater co-ordination.

I referred to the agency through which this Parliament has to function. It is an obvious fact that our laws can have significance and can prove effective only when we have an efficient agency, when we have men of probity, integrity and ability to carry out the provisions of the Acts and other directives that might be issued. It is, however, worth remembering that in our country in spite of

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

the fact that we have achieved freedom only recently the number of civil servants, taking men serving in all grades and in all classes, is proportionately less per thousand than in any other advanced country. We have also to recall what, I think, I submitted before that the proportion of cognisable crimes in our country is the lower than in any other advanced country. So, while there is room for improvement and certainly every question has to be given adequate attention we have no reason to feel depressed or dejected. Our administrative services and our other services have, on the whole, acquitted themselves well.

At present we are engaged in a gigantic undertaking and our Plan is now not a Party Plan, but a national Plan, which has been frankly and openly accepted by all political parties. So, we have to subordinate minor differences and to concentrate on what we all believe is likely to yield greater and greater dividends than anything else. We have, since the achievement of independence, and some of those who were associated with administration even before that, made earnest efforts to bring about a suitable change in the outlook and the approach of our services. There should be complete harmony between the people and their servants. All those, who are in service, must realise that the people are their masters. Similarly, they have a legitimate ambition to look up to the people for their guidance, assistance and co-operation. Unless we function in this way, we cannot get full and adequate results.

The re-organisation of the services has engaged our attention almost continuously. As hon. Members are aware, many steps have been taken. We have raised the number of I.A.S. and apart from the normal recruitment, we had also emergency recruitment as it is called, by virtue of which 200 State servants and 100 from the market are likely to be

recruited. Besides, we had also set up other branches or other services. We have an Administrative pool now. We are also setting up a Managerial service, an Industrial service, and an Economic service. We have already formed the Central Health service and some other services at the Centre.

We also feel and we are giving thought to this matter that training in foundational and fundamental subjects should be given to all those who are recruited for senior grades of service. So, instead of our Industrial Administrative school, we propose to set up a National Academy of Training so that the services, wherever they may function, whether as Administrative officers or as Accountants or as Revenue officers, might imbibe the true spirit and discharge their duties in a manner which will raise their efficiency and establish concord between them and the public completely.

There was some reference to the increase in police expenditure yesterday. We were told that the expenditure in Delhi had gone up. The statement, so far as it went, was correct. The total expenditure under police in Delhi was, according to the revised Budget of last year, about Rs. 1,70,00,000. It has gone up by Rs. 8 lakhs. We have added a new wing today for dealing with corruption matters. It will be an Anti-corruption wing and its task will be confined to the cleansing of the services. It will be connected with the Vigilance division which we have now set up everywhere. Apart from that, there are several mobile squads, for dealing with special types of crime such as kidnapping, such as enticement, such as cheating and so on. Nobody can deny, I think, that the police in Delhi has been doing its job well and has taken good care to see that people live in peace, with a complete sense of security and the mischiefmongers are brought to book.

What has to be remembered and what, perhaps, Shri Nath Pai ignored was that expenditure on Education which in 1956-57 was Rs. 1,18,00,000 has, in this Budget, gone up to Rs. 2,59,00,000 and the increase is more than double. Similarly, under Medical, the expenditure which was Rs. 44 lakhs and odd has gone up to Rs. 100 lakhs and that on Public health from Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs. If I remember aright, about Rs. 150 lakhs have been provided for slum clearance.

There was also some reference to the measures that were necessary for supplying pure water, and so on. I think a provision of more than Rs. 7 crores has been made in the Second Plan Budget for providing pure water and for dealing with drainage and sullage problems of Delhi. Of that, perhaps, Rs. 2 crores are to be spent this year. I think it has to be admitted that there is a constant influx of people into Delhi. We have also the Embassies and people are coming from all parts. Delhi has the privilege of welcoming the Members of Parliament from time to time and working under their kindly eye. So, it is necessary that Delhi should be helped in every reasonable way. In the circumstances, I think it will have to be admitted that the increase in police expenditure is negligible and that is what would have taken place in the ordinary course. But, in what are called the nation-building departments or beneficent activities, the increase is substantial and impressive. I would not be sorry if more money were voted by this House for Delhi, because, Delhi now is functioning directly under them and consequently Delhi has been given a larger number of Members than it would otherwise have been able to return.

Not only Delhi, but the several Central Territories have been similarly favoured. The income whether of Tripura or of Manipur or of Himachal Pradesh falls far short of the expenditure that is being incurred in these

States. This is apart from the developmental expenditure which comes to an enormous amount. I can give figures and it would be clear from them that these Central Territories have received very favourable attention. Besides these, we have the Andamans and Nicobars and the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands. The population of these is small. But, plans for development of these areas and for providing suitable means of communication have also been framed and funds have been provided for these purposes also. So, I venture to submit that the beneficent activities in these States, or Territories, to be more precise, are being promoted in every reasonable way. And, if we have a little police, it is because it is necessary for ensuring the progress of other spheres.

There was also, I think, some observation to the effect that the police has to be trained in modern methods. That aspect of the matter too has not been ignored by us.

Apart from our Intelligence Bureau, we have got a number of institutions, the Detective Training School, the Finger Bureau for giving training in that art, Fire Training Service and Emergency Training Service and a Forensic Laboratory. And it is also under consideration whether something should not be done to train people for obtaining degrees in Criminology and allied subjects. So the question of improving the methods of investigation has not been neglected. This has also been receiving due attention. We have our Police Training School in Abu, and it is now intended to overhaul the system in a way and to have the best of the policemen, or as suitable and efficient as may be, trained in that School.

I have referred to some of these matters, but the Services are also interested in other matters. As hon. Members are aware, the Pay Commission has been appointed and is functioning. Interim relief has been given. We have also set up in the Ministries, Staff Councils for dealing with problems affecting our Services. We have

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also appointed Welfare Officers in the Ministries and also in Attached Offices to look after the needs and requirements of our men. It is necessary that they should be provided with all reasonable opportunities for advancement and with such amenities as are within the range of our resources.

It is also necessary that they should be able to concentrate on their work and that they should not be led away from the legitimate task that they have to perform. For that the rules too have been amended to some extent. I think the factum of amendment is not denied. But Shri Nath Pai does not perhaps quite agree with the amendments that have been made. Well, I think it is necessary that the government servants should follow the prescribed procedure for the redress of their legitimate grievances. This sort of activity which calls for negotiation, for processions, for demonstrations seems foreign and alien to the peace which we should maintain in offices and the atmosphere which is necessary for constructive and efficient work. I need not say more about this aspect. We had occasion to discuss, I think, the basic principles when the Bill for the Maintenance of Essential Services was passed by this House but which we have not considered necessary to pursue further.

So, these are the steps that have been taken for this purpose.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about rule 4B? There are two amendments. One is about rule 4A which refers to bans on processions and demonstrations. Rule 4B is about recognition of the unions, which says that with respect to any registered union which does not have recognition within six months, no worker will be entitled to become a member of that union.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So far as rule 4B is concerned—I do not know whether it is 4B...

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It is 4B.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Let us agree to that at least. The rule provides that a union can be affiliated only to a recognised union. I think that is a salutary rule. It does not prevent any public servant from joining a union or forming a union...

Shri Nath Pai: No, no. It says that no employee shall belong to a union which is not recognised within six months. And there is no compulsion on the part of the Government to recognise a *bona fide* union. This is the exact trick.

Pandit G. B. Pant: There is every hope that the Government will recognise every union that deserves to be recognised. I do not know if hon. Members are aware of any instance in which a union has been refused recognition.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, we can quote several.

Shri Nath Pai: For example, the Confederation.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is easy to mention the name of the union, but I do not think anyone here can mention the name of any union which has been refused recognition.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I can. May I?

Pandit G. B. Pant: There is no occasion for any quarrel just now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not quarrelling.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Let us accept the principle that the unions have to function in a reasonable way so that they may succeed in achieving what they desire. For, when other methods are introduced, then the difficulties are augmented and aggravated instead of being resolved. So it is in the interest of the public servants that the union should be organised in a proper and appropriate manner. So there should be no difficulty about it.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): This is for the existing unions.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I may say that so far as industrial employees or persons serving in government industrial factories, etc. are concerned, we are giving thought to the matter and the rules may perhaps be amended. So, that should satisfy Mr. Banerjee. I think he is interested more in that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because I was a Central Government employee myself!

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have referred to some of the matters which were of a preliminary type. There were also references to other things. There was, again, that question of the bifurcation of the bilingual State of Bombay, that it should be split up in two. I do not know if I am called upon to give a detailed reply to that. This matter has been discussed on the floor of this House more than once. I regret that we have not so far succeeded in converting some of our friends to our view. But so far as the formation of the present State of Bombay is concerned, I think every Member of this House knows that it was the result of a spontaneous decision taken by the Members of Parliament belonging to all parties except one. (Interruption). So the responsibility for the decision rests on all of us.

Shri Nath Pai: So we can change it ourselves.

Pandit G. B. Pant: We did it in the hope and belief that that was the best decision that could be arrived at for tackling that very difficult, delicate and complex problem. It was hailed by the country. We really adopted the base that has been suggested by the States Reorganisa-

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tion Commission itself: parts of Bombay and including Maharashtra and parts of Gujarat. The people of Maharashtra and of Gujarat had lived together, worked together, and they had also provided many lead-

ing and eminent patriots who led us on to victory in our struggle for independence. So we had no reason to be anything but grateful to the people of Gujarat and Maharashtra. They have been living together and they have been living in peace and as was then, I think, acknowledged, not only by the people of our country, but also by others, Bombay was perhaps the best administered State and it had made greater progress than any other State. The States Reorganisation Commission also strongly pleaded for the continuance of the bilingual State of Bombay. They had, however, suggested that Vidarbha and Nagpur should form a separate State by themselves. The only change that we made was this, that we added these two to the existing bilingual State of Bombay and also Saurashtra.

Shri Nath Pai: The existing State was trilingual; Karnatak was there too.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If there had been a suggestion that Karnatak too should have been added to the bilingual State of Bombay, I think the States Reorganisation Commission would have given full thought to it. But it was never made by anybody and they did not disturb the existing state of affairs, so far as the languages were concerned. They continued the original arrangement. They, however, suggested that Saurashtra should be attached to Bombay and we thought that when all people speaking Marathi will be there it would be better also to transfer Vidarbha and Nagpur to the bigger State of Bombay, so that all speaking Marathi and all speaking Gujarathi could live together as they had been living previously. advance and much forward and serve as the vanguard in our country.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): May I know why Madras was split into three States? Were they quarrelling?

Shri Nath Pai: Tamilnad and Andhra have been separated, but both continue to march forward and progress. If we had been separated we would have done the same.

Pandit G. B. Pant: They have not been able to live as friends.

Shri Nath Pai: We are living as friends.

Pandit G. B. Pant: They had quarrels among themselves. They had pressed for separation even before the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed. But there have been no such thought in Gujarat and Maharashtra and we thought that the friendly relations were a guarantee for the continuance of the harmony that has prevailed there in the past.

Shri Nath Pai: Can we not separate without quarrel?

Pandit G. B. Pant: That was how the decision was taken. That is how it has been implemented.

We have been told that the result of elections and by-elections has not fully come up to the expectations of those who had thought that this new Bombay State would be hailed with satisfaction by one and all. I am prepared to accept that there is a cleavage of opinion over this question. But it does not necessarily follow that we should on that account cancel, repeal and reverse a decision that has been taken by Parliament. We all have agreed... (Interruptions.) If one of you speak I could answer, but when many of you happen to shout together it is difficult to follow.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a decision by Parliament. We are appealing to Parliament to take a new decision in the light of the experience we are getting.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, I beg to submit that we are living in a democratic country. Every person has

a vote. The voters have the opportunity of going to the polls every five years, if not earlier. It is open to the people to express their considered views after they have given a fair trial to an arrangement which has been made with the consensus of opinion almost all over the country. After all I would expect a little regard and consideration, if not reverence and respect for the decisions which have been taken by Parliament almost with unanimity, bearing a particular party. In the United Kingdom we saw when Labour was in power many decisions were taken with which the Conservative Party did not agree. But they did not on that account ask the country not to accept, or not to.

An Hon. Member: What about denationalisation? (Interruptions).

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is difficult for me to answer.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should not keep on interruption. Let the Home Minister proceed.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is also to me a matter of some regret that an eminent Member of this House should have told us that if a particular step to reverse the decision taken by Parliament is not taken within a certain time, then he will have to take recourse to other methods.

An Hon. Member: What is that period of time?

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is not for me to determine. So far as I am concerned, I have stated my view. I did not make that statement. I submit that suppose we accept the proposal for splitting up Bombay into two parts and other persons say that they are going to take recourse to other methods, because they do not agree with what we have done, then what would be our reply? No problem can be solved in this manner.

An Hon. Member: The same argument was given for Andhra State also.

Pandit G. B. Pant: One sinister precedent is often thought of by people who speak in these terms. I wonder if that has really much to do with the decision that was then reached, but we can I think learn by our mistakes, even if it be so. When I say "our" mistakes, I include everyone in this House.

Shri Nath Pal: We were not here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Except one party!

Pandit G. B. Pant: We have a democratic system. We must remember that so long as we have the ballot box and the free system of voting, any other method for the solution of political problems would only lead to complications and even chaos. So, while the process of conversion is open to everyone and if all the Members of the Bombay legislature, for example, tomorrow want to divide Bombay into two, I wonder if anybody can come in their way. But when the majority as it exists today holds a certain opinion and the majority here holds a certain opinion, would it not amount to something—you will excuse me for using the word—bordering on coercion, if you say "This thing should be done, and if you will not do it . . .

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Regimented vote.

Shri Nath Pal: We are the victims of that coercion.

Pandit G. B. Pant: . . . we will adopt other methods?

I agree that where a party pleads for a change, obviously it does not agree with the existing state of things; that is why it wants a change. But I am not concerned with the merits of the question. I am concerned with the means and methods. And that is a fundamental matter as it affects the very existence of our polity and the base on which the democratic structure stands.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): May I ask a question? The Prime Minis-

ter was pleased to state at Poona that it was open to us to convert all the Members of this House. Supposing we try to convert all the Members, even of the Congress Party, . . .

An Hon. Member: Do it.

Shri Yajnik: . . . would you give a whip to the Congress Members not to convert themselves, or would you leave it open to them to be converted? There is no sense in asking us to convert them and then preventing them from being converted by giving them a whip.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I can allay your apprehension. We shall not issue a new whip asking them to close the windows of their brains and not to use their minds; they are free to exercise their judgement.

Shri Nath Pal: Will there be free vote then?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes, of course, free voting: what do you mean by free voting? Really, what you are in a way suggesting is that the voting should not be free, that they should be coerced into voting in one way; if you can convert people, you can convert them to stand by a certain position. Anyway, there can be no difficulty in people voting within a party in any way they like, and in this House too, if necessary, and if the party agrees to it. So, I appeal to all those who do not agree to it to adopt the democratic methods, to be satisfied with constitutional ways.

As I said, I admit that there is a sharp difference of opinion. I do not attach any undue importance to bye-elections. Bye-elections are influenced in many ways and the choice made by the candidates does not necessarily reflect the convictions of those who cast the votes. And in any case, whatever be the merits of a case, it is proper to give a reasonable time to people to make an experiment and to see whether a scheme which had been adopted

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almost unanimously, and which has been hailed by all sections at the time it was accepted should be given a fair trial. A fair trial means reasonable co-operation on the part of all in making the scheme a success. So, at least the methods should be democratic.

There were also certain references made to the need for border adjustments. Well, I would be happy if outstanding differences or disputes about the matters concerning these borders could be settled. I have been trying my little bit that way, and I am not altogether without hope that fruitful results may be achieved.

Some other suggestions were also made. The hon. Member from Orissa referred to Seraikella and Kharsawan and told me that I should appoint someone to adjudicate between the two States. We can only proceed by consent in these matters. And so far as I am concerned, I think the question of Kharsawan and Seraikella is closed. It is no longer open. He also took an objection . . .

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): You said that the Eastern Zonal Council was discussing it.

Pandit G. B. Pant: . . . to the proposals for the reserve police for the zone. He said, that if the zones decide to have a common reserve police, then he will start an agitation. Of course, a constitutional agitation does not call for a warning.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Did I say so? I repudiate what you have stated. I did not say so.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If you did not say so, if I misunderstood you, then I stand corrected. And I am also glad and relieved to some extent, because I do not want unnecessary clash anywhere. We have enough of that over trivial matters, and it is better that we avoid such matters where we can. So, I am glad that my impression was wrong.

He has an objection to reserve police being appointed jointly by one or more States. Well, nothing is going to be imposed on them. It is only by the free will of the States that this can be done, and if it can be done it will mean economy and greater efficiency, because the reserve police is not needed every day. Emergencies do not simultaneously occur in all the adjoining States. So, if they could agree to have some sort of such arrangement, they would be saving money and would have a larger force at their disposal whenever they are faced with any difficulty.

Shri Mahanty: But under what law?

Pandit G. B. Pant: You read out the clause yourself. All matters of common interest can come. There is no law which bars it, and the States Reorganisation Act empowers the councils to take such decisions unreservedly; there can be absolutely no doubt so far as the legal aspect of the matter is concerned.

I do not know if I should take more of your time. There are many other matters with which I am concerned. There are problems affecting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have framed a number of schemes. In the First Five Year Plan, the total amount provided for this purpose came to only Rs. 39 crores. The amount in the Second Five Year Plan is no less than Rs. 91 crores. Various schemes have been framed. But apart from this Rs. 91 crores, they get also assistance from other budgets, for example, Rs. 2 crores from the education budget, something from the housing provision in the budget and so on. But one thing is worth remembering, and it is this that the States should not in any way deprive the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of their share of the provisions made in the General Budget because of the allotments that are made out of the special budget that is exclusively reserved for their

benefit; otherwise, they do not gain much; they might even lose. I have been making every possible endeavour to raise the number of the representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services. I think that the number that would be recruited this year will exceed the total number of the IAS officers or IPS officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes at the present moment, so that they will have more recruited today than the total number that has been recruited so far. So, I welcome that, and I hope that these measures will continue, because we want them to have a feeling of partnership and to rise to their fullest stature.

Some questions were raised about the continuance of the reservation for legislatures. That question was discussed here, and we then said that we would like to consider this matter sympathetically, but it is premature to reach any decision just now.

A suggestion was made by Shri Thirumala Rao that instead of having two-Member constituencies, it would be advisable to have one-Member constituencies. I do not think that affects the position one way or the other. Even from one-Member unreserved constituencies, Scheduled Caste Members can be returned, and I would like them to be returned at least occasionally, if not in very large numbers.

There was some reference to dacoities in certain areas. The crime situation, as was mentioned by a number of Members in the House, is quite satisfactory, as satisfactory as it can be; otherwise, it is not satisfactory till we have got rid of the last criminal in the land.

But there was also a reference to the menace of dacoits. I am sorry that this menace has not been effaced completely. But considerable progress has been made. In Rajasthan itself, the number has come down to less than a quarter or one-fifth of what it was only three or four years ago. In other States too, the numbers have

gone down, and many of the notorious dacoits have been either liquidated or captured. But it will take sometime to eradicate this chronic ailment in our body-politic. It is necessary that all should co-operate. There should be no harbouring on the part of the people living in the affected areas and the police should be able to count upon their co-operation. A number of policemen was killed in such encounters, and I should like to express the sympathy of this House with their heirs and widows, for the services they have rendered to the country by this brave behaviour on their part.

There was also some reference to the Act to suppress immoral traffic. A suggestion was made that it should be put into operation without delay. We have already issued orders that it should be put into effect from the 1st of May. So the wishes of the particular hon. Member who made that suggestion have already been carried out.

I hope that hon. Members will be good enough to give us their co-operation in the difficult tasks in which we are engaged so that all of us may concentrate on constructive activities and on the fruitful implementation of the national Plan to which all of us stand committed.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): May I ask a question?

Shri B. K. Galkwad (Nasik): I was anxious to speak. But unfortunately, I was not allowed. I was away yesterday. Will you kindly allow me to ask three questions?

Mr. Speaker: We have had enough discussion about this matter. I was looking for the hon. Member. He was not in his seat. What could I do now?

Now, we shall proceed with voting. Does any hon. Member want the House to divide on any particular cut motion?

Shri Nath Pal: Yes, on cut motion No. 1563.

Mr. Speaker: Then we shall adjourn the voting for the present. We do not divide during the lunch interval. Therefore, at 15-30 hours, I will take it up.

Shri Nath Pal: The House is fairly full now.

Mr. Speaker: Then let it be distinctly understood that with the consent of all Parties in the House and all the Members I am calling a divi-

sion now. Normally, we do not divide during the lunch interval.

The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100 (Failure to assess the political discontent in the Bombay State and to formulate proposals for its reorganisation into two linguistic States)".

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 42; Noes 187.

AYES

Division No. 8]

[13.31 hrs.

Banerjee Shri S. M.
Borus, Shri Hem
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Dasgupta, Shri B.
Desaratha Deb, Shri
Bilas, Shri Muhammad
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
Ghosai, Shri
Ghose, Shri Bimal
Godsora, Shri S. C.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Goray, Shri

Hynniewta, Shri
Imam, Shri Mohamed
Iyer, Shri Baswara
Khadilkar, Shri
Kodiyar, Shri
Kunhan, Shri
Mahanty, Shri
Matin, Qazi
Menon, Shri Narayanankutty
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nath Pal, Shri
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Pandey, Shri Sarju

Panigrahi, Shri
Parulekar, Shri
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Patil, Shri U. L.
Potraik, Shri U. C.
Prodhan, Shri B. C.
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Salunke, Shri Balasaheb
Singh, Shri L. Achaw
Tangamani, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yajnik, Shri

NOES

Abdur Rashid, Bakhshi
Achar, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anirudh Sinha, Shri
Arumugham, Shri R. S.
Arumugham, Shri S. R.
Asanna, Shri
Atchamamba, Dr.
Ayyaknu, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagwati, Shri
Bhakt Darghan, Shri
Bhogti Bhai, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Birendra Singhji, Shri
Brahm Pankash, Ch.
Brahmwar Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Damar, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.

Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Dasai, Shri Mocarji
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dubliish, Shri
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gaekwad, Shri Fatesingh Rao
Ganspathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Perone
Ghodasar, Shri Fatehsingh
Ghare, Shri A. R.
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Hajarnavis, Shri
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hasada, Shri Subodh
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Jain, Shri M. C.
Jena, Shri K. C.
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Joishi, Shri Liladhar
Joishi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Kallika Singh, Shri

Kamungo, Shri
Karmarkar, Shri
Kastilwal, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Khadwala, Shri
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khimji, Shri
Khawaja, Shri Jamal
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishna Rao, Shri M. V.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lachman Singh, Shri
Lahiri, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. C.
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Majithia, Sardar
Mallik, Shri U. S.
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malviya, Shri K. B.
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Mansan, Shri
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Mandal, Shri J.
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Masuriya Dda, Shri

Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
 Mehta, Shri B. G.
 Mehta, Shri J. R.
 Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
 Manon, Shri Krishna
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri M. P.
 Mishra, Shri B. D.
 Misra, Shri R. D.
 Misra, Shri R. R.
 Mohideen, Shri Gulam
 Morarka, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Musafir, Giani G. S.
 Naidu, Shri Govindarajulu
 Nair, Shri C. K.
 Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
 Naldurgker, Shri
 Nallakoya, Shri
 Nanjappa, Shri
 Narsindin, Shri
 Narayanasamy, Shri R.
 Naskar, Shri P. S.
 Nayak, Shri Mohan
 Nayur, Dr. Suahila
 Negi, Shri Nek Ram
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma
 Oza, Shri
 Padalu, Shri K. V.
 Padam Dev, Shri
 Pahadia, Shri
 Pande, Shri C. D.
 Pangarkar, Shri

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patel, Sushri Maniben
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Pragi Lal, Ch.
 Radha Raman, Shri
 Raghunath Sahai, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rakhmali, Shri
 Ram Krishan, Shri
 Ram Saran, Shri
 Ram Shanker Lal, Shri
 Ramanand Shastri, Swami
 Ramaswami, Shri S. V.
 Rameshwar Rao, Shri
 Ranbir Singh, Ch.
 Rane, Shri
 Rang, Shri
 Rangarao, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha
 Raut, Shri Bhole
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka
 Reddy, Shri K. C.
 Reddy, Shri Narapa
 Roy, Shri Biren
 Rungtong Suja, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Saigal, Sardar A. S.
 Samantainhar, Dr.
 Sanganna, Shri
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Satyanarayana, Shri

Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shankaraya, Shri
 Sharma, Pandit K. C.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri R. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shobha Ram, Shri
 Siddanajappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri D. P.
 Singh, Shri H. P.
 Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo
 Suhrmanayam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Sardar
 Tariq, Shri A. M.
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Thirumala Rao, Shri
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tyagi, Shri
 Uike, Shri
 Umrao Singh, Shri
 Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Varma, Shri B. B.
 Varma, Shri R. K.
 Ved.kumari, Kumari M.
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
 Wilson, Shri J. N.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the other cut motions to the vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, 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 sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 51 to 65 and 122 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 51—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,76,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 52—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,40,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 53—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Zonal Council'."

DEMAND NO. 54—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 55—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,52,54,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 56—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,65,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 57—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,03,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 58—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 59—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,08,83,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 60—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,23,87,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND NO. 61—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,54,75,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Island'."

DEMAND NO. 62—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Manipur'".

DEMAND No. 63—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,01,34,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 64—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 65—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,02,74,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,23,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: The House, will now take up discussion and voting on De-

mands Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 106 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 6 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.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,54,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,63,24,23,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND No. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE NAVY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,26,32,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,16,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

[Mr. Speaker]

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

**DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE—CHARGES**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,56,28,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective—charges'."

**DEMAND No. 108—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,44,04,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

Shri U. C. Patnalk (Ganjam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in moving my cut motions, I beg to submit that this House has never seriously objected to any of the Demands under the head of the Ministry of Defence. We are all thankful to our Defence Forces for the relief rendered by them in natural calamities, floods and famine. We are proud of their achievements in other countries. We have ourselves been feeling, during our numerous visits to Defence installations and regimental centres, that the two wings of our national life, the civilian and military, are coming nearer to one another and it is an augury of happy days for the future. During British rule we had been kept segregated from one another so long and now we are coming together.

But, we have been objecting to the way in which amounts were being spent on the purchase of hundreds of crores of foreign stores every year without proper examination or scrutiny. We feel that we have been purchasing obsolete and obsolescent weapons. We are of opinion that our purchases are more or less on the lines of World War II, conventional or orthodox weapons of the past, sometimes dead and junk weapons and that our Defence Organisation does not keep in view the requirements of war in the near or distant future.

On the floor of the House, through several committees, and through the Defence Study Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, we have been, during the last several years, giving very valuable suggestions for the reorganisation of the Defence Forces and for rationalising the Defence Services and for ensuring that our expenditure ensures to the benefit of the country.

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We have been suggesting that education, general as well as technological, should be imparted through the three Defence Services so that after courses in adult education, educational and vocational training, education for subsequent absorption in civilian life, the Service personnel will add to our country's technical and developmental man-power.

We have been suggesting that the Defence installations, factories and engineering organisations, E.M.E. and all that should be utilised for training our youth. This is being done, on the one hand by Russia and China and on the other, by U.S.A. and U.K. Everywhere in the world today Education is the most important branch of Defence Services so that the Defence personnel are useful to the country. But, here, we have not got that.

Similarly in the sphere of production, production of food-crops and production of other articles, the Defence Services in other countries have been doing very good work, particularly in China. Our Parliamentary Delegation, last year, saw the wonderful work on these lines; they saw the methods by which they are doing it in China. In our report on China, we have pointed out the special features of the Chinese development, beginning with page 54 of the report of the Parliamentary Members Delegation to China. We have mentioned how China is organising production and education drives through the Defence Services.

Similarly, we have been making suggestions for the reorganisation of the 20 Ordnance Factories—one of the biggest organisations in the public sector. We have been suggesting that production should be in larger quantities so that we can satisfy more of our Defence requirements and part of the civilian requirements also. We are glad, of course, that the Irrigation Engineer who was in charge of those factories had left and that there are qualified engineers now. We are also glad that some of the British officers have been made to go; but, still, there are many more British superintendents there whose interest it is not to see that our Ordnance Factories develop because, probably, the purchase from U.K. will be reduced considerably.

Then the education and training of personnel and the planned rehabilitation of ex-servicemen is one of the features of the Short Service System which was introduced in U.K. by the Cordwell Reforms of 1871; but the Eden Committee of 1879 refused to admit it in our country because that will instil a spirit of martial life into this country. That can be done, provided you have education on the one hand and, on the other, you have got an arrangement for absorption of ex-Service personnel in civilian life. You know, perhaps, that in China, ex-Service personnel, till they are absorbed in civilian life, get their pay and

pension from the regular Armed Forces.

We have also been making suggestions about the utilisation of the valuable material in the depots which have been lying neglected for years. And, as a result of our pressing, most of the things have been disposed of to the kabadis and that in weight because there has been no proper examination of those valuable materials which could have been utilised usefully by our engineering organisations and for our educational institutions.

There are two methods nowadays, either one or both of which are utilised for inspiring the Service personnel for making the ultimate sacrifice. On the one side, you have got the alcoholic system, on the other, inspiration with national and patriotic outlook. Here, in our country, we have not been able to introduce the patriotic songs and patriotic slogans. Even Hindi as caution and command has not been finalised.

There is no adequate Civil Defence organisation in our country for which we have been pressing all these years. We have been requesting our Defence Ministry to co-operate with the Home Ministry and with other State organisations to see that adequate Civil Defence is ensured. Our Minister tells us that it is none of his business. He points out to his counterpart in the Home Ministry. But that is not so. Even in all the western countries today, civil defence is considered to be a part of the defence. It is they who have to prevent the saboteurs. They have to see that there is no trouble in the country. The Defence Ministry could very well co-ordinate the activities of the other organisations of urban areas such as the rifles associations, scouts, Lok Sahayak Sena, territorial units, citizens' forces and so on. The real defence in the present set-up is civilian defence in industrial centres. All regular forces are a sort of shock absorbers who will receive the shock. It is the civilians who have ultimately to play

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

their part. To that extent the Defence Ministry will also have to think on these lines.

Then I come to the association of civilians with military planning, purchases and equipment. It is true that we have got civilians in the sense that the entire Defence Ministry consists of persons who have no previous knowledge or training in defence matters. Almost all the people in the Secretariat who are now thinking that they are the only patriots and the sole repositories of defence secrets had no military training. About 8 or 10 were sent to British Defence Academy for special training. We spent thousands of rupees on each of them. As soon as they returned, they were sent to the States or other departments. In U.K., the greatest reorganisers of the defence forces, Cardwell, Haldane, etc. were all civilians. Today under the National Security Act of America, the civilians are at the head of all powers. Then, why in this country alone, should our Defence Ministry consider that every civilian is an outsider and he has no *locus standi* in defence secrets or to make suggestions about defence matters. We have been suggesting all along the co-ordination of the Defence Science Organisation with the Technical Development Directorate. On the one hand there is the Institute of Armament Studies. On the other there are the production organisations such as the HAL, BEL, the Ordnance factories and various other institutions. We have been suggesting it but no civilian co-operation is sought for. We are told that the Ministry does not want outsiders to poke their nose in all these matters.

War has now become a war, not of armies or of personal heroism, but a war of science. How far are our civilian universities and other civilian organisations being associated with these defence organisations? No such co-ordination or co-operation is called for or required of them. War has become today a war of electronics and a war of guided missiles. How far are

we getting ready to 'defend' ourselves? We have got an advantage as our Defence Minister is doing a lot of our fighting in foreign countries. That is true. Avoidance of war on the higher plane is the best way of defence. From that point of view, I would congratulate our Defence Minister. He is spending most of his time for the real defence in the modern set-up, namely, the prevention of war. But if war does break out, what is the position? Are we ready? How far are we trying to defend ourselves? At one of his Committees, we have asked the Defence Minister: What is your grand strategy of defence? He said that he was very well satisfied and all his three Service Chiefs were looking after it and that he need not worry himself about it.

Unfortunately, that is not the position. When a time comes when we are attacked with only a few minutes notice, what is the defence? Supposing there is an attack against Delhi or against some of the industrial centres, from the bombers or guided missiles or through the fifth columnists inside or traitors here, what is the defence? Have you thought of the defence reorganisation in terms of defence?

The Prime Minister is thinking in big terms about the future socio-economic planning. Are you thinking as to how to defend these organisations if and when a war breaks out? We hope and pray that a war should not break out and that an attack will not come. When the other side is preparing to attack and that potential enemy against whom you are preparing defence at the cost of 50 or 60 per cent of our annual expenditure, attacks, what is the defence that you are visualising? What is the defence that you guarantee to us?

We have been making a lot of suggestions on these subjects. Only one of our suggestions had been accepted, namely, the Lok Sahayak Sena was organised at our suggestion. But there

is no intention to integrate it with the projects and other development programmes. Why is all this? Why are we, the legislators of the country, feeling frustrated? That is because the Defence organisation, the Defence Secretariat consisting of all civilians think that we are all outsiders and that we should not be taken into confidence. All their preparations are matters to be treated as guarded secrets into which we should not try to probe. Even the Planning Commission in our country which has to plan for our future is not given any access to our defence purchases. The Defence machinery does not ask its co-operation.

Three years ago, I asked the Prime Minister about this. He was in charge of this department. He asked the Planning Commission to examine it. The Defence Secretary, the Planning Secretary and myself sat for some days and we tried to see how the Planning Commission could take advantage of the defence organisation for planning. I am told that they were informed that they need not look into these things and that the Defence Secretariat was looking after it supported by the civilians who are the Defence Minister and the Deputy Minister.

Similarly, the Finance Ministry also is not having a say in any matter about defence. For security reasons and urgent necessity, they have to place an order immediately and things have to come whatever may be our financial position and whatever may be our foreign balances. So, neither the Finance Ministry nor the Planning Commission has any idea of defence.

Of course, there is one thing. The Defence Minister is a member of the Planning Commission—but not as Defence Minister but as an expert on foreign purchases. Shri V. K. Krishna Menon is a member of the Planning Commission not in his capacity as the Minister of Defence but in his capacity as an expert on foreign purchases. That brings me to foreign purchases. We have been purchasing goods worth

hundreds of crores but we in the Parliament are not taken into confidence. I will give only one example. The other day during the LIC debate, I had mentioned a number of instances where we have been defrauded of thousands and thousands of crores. One night delay causes a loss of Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 lakhs. Similarly, we have been having a number of cases where there were middlemen who were foreigners. Sir Johan Marshall Granville and Company are one. Now we have got middlemen from our country planted in France and we are having a number of purchases from foreign countries. In their reports in the foreign journals you will find what are the purchases that have been made by us.

I will now refer to the purchase of about Rs. 100 crores and odd worth of aircraft that were purchased during the period March 1957 to October-November 1957—about 7 or 8 months. During that period we purchased aircraft worth about Rs. 100 crores and odd, but we have not been taken into confidence till now. The Minister has not told us what are the aircraft that he has purchased. I crave your indulgence, Sir, and the indulgence of the House to read from certain foreign publications to show what purchases we have been making in foreign countries. There are a number of books, but I am simply taking one set of magazines and one set of books.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The purchases might not have come to the hands of the Defence Minister; they might still be in the hands of foreigners.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: It is quite possible, but still I would like to refer to these purchases. First I will take up the aircraft purchases. I will refer the House to James'. All the World's Aircraft. That is a book which mentions all the aircraft that we have been purchasing and the aircraft for which we have entered into agreements.

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

Then, Sir, I come to some more interesting things. There are some cheap one shilling magazines which are printed and sold to any man in England who can spare one shilling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he made sure that they are reliable one shilling magazines?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I apologize Sir; it is one shilling and six pence each.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): And so, more reliable.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Yes, it is more reliable than the one shilling thing. It mentions about all our purchases.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was serious in making that observation. When he himself say that some one shilling edition has given this information that he is going to give to the House, I only asked whether he has taken care to see that the information given is certainly correct.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Sir, I beg to submit that it is for the Defence Minister to see. They have not taken us into confidence. We are getting these things from one year old magazines of the United Kingdom. And, these are magazines which our library has borrowed from the Defence Library; so I hope they are genuine.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What is the name of the magazine you are referring to?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I am referring to *Aeroplane*. There are other magazines like *Flight* and others, but I am referring only to *Aeroplane* because of the limited time at my disposal. About *Ouregons* this magazine says that Marcelle Dassault built 450 *Ouregons* between 1951-53 and then they stopped its manufacture and took to some other manufacture. It says that no other country except India and France purchased them. It also says that the manufacturers gave up the construction in 1953 and took to the *Mysteres*.

Our purchases were in 1953-54 and whatever we and France had not purchased and were in stock, we purchased in 1957.

Then we come to another thing. I refer to *Aeroplane* dated 5-4-1957. It also refers to the order of 125 *Mysteres*, where *Mystere IV A* aeroplanes were purchased by India and loaded on the Aircraft carrier *Dixmunde* in March 1957. It is a very peculiar thing, we are told here, "The Indian decision to purchase *Mysteres* was taken despite Russian offers of Mig 17s at extremely favourable prices". So, Sir, we preferred purchasing from a private firm *Mysteres*, whereas another country—this is a mysterious purchase—was offering *Mig. 17s* at extremely favourable prices, according to this English journal. Again, these were not flown to our country by our pilots; they were brought on aircraft carriers. We understand—the Defence Minister will kindly look into it—that many of them are not able to move from their sheds. So, the reason why they were brought on aircraft carriers may also be investigated by the Defence Minister.

Sir, we have finished with the *Mysteres*—mysterious fighters—and then come to *Canberras*. In the *Aeroplane* magazine dated 8-2-1957 on page 190 and also in the issue dated 15-2-1957 on page 221, it is said that we purchased for £20 million, 54 mk. 8 Bombers, 6 mk. 4 Trainers and 8 mk. 7 Photographic Reconnaissance planes all powered by Rolls Royce Turbo Jets, spares and equipment. In both these issues the British Aircraft Journal has expressed surprise that we purchased the *Canberras* at three times the cost after three years negotiation rejecting the Russian offer of IL.28 at a much cheaper price—one magazine puts it as one-third of the price we paid for *Canberras*. This English magazine says:

"An approximately similar machine"
This is what the *Aeroplane* says.

(Interruption). This British magazine says that it is an approximately similar machine and we got an offer at one-third of the price that we paid from a foreign country. My information is that it is not a similar machine. Russian IL.28 have radar bomb-sight, can operate from over the clouds in nights. Originally, English Electrics wanted to sell the Canberrars. They tried to dump them on without navigation aids or bombing aids. After much higgling by our Air Force Authorities they agreed to give these aids, but did not give either practical or theoretical training to the Indian personnel on navigation and bombing aids. Also, we have not got the other thing which the Russian machine has got. Even for this they grumbled and ultimately gave them without giving the technical know-how.

An issue of another British magazine says that the £20 million Canberra order of the I.A.F. has to be drastically modified to suit Indian conditions. It says: "Canberra cockpit is almost an oven and flying-fatigue results". Therefore, our Minister will have to see why we have paid more money when the Canberra cockpit is a hot oven and aviation malady results therefrom.

Then we come to the famous Hunter Hawkers—Fighters. They are single-seat interceptor fighters. It has been mentioned in *Aeroplane* dated 13-9-1958 on page 398 that we purchased them at a cost of £20 million to £30 million for 100 aircraft. We do not know how much we purchased, because our Minister will not tell us. One magazine says that we purchased these fighters each costing £1,40,000, per exceeding the price of Mystere IV including spare parts. The cost of Mystere IV, we are told, was far higher than the Russian Mig 17 which was offered at far cheaper prices. The comments of the *Aeroplane* is that this order came as something of a surprise in view of the delivery in March of the first of the 125 French Mystere IV and the impending production at Bangalore

of the Folland Gnat and indicates a substantial I.A.F. expansion.

There was a discussion in the British Parliament about the defects of these Hunter Hawkers. Several Members said—that is what we find from one magazine—that they were highly defective. The Minister admitted that some of the models were defective, but he assured the House that the 1957 models were being constructed without those defects.

Till now we were told that the best things were being purchased. This British magazine says that that variety has got bad qualities as well as good qualities. Let us know from our Minister whether we got the ones with good qualities or bad qualities.

14 hrs.

Then, we purchased a few Folland Gnats. And we entered into a contract with Follands for the manufacture of Gnat at Bangalore. The Pollard Gnat is referred to at page 74 of Jame's book. It has a radius of only 150 miles action. It has to come back after a short flight for refuelling. Sir, in these days, when an aircraft is to do thousands of miles, we are going to produce a type of aircraft which will do only 150 miles and waste so much money on the purchase of Gnats, and their production.

Then again, we have ordered one Austers, A.O.P.9, which is a light observation aircraft. Then, in October we purchased some Canadian Otter aircraft. Although they will be flown and maintained by the IAF, they will be mostly used by other Governmental departments. A few pertinent questions arise in this connection, which I would respectfully put to the Minister of Defence who is not there merely as an expert in Defence but who is also our expert in foreign purchases in the Planning Commission. Regarding these aircraft purchases of over Rs. 100 crores between March and

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

November, 1957 which comes to about eight months,—

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The hon. Member could read what he likes and say what he wants to say about defence, but when he wants to make a statement about my being on the Planning Commission, etc., I would ask him to stick to facts.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I did not hear him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has repeated twice or thrice that the hon. Minister of Defence is there not as Minister as such but as an expert for purchases. That is not the correct position. That is what the hon. Minister wanted to point out.

Shri Krishna Menon: I am not an expert on purchases. The Planning Commission does not purchase anything. I did not like to intervene in spite of the large number of mis-statements, because an opportunity will come afterwards for the reply. But to go on to another Ministry and quote another set of circumstances affects a lot of other people, and, if I may submit, it is slightly embarrassing.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Because that is a fact which he cannot contradict. He is there not as Defence Minister but as an expert for other things.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): He is a senior member of the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should have some justification when it is denied by the Minister that there is no such thing as an expert in purchases. He is not there in that capacity, and the Planning Commission is not to make any purchases wherein an expert is required. Why should the hon. Member insist that it is not correct?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I drop it for the time being.

Shri Joachim Alva: And the Planning Commission also settles priorities.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: There is no time, and I would not go into the controversies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is good that he now realises that he should conclude.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: The question is: Why seven different types and makes from firms in France, England and Canada were purchased? Does it not involve the difficulty in spares, costs of maintenance and overhauling as well as of piloting? Does it not involve the difficulty of making the crews "operationally fit"? Why go in for some fighters and bombers when the strategy of war, especially aerial warfare, is changing due to guided missiles? Why go in for purchase with private firms when other countries were offering similar and better machines at one-third or even less price?

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

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Another two or three minutes for something about...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is difficult. He has taken the maximum time.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Unfortunately, I have come with some books. Let me quote one thing. Here is one book—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The difficulty will be this. The assessment is not whether how much time he requires, but how much this House can spare.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I hope my friends on both sides would like to hear these matters. These are important matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members are not to appeal to the House, giving a fresh judgment. They have

authorised the Chair that so much time should be given, and so the hon. Member should not appeal to the House now.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Only five minutes for the ships that we purchased.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At the most he may have a couple of minutes.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Here is a book published in London every year. It mentions all the names of our senior officers, with flags—a white flag bearing a red St. George's cross and so on. It mentions the personnel—700 officers and 7,000 ratings. It mentions the naval establishments at Delhi, Lonavla, Bombay and all that. Then it mentions a six-year programme of the Ministry of Defence finalised on 12th July 1955 according to which we are to receive 20 new warships within the next five years or so. About that we in Parliament have not been told anything. These ships include 12 anti-submarines and 20 anti-aircraft frigates, eight coastal mine sweepers and a number of inshore minesweepers. Then we are given a list of those ships that we have purchased, with a detailed description, namely, builders, when launched, displacement, guns, tubes, anti-submarine weapons, etc. Then the cruisers that we have purchased with all the details about them have also been given.

Shri Tyagi: Do they not make good news?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Then come the Hunt class destroyers. All these are mentioned in that book. They have also mentioned the vessels that we are purchasing, and I am told that still some aircraft are under repairs. In March, 1957, and March, 1958, an aircraft was due to be added. That is what we are told. It is to be added to the Indian Navy and refitted and modernised at the yard of Messrs Harland and Wolff, Belfast.

The Defence Minister has not taken us into confidence about the necessity for the aircraft carrier, cost and

repair charges, etc. James Fighting Ships gives a description of the Hercules that we have purchased at a high cost.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has made the point. He might pass on the list to the Defence Minister. It is possibly a long list.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I have passed on a number of lists to the Defence Minister. I am not going to get any reply or acknowledgment. I did not get any. That is why there is no other forum than this Parliament for telling these things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has exceeded the time.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: One minute. We have already paid about Rs. 4½ crores as cost, Rs. 17 crores for repairs and another Rs. 8 crores for complementary aircraft. A Dutch firm has offered to repair it for £4 million. We do not know yet what is the value of the complementary aircraft and the necessity for an aircraft carrier. We have not been taken into confidence. An aircraft carrier is a floating airfield to serve as a base for aircraft to protect a convoy of ships. About the Dutch offer for repair, I should say that we have preferred to give it to a British firm for Rs. 17 crores. Now, the aircraft carrier is for countries whose ships have to go long distances to colonies and dependencies like the U.K. and U.S.A. and not a country like ours who should prefer to have shore-based aircraft. Even the U.K. and the U.S.A. are curtailing their aircraft carriers strength because carriers are very vulnerable to enemy attacks and they offer easy targets to bombers and guided missiles. A country like India with no colonies and no long cruises must depend more on submarines and shore-based aircraft, and on mines and so on. By the time the aircraft carrier comes to India, after two or three years, when it undergoes repairs in the British yard, probably aircraft carriers would have become outmoded due to the development of guided missiles and newer models of supersonic

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

bombers. Even Indonesia, Egypt and China and other countries have submarines. We have no submarines.

Another item of coastal defence is the mines, and we are trying to get the mines from the United Kingdom.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is over.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Thank you, Sir.

श्री भक्त बर्षान (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस से पहले कि मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करूँ मैं अपना यह कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि भारत की तीनों श्रेणियों की सशस्त्र सेनाओं के प्रति अपनी वार्षिक श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करूँ। पिछले एक वर्ष के अन्दर जहाँ हमारी सेनाओं को काश्मीर और नागा हिस्स के मोर्चे पर देश की रक्षा का भार उठाना पड़ा है वहाँ मुद्गर स्वेज के इलाके में और इंडोचीन में भी जा कर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भार को वहन करना पड़ा है। समुद्र की तरल तरंगों के ऊपर हिमालय की चोटियों पर और राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान की गमियों में हमारी सेनाओं ने जिस बहादुरी के साथ अपने कर्तव्य का पालन किया है वह भारत की राष्ट्रीय सेना के अनूकूल ही है। इसलिये इस अवसर पर मैं अपनी श्रद्धांजलि उन के प्रति अर्पित करता हूँ।

कुछ कटौती प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने लाये गये हैं जिन में यह बताया गया है कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय का खर्चा हर साल बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और यह उचित नहीं है। प्रमी मुझ से पहले मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री पटनायक साहब भाषण कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने ने चलते चलाते एक शब्द कह दिया कि हमारे जनरल बजट का पचास साठ प्रतिशत खर्चा सशस्त्र सेनाओं पर लगाया जा रहा है। लेकिन तथ्य इस के विपरीत है। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि पिछले चार पाँच वर्षों में हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय

का खर्च बढ़ा है। १९५५-५६ में अगर वह १६० करोड़ था तो १९५६-५७ में वह २१२ करोड़ हो गया १९५७-५८ में वह २६१ करोड़ था और १९५८-५९ में जिस का कि हमारे सामने बजट पेश किया गया है वह खर्चा ३०५ करोड़ रखा गया है। लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि सभी विभागों को मिला कर के हमारे देश का जो सारा खर्चा बढ़ रहा है, उस के अनुपात से खर्च में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। अगर आप इस को बारीकी से देखें, तो पता चलेगा कि १९५५-५६ में सारे देश का जितना खर्चा था—केंद्रीय सरकार के सब विभागों का जितना खर्चा था, जिस में पूंजीगत व्यय—कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर—भी था और रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडिचर भी था, तो रक्षा मंत्रालय का खर्चा उस का केवल १६.६ प्रतिशत था, १९५६-५७ में १६.४ प्रतिशत था, १९५७-५८ में १६.६ प्रतिशत था और १९५८-५९ में, जिस बजट पर आज हम समीक्षा कर रहे हैं, १८.६ प्रतिशत है। इस प्रकार से अगर हम देखें, तो सारे देश के खर्च के हिसाब से हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय का खर्चा कोई बहुत नहीं कहा जा सकता है। इस के अतिरिक्त अगर इस बात को ध्यान में रखें कि कितनी लम्बी हमारी सीमाएँ हैं, कैसे शत्रुओं का हमें मुकाबला करना पड़ता है, हमारे पड़ोसी देश में किस तरह की राजनीतिक उत्तेजनाएँ फैलाई जा रही हैं और किस तरह का शत्रुतापूर्ण व्यवहार हमारे साथ किया जा रहा है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन के सभी वर्गों के साथियों को इस बात से सहमत होना पड़ेगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो खर्चा किया जा रहा है, वह देश की आवश्यकताओं की दृष्टि से बहुत कम है। खास तौर पर सामुद्रिक सेना और वायु सेना के विकास के दृष्टिकोण से हमें प्रमी और भी अधिक खर्च करने की आवश्यकता है।

प्रमी मेरे मित्र पटनायक साहब ने बाइबिल मिसाइल का जिक्र कर दिया। मैं

कोई वैज्ञानिक नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि एक मिसाइल के बनाने में अरबों रुपये लगाने पड़ते हैं। हमारा गरीब देश अभी उस स्थिति पर नहीं पहुँचा है, इस लिए अभी हमें कनवेन्शनल बैपन्च—पुराने हथियारों—पर ही निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज से कुछ दिनों बाद एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण घटना होने जा रही है और वह यह है कि हमारी सामुद्रिक सेना के चीफ़ फ़्लाक दि नेवल स्टाफ़ के पद पर एक भारतीय को नियुक्त किया जा रहा है। मेरा मतलब रीयर-एडमिरल आर० डी० कटारी से है, जो कि वाइस-एडमिरल के रूप में चीफ़ फ़्लाक दि नेवल स्टाफ़ का कार्यभार सम्भालने वाले हैं। स्वाधीनता प्राप्त करने के बाद भारतीयकरण की दिशा में हम ने जो कदम बढ़ाया था, वह इस के साथ अपनी चरम सीमा पर पहुँचता है। पैदल सेना के सेनापति के रूप में हम ने सब से पहले जेनरल केरिअप्पा को नियुक्त किया और उस पद पर आज हम जेनरल बिमैया को देख रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार से वायुसेना के प्रधान सेनापति के रूप में हमारे एयर-मार्शल सुब्रत मुकर्जी साहब हैं। अभी तक एक विदेशी हमारी नौसेना, सामुद्रिक सेना, के सर्वोच्च सेनापति थे और अब उन के स्थान पर एक भारतीय को नियुक्त किया जा रहा है। यह एक बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है और इस के लिए मैं मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूँ, क्योंकि हमारा सदन वर्षों से जिस मांग को कर रहा था, जनता जिस पुकार को कर रही थी, अब उस को स्वीकृत कर लिया गया है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ थोड़े से सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

वायु सेना और सामुद्रिक सेना के जो सर्वोच्च अधिकारी होते हैं, चीफ़ फ़्लाक दि स्टाफ़ होते हैं, उन को अभी तक पूरे अधिकार नहीं मिले हैं। मैं इस दृष्टिकोण से यह कह रहा हूँ कि सामुद्रिक सेना में हमारे जो चीफ़ फ़्लाक दि नेवल स्टाफ़ होते हैं—जो सर्वोच्च सेनापति होते हैं, उन का पद एडमिरल का

न हो कर वाइस-एडमिरल का होता है, जो कि वायव पैदल सेना के लैफ्टिनेंट-जेनरल के बराबर है। इसी प्रकार वायु-सेना के चीफ़ फ़्लाक दि एयर स्टाफ़ को एयर मार्शल का पद मिला हुआ है, एयर चीफ़ मार्शल का नहीं। इसका मतलब यह है कि उन के अधिकार अभी एक डिग्री नीचे के हैं। मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी के अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीयकरण की दिशा में जो कदम उठाया जा रहा है, उस को उस की अन्तिम सीमा तक पहुँचाना चाहिए और वायु-सेना के सर्वोच्च अधिकारी को एयर चीफ़ मार्शल का पद और सामुद्रिक सेना के सर्वोच्च अधिकारी को एडमिरल का पद मिलना चाहिए।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं एक निवेदन वह भी करना चाहता हूँ कि—जैसा कि अभी पटनायक साहब ने भी बतलाया है—हम अपने बहुत से विदेशी अधिकारियों को धीरे-धीरे हटाने रहे हैं और उन की जगह पर भारतीय अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति होती रही है। १९५६ में हमारे पास भारतीय सेना में १०१ विदेशी थे और इस समय ६० विदेशी अधिकारी हैं। यद्यपि इस में ११ विदेशी अधिकारियों की कमी हुई है, लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि जो ७३ सिविलियन कर्मचारी पहले काम कर रहे थे, वे अब भी ७३ हैं और उन में एक भी कम नहीं हुआ है। पता नहीं कि वे इतने अप्रतिहार्य हैं, उन का रहना इतना अनएवायडेबल, जरूरी और अत्यावश्यक है कि उन को हटाया नहीं जा सकता है। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के जो तीन वर्ष बचे हैं, उन में रक्षा मंत्रालय को एक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि देश में कोई भी पद ऐसा न रह जाय, जिस पर भारतीय अधिकारी न हो।

इस सम्बन्ध में दो-एक सुझाव और भी मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय को देना चाहता हूँ और वह इस दृष्टिकोण से कि अभी तक हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय में भारतीयकरण की प्रगति

[श्री जगत वर्मान]

पूरी तौर पर नहीं की गई है। कुछ दिनों पहले एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया गया था कि बेहराटून में जो प्रिंस आफ वेल्थ इंडियन मिलिटरी स्कूल है, अब उस का नाम सैनिक स्कूल रख दिया गया है। मैं इस कदम का स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन अभी तक रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन चार किंग जीर्ज स्कूल चल रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उन के नाम के साथ किंग जीर्ज लगाने की क्या जरूरत है। उसने बदले कोई भारतीय नाम बड़ी आसानी से रखा जा सकता है।

इसी प्रकार जो रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय की ओर से हम को दी गई है, उस में मैं ने देखा है कि सनावर और लवडल में जो लीरेंस स्कूल हैं, उन में चालीस प्रतिशत मीटें सैनिकों के बच्चों के लिए मुरक्षित हैं। जब रक्षा मंत्रालय का उन की व्यवस्था आदि में इतना हाथ है, तो फिर नामों में भी परिवर्तन करना चाहिए और उन का भारतीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में ५७ छावनियाँ हैं। उन में से कई छावनियों के नाम अभी तक पुराने ब्रिटिश जमाने के चल रहे हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर क्लोमेंट टाउन, सेंट टीमस माउंट, डलहौजी, वेलिंगटन और मेरा निवास-स्थान सैंसडाउन इत्यादि। यह कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है। सैंसडाउन के निवासियों ने आवेदन किया है कि उस स्थान का नाम कालेवर रख दिया जाय, जो कि उस का पहले नाम था। और स्थानों से भी ऐसी माँग की जाती होगी। अतः सुरक्षा मंत्रालय को उस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, बूँक समय कम है, इसलिए मैं एक विषय की ओर रक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और वह है भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के सम्बन्ध में। रक्षा मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कार्य कर रहा है, लेकिन

मेरा अपना स्थान है कि जितनी तेजी के साथ और जिस गति से वह होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो रहा है और उस में अभी तक पूरी तरह से तेजी नहीं लाई गई है। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की सब से बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि स्वाधीनता मिलने के बाद जो नये सैनिक पेन्शन पर जाने वाले हैं, उन के लिए तो पेन्शन के रेट्स बढ़ा दिये गये हैं और उन के लिए नया पेन्शन कोड लागू कर दिया गया है। लेकिन वे पूछते हैं कि जो पुराने पेन्शनर हैं, उन्होंने क्या कमर किया है कि उनकी पेन्शन में नहीं बढ़ाई जा रही है। जब देश में इतनी महंगाई बढ़ गई है और सब लोगों को महंगाई-भत्ता मिल रहा है, तो पुराने पेन्शनर, जिन्होंने अपने जमाने में बड़ी बहादुरी और जवांमर्दी के साथ देश की सेवा की है, यह चाहते हैं कि उन की पेन्शन में बड़ोतरी होनी चाहिए। अतः मैं आशा करता हूँ कि रक्षा मंत्रालय इस पर विचार करेगा।

इस रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि जो नान-रेगुलर कमीशन होल्डर्स हैं, उन को रेगुलर कमीशन दिये जा रहे हैं। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन १००, २०० व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं, जिन को पूरी तरह से सेना में नहीं रखा जा रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन के लिए कोई न कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, ताकि उन की योग्यता, शिक्षा और अनुभव के मुताबिक उन को और अच्छे पद दिये जा सकें।

एक शिकायत में और भी आप के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि लड़ाई के जमाने में पोस्ट-वार री-कंस्ट्रक्शन फंड—युद्धोत्तर, पुननिर्माण कोष—का खपता जमा हुआ था, जो कि हरेक सैनिक के बेटन से काटा गया था। उस में से कुछ खपता—शायद पच्चीस परसेंट—देशीय सरकार ने अपने पास रख लिया और पछत्तर परसेंट खपता प्रान्तों को दे दिया। गवर्नरों को उसका पूरा अधिकार दे दिया गया है। उन गवर्नर लोगों के

विषय में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता; वे बड़े सज्जन व्यक्ति होते हैं। वे आते हैं और चले जाते हैं। लेकिन उनके जो एडवाइजर्स लोग होते हैं वे हमेशा रहते हैं। वे उन्हें मिसलीज कर रहे हैं और इस तरह की रिपोर्ट देते हैं कि आपका उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ और हो सकता है कि आप स्वयं भी उससे परिचित हों। पिछली लड़ाई की जो रिपोर्ट निकली थी उसमें बताया गया है कि सारे भारत में दो जिलों में सब से ज्यादा रिक्लूमेंट हुआ था। एक तो जेहलम से जो दुर्भाग्य से अब पाकिस्तान में चला गया है और दूसरा गढ़वाल से। अफ़ले गढ़वाल जिले के सैनिकों ने पिछले महायुद्ध में जितनी कुर्बानी की थी उसका अनुपात पोस्ट-वार फंड में आता है। लेकिन जितना उनका कोटा था, जितना उनका शेयर था, पोस्टवार फंड में, उसका बहुत कम रुपया खर्च किया गया है, और बहुत ही कम छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गई हैं। जब यहाँ पर सवाल पूछे जाते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि इस चीज को गवर्नरों के हाथों में दे दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस पर आपका कोई न कोई नियंत्रण होना चाहिये और कोई न कोई सुझाव इस सम्बन्ध में दिये जाने चाहियें।

एक बात अब मैं उपनिवेश बसाने के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उपनिवेश बसाने में जो कार्य किया जा रहा है वह सरा-हनीय है। मेरे यहाँ अफ़जलगढ़ में ही एक बड़ी भारी योजना चल रही है। मर्जाठिया साइब भी वहाँ कई बार जा चुके हैं और उस जगह को देख चुके हैं। मैंने भी देखा है कि वहाँ पर जंगल में मंगल कर दिया गया है। बहुत अच्छा विकास का काम वहाँ चल रहा है। हजारों एकड़ जमीन की कटाई कर दी गई है और सैकड़ों सैनिकों को वहाँ बसाया जा चुका है। लेकिन अभी तक काम पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। जब भी प्रश्न किया जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि पाँच-छः साल में काम हो रहा है और अभी दो-

एक साल और लगेंगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में इतनी धीन नहीं की जानी चाहिये। १६००० एकड़ में आबादी की जानी थी; लेकिन अभी तक यह सारा काम पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। अतः इसमें मैं समझता हूँ कि और तेजी लाने की जरूरत है।

जब पूरक बजट पर बहस हुई थी, उस वक्त मैंने एक सुझाव रखा था जिसका उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी नहीं दे पाये थे। यह शिकायत इस आशय की थी कि जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक होते हैं, जैसे उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं परिचित ही होंगे कि नाभा, पटियाला, धौलपुर, जयपुर, जोधपुर आदि इन बहुत मा. देशों रियासतों में हमारे सैनिक भरती हुए थे जब उन स्टेट्स में स्टेट फार्मिंग हुआ करती थी, उनको डिमोबिलाइज कर दिया गया है उस वक्त जब इंटेग्रेशन हुआ था, जब विलीनीकरण हुआ था, और उसके बाद से अब उनको अपनी पेंशन लेने के लिए वहीं जाना पड़ता है, जहाँ पर वे नौकरी करते थे। गढ़वाल की ही मैं मिसाल दे सकता हूँ। वहाँ पर रहने वाले सैनिक मान लें दस व्यक्ति धौलपुर की स्टेट फोर्सिस में थे : उनको आज जबकि डिमोबिलाइज कर दिया गया है; धौलपुर की ट्रेजरी में अपनी पेंशन लेने के लिए जाना पड़ता है। वे साल में एक बार या दो बार वहाँ जाते हैं और अपनी पेंशन ले आते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्यों नहीं उनके एकाउंट्स को उनके जिला हेडक्वार्टर्स में या वहाँ की ट्रेजरी में ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाता है, ताकि उनको अपनी पेंशन लेने में सहायित हो सके। पहले बताया गया था कि वे क्लास 'बी' स्टेट्स हैं, रिजर्व बैंक का वहाँ कंट्रोल नहीं है, इस वास्ते यह नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन अब तो वे अबचन दूर हो गई हैं और मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह इस तरह के आदेश जारी कर दें कि उनके एकाउंट्स और

[श्री अमृत दर्शन]

उन्हीं जगहों के जिलों के हेडक्वार्टर्स में या वहाँ के ट्रेजरीज में भेज दिये जायें ताकि उन लोगों को दूरवर्ती जगहों पर जाने का सुविधा न उठानी पड़े।

क्योंकि समय कम है, इस वास्ते में एक बात और रख कर खत्म कर दूँगा। दिल्ली में, जोकि भारतवर्ष की राजधानी है २६ जनवरी का जनमा भारत भर के लिए ऐतिहासिक महत्व का बन गया है। जो बात मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ वह है तो बहुत छोटी। लेकिन उसके बारे में मैं कुछ शब्द अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा। सारे देश से लोग २६ जनवरी के उत्सव को यहाँ देखने के लिए आते हैं और विदेशों से भी लोग यहाँ पर बंधारते हैं। यह देख गया है कि सन् १९५१ में जब इस चीज को प्रारम्भ किया गया था उस वक़्त केवल १८,३०० रुपये इस पर खर्च किये गये थे। लेकिन आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता इस खर्च में वृद्धि होनी गई, और सन् १९५० में ६,१०,००० रुपये उस पर खर्च किये गये। सन् १९५८ के एकाउंट्स अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन हो सकता है कि इस साल गात या गाडे साल लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हों। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ मुझाब मंत्रालय को देना चाहता हूँ।

इन शाकियों के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस अवसर पर विजय चौक से लेकर के भारत-द्वार तक यानी इंडिया गेट तक सारी जनता उमड़ पड़ती है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो कुछ भी डिस्प्ले होता है, जो प्रदर्शन किये जाते हैं, वे एक-डेढ़ मील के अन्दर ही होते हैं और जो लोग इन प्रदर्शनों को देखने के बड़े उत्सुक होते हैं क्योंकि कुछ शाकियां इंडिया गेट से आगे नहीं जाती हैं, इस लिए वे यहीं जमा हो जाते हैं और यहाँ से देखते हैं। उधर लाखों की तादाद में लोग चांदनी चौक और लाल किले तक फैले होते हैं और वे भी इनको देखना चाहते हैं। दूसरे तो भारत-द्वार से आगे

जाते हैं, लेकिन नतीक दलों को आगे नहीं ले जाया जाता है, जिन को जनता देखना चाहती है और वे यहीं समाप्त हो जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाए जिस से कि लाखों की तादाद में जो लोग सारे पांच-छः मील के रूट पर खड़े रहते हैं, उनका एक ही जगह पर कंमेंटेशन न हो और वह समाप्त हो जाए और सब लोग इन प्रदर्शनों को अच्छी तरह से देख सकें।

आप रनिंग कमेटीरी चलाते हैं। टैंकों, तोपों और गाड़ियों पर वैसे तो रनिंग कमेटीरी चलती है, लेकिन मारे रास्ते पर जो कि पांच-छः मील का रूट होता है उस पर जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है वह नहीं चलती है। ज्यादातर उसका जो केन्द्र होता है वह विजय चौक से लेकर इंडिया गेट तक होता है। आगे जाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जिनने भी प्रदर्शन किये जायें, उन पर अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं के शब्द लिखे रहें। मुझे याद है कि इस बार वायुसेना की जिननी चीजें रखी गई थीं उन पर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में लिखा हुआ था। यह बहुत सुन्दर प्रतीत होता था और उसको माधारण व्यक्ति भी समझ सकता था। लेकिन और कई चीजें थीं जिन पर इस तरह से दोनों भाषाओं में नहीं लिखा हुआ था। इसकी ओर मैं ख़ाम तोर पर मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि जो लोक-नृत्य होते हैं वे बहुत से लोगों को आकर्षित करते हैं। वास्तव में देश के सभी कोनों की शाकियां वहाँ देखने का मिल जाती हैं। लेकिन इस बीच में एक 'मिलिट्री टैंक' का भी इतिजाम किया गया था। वह मुझे तो बहुत पसन्द आया। उसमें सिहगढ़ की विजय का दृश्य भी दिखाया गया था। क्यों नहीं २६ जनवरी को जो एक सप्ताह मनाया जाता है, उसके अन्दर एक टैंक का भी प्रबन्ध किया जाता ? उन दिनों में

लोग हमारे कौजी भाइयों के करतबों को देख सकते हैं तथा पिछले इतिहास की आंकी भी ले सकते हैं ?

कुछ वर्षों पहिले तिलपट में हवाई जहाजों का एक प्रदर्शन हुआ था। उसमें आपको याद होगा कि लोग फंस गये थे, मिनिस्टर तथा एम० पी० भी फंस गये थे और वे लौट नहीं पाये थे। लेकिन जनता तथा एम०पी० लोग इन वायु-प्रदर्शनों को देखना चाहते हैं; अतः क्यों नहीं उन को फिर से शुरू कर दिया जाता है। जहां तक मुझे पता है, इंग्लैंड में वायुसेना का बड़ा प्रदर्शन होता है और मास्को में भी हर साल बड़े पैमाने पर वहां की जनता को अपनी मेनाओं तथा वायुसेना को देखने का अवसर मिलता है इन सब में लोगों में आत्म-विश्वास की भावना पैदा होती है। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि तिलापट में जो प्रदर्शन स्थगित कर दिये गये हैं उनको दुबारा शुरू यदि कर दिया जाये तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

अन्त में मैं मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उसने अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट को अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी छपवाया है और सदस्यों को उपलब्ध किया है। इसके लिए मैं उसको बधाई देना हूं। लेकिन डिफेंस मंत्रालय एन्टीमेन्स का जो विवरण है वह अभी तक हिन्दी में हमारे पास नहीं आया है। अगर उसको हिन्दी में छापना सम्भव नहीं है तो कम से कम उसकी समरी—उसका संक्षिप्त विवरण तो हिन्दी में दिया जा सकता था। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो इससे सदस्यों को बड़ी सुविधा होगी। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्रालय इस ओर भी ध्यान देगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ रक्षा मंत्रालय के बारे में जो मांगें रखी गई हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for the last seven years I have been listening to the discussions

on the Ministry of Defence in this House and while listening to the speeches on this very vital subject, I have been reminded of a character in one of the comedies of Ben Jonson who always talks about bulls, bears and horses, whatever the occasion may be. Unfortunately, some of us have got into the habit of talking about our bulls, bears and horses, whatever the occasion or whatever the demand of the defence forces of India may be.

I am a man of limited understanding and I have always failed to understand the emphasis that has been laid on the socio-economic work of the defence forces in this House. An army is an army. An army is to be known for its striking power, for its defence potential. To drive our army into by-lanes of activity, into subsidiary types of activity is the greatest harm that can be done to our country and to our army. Already speeches by our eminent leaders appear in the press that our army is a peace army, our army is a Gandhian army, our army is of this description and that description.

Sir, I will be the last person to say that our army should not serve the purpose of peace. I would be the last person to say anything about it when the name of the Father of the Nation is associated with it. But I would say that this kind of talk is not in the interest of our country, of our nation, of our army. As I said, our army should stay as an army, a pure and simple army, a hundred per cent. army, an army as such and nothing else. I do not want that our army should go and dig trenches. Of course, when there is war they should do so for defence purposes. But I do not want that we should ask our army to build roads. When our military operations require it, I have no objection to their doing it. But, certainly, when the work of our army is dovetailed into the activities of the Community Projects and the rest, it is doing damage to the soul of the army and when you do damage to the soul of the army, you are doing damage to the whole of India.

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I would, therefore, submit most respectfully that our army should stay in those traditions which we cherish in our country and which are cherished all over the world. I am not very learned student of military history or defence and I am so sorry that I cannot buy some of the journals which are published in the West. I cannot buy them. I cannot get them.

An Hon. Member: You can get them from the library.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I can get them from the library. But, as you know, I have other things to do. Instead of reading journals of 1 sh. or 1 sh. 6 d., I have many better things to do.

What I was submitting was that, if I have understood aright the recent military thought, or even the classical military thought began in 500 BC., and if I have understood all these aright, I would say that our army is moving towards four objectives. Those objectives are: professionalism, unity of command (unity of command also means unity of objective), quickness (so far as offensive or counter-offensive is concerned) and technical application. I do not know if our armies are going to be socio-economic armies anywhere. How are we going to serve those objectives, which the armies all over the world, whether in Russia or UK or USA cherish? Therefore, I would say that this kind of talk about diverting the energies of our army into the so-called socio-economic business should not be taken very seriously.

Again, a great deal of talk goes on whenever we discuss the question of Parliament not being taken into confidence.

I am an humble Member of Parliament and I am as jealous of its privileges as anybody else, but our defence is a highly technical subject. It is a highly complicated subject and the more the time passes the more complicated it becomes and I would say that even if all the papers lying in the archives of our Defence Ministry and

all the papers lying with the hon. Defence Minister were shown to us, I do not know how many of us would be able to understand those technical details and technical implications and other esoteric details, if I can use that word, which are the sole concern of our defence forces. There was a gentleman who was talking about different kinds of aircraft. I admire him. I do not know as much about aircraft as he does. But, whenever he had to describe an aircraft he had to look up some paper or some magazine in order to find its description. If this is the technical competence of a man like him so far as aircraft is concerned, so far as Navy is concerned and so far as other things are concerned, I think the Defence Ministry will be wasting its precious time upon us in loading us with all those complicated and technical details, which will simply pass over our heads. What I want to know from the Defence Ministry is as to how far our Army is in good gear, how far it is in fighting trim and how far our Army is in a state of readiness to meet any emergency that may arise in the cause of our country? I want only this much.

One thing we have to remember always—I speak with great humility—and it is this. Our defence forces whether at the time of war or at the time of peace are forces of emergency, sometimes there is greater emergency than before. They are taught to act in a time of emergency and all their machinery, all their purchases, all their training and all those things which go with them are to be looked at from the spirit of emergency in which an army is born, in which an army lives and in which an army works. You cannot take away the spirit of emergency from an army and therefore we cannot bring to bear upon our Army those normal standards and those peacetime standards which we can apply to other ministries. Therefore when we talk about the Army we have to look at it from this angle and I say that this kind of angle is more necessary today than ever before.

Of course I wanted to congratulate the Defence Ministry for having got a very illustrious minister who can bring to bear upon it a global outlook but I got so pre-occupied with the speeches that I heard that I forgot that.

Then I want to say that our country has many voices. We have all kinds of voices here, some good and some ominous. One of the ominous voices that has been raised in this country is that the Defence Budget should be slashed, that we are not at war with any other country and therefore we need not spend so much money on our defence and that we can have a 'no-war declaration' with this country and with that country and therefore the Defence Budget should be cut to the barest bone. This kind of ominous voice is very bad for our country because our country has lived in a state of emergency ever since we attained our freedom. We have been living in a state of emergency and in a spirit of emergency because we have a very big coastline and we have not been able to defend it properly, we have miles and miles of our border and we have not yet been able to defend that border and there is a neighbouring country who is also trying to build up its defence potential as firmly and as quickly as possible and whose intentions are very well known to us and are not hidden from us. Therefore taking into account this coastline, our frontier and the fact that there is a lot of infiltration going on into our country—I do not want to go into details but there is an attempt at sabotage also—normally I would say that every pie that is spent on the Defence forces is spent well and is spent wisely. We should not try to take away a single pie from the Defence Budget.

I would say this from another point of view also and it is this. You do not look at the Army only from the point of view of the uniformed persons that you see. Look at this Army in terms of employment potential. Look at this Army in terms of its production po-

tential. Look at the Army in terms of research and all those kinds of things. Therefore the Army is a multiple organisation. It is not an organisation which consists of soldiers alone. It consists of scientists. It consists of teachers and educationists. It has a whole world of its own. Taking into account all these things we should try to give our defence forces much more than they have now, provided they need it.

Then there had been an explosion at Pathankot and I am interested in it because Pathankot happens to be in my constituency.

An Hon. Member: Somehow it is in your constituency.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I used that word so that you also have a chance to say something. You have had that chance.

There is some suspicion of sabotage in that explosion and I hope the hon. Defence Minister will be able to throw some light as to whether there was some connection of sabotage with this incident or not.

I would also say that our Ministry should not be called only the Ministry of Defence but it should be named now the Ministry of Defence and National Security. I do not see any harm in doing that. I want that the Ministry of Defence should highlight the point of national security. I know that our people are foreign affairs minded. When I go to my constituency and meet persons, who are not very highly educated, find that even they talk of foreign affairs. But I have yet to see a person who is very much interested in defence and national security as it should be. Somehow we have taught our people many things but we have not made them defence conscious. We have not made them national security conscious and therefore I think we should try to make our people so. Let the Ministry change its name so that people know that defence in our country does not mean only those things as it

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means in other countries but it means primarily national security and also defence if there is an emergency. For this purpose we should have a National Security Council continuously functioning of which the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Minister of Defence, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, the hon. Minister of Finance and the hon. Minister of Iron and Steel should be the members.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): What about the hon. Member who thought of this brilliant idea?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would vacate my place in your favour.

Then, I think the Ministry of Defence should have, what I may call, a Planning Board. Of course, we have our Defence Production and I know Shri Raghuramaiah has been trying to look into that matter. We should have a Planning Board which should deal with all the things that we need. At the same time, we should have a Co-ordinating Board. All these three should be there so that our defence may be put on a very sound basis.

I have to deal with so many points. My hon. friend Shri Bhakt Darshan referred to pensions. I may tell you that widows of the soldiers find it very difficult to get their pensions. They have to suffer a great deal. I know the hon. Minister will reply to this point. But, the replies so far have been disappointing. I request the hon. Minister that this question should be looked into. The widows have greater trouble in settling their cases for pension than others.

So far as the officers and other ranks are concerned, we should try to give them more accommodation and we should try to give them better facilities for the education of their children. I know the officers and other persons in the Armed forces find it very difficult to educate their children and very difficult to accommodate the members of their family and children. Something should be done for this.

At the same time, I would say that we should try—of course, my friend is there and he will, I think, emphasise this point much more—to organise our Air force much more effectively than we have done so far. We should spend a little more money on our Air force, because it has been said that offensively, defensively and from every point of view, it is a primary requirement. I would therefore submit very respectfully that our Air force should be strengthened. All the wings of our Army should be strengthened, but I should say that the Air force should be strengthened much more. With these remarks, I support the demands that have been brought forward by the Ministry of Defence.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this year also, the Defence Ministry has come forward with a demand for Rs. 70 crores more than last year. Last year, it was Rs. 50 crores more; this year, it is Rs. 70 crores. Whenever a demand for an increase in the Defence Budget is made, as we have heard just now, there are people not only in this House, but outside also, who think that all the money goes for good, that it goes to strengthen the Army, navy and the Air Force and that any money deducted from that means weakening of our defence forces. I would like the hon. Member who has just now spoken to go into more details about that and scrutinise where the money has gone or is going and see whether either the present defence forces or the potential is strengthened by that. Before going into the details, I would like to observe one or two things about the political aspect of the whole Defence services and its reactions on our own Budget.

First of all, our defence forces are not to have any aggressive designs. We have no designs on any neighbours, much less on our immediate neighbour. All questions, all disputes we expect to be settled by negotia-

tion and we have no intention to settle any dispute by armed force.

Shri Nath Pai: But, the neighbour might have.

Shri Warier: The neighbour may have. That is another thing. I will come to that. If the neighbour has and if we are very sure of that, this expenditure, the structure of the army, the entire thing must be revised, the entire policy and objective of the defence forces must have to be revised. I will come to that. As it is, for these 10 years, we have seen no such thing, except for a few incidents here and there, as a general attack on our country. Whatever we have spent, if we had spent to increase the potential we have in our country, to strengthen the rear of our Armed forces, then, they would have been now in a very better state, not only as regards equipment and purchases, but as regards all other matters concerning defence.

The second point is this. We are appealing to all countries, especially the atomic countries to declare themselves either agreeing together or unilaterally, to stop all tests for all time of hydrogen weapons and other atomic weapons. The U.S.S.R. has accepted that and they have declared their readiness to stop nuclear tests. We expect other countries also will have to follow this lead given by the U.S.S.R. In this connection, India has always stood for total disarmament, first partial disarmament of all the countries and then finally total disarmament. We have always stressed the point that we can settle all international disputes by negotiation and through the agency of the United Nations. If that is so, our armaments have also to be reduced, in that sense. We cannot spend year after year crores of rupees in armaments and in making the Army more and more big and at the same time, appeal to others to disarm and reduce their armaments. We must ourselves give the lead in that respect. In that respect,

in the Parliament of our neighbour Pakistan, lately, there had been certain discussions about this and there had been certain attacks on the policy that the India Government is following. They had quoted that the aid given by the U.S.A. is diverted by India to make its defence more and more on an aggressive pattern, to make the defence more and more strong to attack them and wreak vengeance on the Government and the people.

Shri Joachim Alva: There have been replies to that in the U.S. Congress that per capita they have received more aid than India.

Shri Warier: I do not agree with them. But the statement has been there. They get this chance, this opportunity to attack our aims, to distort our aims and programme and how we use this aid. Because, here also, generally speaking, this is for the consumption of the general public. We are spending crores after crores every year and the Budget is increased every year. That is why they get an opportunity to put it in public. As far as the public are concerned, they never go into the details of these things. There are more gullibles in the public who can take these things. They swallow these things and then India is discredited and blackmailed. I do not want that position to continue. For that political reason also, I cannot agree with this spending of more money, Rs. 70 crores, for Defence services.

With all that, if this money goes to strengthen our Armed forces, we can agree to it, because I am one who is concerned, we have declared that thinks like this. As far as our side we do not want to go to war with anybody and that we do not want to settle our disputes by Armed forces. But, we cannot be so sure and certain in this world. Things are happening around us which also do not give us

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so much of confidence that everything will be quite as simple as that. We have to be ready and our Defences must be up-to-date and in readiness for any eventuality, for any emergency. If we had been spending this money for really strengthening the Defence forces, then, we cannot grudge it. But the situation is not like that. The following figures will show the expenditure on defence for the three years of the Second Five Year Plan.

	Year	*Revenue	*Capital	*Total
Actuals	1955-56	17125	1759	18884
"	1956-57	19117	1958	21079
Revised	1957-58	26513	2488	29002
Budget	1958-59	27722	2693	30316

*Figures in lakhs of rupees.

This means that the total which stood at 18884 in 1955-56 now stands at 30,316, which means an increase of Rs. 114.32 crores. So, it is not a matter of simply Rs. 70 crores being asked for now; during the three years of the Second Five Year Plan, the expenditure has increased by Rs. 114 crores.

Closely following these figures, I should like to give another set of figures also. We spent Rs. 15.22 crores on ordnance factories during 1955-56, Rs. 14.59 crores during 1956-57 and Rs. 15.12 crores during 1957-58; and the current year's Budget provides for Rs. 15.72 crores. That is something which has to be attended to, because these figures show what we have invested in all these years in our ordnance factories and in developing the potential within the country; we have been at a stagnant pace; we had been spending round about Rs. 15 crores only, and it has not been increased even by a single crore so as to develop our own potential. Where did the money go then? The increase has always gone outside. That is the only

conclusion that we can arrive at. I shall presently show that.

While, from 1955-56, the entire defence budget has shot up by Rs. 115 crores, our defence factories have got almost no increase at all. On the other hand, while in 1955-56, the expenditure under the heading 'Charges in England'—which means the foreign purchases, I suppose—was only Rs. 15.60 crores, it rose to Rs. 44.63 crores in 1956-57, and to Rs. 77.61 crores in 1957-58; and the current year's Budget provides for Rs. 17.32 crores. So, in this year, there is a reduction of Rs. 6 crores; I do not want to minimise the effect of that or hide that fact. But the figure of Rs. 15.60 crores in 1955-56 has risen now to Rs. 71.32 crores; that is quite a big rise, and that is quite a long distance. And all this amount is going to our foreign purchases. That is, Rs. 55.72 crores are going mainly to the United Kingdom, the main partner or the leader of the Baghdad Pact against whose ally, our closest neighbour, we are preparing our defences. That is the fun of the whole thing. Is this going to help us? We are getting our stores from the Baghdad Pact leader in order to defeat a partner of the Baghdad Pact, and for that, instead of spending on our own resources, instead of tapping our own resources, and instead of strengthening our own production, we are spending about Rs. 55 crores on stores purchases from abroad. Now, that is not the whole story. I have so many things to say about the aeroplanes purchased by us.

Of course, I am very thankful to the Ministry, and I would not wait for another opportunity to thank them, for having taken some of us to Ambala for the IAF display; we were really enjoying all that. At the same time, I want the House also to remember that there was a very serious accident which cost us about Rs. 40 lakhs, in the rehearsal for the celebrations.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):
Only Rs. 32 lakhs, and not Rs. 40 lakhs.

Shri Warier: We do not mind Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs very much nowadays.

Anyhow, I thank the Ministry for that opportunity provided to us to see the air display. I saw there that the new Hunters were shooting up like anything, leaving for our mortal sight only two lines of vapour. There was also another type of aircraft called the helicopter. The helicopter can come down anywhere, but cannot rise to any height. So, it was playing just like the clown in a circus. But the Hunters were shooting up. The Hunter of the Defence Budget is the foreign stores purchases; and the helicopter is our ordnance factories; it just stops where it was or goes up just a little, but it cannot go very high, I think that gives a good smile, and I am thankful for that also to the Defence Ministry.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): We shall give a joy ride in it next time.

Shri Joachim Alva: Do bullock-carts have accidents as compared to automobiles? What is the rate?

Shri Warier: In this connection, there is one other point also, besides the fact that both U.K. and Pakistan are partners in the same military pact; and that is that there is no policy with the Government. That is the main defect of the stores purchases from abroad. As long as a country depends on foreign equipment, they cannot but go down in history. Our own history proves that. The first invaders or colonizers from Europe came to Kerala. I know the history of Kerala only, in that respect. They simply came, as merchants, to the Raja of Cochin, to the Raja of Calicut, and to the Raja of Trivandrum. And they simply gave them arms for some commodities to be taken away. And what was the net

result of that? The net result was that finally, the whole of India was captured first by the Portuguese, then by the Dutch, then by the French and then by the British. So, this thing is going to continue. Now, we are given arms. Pakistan also is given arms. What would be the result of that? What would be the upshot of that? And that is that both of us would be quarrelling amongst ourselves and they will be reaping a good amount of money for the most out-of-date and condemned things which they are supplying us. In this respect also, I would ask the Ministry to revise the entire policy of foreign purchases and depending upon foreign resources for our defence.

15 hrs.

Apart from the figures given in the Defence Budget, we do not have very many figures to show the real picture of the state of affairs in our defence.

The only exception is when some scandal shoots up somewhere else and we have got some of the figures here. As the hon. Member, Shri U.C. Patnaik said, we are not taken into confidence, but all the penny magazines even are taken into confidence on the other side. So we are at a loss to understand how things are moving. Anyway, in 1956-57, we would have spent Rs. 84.30 crores for stores and equipment, in 1957-58, Rs. 124.10 crores and this year Rs. 138.71 crores. The bulk of this amount is spent overseas. Examining these figures, on aviation stores, which include purchases of aircraft and spare parts during the first three years of the Second Plan period, we would have spent about Rs. 12½ crores, on naval armaments and stores, Rs. 147,925,000; on purchase of naval vessels a colossal sum is involved; it is not available to us. On motor transport vehicles, the figure is Rs. 452,681,000, a big portion of which naturally goes abroad.

I do not at all wish to state that all these huge amounts spent are mere waste. But what the net result of

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this is summed up in an editorial of the Statesman, and I will commend that to the Ministry. It says:

"There is little philanthropy in the armaments business and the seller will naturally use every opportunity to rid himself of equipment becoming obsolescent and at the best price he can get. The buyer for economic reasons alone will have committed himself to that type of equipment for at least 10 years, and probably a good many more. Further, if he has not stockpiled for a considerable period—and this is financially impossible—he may find himself cut off from the supplies and spares when he most needs them".

This has come from the Statesman, and the Statesman was not considered to be so friendly to this country at least formerly; now, I do not know what is the position.

The conclusion that I come to is this: we are spending money and everywhere everybody is saying that all this money goes to strengthen defence. But things are not so, according to the figures available to us, and according to the nature of things going on. This is the economic position in defence.

About the organisational position, the less said the better. Our Army is patterned after the British in its colonial way. All the colonial symptoms are still continuing in the Army. A simple instance is the communal division perpetrated even now in the Army. The Army is not territorial army alone, but all sorts of communal divisions are there. For instance, there are Jat Regiment, Rajput Regiment, this regiment and that regiment. I do not know whether other people are also there in these exclusive regiments of a communal character. If they are, well and good. This is one aspect.

Another aspect relates to the top. I had occasion to remark about that

formerly also. The officers had their best luck in their life when in 1947 British officers were removed or they went of their own accord. Our Indian officers got all those posts by promotion. Their salaries are the British salaries; the jawans and the ratings below get the old salaries. I was asked by a boy 'why these people should have so much salaries? I can understand something bigger than ourselves but they are eating the same chappatis, the same dal and the same chawal. They are not having European standards except, of course, in their pronunciation. Why should they have more money, more salary, so that the disparity between their salary and our salary is so much?' This alone is enough to show how much discontent this state of affairs can create. If a white man has that salary, we can attribute it to the fact that he is white and he comes from overseas, but in the case of men of the same colour—the Minister and I myself are of the same colour—he gets so much and I get so much.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Very sorry.

Shri Warior: Not that I refer to it as a case between ourselves, but what it will be in the Army. Between ourselves, we can quarrel; that will not be at the risk of the country. But this quarrel in the Army is at the risk of the country, at the risk of defence, at the risk of the loyalty of the jawans and ratings and the lower grade salaried people, and at the risk of the security of the country. So this is another instance.

Then I and some other hon. Members had occasion to ask questions about the treatment meted out to these people. I know for certain. I have reports to that effect—that orderlies are even now engaged as cooks, as buffalo keepers, as herdsmen, by officers. Perhaps now the Ministry of Defence also might have some records about it because some of the letters I have got make

a reference to the fact that copies are sent to the Defence Ministry. I do not want to produce them; I simply mention them for the Ministry to check up. I had also asked questions about it and I got a flat denial. But if these things are going on, it is up to the Ministry to look into them; if they are not looked into and remedied, I must tell the Ministry that things will not be very good afterwards when an emergency comes. These are only a few instances I am pointing out for lack of time; otherwise, I would have referred to them in detail.

About stores purchase inside and Ordnance factories also, we hear of many things. The latest instance is that of the Hindustan Aircraft factory. What were the demands of those workers? They have been putting forward some 18 demands for the last three years. The Defence Ministry could have used its good offices to settle the matter by negotiation. We say that all international disputes can be settled by negotiation, but we cannot settle disputes with our own workers who are working there for our own purposes, for the defence of the country, by negotiation. They were shot down. Whatever be the incidents leading up to that, it was a pathetic sight. The Government had also referred two of their demands I think about increase in pay and interim relief, to arbitration. (A Hon. Member: Bonus). I am told it is about bonus. There are a few other demands also. After all, it is for the people of this country that we are working all these factories. It is not a question of a few managers or a few officers. Hundreds of thousands of workers are there engaged in these, and it is their work. They must have that consciousness; they will have that consciousness. That consciousness cannot be brought about by shooting them, by knocking them off. I think 15 or 20 people have been arbitrarily dismissed. Some 200 cases are going on. Now, when the cases are going on—I know it as a matter of experience also—we cannot move

about and find employment because we have to go to the court every week. Those people are neither here nor there. They cannot seek alternative employment somewhere else. They cannot leave the place, nor are they provided for here. This sort of harassment will not be to the advantage or production.

These are only some of the instances. If we go through the reports of the Estimates Committee, and Public Accounts Committee page after page, para after para, we find remarks like 'regrettable', 'painful', 'unhappy' etc. I have the whole lot of them here, but I do not want to repeat them. That is one side of the picture. There is another side of the picture. But they do not reconcile. They must be reconciled. That is what we mean when we say that things must be negotiated. Either the workers' demands must be referred to arbitration or to a tribunal or they should be settled by direct negotiation and agreement.

The last point I wish to refer to is about the structure of the whole defence forces. I have to say that we are going in an anarchic, in a chaotic way. The Britishers had certain aims and objectives, well planned and well planted. But we have none. Suppose there is an attack tomorrow. There will be helter-skelter—some such panic—because the defence forces are not co-ordinated. No independent country has got any such structure.

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, no, we have co-ordination.

Shri Tyagi: We have full co-ordination.

Shri Warier: I do not know. As a layman, I may be ignorant of that. What I mean to say is that I do not find some such organisation as a Council of Defence in this country. Co-ordination does not come with the Chiefs of Staff coming together and having dinner and going away. Co-ordination in defence means co-ordination politically, economically and structurally among the Army, Navy and Air Force. The purpose of the

[Shri Warior]

Army must be known; and the purpose of the Army is not the same every day or every time or at every period. From that the strategy of the whole Defence emerges; from the strategy, the immediate necessities will give us the tactics for the present. That is how I understand things are going on. I am not very much conversant with these matters; but that is what I understand is going on in European countries. That is what I understand is going on in England. There is the co-ordination of these Councils. Separate Councils are there for the three wings and then there is the combined Council; or, the War Ministry is co-ordinating it. Of course, in Germany, they had that. But, I do not want to follow that precisely. In all countries we have that.

In India, when there is such an emergency—I believe it shall not be so; the Navy will go to Colombo, the Air Force will go to Calcutta and the Army will be on the Pakistan border.

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, no.

Shri Warior: Then, it is all right.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): What is the basis of your allegation?

Shri Warior: I have only....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now. He has sent all the three wings in different directions.

Shri Warior: I have tabled certain cut motions. These cut motions clearly show how things can be managed according to my line of thought. By these cut motions I ask the Ministry to consider, first of all, the co-ordination of these three wings, politically, economically and also organisationally.

The second thing will be, the whole structure of the Forces must be re-conditioned and all the colonial remnants must be eliminated.

The third thing will be, that all the categories of a modern Army should

be there. There are certain categories absent in our Army. I do not want to say that all are not there. But, some of the most essential categories are not looked after or are the weakest or somehow neglected. I do not want to mention the names; but, at the same time, I say that some categories are absent and the Ministry can well understand that.

Then, the economic....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude.

Shri Warior: Only conclusions, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The conclusion should not be so long.

Shri Warior: The economic policy should be reorientated with a bias for indigenous production.

Fifthly, the people must be taken into confidence; especially the Members of Parliament should be taken more into confidence as far as stores purchases and indigenous purchases are concerned.

Sixthly, a Commission should go into the question of reviewing the pay and allowance structure of the Armed Forces.

And, finally, the Special Branch must be strengthened to root out corruption as far as possible.

I have not mentioned so many things for want of time.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, last year I devoted my speech to the role, objectives and personnel of the Indian Air Force. This time, time permitting, I shall devote my speech to the role, objectives and personnel of the Indian Navy. But, before I do that, may I refer to some of the points raised by my friend Shri Patnaik.

I was the first man in this Parliament and also outside, on the forum of the Indian National Congress at Indore, who said that Pakistan by July 1957 would have the largest Air Force in

Asia, qualitatively and quantitatively. And, I did not include China in that compass. You know what sort of anxiety worried this House and how depressed we were. We had heard about the might of the American arms and the air supremacy of Pakistan. We were in that atmosphere and some way or other Government had to be up and doing. Otherwise, our security would have been in great danger. In that atmosphere and it was within a matter of few weeks or a few months after the new Defence Minister had taken charge, that our equipment had to be bought.

Between that statement and my speech today, I and the hon. Deputy Minister for Defence, Sardar Majithia, both of us in our individual capacities, being first Members of Parliament, attended the Farnborough Air Show. I was invited by the British Society of Aircraft Manufacturers. It was a show of fifty years organisation and it was a marvel.

After all is said and done, the Indian Air Force is the youngest Air Force of Asia and was, perhaps, built on the model of the Royal Air Force. We have copied many things from them and we cannot change our equipment overnight, with all my admiration for Soviet and Eastern and European equipment.

I have visited the Helicopter factories in Poland. I was a little tired after that tour of Europe or I would have gone to the Soviet Union and attended the Soviet Air Show. I would go this year. But I say we cannot change our equipment overnight. We have accustomed ourselves to a certain kind of equipment. My communist friends know how the powers of the West wanted to strangle Nasser. Anyway we had to add to our equipment the MIGs. We had to take care of our Defence Forces were not strangled. We have not Defence equipment. We have no factories yet;

it may take 5 years. We shall have to purchase during that period. Every step we take shall be a wise step. Some moneys may be wasted. A few crores of rupees would mean nothing if we can give more amenities to the Defence Forces.

The Army Officers have to maintain three establishments. We, as Members of Parliament, know it. After we have been elected Members of Parliament, we have to run three houses. Perhaps I may be a free boarder with my wife at present. But, actually, we have to run three establishments. I have to maintain a house in my constituency. I have not been able to stay for even 24 hours, though I pay the rent.

My friend from the Opposition said that the pay-scales of the officers are very high. Does he know that the Lt. Col. of Soviet Forces gets 8,000 roubles. Our officers today are not getting half of that. Marshal Zhukov said that our rates are high. Our rates are not high in the sense that today in the British Army, on which model we have been built, the scales have doubled and even made 4 times since they left India. In Soviet Russia the citizen has not to worry about his children. As a citizen, I have not to find a job there for my child. If I fall sick it is not my job to get rid of it with the doctor. If I am sick I can go to the Sochi Sanatorium. I have not been to Soviet Russia but I have heard that from people who have gone there. For education and other amenities I need not worry. As a soldier or as an M.P. I need not worry what will happen tomorrow.

But, here we have to think of the children of the Air Force Officers. If the officer crashes, his wife and children will not get much. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister of Defence that if the officer crashes his wife and children make the supreme sacrifice, and they must be paid handsomely. In the I.A.C. they pay.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

Rs. 24,000 and in the AIJ they pay Rs. 40,000. Even the Chinese Government in appreciation of the gallant women and children and even the Air Hostess gave them substantial grants and our Government accepted the grants as awards and gave them. I would implore the House to treat the Defence Forces in a respectful manner. We should read the sign of the times from Madrid to Manila. Even soldiers have become the highest in authority and in Pakistan an ordinary Deputy Secretary of the Defence Forces who was here has become the President. Therefore, when we are trying to build up a democracy, let us not do it in a light-hearted manner. Let us be respectful of our Defence Forces. For one bad man, let us not tarnish with the brush the whole of the Defence Forces.

The pay scale of the Defence Forces are not today in consonance with the Indian Civil Service. An Army Officer gets Rs. 600; but a man in the I.A.S. gets more pay and he has more chances even for enjoyment. The man in the Army has always to think that at any time he has to fling himself into battle and risk his life.

This Parliament must treat these officers with the utmost respect. My friend Shri Patnaik said that the Defence Minister said—he did not say that—that they are on the brink of danger. I have seen the Hawkers Hunters in Farnborough and I have seen the Hunters in action. I saw them in action in Ambala with other Members of Parliament. The Indian Air Force celebrated its 25th anniversary. Incidentally, the Marshal of the Indian Air Force, Marshal Mukerjee started his career also 25 years ago and is now the Marshal. There has been very good progress.

In the Navy also the last Admiral will be leaving. We should pay a tribute to the British Navy also for having helped us to build our Navy. We rather complain that our rate of pro-

gress was not as fast as it should have been. It should have been faster. We see right on our border, in China they have aircraft factories. I do not say that we should compete with them. But in the 100 years of British tutelage, we should have had a first rate Navy. Till the 13th century, we were the masters of the sea. Thereafter all kinds of foreigners came into our land and our supremacy of the sea vanished. I would emphasise that we should guard our shores. Unless our Indian Navy becomes the master or the mistress of the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea up to the Gulf of Man in the mouth of the Indus, our position would be difficult. We have to consolidate our position. The British naval squadron at Trincomalee has vanished and it is time we filled the vacuum. Our Navy has got hardly Rs. 8 crores while the Air Force gets Rs. 80 crores and the Army Rs. 178 crores. I would not ask to take a pie of that. But it is time that the Navy got enough. They are fine men and we should develop our Navy. We are going to get our first aircraft carrier as late as 1960. We intend acquiring more in due course. We should be stronger than the seven powers around us. India is like a garland. There are seven powers: Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan. Unless our Indian Navy is stronger than any one of them or all of them put together, we cannot plan on any assurance of security. We shall have to equip our Navy with helicopters. We shall also have to get submarines. I have been telling that Germany was able to wage the war only due to its power of submarines. During the last war 39,000 men perished in Germany and 820 submarines were with them. 7,000 of the men were saved. Germany got on the war only with the power of its Navy and it capitulated with the destruction of its Navy. Germany was compelled to capitulate because the Allies cut off supplies in the Second War. Japan also, with the destruction of its Navy, capitulated. We have to avoid these two mistakes.

Even if all our supplies are cut off, we have the Army. With the morale and public opinion, we can keep us going for a long time perhaps. Even if some part of the Air Force is destroyed overnight, we have to keep our sea clear and unless we keep the lanes and by-lanes on the sea clear we cannot hold out. I have to mention even the frogmen. They may also destroy our ships.

The other day, they had the Crescent operations in which Iraq, Turkey and all the SEATO powers plus UK and USA took part. About 125 warships gathered. 7,000 officers and men gathered and they had the mightiest operation which has ever taken place in these waters. We do need this kind of exercises. We are not brandishing our swords and trumpets against our neighbours. But we have to keep our men ready so that they may have the experience. Our men have been known in Malta; they have carried the best prizes in the air and other exercises, we can render a good account of ourselves when the equipment comes up.

In regard to the Army, I must pay a tribute to the hon. Defence Minister. The Defence Ministry was all these years like an orphan child. We had one Defence Minister, the late Gopalaswami Ayyangar who also paid great attention. He is no more. We had Sardar Baldev Singh and that was before India became fully independent and when the House was elected on a restricted franchise. Dr. Katju held it for sometime. The Prime Minister held for some length of time. We have got a full time Defence Minister.... (Interruptions). I must pay my tribute to Shri Tyagi also who put life into it when he was in the Defence Ministry.

Now what has been done? The commissions of the non-regular officers in the Army have been regularised. There is a great wave of contentment within the Defence Forces. Previously they did not know what their future would be. The pensionable age has

become 50. It is a great thing. The Chief of the Army Staff has been known to be a man of great dynamic purpose. General Thimmayya earned a great reputation for this country in Korea. When we have real co-ordination between all in the Parliament, in the Defence Ministry and the Services, we should not grudge more amenities for the Defence Forces. We should keep this harmony going.

In the USA right today there is a very fierce controversy going on. President Eisenhower has said that the Armed Forces will be taken over by the Secretary of Defence. There is a terrible controversy and people are finding fault with President Eisenhower for that. No such controversy exists with us. When Hitler wanted to invade Great Britain, he could not. If he had the mastery of the English Channel for just 24 hours, England would have been down on her knees. But there was a lot of disagreement among the three services in Germany and it could not be achieved. By the time they arrived at a decision, 30,000 soldiers had fled from Dunkirk and were ready to receive the opponents in England. This difference of opinion between the various forces was responsible for Germany not capturing Britain though the greatest stumbling block was that the German forces could not get the mastery of the English Channel even for 24 hours. So, the day the mastery of our seas is acquired by a foreign power, the security of our land will be in great trouble. These are the points that are meant to build up our Navy.

15:26 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

Now, I would like to come to Kashmir. We had about a hundred sabotage cases and bombing cases. I think we were rather blessed with very good men. I want to draw your attention to Brigadier Wingate who did a wonderful job. I want to draw the attention of the Forces to this here. We have

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had Rajputs who single-handedly did heroic deeds. He organised a band of men right in the jungles of Burma and was successful in keeping the whole of the invaders at bay. He is the worshipped hero of the last war. He was also sent to Ethiopia. We have got many such men in our Defence Forces who can do heroic deeds single-handedly. These sabotages are taking place and they may come nearer home right under Parliament, unless they are controlled.

I would urge upon the Defence Minister that it is not merely for the Home Ministry. Whatever it is, it is time that this sabotage business directed Major Gen. Akbar Khan from Pakistan is crushed. We should see that these acts are crushed. Unless they are crushed by our Defence Forces or police forces they may come nearer home and it may be difficult for us to carry on the administration (An Hon. Member: ... And debates also).

The mastery of the sea is very important and it can be acquired by five factors; a powerful fleet, a larger merchant fleet, large transports, well-sited bases and a Government which believes in emphasis on the sea. Unless we do these, we cannot make our country strong in the matter of naval arm. These factors are very essential.

I do not want to take more time. You have been kind enough to give me this time. I would say that the Navy is a very important factor. We settled the service terms of the Navy personnel by sitting longer hours on the Navy Bill and in the Joint Committee. We have settled that. Today what we need is equipment. Men are there. The money must come forth. If Parliament spares money we shall be able to build a Navy.

In a spirit of cordiality, I shall end. The three wings of our Defence Services are on extra-ordinarily cordial terms. The Parliament must respect the Defence Forces. The Defence Forces form really the most impor-

tant arm of our country. The democratisation process that is on our country must be kept. And, in this spirit we shall keep our lands free, our air free from invasion and our by-lanes of sea also secure.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, बारियर साहब ने जो व्याख्यान दिया वह एक बारियर जैसा व्याख्यान होना चाहिए था। उन्होंने अपने व्याख्यान में कहा कि भारतीय सुरक्षा फौज को आक्रमक नीति नहीं अस्तिवार करनी चाहिए। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान पर पहले पहल ३२७ बी० सी० में अलेग्जेंडर ने हमला किया। उसके बाद विदेशियों द्वारा करीब २३ आक्रमण हिन्दुस्तान पर हुए। हिन्दुस्तान ने किसी पर आक्रमण नहीं किया। आजादी मिलने के साथ ही पाकिस्तान ने भी हम पर आक्रमण किया। अगर हमारे पास फौज न होती तो हम उस आक्रमण को चरखे से नहीं रोक सकते थे।

भाचार्य कृपालानी जी ने बहुत जोरदार शब्दों में कहा है कि हम डिफेंस पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान की सुरक्षा नीति का सम्बन्ध है उसको लियाकत अली खां साहब ने इन शब्दों में रखा था :

"Rather starve the people than take risks with the security of the country."

आज पाकिस्तानी लोग उसी नीति का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं।

इसके पश्चात् आप देखेंगे कि प्रतिदिन पाकिस्तानी फौजें हिन्दुस्तान के सीमान्त पर आक्रमण करती हैं। आज भी आसाम के सीमान्त पर आक्रमण हो रहा है। जम्मू और काश्मीर में अभी हास्टिलिटीज सीज नहीं हुई हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में यह कहना कि हम आक्रमण से दूर हैं, युद्ध से दूर हैं यह भ्रम होगा। यह मिथ्या होगा। अभी तक युद्ध के बादल हिन्दुस्तान पर मंडरा रहे हैं और उस खतरे को हमें समझना चाहिए।

अभी पाकिस्तान नेशनल असेम्बली में जो बिबेट हुआ तो डिफेंस पर बोलते हुए एकस मीमियर चौबरी मुहम्मद अली साहब ने कहा :

"No justice could be expected from the Brahmin Bania oligarchy that is ruling India."

आगे चल कर आप कहते हैं :

"Pakistan be fully prepared for the decisive conflict that lay ahead."

अर्थात् हिन्दुस्तान के साथ युद्ध होगा । उस युद्ध के लिए पाकिस्तान को तैयारी करनी आवश्यक है ।

वर्तमान प्राइम मिनिस्टर फीरोज खां नून साहब हैं वह कहते हैं कि :

"Beware of this brown Imperialism for which Kashmir was only a beginning towards the domination of India."

अर्थात् हिन्दुस्तान का साम्राज्यवादी डिजाइन है । आप भारतवर्ष के इतिहास में यह कहीं भी नहीं पायेंगे कि भारतवर्ष की फीज ने कभी किसी भी दूसरे देश पर आक्रमण किया हो । हम सिक्खूलर स्टेट थे और सिक्खूलर स्टेट रहेंगे । हमारी पालिसी हमेशा शान्ति की थी और आगे भी शान्ति की ही रहेगी । लेकिन हम इस को ना पसन्द करते हैं कि अगर हमारे ऊपर कोई हमला करे तो हम अपनी आजादी को खो दें । एक हजार वर्ष के पश्चात् हम आजाद हुए हैं और आजाद रहना चाहते हैं ।

आगे चल कर श्री फीरोज खां नून साहब कहते हैं :

"India's brown colonialism was the worst of the world ever known."

अब बुनिया में उपनिवेशवाद का सबसे बड़ा कोई विरोधी राष्ट्र है तो हिन्दुस्तान है और हमारी सरकार ने इस बिच में अपनी नीति

की घोषणा की है कि हम उपनिवेशवाद के विरुद्ध हैं, और उसके विरोधी रहेंगे । लेकिन पाकिस्तान को डर है कि हम पाकिस्तान पर हमला करेंगे । पाकिस्तान की सोचना चाहिए कि भूतकाल में हमने न किसी पर हमला किया है और न आगे हम हमला करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री फीरोज खां : (रायबरेली) : लंका में जो बन्दर लीग गये थे वह क्या थे ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वह तो माइयालाजी हैं ।

इसके बाद फिर श्री फीरोज खां नून साहब कहते हैं ।

"Freedom of Kashmir will be won only through our strength and we should build up our military strength at all costs."

अर्थात् यह कि काश्मीर का मामला सिक्खोरिटी काउंसिल से तै नहीं होगा । हमारे मेनन साहब के सुन्दर भाषणों से तै नहीं होगा । काश्मीर का मामला तै होगा हथियार से । अगर काश्मीर का मामला हथियार से तै होगा तो हमें भी हथियारों से तैयार रहना आवश्यक है ।

आगे चल कर श्री फीरोज खां नून साहब फिर कहते हैं :

"That people of this country will break all pacts and get out of them."

ये नये हिटलर पैदा हुए हैं, नये कैसर पैदा हुए हैं कि जितनी सन्धियां हैं और जितने पैक्ट हैं उनको तोड़ कर काश्मीर को लेंगे और हथियार के द्वारा लेंगे ।

उसके बाद श्री अमजद अली साहब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर पाकिस्तान ने जो स्पीच की है उसकी मैं एक लाइन आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ । वह कहते हैं :

"Pakistan has to keep pace with, as Pakistan has to maintain her independence."

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

इसके बाद आप देखें कि एक सेजर जनरल भी धक्कर खां कहते हैं :

"The immediate duty of every Pakistani is to create and support a strong internal movement in Kashmir."

अर्थात् पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान पर बाहर से भी हमला करे और हिन्दुस्तान के भीतर भी सिविल वार की तैयारी की जाये। आज हम लोग इस विचित्र परिस्थिति में हैं।

आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान में रजाकार मूवमेंट हैदराबाद में फिर आरम्भ हुआ। अभी हम लोगों ने अखबारों में देखा कि शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब भी काश्मीर में रजाकार मूवमेंट के आधार पर एक मूवमेंट शुरू करना चाहते हैं। भारत राज मूवमेंट बिहार से शुरू हुआ तो भारत राज होगा। हिन्दुस्तान सरकार में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होगा। नागा मूवमेंट आपके सामने है। पाकिस्तान में करीब २१००० पाकिस्तानी लोग बिना विमा या परमिट के हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर दो बरस के अन्दर आये हैं। इसके अलावा १८०० हिन्दुस्तानी आकशिगियन्स जो कि हिन्दुस्तान सरकार के नौकर थे हिन्दुस्तान में भाग गये। आखिरकार यह सब क्या है? यह क्या रूप है? रूप यह है कि भारत को भीतर से भी कमजोर किया जाये और उस पर बाहर से भी आक्रमण किया जाये। पाकिस्तान में यह नागा लगाया जा रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान सरकार हरब है अर्थात् वहाँ काफिर लोग रहते हैं, इसकी हम सरकार इस्लाम बनायेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान न दाखल हरब है और न दाखल इस्लाम है। हिन्दुस्तान तो एक सिक्पूलर स्टेट रहा है और आगे भी रहेगा। हमारी सदा से शान्ति की नीति ग़्ही है और वही आगे भी रहेगी।

आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने गांधी जी का नाम लिया। लेकिन गांधी जी की बात पाकिस्तान की समझ में नहीं आ सकती। अगर गांधी जी

की बात पाकिस्तान की समझ में आवे, पाकिस्तान के नेताओं की समझ में आती तो हिन्दुस्तान का पार्टीशन हो न होता। वह गांधी जी की बात नहीं समझते। पाकिस्तान तो सिर्फ एक बात समझता है और वह है गोली का जलाब गोली। लेकिन हम गोली का जवाब गोली से तब तक नहीं देंगे जब तक कि गोली हमारी तरफ न आवे। हर एक राष्ट्र को अधिकार है कि वह अपनी रक्षा करे। अगर हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण होता है तो हम अपनी रक्षा करेंगे। उसके बास्ते हमको तैयार करना चाहिए।

श्री नाथ पाई : पाकिस्तान के नेता हमारे खिलाफ सांचते हैं, पाकिस्तान के लोग तो हमारे माफिक हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप लोगों को तरह जो हैं वे माफिक हैं, बाक़ों लोग खिलाफ हैं।

अब मुझे पाकिस्तान के बजट के सम्बन्ध में दो बातें कहनी हैं। विरोध पत्र का तरक से यहाँ और राज्य सभा में बहुत कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान डिफेंस पर बहुत खर्चा खर्च कर रहा है। अब मैं आपके सामने पाकिस्तान बजट के कुछ आँकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ। पाकिस्तान का कुल बजट १८३ करोड़ का है। उसमें से ८० करोड़ खर्चा डिफेंस के लिए रखा गया है। यानी कुल बजट का ५६.३ पर सेंट खर्चा डिफेंस के लिए रखा गया है। इसके अलावा १२ करोड़ एक और ६ करोड़ एक सामान आदि खरीदों के बास्ते रखा गया है। इस प्रकार से १०० करोड़ का पाकिस्तान का डिफेंस का बजट है। अर्थात् कुल बजट का ७० पर सेंट पाकिस्तान में डिफेंस पर खर्च होता है। इसमें वह आइटम शामिल नहीं है जो अमरीका से एड के तौर पर मिलता है। आज पाकिस्तान को अमरीका से करीब १०० करोड़ सालाना की एड मिल रही है। अर्थात् आज पाकिस्तान अपनी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर २०० करोड़ खर्चा कर रहा है। और

हमारा बजट क्या है। हमारा बजट २७८ करोड़ है, सिर्फ ७८ करोड़ रुपया पाकिस्तान से ज्यादा है। जब कि पाकिस्तान की आबादी और हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी में चीगुने का फर्क है, जब कि हमारे और पाकिस्तान के क्षेत्रफल में चीगुने का फर्क है। इस लिहाज से तो हमारा बजट चीगुना होना चाहिए था। लेकिन हमारे और पाकिस्तान के डिफेंस बजट में सिर्फ ७८ करोड़ का फर्क है।

अब मैं आपको धागे बताना चाहता हूँ। अमरीका जो इन्विपमेंट पाकिस्तान को देता है अब उसका रिप्लेसमेंट हो रहा है, उसको माडरनाइ किया जा रहा है। और जो पुराना सामान है उसको आजाद काश्मीर में भेजा जाता है। यानी अमरीका ने आज से चार बरस पहले पाकिस्तान को जो एड दी थी और जो इन्विपमेंट दिया था उसको माडरनाइज किया जा रहा है और जो पुराने हथियार हैं वह आजाद काश्मीर में भेजे जा रहे हैं। इसका अर्थ क्या है। इस का अर्थ है कि हम से लड़ने की तैयारी की जा रही है। इस खतरे को हमें समझना चाहिए। अगर हम इस खतरे को नहीं समझेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा खतरे में रहेगी।

विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों ने हिन्दुस्तान के डिफेंस बजट के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं? मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा डिफेंस बजट इस देश के कुल बजट का ३४.६४ परसेंट है और अगर रेलवेज को इस में जोड़ लें, तो वह ३१.२५ परसेंट होता है। अगर हम इस में प्राविशियल बजट्स को भी जोड़ लें, तो हम इस परिणाम पर पहुँचेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितना ऐक्सपेंडिचर होता है, उस का सिर्फ १२ परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च होता है। क्या यह खर्च ज्यादा है? वह खर्चा तो कम है। हम चाहते हैं कि डिफेंस के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिए और वह इस लिए देना चाहिए कि आक्रमण होने की अवस्था में हम देश की रक्षा कर सकें। यह एक इतिहासिक

तथ्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान की समृद्धि और उस का धन दीलत देश कर फारेन थार्मीज ने २३ बार उस पर आक्रमण किया। हमारी जो प्लान्स चल रही हैं, उन से हमारे देश की श्री-वृद्धि होगी। इस बात की क्या गारण्टी है कि विदेशी ताकतें और फारेन थार्मीज हमारे इस धन दीलत को लेना नहीं चाहेंगी? अगर हम को अपने देश के धन दीलत और देश की आजादी की रक्षा करनी है, तो फिर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया सुरक्षा के बजट में देना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो रुपया इस समय हमारे डिफेंस बजट में है, वह बहुत कम है।

जहाँ तक अमरीका का सम्बन्ध है, वह डिफेंस पर ५६ परसेंट खर्च करता है और यू० के० अपने डिफेंस पर १४६८ मिलियन पीड खर्च करता है और वह पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबिले में ६८ मिलियन पीड ज्यादा खर्च कर रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान ने डिफेंस के लिए पिछले साल से सिर्फ १२ करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा रखा है और उस के लिये इतना शोर मचाया हुआ है।

इस देश की नेवी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता था, लेकिन आल्वा गाहब इस विषय पर बोल चुके हैं। आखिर हमारी नेवी क्या है? मैंने नेवी के सम्बन्ध में एशिया और यूरोप के साठ देशों का चाट तैयार किया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की नेवी बड़ी स्ट्रॉंग है। हमारे पास सिर्फ तीन डेस्ट्रॉयर हैं, जब कि पाकिस्तान के पास दस डेस्ट्रॉयर हैं। और नेवी के लिए आप ने क्या रखा है? आप ने पिछले साल के बजट से सिर्फ १.३३ लाख रुपए ज्यादा रखे हैं, जिससे एक जहाज भी नहीं आ सकता है। दस हजार टन के एक मरचेंट शिप के लिए १.२० लाख रुपए चाहिए। इस प्रकार नेवी की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है।

[जी रक्षाय सिंह]

जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड का सम्बन्ध है, वह एक असफल प्रयास है और वह अस्सी बरह पुराने कारखाने के ढंग पर बना है। वहाँ पर जितने शिप बने हैं, प्रायः उरुहष्ट नहीं बने हैं। नेवी के लिए सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता एक नैवल शिपयार्ड की है। जब तक हमारे यहाँ एक नैवल शिपयार्ड नहीं होगा, तब तक हम अपने शिप नहीं बना सकते और इस विषय में हम सैल्फ सफिशियेंट नहीं हो सकते। हिन्दुस्तान चारों तरफ से बन्द है। जब उस पर आक्रमण होगा तो दूसरे देशों से सिर्फ नेवी के द्वारा ही हमारी सम्बन्ध हो सकता है—और किसी प्रकार से दूसरे देशों से हमारा सम्बन्ध नहीं हो सकता है। जब पोलैंड पर आक्रमण हुआ तो अमरीका और इंग्लैंड चाहने पर भी उस की सहायता नहीं कर सके, क्योंकि पोलैंड एक नॉन्-लाकड स्टेट थी, चारों तरफ से बन्द थी। फल यह हुआ कि पोलैंड कॉलैप्स हो गया। इसी प्रकार जब हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण होगा, तो दूसरे देशों से हमारा कैसे सम्बन्ध होगा, आवागमन, व्यापार कैसे होगा? हमारे कानवाए कैसे दूसरे देशों को जायेंगे? इस लिए यह लाजिमी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की नवी स्ट्राटेजि हो, इंडियन फीसन पर हमारा एकमात्र आधिपत्य हो। हम चाहते हैं कि दुनिया की कोई भी शक्ति किसी भारतीय जहाज पर आस न उठा सके। वह कैसे होगा? वह इस प्रकार से होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक नैवल शिपयार्ड होना चाहिए, अपनी नेवी की तरक्की करनी चाहिए और उस के लिए यू० के० और अमरीका के पास नहीं जाना चाहिए—आप को जापान और जर्मनी के पास जाना चाहिए। जापान में जितने नैवल शिपयार्ड हैं, वे दुनिया में सब से अच्छे हैं। अगर आप नैवल शिपयार्ड बनाते हैं, तो शान्ति के समय शिप भी बना सकते हैं। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज

सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता यह है कि शिप बनाने के लिए, शिप्स की मरम्मत के लिए और इस मामले में सैल्फ सफिशियेंट होने के लिए नेवी पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया जाय।

माननीय सदस्य श्री वारियर, ने कहा कि राजपूत रेजिमेंट और जाट रेजिमेंट इत्यादि रेजिमेंट नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं उन से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। इस जातिवाद का नाश होना चाहिए, जिस प्रकार कि हिन्दुस्तान में सम्प्रदायवाद का नाश करने की कोशिश की गई है। मराठा रेजिमेंट, राजपूत, रेजिमेंट, जाट रेजिमेंट, इस सब को समाप्त करना चाहिए—सब हिन्दुस्तानी रेजीमेंट होनी चाहिए। रेजी-मेंट के नाम बड़े बड़े नेताओं और वीरों के नाम पर रखे जा सकते हैं, शिवाजी, राणा प्रताप के नाम पर रखे जा सकते हैं, लेकिन जातिवाद के आधार पर नाम रखना अनुचित है। वह एक ऐसा भ्रंशुर है, जो भागे चल कर हमारे नाश का कारण हो सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने रक्षा मंत्री माहव को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इसलिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्हें विश्व का ज्ञान है और वह सब देशों में जाते हैं और इस सदन को आशा है कि वह भारतीय सेना को आधुनिकतम बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे। जब तक हमारी सना आधुनिकतम नहीं होगी, वह विश्व की सेनाओं का सामना नहीं कर सकेगी। चाहे एटमिक बैपन्ड हों, चाहे कोई और बैपन्ड, हमें उन को खुले-आम बनाना चाहिए और कहना चाहिए कि अगर हमारे ऊपर हमला होता है तो हम उसका उत्तर देंगे। एटम बम यह नहीं जानता है कि हमारी पालिसी पीसफुल है, इस लिए उस का प्रति-कार आवश्यक है। एटम बम का मुकाबला एटम बम से ही सकता है और हार्डहोबन

बम का मुकाबिला हाइड्रोजन बम से ही हो सकता है।

भन्त में मैं फिर कहूँगा कि डिफेंस के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिए। नेवी के लिए आप ने जो १६ करोड़ रुपया दिया है, वह बहुत कम है। आप को भगने बजट में नेवी के लिए ६० करोड़ रुपया देना चाहिए। नेवल शिपयार्ड बनाने में छः करोड़ रुपए खर्च होते हैं। आप के पास काल है, आयरन है, चार चार स्टील प्लांट हैं। इन प्लांटों और इस लोहे का उपयोग अगर आप नेवी और नेवल शिप बनाने के लिए करेंगे, तो हिन्दुस्तान का रुपया हिन्दुस्तान में रहेगा।

Shri Manabendra Shah (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, I have gone through the various cut motions and I find that none of the cut motions suggests that there should be a cut in the defence budget. It is a very redeeming factor and I feel that it is a right approach also. Last year I gave some figures to show that our budget for defence was about 15 to 20 per cent. I find that no increase has been made this year also. So, the budget proportion is about the same, although last time I tried to impress that the defence budget should be increased. It has become more important and necessary to do so, because as some of my hon. friends today have mentioned, our neighbours are not very friendly towards us.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to an article in the papers of 13th April, 1958, in which it is said that 200 Pakistanis crossed into India, having the check to harvest the crop there. Shall we pocket such things? That is the question. I find that the job to safeguard our border is with the border police. Are they doing the work properly? It seems that they are not and therefore, there is a clear implication that something better should be done in this respect. I would, therefore, like to place before the Defence Ministry to consider, as they are responsible for the

defence of the country, whether it would be advisable or not to wind up the border police and have proper army personnel to look after our borders.

There has been a mention made today that certain people do say that the budget should be reduced. I think I would put it in a different manner altogether. The question is whether the defence budget is unproductive or productive. People who say that the budget should be reduced imply that the defence forces are unproductive. In fact, one hon. Member has put in a cut motion—No. 1083—to say that there should be socio-economic planning for the defence. It implies that he feels that the defence budget, as it stands, is unproductive. I would say that the defence budget is not only productive, but is doing a very stabilising thing for the country. I would interpret it like this, that the productive efforts of the defence forces are the background for the confidence that they inculcate in the people of the country. Could there be ever a stable economy or, for that matter, any investment, if fundamentally the idea of insecurity hangs hard on the people of this country? It is this confidence in the armed forces that is giving security to whatever little foreign capital chooses to come into India, in spite of the deterring policies in other spheres. Therefore, I feel that the defence budget is productive. Perhaps it can be more productive; that is a different issue. I feel it can be more productive if the budget is increased.

I had raised a point last year about the navy budget and I, therefore, do not think it advisable to repeat it again, as some hon. Members have already referred to it. I have pointed out that though last year Rs. 16 crores were provided for the Navy, I found that they could not even utilise this amount. If that is the position of what happened last year, I cannot understand what they will do now if the over-all budget is now increased. Therefore, I would like to ask the Defence Minister to throw some light

[Shri Manabendra Shah]

on the navy budget and also the policy regarding the navy budget.

Through cut motion No. 141, Mr. Ghosal has raised the issue: "Failure to attract citizens to Lok Sahayak Sena". This is a very encouraging cut motion, because it is something about which I have been talking quite often. I have always felt that the Lok Sahayak Sena is doing no useful work and the other hon. Member also has that opinion because he feels that the Lok Sahayak Sena is not attracting people. I have been stating, and I would like again to take this opportunity to suggest, that the N.C.C. and the A.C.C. should be ambitiously expanded, which has not been done so far. I am in the advisory committee of the N.C.C. and I find that the State Governments, at least most of them, are not giving enough encouragement to N.C.C. and A.C.C. In fact, they are probably more interested in the Lok Sahayak Sena or probably they may become more interested in the national discipline scheme which is now being introduced. I feel that the Defence Minister should look into it, because it does have repercussions on defence to some extent. It has become more important because we find that there is indiscipline among the students and young people, and if the N.C.C. and A.C.C., which I am confident are doing very good work, better work than the Lok Sahayak Sena is doing, are enlarged, then probably to some extent there will be more discipline among the youngsters.

Shri Alva said something about the greater satisfaction in the Army. I do not know how he has said it. Probably he meant that because irregulars have become regulars, there is greater satisfaction. But I am of the opinion that there is no such greater satisfaction as he is supposed to have said. How can there be greater satisfaction when the concessions and facilities have been progressively withdrawn, when they have very much less of family life, when they have no family quarters or at least not enough quarters to accommodate

many people? They have no good release facilities for officers and men and no sound arrangements worth the name for rehabilitation. If these things are not there, how can there be greater satisfaction in the armed forces, I fail to understand. I was hoping that Mr. Patnaik would also tell me what he meant by the armed forces being used for socio-economic planning. What I understand by it is that if it is incorporated as one of the functions for the defence forces, I think it would be the last straw on the camel's back.

We should not, therefore, do anything by which more discontentment would come into the defence forces. One of the immediate steps which I would suggest to the Government to take up is that there should be a proper organisation to rehabilitate these ex-soldiers and ex-officers into civil. I also feel that Mr. Patnaik probably did not seriously mean anything by this cut motion, because his next cut motion is on the need for an adequate organisation to ensure the absorption of ex-servicemen in civilian life, which means that he admits that probably there is discontentment in the armed forces and that is why he probably did not touch the other point in his speech.

16 hrs.

I should like to touch on Mr Bharucha's cut motion No. 1200 in which he says:

"Excessive secrecy and refusal to disclose legitimate information in Defence Budget."

I agree. To some extent, we do feel that we are not kept informed of things happening in the defence organisations. But, perhaps, it may not be due to some allergy on the part of the Ministry. Perhaps it is due to the chronic complaint of having flags and tags and categorisation like "confidential", "secret", "top secret", "strictly for military use" and so on and so forth, which weeds out most of

the information for the Parliament. Therefore, I feel that the Government should look into this aspect also and see whether all these different classifications are really necessary or not. Perhaps a few classifications like "top secret" only could be kept and the rest of the things could be made available to the Parliament.

In conclusion, what I have been trying to emphasise is that we should increase the budget for the defence. But before concluding I would like again to raise the issue which I raised last year, and that is the militarisation of the civilians within the Defence Department, to which no answer has been given last year. As one year has elapsed, I hope Government have considered it. I would like to know the reaction of the Government to this suggestion.

Shri Goray (Poona): Sir, I was wondering what rational position one could take between the very sombre picture that was drawn by my hon. friend, Mr. Patnaik, and the chauvinistic declamations of another friend, Mr. Raghunath Singh.

When the demands of the Defence Ministry are in the neighbourhood of Rs. 300 crores, which is an all time high so far as the defence expenditure is concerned, I think that we owe to Parliament and also to the people to convince them that nothing less will suffice. I know that with a little manipulation of figures we can tell the people that while we appear to be spending more, in fact we are spending less. While in 1953 when our expenditure stood at Rs. 126 crores, we were spending 44 per cent of the revenue, now when our expenditure stands at Rs. 278 crores, we are spending only 36 per cent or 37 per cent. But I suppose it is not enough. We must take the people into confidence and tell them why is it necessary for a country like India, which is proverbially poor and which is straining every nerve to build itself to spend so much on defence. That is why I am trying to attempt a rational explanation of this huge expenditure,

which appears to be staggering. One thing that we must remember is that killing people has become a very costly affair. 150 years back, in the time of Napoleon, they say it took about Rs. 3 to kill a man. Now it takes about Rs. 3,000 or perhaps much more to kill a man. Therefore, obviously when we are thinking in terms of defence, in terms of building the army, navy and air force, there will be a huge expenditure involved. That is number one.

Secondly, defence, in my humble opinion, is a function of the relationship between the nations. We have our neighbours, some good, some bad and some indifferent. I do not want to accuse the whole of Pakistan. I am quite sure that if a census were taken the Pakistan people, the ordinary men and women there, would be as much anxious for preserving peace as ordinary men and women here. But, unfortunately, it is a fact that the leaders that Pakistan has are always fond of sabber-rattling. I do not want to quote from the speeches that have been already quoted extensively by my hon. friend. But I would point out that when a month back in the Pakistan Assembly this question came up, not only Mr. Noon but also Ch. Muhammad Ali said that the "utmost time that we can give to India is six months". Within six months a show-down must come according to them.

Naturally, a country like India cannot take chances. An individual can take chances. And that is where, I suppose, many of the people in the House have not understood correctly what the leader of my party said a few days ago. He talked of the Gandhian approach. But the Gandhian approach between nation and nation in the international field is yet to be given a trial. And just now, when the whole nation is not tuned to that particular ideology, I think it will be very risky on our part to think of Gandhian resistance. It can be done by a few people with noble idealism, who have been trained in that parti-

[Shri Goray]

cular ideology. But for a nation, it will have to keep its ammunition dry.

Therefore, I feel that while we are thinking of our defence budget, we can say to ourselves that when we acknowledge Mahatma Gandhi as the Father of the Nation all that we can do is, and our efforts should be, to put a ceiling on our defence expenditure. Let us, for instance, say that this is the maximum level we have reached and we will not think of crossing it. Rs. 275 crores is not a small sum. Let us try to adjust our defence expenditure, the organisation of our army, navy and air force within that limit. And I think that, if proper efforts are made, this can be done.

Now, having come to the same conclusion, at least for the present, as that of the author of "Sukra Nite" that a State without an army is inconceivable—if that is the position that we have to accept for the present—let us try to find out what we are doing with our army, navy and air force.

I agree with the critics of the Government who were saying—and they were on both sides of the House—that precious little information is given to the Members of the House by the Defence Ministry. I do not know why they are keeping all these things secret. That is not necessary at all, because all this information which they are keeping to themselves is available somewhere else. We are buying our aeroplanes from France or England, or our naval ships from England or some of our stores from the United States or Germany or from some other countries, and it is those countries that are publishing all the details. They give ammunition and other things to Pakistan, they give it to us, and we find the books, to which Mr. Patnaik referred, giving the details of the stores with us. And it is quite possible that because of their strategic and other interests they may be giving a false and twisted picture.

So, it is in our interest to give a true picture to the Members of Parliament than to sort of push them on to something that may not be true and which may be twisted or interested. In fact, I would like to go further and suggest to you that let us have a sort of committee as they have in the United States of America—a committee which considers from day to day or as the occasion arises the details of the Armed Forces, their needs, the expenditure, the various types of ammunition that has to be evolved. If a committee like that were formed in the House, I suppose a lot of misunderstanding can be removed and people will be able to participate in the discussion on defence with more insight, with more knowledge, with more interest and all these things I suppose will be helpful to the ultimate cause.

About the information I am not going to allude to the books published by Janes or to other publications. I am only going to confine myself to the Estimates Committee's reports that have been given to us, i.e., Report No. 67, Report No. 54, Report No. 56 and a whole series of them. What you miss in these reports as well as in the pamphlets that have been given to us and the books that have been given to us by the Defence Ministry is the policy on the basis of which the defence organisation is being built up. We are a secular country. We are a democratic country. We are an anti-totalitarian country. We are an anti-colonial country. Is care being taken to see that an ordinary infantryman or a rating in the Navy or cadet in the Air Force is imbued with these ideas?

I had few occasions to speak to the Army people but on the few occasions that I had I tried to ask them: What do you understand when you say that you are going to defend India? What is it that you are going to defend? Is it the map, or is it the people or is it the ideals for which you stand? How do you differentiate between the ideals of China and the ideals of India? To that there was no answer. They said

that they were never told these things. I think that the British Tommy knows what he is defending. He knows what it is to stand up for defending Britain—against Hitler or against anybody. He understands the values of the life he has been living or his fore-fathers had been living. A Red soldier knows what he is fighting for. Does our soldier understand what he is fighting for? Does he know what it is to be a secular State? Does he know what it is to be a democratic State? Does he know why is the Army to be subservient to the civil authorities? He does not know all that. If he does not know all that, what is the difference being under the British officers and being under the Indian officers? At that time he was saluting the Union Jack, now he is saluting the Tricolour. But, suppose somebody tries to wrest this Tricolour and puts some other flag, what would he fight for? What is it that he is defending? What are the values? I am very sorry to say that I have not come across a single paragraph in all this literature which sheds any light on the sort of training that is given and the values that are being inculcated in the minds of our officers and our cadets.

I now come to the next point about the different wings of Defence. Last year I had said and I had tried to underscore my point that I have not understood the sort of balance the Defence Ministry was trying to keep between the three wings. Obviously, the Army is the biggest and about Rs. 178 crores are allotted to the Army. Then comes the Air Force, which has Rs. 88 crores and a little more. Last comes the Navy. I entirely agree with my hon. friend, Shri Alva, when he said that it is not only the coasts of India that we have to defend. Sardar Panikkar has put forward this thesis in his book that it is from Aden to the Straits of Malacca that we have to defend the seas. It is a big vacuum there—a big gap—and if you really want to defend the whole sea line from Arabia to the Straits of Malacca, I think the sort of Navy that you have got is very inadequate. You must expand it.

Now the expansion is taking place. We are told that we are going to have an aircraft carrier. I must say, I am of course a layman, that I do not understand why an aircraft carrier is necessary. Why is it that aircraft carrier has been given the priority? This aircraft carrier, I do not think, is necessary so far as India is concerned because we are not going to attack anybody. We are not going to sort or move out into the sea so that we can get a suitable base independent of the country which we are going to attack. The major work that we have is the defence of the country and I think we have such a vast land for basis that most probably we could have done without an aircraft carrier which costs a whole lot. And after all it will take a lot of years, three or four years, to be completely repaired and refitted. Therefore I would ask: if at all we wanted our ratings to be trained in the use of various arms, why should we not have a few submarines. They should know what is it to handle a submarine. None of the ratings in the Indian Navy have ever handled a submarine. Therefore I would say that it would be worthwhile to know the basis on which the Navy has been kept so small. What is the basis on which an aircraft carrier has been given a preference and a priority over other types of naval vessels?

Here I would like to refer to the Eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Naval Dockyards, Bombay. I was surprised that this Committee has pointed out to so many drawbacks in the naval organisation. They have said and you will be surprised to hear that we had appointed a committee with Sir John G. Grace in the chair and this committee had submitted a report in March, 1947. This report was accepted, many of the recommendations were accepted, but the Estimates Committee goes on to say:

"The Committee deprecate the delay in implementing even those recommendations which have been accepted by Government. In this connection they would reiterate the following observations etc."

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If you go through all these paragraphs you will find that in paragraph after paragraph they say that they regret that a particular recommendation has not been given effect to. In paragraph 11 they say:

"The Committee were informed that the Captain Superintendent of the Naval Dockyard had no previous experience of maintenance and repairs of ships and that in the junior appointments as many officers as possible were afforded an opportunity to gain Dockyard experience."

They have said that the Captain Superintendent in future should have naval experience. A man without naval experience, who is going to stay there only for a few days—two or three years and takes about six months to a year to understand what a dockyard is, by the time he understands something he is transferred and another man is brought in his place. There are so many other recommendations and in the end they have said:

"The Naval Dockyard does not prepare an annual administrative and financial report showing its achievements, future requirements and programmes etc. The Committee would suggest that this should be done and that it should be included in the administrative report of the Defence Ministry."

I wonder whether this recommendation also has been given effect to.

About discontent—I would not say that it is discontent, but when we were given a chance to witness the Naval Exercises last year we had an occasion to meet the ratings and they talked with us very freely—one of the complaints was that the ratings did not like the uniform that is given to them. They call it a cartoon uniform. They want a uniform which looked more respectable, with a collar and all that. They think that it made them look ridiculous when they walked in the streets of Bombay with the uniforms on. This is what was said to us. I

hope this will not be held against them and nobody will be chastised or punished. I would like to convey to the Minister that something should be done to give them a uniform which will make them look respectable when they go about in the streets of Bombay or Calcutta or anywhere else, and they will think that they are equal to the other citizens.

About the Army, there are so many reports here and it makes such dismal reading. Report after report says that so much of money has been wasted. I suppose they do not say that it has been misappropriated. But, the sums are so huge that I do not know why the Government is not looking into that and doing something to put a check to it. After all, when we say that we do not grudge your money, it means that we expect from you that the money will be dealt with honestly and it would not be wasted. Here, the Sixty-seventh report says that the value of stores scrapped due to obsolescence and change in the process of manufacture was:

1951-52	Rs. 34.20 lakhs;
1952-53	Rs. 38.9 lakhs;
1953-54	Rs. 16.60 lakhs;
1954-55	Rs. 60.85 lakhs.

This is something which does not really create that sort of affection for the Army, a confidence in the Army that must be there, if you wanted the people to trust your Army, your Navy and your Air Force. I would, therefore, must respectfully submit that you must go into the details and see that this rot is checked.

It has been admitted in the Defence Services Estimates that there is paucity of officers. Last year, I had put a question and I had asked why is it that particular people, the top-ranking people were asked to retire or allowed to retire. You are taking some of them back. Why is it so? When you know that there is paucity of officers, why is it that you allow certain people to retire before they are due. That

also requires some explanation. This paucity of officers is likely to grow. Because, when you compare what you are giving to the Army personnel with what is being given to, say, a man in the industry whether he is on the managerial side or whether he is a workman, you will find that he is getting much better conditions. If you are going to develop industrially the whole of our country, you will find increasingly that the best type of people will be diverted to civilian employment. Very few people will come to the Army. Therefore, I would say, if you want good officers, good men, if you want the topmost people, very intelligent and efficient people, you will have to do something to bring up the salaries in the Army or the Navy or the Air Force to the level which obtains in other walks of life.

16.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have come to this conclusion that maintenance of stores has also suffered. I was told by some people here in the Army that during the British days, maintenance was something that was zealously guarded whether it was a rifle or a tank. I was for some time in the U.T.C. and the Sergeant Major who used to coach us used to say that you must handle your rifle as if it was your girl.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Roughly?

Shri Goray: I do not think you handle your girl roughly. So you must handle it fondly, carefully, lightly.

Now, I was told that that sort of mentality has completely gone. What they call the Air Force mentality has come. What is the Air Force mentality? When you bring a jeep in the camp, the driver will jump down: it is none of my business to take care of it or oil it, he would say; let it go to the workshop and let it be oiled or repaired, it is none of my business. This sort of thing was never allowed in the British days. When a man got down from his car, he must clean it, fill it

with petrol, so that the next morning it will be all ready for the move. Therefore, I would say that maintenance has suffered terribly. Something must be done, quick steps must be taken to remedy this. I was told that if this sort of maintenance is continued, that is absence of maintenance, 100 tanks on paper would be equal to 30 Tanks in actual warfare. Therefore, maintenance is very important.

Then, I take the question of adequate stocking facilities. The vehicle depot near Poona is a sight for any one to see. When you go to Poona, near Kirkee, hundreds of vehicles are lying there in the sun, for how many days, God knows. I ask, why does it happen like that? Gradually, the vehicles begin to disintegrate. Therefore, I say that adequate stocking facilities must be provided for.

About lack of co-ordination, I would like to point out that so many people have said that there was lack of co-ordination. I am not saying as Shri Warior said that if an emergency arises, the Air Force will go to Calcutta, the Army will go to Kashmir and the Navy will go to Colombo. I am not saying that. What I say is, the requirements of the Army are not being considered beforehand. What happens is this. In Vadala, for instance, there was a factory for petrol tins. It was said that we had so many petrol tins on hand and that we did not require a factory for this. It was scrapped. Now I hear that in Kanpur they are going to set up a new factory. This has happened simply because there is no co-ordination, there is not enough foresight exercised. You do not look ahead and you do not try to understand what will be the requirements after three years. This is one instance. There are many other instances which I won't like to quote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Goray: I would like to say that if you want to heighten the morale of the people in the Army, what they said in England about every soldier carrying the Marshal's baton in his

[Shri Goray]

haversack must hold good here too. Is it true here? I think if an economic classification of the people who enter the ranks of officers is made, some very interesting light will be thrown on the economic structure of our Army. I think nobody whose father does not earn less than Rs. 100 or 200 can ever hope to enter the Army, to be an officer. What sort of people do you get in the National Defence Academy? People who know how to speak English fluently, who know how to dress smartly. I have got records to show that where people have passed very creditably in their written examinations,—say 40 people—when they go through the mill of what they call the Viva voce, only 10 people come out and 30 people are scrapped, people who got 70 marks and 80 marks. There is something wrong there. We have heard of Shivaji and Hyder Ali and all those people. They were not sons of rich people. I do not think under this new dispensation, any Hyder Ali can become the Commander. That is impossible, because there is no scope for initiative. I think that this is something which should be re-considered.

In the few minutes that are left to me....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No minutes are left.

Shri Goray: I welcome the new attempt made by the Defence Minister to co-ordinate the defence and scientific talent in this country. That is a very urgent necessity. I hope that these efforts will be crowned with success. When our people say that we must have a bigger Navy, we must have a bigger Air Force and we must have up-to-date armaments, without the active help of the scientists, it is impossible. Only I would suggest, let them not be too confident, too self-complacent. When I read the newspapers I see it claimed that we are in a position to send microscopic sputniks and the emphasis is on the word microscopic. Perhaps, this sort of thing is likely to fill us into a sense

of self-confidence. We are nowhere near the Sputnik age. We were told by very prominent people here that if we meant, we can have an atomic bomb also. Let us not talk in this way. We cannot manufacture an atom bomb when we cannot turn out even a six inch gun here. What is the sense in saying that we can have an atom bomb? Where is the quality steel? And where is the know-how? Therefore, this false claim should not be made. Let us manufacture a Sputnik and send it into the air and the next day the Defence Minister may say that we have got it. But before that, let us not say that we can have a Sputnik, and we can have an atom bomb. Let us not have this false sense of security.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the 79 selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Defence which may be moved by the hon. Members, provided they are otherwise in order:

<i>Demand No.</i>	<i>Nos. of Cut Motions</i>
	(Disapproval of Policy)
8	1200, 1201, 1202,
	139, 1077, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1212, 1213, 1240.
9	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 106, 107, 108, 140, 141, 142, 764, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1241, 1242.
10	143, 975, 1243, 1244.
11	1245.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board and will also be circulated to members tonight for their information.

Excessive secrecy and refusal to disclose legitimate information in Defence Budget.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

Organisation of civil defence

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

Pattern of Defence expenditure in view of scientific developments

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

Need to check unnecessary expenses

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for taking Parliament into confidence regarding defence organisation and purchase of warlike stores

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for modernizing the defence organisation to ensure national security as well as economic stability.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to study the modern trends of man-power training, organization and mobilisation for national services

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for reorientation of defence strategy on the basis of scientific advancements

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to utilise the defence personnel for socio-economic planning

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for an adequate organization to ensure the absorption of ex-service-men in civilian life

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to co-ordinate the defence organization with nation-building activities without detriment to military efficiency

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for establishing a Naval Dock-yard on the East Coast in the protected waters of the Chilka Lake

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for another boys training Establishment in the Chitika areas

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for locating a defence unit in the eastern region

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to organise adequate citizen forces

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for expansion of Reserve and Auxiliary forces in the three services

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for training and mobilising youth in project areas through the Lok Sahayak Sena for developmental and service works

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for expanding the Territorial Army to associate larger numbers of civilians with national defence

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to form non-technical units of the Territorial Army in urban and industrial centres

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' (Pages 121-123) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to make State units of the Territorial Army attractive to civilian youth by changing the location of camps and periods of training

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' (Pages 121-123) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to integrate Defence Science Organisation with the Technical Development Department and their collaboration with research institutions in civilian life

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' (Pages 121-123) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for expansion and modernisation of educational services in the defence organisation

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' (Pages 121-123) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to gear up the Military Intelligence Services

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' (Pages 121-123) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to co-operate with the Home Ministry and State Government in building up a civil defence organisation

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' (Pages 121-123) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for substitution of Hindi cautions and commands in place of English and the introduction of national songs, patriotic marching tunes and rousing slogans in the Defence Services

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for reorganising the defence industrial installations to supply the bulk of our military requirements

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to utilise the valuable materials in the ordnance depots

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reorganisation of ordnance factories

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to attain self-sufficiency in defence requirements

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to increase production of civilian goods in ordnance factories

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for abolition of contract system in MES

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Functioning of negotiating machinery in Air Force establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to confirm temporary industrial employees in defence establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to remove discrimination in the service conditions of the industrial and non-industrial employees in defence establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Functioning of the negotiating machinery at various levels

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to review all cases of victimisation of Trade Union workers in various defence establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to appoint a Committee to investigate into the cases of corruption in defence establishment

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Assessment of work-load in ordnance factories in co-operation with the workers' representatives

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Assessment of work-load in ordnance depots

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disposal of surplus and obsolete stores

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for expansion of defence industry under Second Five Year Plan

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to grant hill allowance to the workers of Cordite Factory, Arakonkadu

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to abolish piece-work system in ordnance factories

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of the Machine Tool Factory, Ambarnath

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to recognise Indian Naval Dockyard Employees Union, Bombay

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for revision of pay scales of Sepoys

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dependence on foreign countries for the supply of arms

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Wide disparity between pay and allowances of officers and other ranks

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of reducing the wide disparity in the scales of pay and allowances of the officers and those of other ranks in the Army

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for increasing the number of living quarters for men of lower ranks in the Army

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for taking effective steps to stop the misuse of stores, materials and vehicles especially in the name of training, engineering works etc.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for effectively checking corrupt practices indulged in by some of the officers and men in the Armed Forces

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for taking effective steps to stop the humiliating treatment of subordinates by some of the superior officers in the Armed Forces

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of abolishing the rank of the J.C.Os. and promoting the present incumbents to the Commissioned Officers' ranks

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of introducing annual increments and automatic promotions to J.C.Os. until final abolition of the grade of J.C.Os.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for re-introducing the system of one Central Stores for one station

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of constructing permanent living quarters instead of wasting huge amounts on temporary tents

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of giving wider publicity in the States of the Southern Zone about the admission, training and prospects of the National Defence Academy and the Joint Services Wing

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of establishing another National Defence Academy somewhere in the South Zone

Shri Warrier: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective —Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of re-introducing the system of allowing Mess Maintenance Allowance to officers according to posted strength as of old instead of authorised strength

Shri Warrier: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective —Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Treatment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in Poona-Kirkee Dhond Cantonment Water Works Department

Shri Balasaheb Salunke: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective —Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for giving wider publicity in the matter of admission, training and prospects of the National Defence Academy

Shri Balasaheb Salunke: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective —Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Organisation of the Army

Shri Balasaheb Salunke: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective —Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for removing disparity in the scale of pay and allowances of the Officers and those of other ranks in the Army

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective —Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to attract citizens to Lok Sahayak Sena

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services, Effective —Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to utilise the manufacturing establishments for the purposes

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services, Effective —Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in implementing the assurance given to restore the continuity of service to Scheduled Castes employees in Kirkee-Poona Ordnance Factory and Depots

Shri Balasaheb Salunke: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective —Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for having same mess for Officers and Sepoys

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective —Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Extravagance in purchase of stores for the Army

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective —Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disparity in the service conditions and amenities of officers and other ranks

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective —Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to increase the defence potential of the country

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective —Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Excessive expenditure on purchase of stores for the army regardless of modern scientific development

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Excessive expenditure on petrol, oil and lubricants

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to increase the naval strength

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for establishing another Naval School in the Chilka Lake of Orissa

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Excessive Expenditure in England on purchase of obsolescent equipment

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Wide discrepancies between pay and allowances of officers and other ranks

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Excessive expenditure on stores and equipment obsolescent or nearly so

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions are now before the House.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): The Defence Budget must be considered in the atmosphere that prevails at the time. There are thunder clouds over the border, there is trouble in Kashmir, and there is disturbance in Goa. There are many things happening in the world today that agitate the minds of the people. If we are to look at the Defence Budget, it cannot be looked at objectively only in the way of the figures and what they show, but it is really what the Defence Ministry has to accomplish that we have to take into consideration.

I was really surprised when some of the hon. Members opposite, honourable and very learned as they are, said that we should not have a Defence Budget, and that we should follow the Gandhian principle. But even in the old days, I do not think Mahatmaji or Panditji or even his revered father, Pandit Motilal Nehru, thought on those lines; in fact, Pandit Motilal Nehru himself was a member of the Sken Committee that was set up for the Indianisation of the Army. So, I do not think that that argument can hold good. Today, faced as we are with various problems, I do not think we can have it; although we can accept non-violence as a method in our freedom movement, we cannot accept it as a creed against aggression.

The hon. Member who spoke before me said that he did not know what our Army was going to defend, or what our Defence Forces were going to defend. I am really surprised. We do not want to defend the ideals of

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

China or anybody else's ideals. We want to defend ourselves against aggression. We do not want to tell our Army or our Navy or our Air Force what they are going to defend if the tricolour flag is wrested away. We want to tell them that they must defend that tricolour flag against aggression. That is what we defend, not ideals.

Today, it has also been said, and figures can be made to show that we spend more on defence. But I shall also show that we do not spend more on defence. My hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh has said so, and I think we all realise that if looked into, our defence expenditure does not come to more than what it did before. In fact, in comparison to the whole expenditure, it will come only to 11 to 12 per cent of our whole Budget.

Then, let us analyse what this 11 to 12 per cent of our Defence Budget has to do. It has to defend 1.27 million square miles of area with a frontier of over 9,300 miles and a coast-line of something like 3,500 miles. These are all colossal figures. With 11 to 12 per cent of our Budget we are, I think, doing a very difficult job, and I think, therefore, that it must be granted that we do not spend more on defence than what we should.

Coming to another point, I would like to point out that we have to take into consideration the things that have been said by the nationalist Goan leader, Shri Diwakar Kakodkar. He has said that Pakistan is getting ready and we have also to take into consideration what even the oldest exponent on defence, Chanakya, has said, namely, that you cannot keep yourself weaker than your enemy who is on your borders.

So if you compare the respective figures, the defence expenditure of Pakistan with that of India, you will find that Pakistan really spends very much more. She spends about 56 per cent of her budget on defence, and that does not include all that she gets

from America. However, so much for Pakistan.

I have to say that our armies, wherever they have gone, have been armies of peace. They have done wonderful work in Egypt. All the world has looked at our Indian soldiers in Egypt and has been really grateful to them, and admired their calibre and their behaviour.

My hon. friend, Shri U. C. Patnaik, has said that the Defence Minister is very often in the councils of the world. But I think we have to congratulate ourselves on the fact that our Defence Minister is so often in the councils of the world, because today when like Prometheus, we have gone out to steal the fires of the gods and when we have succeeded in getting the fires of the gods and the wrath of the gods, is in those fires for destruction, when even a ten-megaton weapon can cause destruction over more than 10 miles, that our Defence Minister's going to the councils of the world and plead for peace is a matter for congratulation to us, because it is quite true that there is no alternative to peace today. It is also true that the Defence Minister does not defend the country; it is the Army, Navy and Air Force that do the job. So I think if we can win a victory for peace in the councils of the world, we will have won a better victory than we can win with our defence budget.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Sardar Majithia is wide awake!

16.37 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: As regards the border, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister one thing, that although it is not possible to protect our border merely with police forces or the Army, here is a field where the ex-servicemen can help. Rifle clubs and resistance groups can be trained by ex-servicemen and thus they could find some

avenue of work and bring utility in their lives.

There are one or two grievances I want to put before the Minister before my time is up, because the Speaker always rings the bell very soon for me, although he gives other Members a lot of time (*interruptions*).

Shri Feroze Gandhi: We should have a lady Chairman when she speaks.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I think gentlemen are more chivalrous always (*interruptions*).

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Especially the Speaker.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I would like to bring to the notice of the Ministry the case of about 500 ex-Army men enrolled in the Army in 1947 on regular engagement and discharged in 1955, due to services no longer required, due to reduction in the establishment of the Army Ordnance Corps. They were declared surplus in 1955 and discharged without fulfilling the terms of the service. But they all joined civilian offices under various Ministries without any break in service. I hope that they will be treated with all fairness and none of the privileges that they would have got otherwise will be curtailed, and they would not be treated as raw hands because very many of them are fairly trained personnel.

Secondly, I would bring to the notice of the Ministry the very sad death of Ranjit Dutt in Agra. There have been inquiries about his death. But the inquiries have taken all this long time. I do not know what has happened. And how is it possible that the Magistrate, before the inquiry had been completed, said that it was a case of suicide? Why was he not relieved during his period, as relief was supposed to have come? Already, he had a young wife, and she now has a child. A sum of only Rs. 300 has been doled out to her. That cannot sustain her in the future when she has to bring up the child. I hope the

Ministry with all its sympathy would go into the case because it is indeed a heart-rending case.

The Rehabilitation Minister told me that I should bring one matter to the notice of the Defence Ministry. So I do it now since I have the chance. The military acquired lands all over India, particularly in Nadia. I do not know exactly where else they have done it. But they have yet to pay compensation. There are many parts of Nadia, where the peasants are very hard up and they do not get any money or compensation for their lands. But they get replies to their letters. Every time it is said that it is the Eastern Command who are concerned with it. I do not know who the Eastern Command are, but they never pay any money.

About co-ordination, I have only one point to bring to the notice of the Ministry. I am not a scientific person and I do not understand the complicated integration. But I do think that the Ministry of Communication and Transport must be deeply co-ordinated with the Defence Forces because mobility is the first thing on ground with the Army. It is always not the nuclear warfare that is going to happen but ordinary warfare where the oldest dictum of the oldest general yet holds good "to get there fastest with the mostest" which would really be more effective in any kind of war.

I would also like to ask the Ministry whether we use the audio-visual methods and films that we could possibly do for training? When films are used for training our cadets if they are shown by films what they are to do, it is always more effective. Have we the full quota of films we always need, such as film and demonstration through films and films made in India? If they are shown in a darkened hall they are going to focus the attention far more than can be done otherwise.

Lastly, let me come to one of the important things which in the heart of all India, that is the INA Forces

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

They were prepared to make the ultimate and the highest sacrifice that can be needed of any person. But, what has happened to the INA personnel today? They have, in many cases, been forgotten. Should we not think of the sacrifices they have gone through? Lest we forget all that, we should actually do all that we can for them.

I believe the Defence Department is preparing a history of World War II. I would like to say that there are still people who have contributed much towards the freedom movement in India and in the INA like Jagdish Chatterjee and Sukh Sagar Datta, the brother of Uppaskar Datta, should be consulted. I hope facts and figures have been taken from them and they have been interviewed and all that. I hope all that they had to contribute from the INA will go into this book and that glorious chapter will not be forgotten by the future generations of India.

I would appeal that the INA music that was so heartening and exciting—some of the tunes—be incorporated in the music in our Defence Forces. Even today, if you hear the strains of *Kadam Kadam badaye jao* some of our young men will be enthused by that. I hope that some of the INA tunes will be incorporated in the Defence music today.

I would say that our Defence Forces are second to none and they have worked wonders for India and whether the Budget is good or little they will yet go on doing their best and I am sure the whole of India is with our Defence Forces. I can hope that the powers that be, that protects all who are ready to make the last sacrifice, that is needed to defend the country, will for ever protect our boys on the air, on the lands and on the seas.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I have to first pay a high tribute to the Army, Navy and the Air Force of our coun-

try. They are a fine people and we have seen in recent years that whatever they have been posted, whether for social or military service, they have been conducting themselves in the finest manner. They have not only brought credit to this country but they have set up an example to most of the soldiers on the globe.

The effectiveness or ineffectiveness of any defence forces of any country depends mostly on the weapons which are given to them. Some of our own men have been using conventional weapons which have been brought into this country by the Britishers. Yet the morale of our defence forces has been very high and they have been very effective users of these weapons. In this connection, I would like to quote an extract of a report which has been submitted to the then Government by Sir Claude Auchinleck who was then a Major General when he was asked to give his recommendations about the modernisation of the Indian Army in 1938. He has brought out a report and in that report it is said:

"Judged by modern standards the Army in India is relatively immobile and underarmed and unfit to take the field against land or Air Forces equipped with up-to-date weapons. All explosive has to be imported. There is no production of motor vehicles, wireless sets and power tools. Further the munition factories of India—some of them—date back to the days of the East India Company. Although most of the basic metallic ores for armament existed in India there was no means to convert them to use and so vital raw materials were imported. Anti-aircraft defence was not contemplated and petrol for air force had to be imported."

This may look very stale today. But yet the Defence Ministry is not in a position to tell the House how far they have been able to meet all

these deficiencies. The Defence Ministry may tell us that there is the Machine Tools Factory, the Bharat Electronics is there and that the HAL is there and so on. I would like to ask the Defence Ministry whether it has tried to make this country self-sufficient.

Some of my friends have been speaking about concealing some of the military secrets from this House. Shri Patnaik was quoting instances after instances from the British journals and he has said that information which had been concealed from Parliament and the country was openly distributed in the other countries. What I feel is this. So long as we import even a part of our machinery from abroad, we cannot claim to have any secrecy at all. The Defence Ministry has been purchasing huge amounts of stores from abroad. Every time in this House we have either to speak about the pay and allowances of the active services or about the huge purchases we make from abroad. So far as the Defence Ministry has not thought of procuring anything new to this country. Every time we go and purchase second-hand weapons or vehicles from abroad. This is not the way in which we should equip our defence forces. The HAL has put up a scheme, I believe, for the construction of engines. The Defence Ministry and the Planning Commission are not able to find that much money to help the HAL to manufacture engines in that factory.

We find that the HAL is tied on to the British Aircraft Industries. This is a very bad practice which we are still following. The secrecy of any country which depends on foreign countries for its military equipments could at least be maintained if it purchases its requirements from various countries. Now, any small change in the foreign policy of the British Government is going to give a set-back to the HAL. This is not a healthy thing. The Defence Ministry will have to change its ways

in connection with the procurement of our foreign goods.

In this Auchinleck Committee report it has been said that we are not able to produce the vehicles which are required for our country. This is a report which has been submitted to the then Government in 1938. Even today we are depending for our jeeps and other vehicles on foreign countries. I want to know from the Defence Ministry one thing. How long are we going to do this kind of thing? This is not the correct thing to do. I want the Defence Ministry to take things seriously and see that the money which the tax-payer pays for the Defence Forces of this country is properly spent.

The Defence Minister or the Government may say that our Defence Forces cannot be equipped to meet emergencies or to match the supersonic bombers or ballistic missiles and things like that. Well, the Defence Forces of this country need not be scared of these bombers and other defence equipments, if we are self-sufficient in the conventional weapons. If we could equip our Army, Navy and the Air Force with the things which they have been using already with a little modification, that will go a long way. I think even the United Kingdom, which is also scientifically very much advanced, is not changing on to atomic or other modern weapons. They still like to carry on with the conventional weapons. But the conventional weapons should be modernised and they should reach every man in the country, not only the Defence personnel but also our police forces.

Sir, the country has adopted the socialist pattern of society as its goal. We are now planning to take all the industries and run them as State-owned industries. It is now time for us to think of our ordnance factories and reorganize them, so that the ordnance factories in this country cannot only cater for the defence requirements but also for the civilian needs.

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

The factories in England and America which meet almost the entire requirements of the military do not solely concentrate on the defence materials or defence weapons; they also cater for civilian needs of the country. Here, whenever a retrenchment has to be effected there is a lot of agitation carried on in this House as well as outside, and the Defence Ministry sets up a committee. The Committee goes to the ordnance factories and brings out a report. What do they say? They say that the machines which are there in the ordnance factories cannot be switched on to the manufacture of civilian goods. It is now time for the Defence Ministry to spend money so that we can get machines which can do multi-purpose works—not only produce the defence requirements but also produce materials to meet the requirements of civilian personnel. This is a very important thing. Instead of going in for the foreign aircrafts and foreign second-hand submarines and jeeps, if we could go to the foreign countries and purchase the plants which would be helpful to manufacture our requirements, that would be a really good policy. We must go to any country, whichever country is prepared to give us the plants to manufacture not only the aircraft but also the other military equipment, and we must not hesitate to take them. Even if we are going to pay a heavy price for them, I think it will be only a wise thing rather than to purchase second-hand and obsolete things from foreign countries.

Some of my hon. friends hold the view that in a socialistic country we are spending huge amounts of money on defence and after all India has adopted the policy of peace; if at all we think that there is any enemy, we are always thinking of Pakistan.

Shri Nath Pai: They are our neighbours already.

Shri M. R. Krishna: In that case, if we do not have any enemies round about us, I think it will not be justifi-

fiable on the part of the Government to spend such a huge amount on our defence forces. But we definitely believe that some day or other we will have to face a crisis and it may be an invasion from one of those countries. The military history of any country proves that the country which has not properly planned its food production has suffered very much in the wars. This has happened even to America in the second world war, when America had to withdraw about a million of its farm labour when there was a lot of disturbance. Similarly, Japan and Germany had to face the problem. In this country we also feel that a socialist country should not spend huge amounts on defence. In this respect I would like to make a suggestion. The defence forces should not feel that they have only to defend this country. At the same time, they have to convince the people of this country that they not only serve this country during the time of emergency but also serve the country during the time of peace. Therefore, my suggestion would be this. There are quite a good number of people, young men, in this country who are unemployed. There are also people who are under-employed. The defence forces have already started the NCC training, ACC training and the reservists training. If the Defence Ministry could chalk out a plan so that all these young men could be brought into the camps for the duration of two or three months every year and be given training, and thus utilise the huge grass farms which are lying waste, it would be good. The military authorities used to have a lot of grass farms. I once asked the Defence Minister to supply me the information as to the number of grass farms that are lying unused. They did give me a list and from that list I find that there are still a large number of grass farms. Not only that. The defence forces have got a huge acreage of land still lying waste. Only, the people should be drawn in and told about the

modern methods of cultivation. They could be trained. At the same time they should be given military training so that when they go back to their villages they will become real leaders and will be able to tell the villagers the modern methods of cultivation. Not only that. They will be able to impart discipline among the younger generation and the Defence Ministry will thus be doing a really very good service and be able to create a second line of defence without spending much money because whatever money they would be spending on their training would be got back in the form of food products.

As the Chair has rung the bell, I would like to be a little bit careful and shall proceed to deal with one or two matters with which I am very intimately connected. The EME clerks have got a counterpart in the Defence Ministry, the AOC personnel. The AOC personnel, the clerks, have been given certain facilities recently. I want the Defence Ministry to extend all these facilities to the EME personnel also, because, the nature of work and the service conditions of both these categories of men are similar; they all go together. Therefore, it is not fair to give certain facilities to one section of the civilian personnel and denying the same to the other section.

17 hrs.

In the other departments, they have confirmed people who have put in two to three years' service to the extent of 80 per cent. I want this kind of thing also to be done by the defence services. The Defence Ministry should see that at least 80 per cent of the people who have put in two to three years' service should be confirmed.

About the training battalions in the defence forces, they are helping a good lot of young men not only to get training in defence matters, but also to become really technical hands. A country which is to have an effective Army, Navy and Air Force,

must not think only of the number; they must try to make the technical people very effective. The technical people alone will be able to help in cases of emergency. Therefore, I request the Defence Minister not to reserve or restrict the training battalions to the sons of the army personnel, but it should also be thrown open to the Scheduled Castes and other people, if they qualify and come up to the physical and educational standard. I do not want anybody in this House, including the Deputy Defence Minister and the Parliamentary Secretary, to think that the people belonging to this community are in any way inferior in the defence service. He knows that the Mahar Regiment, which is a machine-gun regiment, is one of the effective regiments not only during peace time, but during the time of war; during the time of the British, they have participated in the global war. Therefore, if all the educational and physical standard are fulfilled, then this should also be thrown open to the Scheduled Castes.

Another thing I would like to mention is about the Sainik Schools; my hon. friend, Shri Bhakt Darshan, and one other hon. Member from this side also have referred to it. These schools have become very costly and they cater only to the people who are really rich. In this country, the schools which are directly managed by the defence services should be open not merely to a particular section of people, i.e., those who could afford to spend for this. These schools have become very costly and I want that there should be some reduction in the cost, so that the boys belonging to the poor communities can also take advantage of these schools and they can become really very effective soldiers in the long run.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bharucha.

Shri Nausahir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Are we sitting till 5.30, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; I am giving 15 minutes to the hon. Member. I intend calling one other hon. Member also.

Shri Nanshir Bharmcha: Let me make it clear at the outset that if I have to criticise and speak harshly on the Defence budget, it is in no respect any reflection on the boys in the Army, Navy and the Air Force. On the contrary, I feel that having regard to their qualities, we are not doing them justice either by providing them with adequate arms or even by giving them the salary which is really their due.

We are all agreed that our armed forces should be strengthened; but let it be clearly understood that merely by increasing the armour or throwing the money down the defence drain does not necessarily contribute to the strength of the army. If we have the analysis of the expenditure, we find that no less than Rs. 129 crores are being spent on stores. It will be surprising for this House to know how this money has been spent and I shall come to it later. I have been repeatedly emphasising the fact that in this age when military science has so altered the technique of defence, it is very necessary that before we spend crores of rupees on armaments which cannot be of much use, we should pause and think what the pattern of defence expenditure is going to be. I am not for a moment suggesting that we should try to organise our defence so that we can stand the attack of a first class power. Even admitting that we are organising our defence forces for the purpose of fighting the last war, even then I think some thought has to be devoted to our defence expenditure.

In the first place, let us analyse the army expenditure. It will show in what way our money is being spent. If we turn to this Defence Service estimates for 1958-59, at page 14 you will find Rs. 5½ crores for "Miscellaneous Expenditure". Rs. 5½ crores are spent on what? Print-

ing and stationery, telegrams, telephones etc. I ask this House whether Rs. 5½ crores for printing and stationery, telegrams and telephones, does that not indicate extravagance? What have our armed forces been doing? Simply talking on the telephone with one another? Then, coming to page 16, there again you will find "purchase of stores including vehicles". Again on page 54, you will find purchase of vehicles—Rs. 15 crores and then Rs. 3 crores and some more crores. At the same time, we are told that over 5,700 vehicles are on the disposal list. I ask whether the Defence Ministry has ever examined the possibility of reclaiming these vehicles which are kept on the disposal list. Have they cannibalised the vehicles with the object of reclaiming them? On the one hand, we are acquiring more vehicles and, on the other, we are putting them on the disposal list.

I would particularly invite the attention of the House to page 46. In the beginning of this budget year we budgeted for Rs. 3.20 crores for petrol and lubricants. But, before the year was out, we revised it to Rs. 4.80 crores. In other words, the Defence Department does not understand that the petrol expenditure will go up by Rs. 1½ crores for an item of Rs. 3 crores. If our Defence Department cannot even properly estimate the expenditure on petrol in one year, what else are we going to do, I cannot understand.

Then there is another very big item to which I desire to draw the attention of this House. It appears on page 100 of the estimates—for aviation stores Rs. 48 crores and, in round figures, for ordnance and other vehicles Rs. 8 crores, total Rs. 56 crores. And on page 101 we have got the 'Explanatory Note' as to how this amount of Rs. 56 crores is going to be spent, and that page is completely blank. I want this House to understand that Rs. 56 crores are being spent on purchase of stores, and the

'Explanatory Note' which this House is given at page 101 is a completely blank page! I ask: is this the way in which this Parliament is going to be treated?

My hon. friend, Shri Patnaik, read from Magazines (the cost of which was £ 0.16) that the exact price and the type of aircraft purchased, from whom we purchased and so on. And here in this Parliament, for an expenditure of Rs. 56 crores what is given by way of an explanatory memorandum is a completely blank page! I want this House to understand this.

Mr. Speaker: What is this reference? Is it a printer's devil?

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: We are told that Rs. 56 crores will be spent on aviation stores and on page 101 the 'Explanatory Notes' are given, but the whole page is blank. In other words, the House is asked to vote blindly. I object to that. This House is to be treated with greater dignity and with greater respect. I am not going to vote simply because the hon. Defence Minister may raise a cry that India is in danger. Well, if India is in danger, you cannot get out of the danger by voting blindly.

Shri Krishna Menon: The hon. Member may leave it to me as to what cry I will raise.

Mr. Speaker: If something is blank, the hon. Member is entitled to say that.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is on the other page.

I was wishing to refer to what I was likely to say.

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of argument and hon. Minister is aware how people argue matters.

Shri Krishna Menon: You are asking about the blank page. The explanation is that we printed it in a hurry. It is on page 99.

Mr. Speaker: It seems to be covered in page 99.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: No, not this item. May I point out that page

99 covers only the items mentioned on page 98 and not those mentioned on page 100.

Coming to the Navy, while the hon. Defence Minister may choose to be secretive—he will not tell us what we have got—but let us see what our needs are. We have to guard a coastline of about 3,500 miles and our Naval personnel is one-seventh of the size of that of the Tata Iron & Steel Works. That is to say that the Tata Iron & Steel Works alone employ seven times more personnel than our entire Navy. The entire naval expenditure is less than that of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Bombay Municipal Corporation spends more than we spend on the entire Navy. We know that we have no battleships, no aircraft carriers, no submarines, no mine layers, no air umbrellas and no dozens of adjuncts necessary for an efficient Navy. We know how very vulnerable our Navy is and I plead here that if anything we must see that more thought is put into our defence organisation than merely money or material.

In the last World War when Hitler's scientists invented the magnetic mine and acoustic mine, the toll of the British Merchant Navy was so great that as much as half a million tons was lost every month. I ask whether you have got anything like this. I am not asking what exactly the number of mines is but whether we are thinking on those lines. I have no idea.

The most spectacular changes have occurred in the Air Force. Of course, the V-2 rockets which came from England are fifteen years old and out of date. But I doubt whether we will ever reach the V-2 rocket stage in the next fifteen years even. I am not saying that we should try to compete with Powers which have developed inter-continental ballistic missiles but I do ask that when we spend Rs. 188 crores some sort of explanation must be given to us as to the general pattern of the defence expenditure, the type of defence that we are envisaging, the type of

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

defence that we are organising. We are kept completely in the dark about it. It is very necessary that not only this House but the entire country must be taken into confidence as to the general pattern of our defence. I am not asking the hon. Minister to tell me as to how many anti-aircraft guns we have got but I want him to understand and I hope he does that it has been estimated that it requires 14,000 shots to bring down one 'plane. 14,000 anti-aircraft shells are required to bring down one 'plane. That has been improved upon with proximity fuses but still the fact remains that with speeds which fighters and bombers have acquired today, anti-aircraft guns are more or less useless. Are we still spending money on anti-aircraft guns? I do not want him to tell me how many anti-aircraft guns he is purchasing but I certainly want to know whether that is part of the defence pattern. They say that when a married woman goes wrong, the whole town comes to know of that except the husband. When our defence gets rotten the whole world will come to know excepting this Parliament. I resent this excessive secrecy even in the matter of taking the people into confidence as to what is going to be the general pattern of our defence. Why this is necessary. I will tell you. We are not thinking of defence against nuclear warfare. We are thinking of defence in terms of conventional-armed attacks. There cannot be any civil defence as against nuclear warfare. As against conventional-armed attacks there can be some civil defence. I ask the hon. Defence Minister to tell this House, if he thought that the country was in such an emergency that Rs. 50 crores more have to be spent in order to meet that emergency, why is it that not a pie has been spent on civil defence. Does the hon. Defence Minister think that because he can have about 1,000 bombers or 1,000 Fighter aircraft, that is enough without training the

civilian population how to behave in the case of an air attack? What has he done, I should like to know, to organise defence against air attacks, so far as the civilian population is concerned? Does he still think that the war fronts are the only fronts in a war and that the hearth and the home are not involved in a war? If the civil population collapses, I ask him, what use is there in pouring crores of rupees on Aircraft Fighters, Interceptors and Bombers or whatever else we purchase? This is a point which requires considerations. That is where the question of co-ordination comes in.

Why my hon. friend Shri Warior said that there is no co-ordination, he said that in a time of emergency, the Army may be in Pathankot, the Navy may be in Trincomalee and the Air Force may be elsewhere. That may be so; that may even be the result of co-ordination. When we have all money tied up in the war front and nothing in the home front, that is where co-ordination has failed miserably. If you thought that India was in such immediate danger, that you had to increase your Budget, why is it that civil defence is not cared for? Why is it that the public is kept in the dark? Are we making preparations and thinking of any attack on India by anybody coming with conventional bombers and dropping high explosives or incendiary bombs? Does the population know that? How is it going to behave or react? What has the Defence department done to train the people for that?

What I submit is, what is necessary is thinking. Not merely money; thinking is necessary. But, that thinking is lacking. It may be said that we have got the Defence Research Development department with Rs. 9 lakhs invested on that. Nothing can be done. It is a farce; it is an eye-wash. I submit that the whole question of defence requires to be looked into carefully. Particularly I appeal to this House that we should have a

Committee of this House to look into the stores purchases. Very serious allegations have been made on the floor of the House by very responsible Members. That must be investigated and looked into. If necessary, oath of secrecy may be administered to those Members who participate in this Committee. But I for one am not going to pour hundreds of crores of rupees on blank pages of Explanatory Notes simply because the Defence Minister tries to frighten us or tries to fool us by saying, India's security is in great danger.

श्री हेमराज (कांगड़ा): अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है।

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Up to what time do we sit?

Mr. Speaker: Up to 5:30 or one or two minutes more. I want to give an opportunity to this hon. Member to take part in the debate.

श्री हेमराज : जहाँ तक सशस्त्र सेनाओं का सम्बन्ध है इस सदन का कोई भी माननीय सदस्य ऐसा नहीं है जो कि हमारे बहरी, हवाई और बरीं दस्तों के नीजवानों को बर्बाद देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। आज इस देश का बच्चा बच्चा हमारी फीज का दिलदादा है क्योंकि वह समझता है कि इस फीज की वजह से ही आज हम अपने सब कार्य सफलतापूर्वक निभा रहे हैं।

आज कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान को कोई फीज रखने की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि इस को अपनी फीज हटा देनी चाहिए और जो हम इतने ज्यादा इसराजात फीज पर करते हैं वे नहीं करने चाहिए और इस सिलसिले में हमारे राष्ट्रपिता का नाम याद किया जाता है और उनका हवाला दिया जाता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय काश्मीर का मामला हमारे सामने आया और पाकिस्तान ने इस देश के एक हिस्से पर आक्रमण किया और इस बारे में महारमा जी से सलाह ली गई

तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम किसी देश पर आक्रमण करने के लिए नहीं जा रहे हैं। बल्कि हमारे देश पर आक्रमण हुआ इस लिए अगर हमारी फीजें आगे बढ़ करके उस आक्रमण का मुकाबला करती हैं तो वे ऐसा करने में बिल्कुल हकबजानिब है। यह बात गांधी जी ने कही थी। अगर हम अपना राज कायम रखना चाहते हैं हम अपनी आजादी को बरकरार रखना चाहते हैं अपनी स्वतंत्रता को खोना नहीं चाहते तो हमें अपनी फीजों को बेहतर से बेहतर रखना होगा।

आज जिन परिस्थितियों में से हम गुजर रहे हैं उनको देखते हुए हमारे सामने यह सवाल नहीं है कि हम फीजों पर कितना खर्च करते हैं बल्कि यह है कि जो हमारे देश की जो सम्बाई और चौड़ाई है उसकी जो आबादी है उसका जो साहिल है जो नोईस हैं उनकी रक्षा के हेतु जो हम खर्च कर रहे हैं वह काफी है या नहीं है। अगर इस चीज को देखा जाए तो हमें यह मानना पड़ेगा कि इस समय जो अलराजात हिन्दुस्तान कर रहा है अपनी फीजों पर वे कम है। हमें यह खयाल करना होगा कि आज हमारा एक पड़ोसी देश हर समय हमारे खिलाफ नफरत का जजबा फैलाता रहता है अपने लोगों में हमारे प्रति घृणा की भावना पैदा करता रहा है और क्या उसका हम सफलतापूर्वक मुकाबला कर रहे हैं या नहीं।

अगर आप पाकिस्तान के बजट की तरफ गौर से देखें तो आपको मालूम हो जाएगा कि कितना ज्यादा खपया वह डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है। पिछले तीन बार सालों से और उससे पहले से भी जिस तरह से वह डिफेंस पर खपया खर्च कर रहा है उसको हमें हमेशा ध्यान में रखना होगा। पाकिस्तान का जो एक्सपेंडिचर बजट है उसका ६० फीसवीं तो हमेशा ही और हर साल डिफेंस पर खर्च होता आया है

[श्री हेमराज]

उससे कम तो वह कमी नहीं हुआ। हाँ उस से ज्यादा आवश्यक होता रहा है। किसी भी साल का बजट आप उसका उठा कर देख लें इससे ज्यादा ही उन्होंने खर्च किया है कम नहीं। १९५५-५६ में उसका १२० करोड़ रुपये एक्सपेंडिचर बजट था और उसमें से उसका डिफेंस पर एक्सपेंडिचर ७०.५ करोड़ था। इसी तरह से १९५६-५७ में उसका एक्सपेंडिचर बजट १३० करोड़ था उसमें से डिफेंस बजट ७९.३५ करोड़ था। आजकल का जो उनका बजट है उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि वह १४३ करोड़ का है और उनमें से ८० करोड़ वह डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है। ऐसी हालत में अगर हम कहें कि हमारे जो भ्रष्टराजा हैं वे ज्यादा ह तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक मुबालिगा ही हो सकता है। इसके साथ ही साथ हमको इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना है कि उसको बाहर से भी काफी मदद मिल रही है। जो दूसरे मुक्त हैं वे भी उसको इस काम में मदद दे रहे हैं। अमरीका से उसको १०० करोड़ की भ्रमदाय मिल रही है जिसका उपयोग वह अपने को सुसज्जित करने में कर रहा है। वह आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रों से अपने को सज्जित कर रहा है, अपनी धार्मी को मैकेनाइज कर रहा है और फौजी तैयारियों में मसरूफ है। इस सबको देखते हुए हमें यह खयाल करना है कि क्या हम इससे ज्यादा खर्च कर सकते हैं या नहीं और क्या इससे ज्यादा खर्च करने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं। मैं यह भी भर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि वह सीटो और बजटों के बजट में भी शामिल है और वहां से भी उसको भ्रमदाय मिल रही है और साथ ही साथ अमरीका से भी सहायता मिल रही है। वहां पर एसी स्पीचिज दी जाती हैं जिनमें हमारे खिलाफ धृणा का प्रचार किया जाता है और आन्वीय रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने अपनी

स्पीच में उन तकरीरों का हवाला दे कर बताया है कि किस तरह से वहां धृणा फैलाई जा रही है। ऐसी हालत में मैं पूछना हूँ कि क्या यह उचित होगा कि हम अपने डिफेंस एक्सपेंडिचर को कम करें? यह किसी दृष्टि से भी युक्तियुक्त नहीं हो सकता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें अपनी तीनों धार्मीय पर, चाहे वह बहरी हो, चाहे बरी हो और चाहे हवाई हो, और भी ज्यादा खर्च करना होगा और उनको और भी ज्यादा मजबूत बनाना होगा।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने देश में डिबेलेपमेंट के काम चला रहे हैं और उनको ग्रीक डंग में चलाने के लिए हमें डिसिप्लिंड सिटिजंम की भी आवश्यकता है। जहां फौजें हमारे बोर्डर्स की रक्षा करती हैं, हमारी रक्षा करती हैं वहां हमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि हमने जो नेशनल केडट कोर चलाई है, एडिशनल केडट कोर चलाई है, टैरिटोरियल धार्मी चलाई है, लोक सहायक सेना चलाई है, उनमें भी हमको सफलता प्राप्त हो और जो उनके बारे में हमने टागेंट रखे हैं उनको भी हम एचीव करें। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि जो प्रोग्राम हमने बनाया है उसको हम पूरी तरह से अमली जामा नहीं पहना रहे हैं और उससे हम बहुत पीछे हैं। जो फिर्स किसी समय कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में दी गई थीं उनसे यह जाहिर होता है कि हमारी जो रफ्तार थी वह बहुत धीमी थी। १९५६-५७ में जहां हमने भी आदमियों को ट्रेन करना था वहां हम केवल २६ को ही ट्रेन कर पाये हैं। १९५६-५७ में ६३ प्रतिशत तक ही हम आगे बढ़े हैं। इस तरह की स्कीमें जो आपने शुरू की हैं और जिनके द्वारा आप पब्लिक में डिसिप्लिन लाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, इनको बिगोरसली परसू किया जाना चाहिये और जो टागेंट रखे गये

हैं उनको प्रवीण किया जाना चाहिये। इसमें तेजी लाने की जरूरत है। घाजकल जो लड़ाइयां लड़ी जाती हैं वे महज फौजों तक ही महसूस नहीं रहती हैं बल्कि उनमें सहायता देने के लिए हमें जन सहयोग की भी आवश्यकता होती है और जनता में डिस्प्लिन की भावना पैदा करने की आवश्यकता होती है। इस चीज को महेनजर रखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि टैरिटोरियल आर्मी को, लोक सहायक सेना को, नेशनल केडेट कोर को और एडिशनल केडेट कोर को और उनके प्रोग्राम को, हमें एक्सपेंड करना चाहिये।

जहां तक हमारी फौज का नाल्युक है, उसके बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि उसके सामने कोई आइडलिटिव नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश की जो नीति है, उसके अनुसार हमारी फौजों का जो आइडलिटिव है, वह बिल्कुल साफ है। यह ठीक है कि हम 'किर्मी' पर भी आक्रमण करना नहीं चाहते, हमला आवर नहीं बनना चाहते या किसी मुल्क को फनह करने के लिए नहीं जाना चाहते लेकिन अगर कोई मुल्क हमारी तरफ बुरी निगाह में देखता है, हम पर हमला करना चाहता है तो उस सूरत में हमारी जो फौजों हैं वे उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमेशा तैयार बैठी हैं और उसका डट कर मुकाबला करेंगी। आज तक हमारी फौजों ने बड़ी बहादुरी से काम किया है, चाहे वह काश्मीर का मुहाज हो और चाहे कोई और मुहाज हो उसने डट करके हमला आवर का मुकाबला किया है और उसके दांत खट्टे किये हैं। सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अगर हमें अपनी फौजों पर और भी ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़े तो हमें उसके लिए भी तैयार रहना चाहिये।

अभी हाल ही में मुझे तथा कुछ और मायवीय सदस्यों को अम्बाला में हवाई सेना के वैन्यूअर्स की देखने का अवसर मिला था।

उनका देखने से पता चला कि मेरी हवाई सेना किस तरह से अपने कार्य में निपुण है और इसको अभी भी और ज्यादा एक्सपेंड करने की जरूरत है।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि हमारी जो फौज है उसका सोशल एंड इकोनॉमिक परपजिज के लिए इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। अभी तक हमने देखा है कि हमारी फौज ने, जिस काम को भी करने के लिए उसे कहा गया है, उसको करने से कभी इन्कार नहीं किया है, उसको करने में कभी आनाकानी नहीं की है। जब भी कोई ऐसा मौका आया है, चाहे बाढ़ें आई हों चाहे कहत पड़ा है, चाहे कहीं पर आग लगी है, फिर चाहे वह पंजाब का इलाका था, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश का इलाका था, चाहे बिहार का इलाका था, वहां पर जाकर उसने अपना काम निहायत शानदार तरीके से किया है और लोगों की तकलीफ को दूर करने में हाथ बटाया है और उनकी तकलीफों को दूर करने की कोशिश की है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं एक बात माननीय मंत्री महोदय की खिदमत से प्रार्थना कर देना चाहता हूं। मेरे इलाके में बहुत से फौजी भाई रहते हैं जिनमें से कई पेंशनर हैं। १९५३ में पेंशन का नया सिस्टम चलाया गया था जिसके मुताबिक १९५३ के बाद से जो फौजी लोग पेंशन पर जाते हैं उनके लिए जो ग्रेड रखा गया है वह काफी अच्छा रखा गया है, बहुत ज्यादा रखा गया है। और जो हमारे पुराने पेंशनर्स वहां गये हैं उनका जो ग्रेड है वह बहुत कम है। मैं अपने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इससे हमारे इलाके में जो पुराने पेंशनर्स हैं उनके दिलों में बहुत रोष है। जिस समय हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब पंजाब में तशरीफ ले गये थे तो बहुत से पेंशनर्स ने, जो कि वहां काफी मौजूद हैं उनकी सेवा में भी बहुत से ऐड्रेसेशन देख

[श्री हेमराज]

किये थे। उन्होंने उनसे भी इस बात को कहा था कि उनकी पेन्शन में भी दूसरे लोगों के बराबर होनी चाहियें। और अगर उनके बराबर वह नहीं की जा सकती तो कम से कम उनको कुछ थोड़ा सा बढ़ाना चाहिये क्योंकि आज कल जो महंगाई का समय है उसमें उनकी जरूरियात उतने रूपों में पूरी नहीं हो सकती। मिनिस्टर साहब इस सवाल पर दुबारा गौर करें और उन्होंने जो नया पेन्शन सिस्टम सन् १९५३ में चलाया है उस पर गौर करके उनको भी किसी न किसी तरह से ज्यादा देने की कोशिश करें।

मैं एक बात और इस मंत्रालय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि पिछले दिनों एक सवाल यहां पर किया गया था...

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On a point of order, Sir. For the extension of the time, the consent of the House has not been taken. We have already sat for more than half an hour.

Shri Hem Raj: I will finish within 2 minutes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am only pointing out that we have not taken the consent of the House while extending the time.

Mr. Speaker: I am not bound to take the consent of the House to go on. It is the exclusive jurisdiction of the Speaker to call a meeting and adjourn a meeting and go on with it. If I find the hon. Members have gone away, I will also go away. I do not take the consent of the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The House shall sit from 11 to 5.

Mr. Speaker: I am still expecting to call the hon. Member. If he wants me to take this attitude, I won't call him.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am not living here on your kindness, Sir. I am here on the vote of the people.

श्री हेमराज : तो एक बात मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की नोटिस में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी फील्ड फायरिंग होती है उसमें जिन गांवों में वह की जाती है, उनमें हमारे देहात के लोगों को बहुत नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। बहुत दफा जो हमारे चरगाह होते हैं वहीं पर भी नुकसान होता है। इसलिये उन लोगों को उसका भी माकूल मुआवजा मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि वह जो लोग हैं इस बात के लिये बहुत ज्यादा दुखी होते हैं और कई दफा उनकी चिट्ठियां भी इस बात के लिये आती हैं।

पिछले दिनों में भी एक सवाल उठा था कि बहुत से हमारे फौजी लोगों की तालीम का अच्छा इन्तजाम नहीं होता है, खास तौर पर हमारे जूनियर कमिशनड आफिसर्स और घदर रैंक्स जो हैं, यानी जो छोटे दर्जे के फौज के मुलाजमीन हैं उनके जो बच्चे हैं उनकी तालीम का इन्तजाम हर जगह नहीं हो सकता। मैं मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। पिछले दिनों जब मैं सफर कर रहा था तो एक पंजाब के भाई ने बतलाया कि उनका बच्चा वहां पर पंजाबी पढ़ता था। लेकिन उनका तबादला दार्जीलिंग को हो गया, लेकिन वहां पर उनके बच्चे के लिये पंजाबी पढ़ाने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका, उसके बाद उनको मध्य प्रदेश जाना पड़ा और उनके बच्चों को वहां हिन्दी पढ़नी पड़ी। इस तरह की बहुत सी बातें हैं जिनको डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को हाथ में लेना चाहिये और इस बात के लिये जरूर कोई न कोई प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये जिससे बच्चों की तालीम में ख़ातल न पड़े। उनके चार, पांच या छः स्कूल हैं, वहां पर सिर्फ ऐसे भादमो पढ़ा सकते हैं जो काफी माकूल तन्क्वाहें पाते हैं। हर बच्चे का करीब १०० या १२५ रु० खर्च होता है। जो हमारे छोटे छोटे फौजी लोग हैं वह अपने बच्चों को किस तरह

से उनमें तालीम दिला सकते हैं। मेरा क्याल है कि जो हमारी डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री है वह इसकी तरफ ध्यान देगी और उन लोगों के बच्चों की पढ़ाई का खर्चा जरूर रखेगी।

भालीर में एक बात और भर्ज कर दूँ। जो हमारे एक्स फौजी भाई हैं उनके लिये सर्विस का भी इन्तजाम लाजिमी तौर पर होना चाहिये। हमारे जिले में काफी एक्स भाई० एन० ए० के लोग हैं। उनके लिये सिविल साइड पर सर्विस का इन्तजाम जरूर होना चाहिये। उनकी एज लिमिट भी बढ़ा देनी चाहिये क्योंकि जो मौजूदा एज लिमिट है वह उनके रास्ते में हालय हांती है और वह सर्विस में नहीं जा सकते।

इन सबों के साथ मैं डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के बजट का समर्पण करता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, have I to finish now?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will start.

श्री बजरज सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय....०

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

17-37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday the 16th April, 1958.

DAILY DIGEST

[Tuesday, 15th April, 1958]

Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—	9901—38	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
S.Q. No.		U.S.Q. No.	
1652 Teachers of Technical Institutions	9901—03	2410 Tea Plantation Workers	9941-42
1653 Ex- I.N.A. Officers	9903—06	2411 Modification of Mining Leases	9942-43
1654 Life Insurance Business	9906—10	2412 Mineral Concessions	9943-44
1655 Adulteration of ghee	9910—12	2413 Basic schools	9944
1657 Observance of silence in Educational Institutions	9912-13	2414 Tobacco cultivation	9944
1659 Seizure of smuggled gold	9913—15	2415 Central Excise Department, Shillong	9945
1661 Accounting procedure	9915	2416 Wealth Tax	9945-46
1662 Irrigation and power team for Chambal Project	9916—20	2417 Educational Development Programme, Orissa	9945-47
1663 Funds for Natural Calamities	9921-21	2418 Educational Development of Bombay	9947
1664 Rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes in Ramanathapuram	9921—23	2419 Income-tax in Marathwada	9947-48
1665 Tiger menace in Tripura	9923—25	2420 Committee on Plan Projects	9948-49
1666 Lexicons in Regional Languages	9925—27	2421 State Public Service Commissions	9949
1667 Anthropological Research in Manipur	9927-28	2422 Technical Co-operation Missions	9949-50
1669 Goondaism in Delhi	9928-29	2423 Three Year Degree Course	9950
1671 History of Freedom Movement	9929—32	2424 Foreigners	9950
1672 Naga Hostilities in Manipur	9932-33	2425 Development of Tribal Areas in Punjab	9951
1674 Central Institute of Mechanical and Engineering Research	9934	2426 Education in Delhi	9951
1675 Coal price revision committee	9934-35	2427 Import of Newspapers and Periodicals	9952
1676 Lal Dhang-Dharkot Road	9936—38	2428 Pending pension cases in Himachal Pradesh	9952-53
1656 Iron Ore Mines	9938	2429 Temporary employees of Himachal Pradesh Administration	9953-54
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	9938—67	2430 Panchayatghars in Himachal Pradesh	9954
S.Q. No.		2432 Roman Transliteration system	9954-55
1658 Roshia Grass Oil	9938-39	2433 Bullockmen in Department of Archaeology	9955-56
1660 Gold smuggling in Malabar	9939	2434 Department of Archaeology	9956
1668 Income tax deductions	9940	2435 Pakistani smugglers	9956-57
1670 Civil Engineering Contracts of Steel Plants	9940	2436 Smuggling of Indian Currency	9957
1673 Ashok Nagar Colony	9940-41	2437 Geological Survey of Punjab	9957-58
		2438 Foreign students in India	9958
		2439 Hindi division	9958-59

Subject	COLUMNS
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
U.S.Q.	
No.	
2440 Election petitions	9959
2441 Second Five Year Plan	9959-60
2442 Pre-independence claims of contractors	9960
2443 Indian Population	9961
2444 Decimal coinage	9961
2445 Allotment of coal to Orissa	9962
2446 Minerals in Jammu and Kashmir	9962-63
2447 Rehabilitation Finance Administration	9963
2448 Blind persons	9963-64
2449 Sports Association in Manipur	9964
2450 Unemployment relief to Punjab	9965
2451 Technical Education in Punjab	9965
2452 Multipurpose Schools in Punjab	9965-66
2453 Excise Duty on Tobacco	9966
2455 Tulsighat	9966-67
2456 Social Welfare Board Projects	9967
2457 State Social Welfare Ministers Conference	9967
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	9968

The following papers were laid on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under Section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
 - (i) G.S.R. 173, dated the 22nd March, 1958 containing Customs and Central Excise Duties (Motor Vehicles) Rules, 1958
 - (ii) G.S.R. No. 174 dated 22nd March, 1958, making certain amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Dry Batteries and Cells) Rules, 1948.

Subject
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

- (iii) G.S.R. No. 194, dated the 22nd March 1958, making certain amendment to the Customs and Excise Duties Drawback (Trailers) Rules, 1958
- (2) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 109, dated the 8th March, 1958, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Nitrous Oxide) Rules, 1955
 - (ii) G.S.R. No. 175, dated the 22nd March 1958
 - (iii) G.S.R. No. 176, dated 22nd March, 1958
- REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE—PRESENTED** 9969
Twenty-third Report was presented
- REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED.**
Ninth Report was presented
- PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—A SUMMARY OF WORK LAID ON THE TABLE** 9969
Secretary laid on the Table a copy of the "Parliamentary Committees—A Summary of Work pertaining to the Third Session of the Second Lok Sabha"
- CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE** 9969-72
Shri Hoover Hyniewta called the attention of the Prime Minister to the recrudescence of border forces on the East-Pakistan-Assam border
- The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto

Subject
STATEMENT BY MINISTER

COLUMNS
9972-73

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 7th April, 1958 to a supplementary by Shri Jagdish Awasthi on Starred Question No. 150 regarding Accident at Classification Range (Bulls Eye Chandmari) in Babina

Motion re: Appointment of Member to Joint Committee on Government Bill in place of Member Resigned

9973

Shri Barman moved that Shri S.K. Patil be appointed to Joint Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill, 1958, *vice* Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned from the Committee

The motion was adopted

Subject
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

COLUMNS
9973-10126

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs was concluded

The Demands were voted in full

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Defence commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1958.

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence