

Third series, No.12

Thursday, November 22, 1962
Agrahayana 1, 1884 (Saka))

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 22, 1962/Agrahayana 1, 1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Distribution of Rihand Power between U.P. and M.P.

+

- *321. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a compromise formula has finally been evolved between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh regarding distribution of power from Rihand Dam; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreed formula?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) No; Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when a compromise is likely to be arrived at on this issue and what is the suggestion given by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): I am not aware of any suggestion made 2189(Ai)LSD—1.

by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, but I know that both of them are going to meet shortly in order to consider this question between themselves. I had talks with both and I had some correspondence with both, and last time, when he came here, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh promised that they will consider this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Minister is aware that some of the industries are likely to suffer during this emergency because of the lack of power and, if so, whether a decision is likely to be taken so far as the Rihand power distribution is concerned as between these two States?

Mr. Speaker: They will take a decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is about the Rihand dam and so I am putting it.

Mr. Speaker: Then he has put it. Dr. Govind Das.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि यह मामला बहुत दिनों से मुल्लवी होता जा रहा है और इससे मध्य प्रदेश में काफी हानि हो रही है और मध्य प्रदेश में इससे काफी क्षोभ है, और क्या सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न करेगी कि यह मामला जल्दी से जल्दी निपट जाय और कोई समझौता हो जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहा तो है कि वह इसको जल्दी से जल्दी ले रहे हैं ।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : जब यहां पर इस क्वेश्चन पर जनरल डिस्क्शन हुआ

था मैंने उस वक्त भी कहा था और वादा किया था मैं इसको जल्दी खत्म करूंगा।

Shri A. S. Saiga: May I know the result of the talks which were held by the hon. Minister with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh?

Mr. Speaker: Both of them are going to meet now. That is the result.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether the Ministry has written a letter to both the Chief Ministers to come and sit together and finalise matters in regard to the distribution of power?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I have already said that we are in correspondence with both of them.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This matter has been hanging fire for the last four years. May I know the specific reasons because of which the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have not been able to arrive at an agreed formula?

Mr. Speaker: He said they are meeting. Why should he ask about it then? Next question.

देश में बाढ़ के कारण महामारी

*३२२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार, आसाम, उत्तर प्रदेश, और अन्य राज्यों के बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ के कारण महामारी न फैले इसके लिये सरकार ने कौन कौन से उपाय किये हैं; और

(ख) महामारी किस सीमा तक रुकी है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० ब० स० राजू) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल टी-५८२-६२]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सूचना को देखते हुए पता चलता है कि उसमें यह नहीं लिखा गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न स्टेटों को क्या मदद दी है। दूसरी बात यह है कि . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य एक ही प्रश्न क्यों न करें ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल तो एक था लेकिन सरकार ने जवाब दिये पचास। आप जिस तरह से कहें उस तरह से मैं सवाल करूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जैसा सवाल पूछा है उसके हिसाब से जवाब लम्बा था और इस लिये उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट यहां रखा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेटमेंट को देखने से यह पता नहीं चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न स्टेटों को दवाओं के रूप में या रुपयों के रूप में क्या मदद दी है।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

इस वक्त सरकार का मदद देने का तरीका अलग किस्म का हो गया है और करोड़ों रुपयों की मदद केन्द्रीय सरकार से अलग अलग किस्म के कामों के लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को मिलती है। उसके उपरान्त इस विषय में किसी और विशेष मदद की आवश्यकता स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को महसूस नहीं हुई है। चूँकि उन्होंने कोई और मदद मांगी नहीं है इसलिये हमारे देने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस साल बाढ़ के बाद हमने देखा कि मच्छर बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं। इसमें और चीजों की दवा है लेकिन मच्छर रोकने के लिये कोई दवा नहीं है जो कि मलेरिया की जड़ है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मच्छरों के लिये तो देश भर में मलेरिया उन्मूलन का विशेष कार्यक्रम चल रहा है और उसमें सैकड़ों

हजार करोड़ रुपयों की मदद केन्द्रीय सरकार से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दी गई है। यह कार्यक्रम बाढ़ के प्रदेशों में भी लागू होता है और दूसरे इलाकों में भी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि चूँकि बाढ़ से मच्छर ज्यादा हो गये हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मन्त्री जी कहती हैं कि बाढ़ वाले मच्छर भलाहदा नहीं होते हैं।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : सम्भवतः मन्त्रिणी जी पटना गई थीं और उस समय बिहार के मिनिस्ट्रों से बात की थी। तो क्या उनको मालूम हुआ था कि किन्हीं स्पेशल मेजर्स की जरूरत वहाँ है या नहीं? और ऐसा अगर है उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि माननीय सदस्य किस कार्यक्रम के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं। बाढ़ के कार्यक्रम के बारे में तो मेरी कोई बात बिहार के मन्त्रियों से हुई नहीं।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मैं पूछ रहा था चूँकि जिन दिनों बिहार में बाढ़ आई हुई थी उन दिनों वे पटना गई हुई थीं और उन्होंने अपनी आँखों से वहाँ की विभीषिका को देखा था तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी कोई बात चीत वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर या हेल्थ मिनिस्टर से हुई थी कि वहाँ पर बीमारी न फैले और अगर फैले तो उसकी उचित दवा हो? अगर हुई थी तो क्या प्रवन्ध किया गया जिससे कि वहाँ बीमारी बढ़े नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य अपनी अपनी स्टेट के लिये भलाहदा भलाहदा पूछेंगे तो यहाँ पर पन्द्रह स्टेट्स हैं, आखिर इस तरह से कहाँ तक चलेगा? उन की कोई चर्चा आप के चीफ मिनिस्टर से नहीं हुई थी, इस बारे में वे कह चुकी हैं।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if the Minister has received any communication from any State that the epidemics have gone up because of floods?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी नहीं

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What responsibility does the Centre share with the States in this matter over and above procuring for them medicines, etc. when there is an out break of epidemic or likelihood of its breaking out?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Strictly speaking, Health is a State subject.

Mr. Speaker: Is not all that information given in the Constitution?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is all given in the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, she need not answer it.

Gold Smuggling

- +
- | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|
| *323. | { | Shri S. M. Banerjee: |
| | | Shri Umanath: |
| | | Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: |
| | | Shri Dasaratha Deb: |
| | | Shri M. L. Dwivedi: |
| | | Shri Subodh Hansda: |
| | | Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: |
| | | Shri Kola Venkaiah: |
| | | Shri Bishanchander Seth: |

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold smuggling had increased in 1962;

(b) whether some foreigners were caught by Customs in Calcutta and Bombay;

(c) how the figures of 1962 compare with those of 1960 and 1961; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a)

and (c). Gold valued at about Rs. 76 lakhs, Rs. 220 lakhs and Rs. 1/6 lakhs was seized as smuggled during the first ten months of 1960, 1961 and 1962, respectively. While there is better detection, there is no reason to think that there has been an increase in gold smuggling in 1962.

(b) Forty four foreigners were arrested by the Calcutta and Bombay Customs and Land Customs authorities during the first 10 months of 1962 for the smuggling of gold.

(d) A statement showing some of the measures to prevent the smuggling of gold is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 78].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the fixation of gold price at Rs. 62-50 nP. or something like that has minimised smuggling of gold?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is the international price which, under obligation to the IMF, we have fixed, as the Government. But that has no relation to the market price in this country, which is very much high.

Mr. Speaker: What effect does it have on smuggling? He wants to know whether some decrease has happened.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Smuggling is unofficial. It has no relation to the market price. If the market price goes down, certainly it will be a disincentive for smuggling.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As a preventive measure; it has been stated in the statement that:

"A Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has also been functioning at the Centre to consolidate more effectively the anti-smuggling activities."

I want to know since when this Directorate is functioning, whether they have devised certain ways and means to check gold smuggling and whether the Government accepted that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This Directorate has been functioning for a number of years. What I mean to convey is, it is becoming more and more efficient; it is getting all the information from inside and outside and it is able to collate and analyse it more effectively.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: According to knowledgeable quarters the annual smuggling is to the tune of Rs. 40 crores. May I know what is the Government's assessment? How do they think that such gold is paid for? When gold is smuggled there is payment for it. How is it paid for, unless and until there is organised trade and big industry involved in it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This question has been answered repeatedly both here as well as at various other places.

An Hon. Member: We are not able to hear.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister says that yesterday also we have been discussing this smuggling on the Bill. He only says that a number of times this question has been answered.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not know what answer has been given.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They are paid in a number of ways. Earlier, as the House is aware, we demonetised the rupee notes circulating in the Persian Gulf which was a great source of payment. Then, people who were going out without foreign exchange used to get rupees from the Indian nationals there at high prices. That was another source of payment. We have prevented persons going in an unauthorised way without any foreign exchange. There are other ways of payment. The mode of payment varies from time to time. When we plug one mode of payment they open another. So it is a constant process.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The first part of my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him another opportunity.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: While moving amendment of the Bill for acquisition of gold mines the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry said that Government was thinking of taking further steps to bring down the prices of gold to check smuggling. May I know what further steps Government wants to take to bring down the prices to check smuggling in this country?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Only the other day the hon. Finance Minister announced that he would take certain steps to bring down gold prices. The House should have some patience; when the steps are taken they would be known.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Ministry of Finance has got considerable intelligence. The first part of my question was this. What is Government's own assessment about the extent of gold smuggling? Knowledgeable quarters think that gold worth Rs. 40 crores is smuggled every year. May I know, according to a rough estimate—one cannot be very sure about it—what is Government's assessment of gold being smuggled? May I also know what is the mode of payment other than what my hon. friend has stated, whether there is over-invoicing and whether big trade is involved in it or not?

Mr. Speaker: Does he want answer to the first part also?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: That the Finance Minister has got considerable intelligence?

An Hon. Member: How to assess it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Various estimates have been made. But they are only estimates. Sometimes knowledgeable circles estimate it as

Rs. 30 crores and some others estimate it as Rs. 40 crores. They can only be very rough estimates and we cannot put any reliance on them.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is the Government aware that one of the senior police officers in Delhi who has been investigating crime in general and about gold smuggling in particular has categorically written that there are police personnel and other staff also involved in it and it is with their connivance that gold smuggling is taking place; if so, may I know what steps Government is taking to check this?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We do not have any such information. Certainly, if some of them are conniving at it and we come to know of it we will certainly take very serious action.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: If has appeared in the Press.

Mr. Speaker: There are many things that appear in the Press.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is it a fact that most of the gold comes through various foreign embassies; if so, what steps have Government taken to see that gold does not come through embassies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is not true that most of the gold come through various embassies.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई और कलकत्ता के अलावा भी किसी और जगह पर फारिन स्मगलर्स पकड़े गए हैं? अगर हाँ, तो कितने और कहाँ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अगर माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में अलग से नोटिस दें तो मैं जवाब दे सकता हूँ ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since smuggling is on the increase and since Government cannot plug all the loopholes in this matter, may I know whether the number of customs

officers who are engaged in anti-smuggling work has ben increased?

Shri Morarji Desai: The inference that smuggling is on the increase is not true. At any rate, I have no indication to show that it is so. Wherever necessary, the strength of the customs officers has been increased.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में झेलम नदी
जल-विद्युत योजना

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*३२५ { श्री भक्त वंशन :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री ३१ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७२५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में झेलम नदी जल विद्युत योजना के जिस प्रस्ताव पर केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा था, उसके बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय के सभा सचिव (श्री स० प्र० मेहदी) : योजना कमिशन और केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के अधिकारियों ने योजना स्थल का हाल ही में निरीक्षण किया था, और यह पता चला कि बिजली घर को पानी सप्लाई करने के सम्बन्ध में और अधिक अनुसन्धान करने चाहिये । परियोजना अधिकारियों से यह प्रार्थना की गई है कि ये अध्ययन वे करें और इसके परिणाम केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग को भेज दें ।

[The site of the Scheme was recently inspected by the officers of the Planning Commission and the Central Water and Power Commission, and it was found that further investigations should be carried out in connection with the supply of water to the power house. The project authorities have been requested to undertake these studies and furnish the results thereof to the Central Water and Power Commission.]

श्री भक्त वंशन : श्रीमन्, यह जांच पड़ताल जिस चाल से चल रही है उस के मुताबिक इसका अन्तिम फैसला कब तक हो जाएगा, इसके बारे में क्या अन्दाजा है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम) : बहुत ज्यादा देर तो लगने वाली नहीं है, मगर थोड़ा सा वक्त तो लगेगा ।

श्री भक्त वंशन : श्रीमन्, इस योजना को राज्य सरकार चलाएगी और इसका निर्माण करेगी या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इसका निर्माण अपने हाथ में लिया जाएगा ?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: That is a State Government scheme; it does not belong to the Centre at all.

Irrigation and Power Seminar at Ooty

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{ Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
*327. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Y. N. Singha:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the major subjects discussed at the Irrigation and Power Seminar recently held at Ootacamund; and

(b) the decisions or conclusions arrived at as a result of the deliberations in the Seminar?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No .LT-583/62.]

Mr. Speaker: No supplementaries? Next question.

Shri P. K. Deb rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, he was late.

Shri Ranga: He was already on his feet. Why should you be in such a hurry to pass on to the next question? You were not good enough to

look at him. When he was already on his legs you called the next question.

Mr. Speaker: I looked twice on this side and that side and found nobody on his feet. He stood up when I called the next question, simultaneously.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that he took a few seconds to attune himself, because he is here after a long time.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member concerned has not complained. Probably, he is compelling him to complain.

Shri Ranga: Sir, it is my duty to defend my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Supply of Power Generating Plants from Russia

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*328. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a revised schedule for the supply of power plants from Russia has been drawn subsequent to the recent visit of the Soviet Deputy Premier to Delhi;

(b) if so, what will be the volume of supply by the end of Third Plan period;

(c) whether the seven units of 50 M.W. will be made available to Pathratu Thermal Station in Bihar, as was originally decided upon; and

(d) what will be the total shortfall in the Third Plan Power generation capacity, after taking into account the figure included in the revised schedule?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) The capacity of the steam plant and equipment to be

delivered by the U.S.S.R. will be 900 M.W. of which 800 M.W. of power is expected to be available by the end of the current Plan period.

(c) Instead of seven units of 50 M.W. each, four units of 50 M.W. each and two units of 100 M.W. each, i.e., 50 M.W. more than originally agreed to, will be delivered.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Part (d) of the question has been answered. We have not been told what the shortfall would be during the Third Plan period after these plants have been received.

Shri Alagesan: I said that plant and equipment for 900 megawatts will be delivered and 800 megawatts power will be available in the current plan.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : प्रश्न के भाग (सी)

में यह पूछा गया था :

"whether the seven units of 50 M.W. will be made available to Pathratu Thermal Station in Bihar".

उत्तर में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि बिहार के इस थर्मल स्टेशन को कितनी पावर मिलेगी।

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): It is very premature to say.

Mr. Speaker: One hon. Member says that part (d) of the question has not been answered and other hon. Member says that part (c) of the question has not been answered. So, they might be answered fully.

Shri Alagesan: Sir, there are four parts to the question, namely, (a), (b), (c) and (d). I answered part (a) separately. I clubbed together parts (b) and (d) and answered them and part (c) I answered separately. To which part is an answer required? I shall read it out again. Is it to parts (b) and (d)?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Alagesan: The answer is:—

"The capacity of the steam plant and equipment to be delivered by

the USSR will be 900 MW of which 800 MW of power is expected to be available by the end of the current Plan period."

Mr. Speaker: The answer was wanted again because the question was in terms of shortfall and the answer has been given in another form. Therefore hon. Members did not feel satisfied.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में पथराट् थर्मल स्टेशन को कितनी पावर मिलेगी ।

Shri Alagesan: In this Plant it will be four units 50 MW each and one unit of 100 MW, that is, 300 MW of power will be available.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What would be the total shortfall in power generation during the Third Plan period after these plants are received and installed?

Shri Alagesan: That will be too early to say.

Adulteration of Food and Medicines

*329. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the special steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to combat the adulteration of food and sale of sub-standard medicines; and

(b) the magnitude of the problem and facts brought to light during the last 3 months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 79].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether in this particular connection the hon. Minister of Health and the hon. Deputy Minister have toured the various States and, if so,

which of the States they have covered and whether any programme or scheme of things has been thought of to combat this element?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I have gone round and visited most of the cases that suffered from this disease. They had been admitted into different hospitals. I am sorry, Sir. I thought, it was about Malda epidemic.

An Hon. Member: It is quite a different question.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Will the hon. Member kindly repeat the question?

Mr. Speaker: Have any of the hon. Ministers or both of them toured the areas affected and what impressions have they got?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Have they discussed with the State Governments any programme to be taken up by the State Governments?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We have visited practically all the States of the Union. It is one of the programmes along with several others. A discussion took place in the Central Health Council meeting also on this question. They are all proposing to tighten control and improve implementation of Anti-Adulteration Laws. We are here proposing to tighten and improve legislation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It has been mentioned here that in only one of the States the magnitude of the problem has been assessed. May I know whether in the Centrally administered areas this problem has been assessed or not? What lead as the Central Government given in the matter of legislation as well as of tightening control and doing something?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It has not been stated that the problem has been assessed only in one or two areas. What has been said is that there has not been any great reported increase in the magnitude of the problem except in one place. So far as the

Government of India are concerned, I have already told the hon. Member that there have been a number of committees and panels which have made certain recommendations with regard to increasing the punishment and fines and so on. The proposed amendments of the legislation are being considered at different levels.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is any arrangement from the Government to test various samples of medicines that are manufactured in the private sector?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There are a number of laboratories and the State Governments have a number of Drug inspectors who are required to take samples from the manufacturing houses and get them tested. They also take samples from the sale places and on the results of the analysis, prosecutions are launched if necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh who was the President of the party to which the hon. Minister has the honour to belong said in Andhra Pradesh Assembly some time ago that nearly 50 per cent of foodstuffs and drugs in the market were adulterated. Was that, after enquiry and investigation by the Government here, found to be correct and if that is correct, does that apply to other State also?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not know whether the statement attributed to the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister is correct or not. I wrote a letter to the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister after the hon. Member opposite had mentioned this very statement some time ago, and asked him what was the basis of his statement. I have not had any reply. If he had made the statement attributed to him, I presume it was more in the nature of rhetoric than on the basis of exact analysis.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is it? Tonic? I did not hear.

Mr. Speaker: Rhetoric.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Rhetoric.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the Assembly, the Chief Minister cannot afford to be rhetorical.

Mr. Speaker: In the reply, it was no information that was being imparted. She said, she presumes if he had said.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the pursue the matter and get a reply? He did not reply. Is it proper for the Minister? She writes to the Government, to the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister. He does not even send a reply. What is this Government coming to? If this is the state of affairs, how can the Government run? It will run down at this rate.

Mr. Speaker: It is expected that Ministers would reply to the communications of Members.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय संकट को ध्यान में रखते हुए खाद्य पदार्थों और औषधियों में मिलावट को रोकने के लिये कुछ विशेष व्यवस्थाएँ भी की गई हैं? यदि हाँ, तो उनका विवरण क्या है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया है कि हमने सब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कहा है कि जहाँ जहाँ उन लेबोरेटरीज की कमी है, जिनमें निरीक्षण और परीक्षण हो सकता है, उनको बढ़ाया जाये। हमने उनको यह भी कहा है कि इसंपैक्टर्ज के नम्बर, संख्या, को बढ़ाया जाये और उनकी तनख्वाह वगैरह की तरफ तवज्जह दी जाये। इसके अलावा इसंपैक्टर्ज की ट्रेनिंग के लिये १ दिसम्बर से एक इन्टेन्सिव गार्ट टर्म कोर्स शुरू किया जा रहा है, जो कि छः दोस्र का होगा। उसके द्वारा इसंपैक्टर्ज को एनेलेसेस, सैम्पल टेकिंग और कानूनी पहलुओं में भी ज्यादा तैयार करने की कोशिश हो रही है।

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Has the Government received a suggestion that the names of manufacturers guilty of adulteration should be regularly published from time to time.

and wide publicity should be given to those names?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जहाँ तक गुनाह-गारों के नाम पब्लिसाइज करने की बात है, कानून में भी इसका प्राविजन है कि जब यह साबित हो जाये कि कोई आदमी गुनाहगार है, तो उसके खर्च पर उस के नाम को पब्लिसिटी दी जा सकती है और दी जाती है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जहाँ तक खाद्य पदार्थों का सम्बन्ध है, उनमें सबसे ज्यादा मिश्रण घी में होता है और उसमें वनस्पति का मिश्रण होता है और इसीलिये बार बार यह बात कही उठाई गई है कि उसको रंग दिया जाये या उसका जमाना बन्द किया जाये? सरकार ने उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : इस बारे में अगर माननीय सदस्य खाद्य मन्त्रालय से सवाल पूछेंगे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मैं सदस्य महोदय के साथ सहमत हूँ कि इस बारे में कुछ होना चाहिये।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यह जो बयान सदन पटल पर रक्खा गया है उसमें लिखा है :—

"The State Governments have been apprised of the norms for setting up an efficient Drugs Standard Control Organisation and requested to reorganise their organisations so as to conform to such norms."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और कितनी राज्य सरकारों ने उत्तर दिया है और कितनी ने नहीं दिया है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, कई जगह पर तो काम अच्छा हो रहा है और कई जगह पर इस ड्रग कंट्रोल के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कुछ कमजोरी है। जहाँ तक फुड एडल्ट्रेशन का सवाल है इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हर एक राज्य

में ज्यादातर म्युनिसिपैल्टियां ही कर रही हैं। सेंट्रल हेल्थ कौंसिल में इस पर चर्चा हुई थी और सभी स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रियों ने इस सवाल की तरफ सहानुभूति और बड़े अच्छे तरीके से तवज्जह दी थी कि यह काम होना चाहिये। अब किस हद तक वह लोग इन चीजों पर तवज्जह दे सकते हैं आज की परिस्थिति में, यह तो हर एक राज्य सरकार अपनी अपनी परिस्थिति देख कर निर्णय करेगी।

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that illicit liquors are going under the name of Asavas and Arishtas and are being sold in the market, and if so, what steps Government have taken to stop such things?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is true that Asavas and Arishtas are in many cases found to have a fairly high percentage of alcohol and are used as substitutes for alcoholic beverage by certain people. It is for this reason that it is proposed to bring Ayurvedic drugs under the Drug Control Administration, so that we can check this to whatever extent it is possible to do.

Kuttiyadi Power Project

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*330. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 119 on the 7th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has finalised its examination of the Kuttiyadi Power Project;

(b) if so, when is the project likely to be started; and

(c) what are the targets envisaged?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The finalisation of the

scheme is awaiting some technical details from the Kerala State Electricity Board.

(b) Pending finalisation of the scheme, on the advice of the Central Water and Power Commission the Kerala State Electricity Board have started preliminary work and also invited tenders for the generating plant and equipment.

(c) The scheme with an installed capacity of 75,000 kW is expected to be completed in 1966-67.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the actual construction of this project has been started?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, we have asked the State Electricity Board to go ahead with the preliminary works. So, to that extent, it has started.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what the hon. Minister means by starting of preliminary works? Does he mean only draughting and designing etc. or does he mean actual construction?

Shri Alagesan: In a hydro-electric project, we have to construct roads and quarters and make other arrangements. These are called preliminary works. We have asked the State Electricity Board to start these works and go ahead with them.

Shri Basumatari: In view of the present emergency, may I know what additional step has been taken by Government to expedite the work?

Shri Alagesan: In fact, we are very much conscious of the need for more power during the emergency, and we are trying our best with the various authorities that are in charge of the power projects to advance these projects as much as possible. Even if it be a matter of a few months, it will be advantageous, and we are taking those steps.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: May I know the foreign exchange involved, and whether any steps have been taken to avoid delay in the release of foreign exchange for this project?

Shri Alagesan: The foreign exchange involved is about Rs. 1.15 crores, and we shall get the foreign exchange necessary for this project.

Srisaillam Hydro-Electric Project

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*331. { **Shri Y. D. Singh:**
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 554 on the 24th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the project report of Srisaillam Hydro-Electric Project has been prepared; and

(b) if so, what percentage of the power requirement of Andhra Pradesh will be met by this project when completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 25 per cent of the anticipated demand in 1971.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the final sanction has been given by this Government for starting this scheme immediately?

Shri Alagesan: No, not yet.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Since this scheme has been pending for a long time, and since Government are in possession of the comprehensive report now, may I know the reason why Government are delaying the final sanction of this scheme?

Shri Alagesan: The latest report as asked for by the CWIC was received only in October, 1962. It cannot be said that it has been pending. Though the scheme has been under consideration, the project report as such cannot be said to be pending for a long time. This is also included in the various projects which we want to decide as a whole in the Godavari and Krishna rivers. So, we are consulting the State Governments. The report concerned is under examination, and we

propose to take steps quickly in this matter.

Shri Ranga: May I take it that it is the intention of the Government of India to co-operate with the Government of Andhra Pradesh in taking early steps to develop this project?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, we would like to do it as quickly as possible.

Shri Heda: Are Government aware that if a decision on the project is not taken early, the waters would come over the site where the foundation is to be laid? If so, in what way would the decision be expedited?

Shri Alagesan: We are very much aware of that contingency, keeping that in view, we would like to take a decision quickly in the matter.

Dr. K. L. Rai: Is it not a fact that this project does not consume any water and, therefore, there need be no water controversy regarding this? What steps are being taken to expedite this project specially because it has been pending for the last three years? A modified project report might have been received now, but the project as such has been pending for the last three years.

Shri Alagesan: I have already assured the House that we would like to take a quick decision in the matter and I think there is no room for further questions.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that he was awaiting some report from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. May I know what exactly is the information he is still awaiting, because our information is that whatever material has to be provided was supplied long ago by our Government?

Shri Alagesan: I did not say we were waiting for further information.

Surplus Power in the States

*332. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of power shortages in some of the States while in some others there is surplus power which is left unutilised;

(b) whether this fact was also brought to light in the recent Conference of the federated chambers of commerce and industry, held in Delhi in September last; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove such anomalies and also not to allow power going waste?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) While there are power shortage conditions prevailing in some of the States, there is no significant surplus of unutilised power in any area.

(b) The Conference had referred to power shortage condition in some of the regions.

(c) It is proposed to expedite construction schedules of the various power projects, and inter-connect the various State grids to ensure maximum utilisation of the available generating capacity. A few schemes have also been sanctioned to meet the regional power shortage conditions.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether at this Conference said to have been held by the federated chambers of commerce and industry, in which one of the hon. Ministers participated, they had specifically pointed out that in certain areas or States power was going waste which could be utilised? If so, what steps have Government taken thereon?

Shri Alagesan: I have said that there is no significant surplus of power in any area. It so happens that in Rihand and Hirakud there is some power available. We are now diverting that power in agreement with the U.P. and Orissa Governments to the DVC-Bihar-Calcutta area.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what are the super-grids which have been agreed upon and

whether all the State Governments have agreed in this respect that there may be one unified super-grid?

Shri Alagesan: The scheme sanctioned up till now relates to the southern grid connecting Kerala with Madras, Madras with Mysore and Andhra Pradesh with Madras.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In reference to the reply to the answer to part (c), as a result of expediting this scheme, how far will it be possible for Government to meet the power shortage? What percentage of the power shortage will be met with this additional increase?

Shri Alagesan: It is not a question of increase. It is a question of connecting several State grids. With the same plant capacity we are able to utilise more power. That is where the usefulness of the grid comes.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जिस समय राज्यों का पुनर्विभाजन हुआ और मध्य प्रदेश का इतना बड़ा राज्य बनाया गया उस समय यह कहा गया था कि कि मध्य प्रदेश में और अधिक बिजली उत्पादन का प्रयत्न किया जायगा ? और क्या माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक मध्य प्रदेश में कोई विशेष प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है, और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Alagesan: As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, we are very much conscious of the needs of that State. One of the Russian-aided plants is going to come in Madhya Pradesh. There is the Chambal power house built at Gandhi Sagar dam. We are going to have other power houses at Rana Pratap Sagar and Kotah. We are also going to have a thermal plant at Satpura in which Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are co-operating.

Shri A. P. Jain: Power projects are meant to serve a certain area, and because it could not be used in that

area, it was diverted to other regions. May I know how much of the electricity which was meant in Rihand for U.P. has been diverted to other places?

Shri Alagesan: At present we are supply 20,000 kW power from Rihand to the DVC-Bihar-Calcutta area.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the quantum of surplus power available at Rihand and Hirakud, and since when has it been surplus?

Shri Alagesan: As soon as we found that it is possible to divert some power from Rihand and as soon as the transmission lines were ready, we were able to do so.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to know the quantum of surplus power available, and since when.

Shri Alagesan: I do not know the date when the five units of Rihand were commissioned. That is why I said that as soon as we found it was possible to divert power from Rihand, because there is an aluminium industry there which is not utilising the full capacity that it is supposed to...

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My question has not been answered.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किस प्रान्त में अनूटिलाइड पावर ज्यादा है ?

Shri Alagesan: I mentioned two, namely Rihand and Hirakud, whose power we are utilising elsewhere.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What was the basis and the reason for diverting Rihand power to DVC when U.P. itself requires so much power?

Shri Alagesan: This is done in agreement with the U.P. Government.

कैंसर

*३३३. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री कैंसर की चिकित्सा के बारे में आयु-

वैदिक विशेषज्ञों के परामर्श के बारे में २४ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ५५० के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आयुर्वेदिक विशेषज्ञों का परामर्श ले लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी राय क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या कैंसर की चिकित्सा के लिये आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयां प्रभावोत्पादक हो सकती हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० व० सा० राजू) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) आयुर्वेदिक ग्रन्थों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करने से पता चलता है कि उनमें कैंसर पर, जैसा कि इसे आज समझा जाता है, अधिक विचार नहीं किया गया है । तथापि उनमें "अर्बुद रक्त" और "वल्मीक" का उल्लेख हुआ है जिन्हें एक प्रकार का कैंसर माना जा सकता है । पुराने आयुर्वेदिक साहित्य से इसके उपचार की कोई उपयोगी औषधि या औषधियों का योग अथवा कोई क्रमबद्ध उपचार खोजना शायद बहुत आसान नहीं है ।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A careful study of the Ayurvedic classics shows that cancer, as it is understood today, did not receive major consideration. However, mention has been made of "arbuda rakta" and "valmika" which are sought to be identified with some form of cancer. It may not be very easy to find out from old Ayurvedic literature if there is any drug or combination of drugs or a systematised kind of treatment which can be considered useful.]

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या आयुर्वेदिक के डाक्टरों ने यह राय भी दी है कि किन किन चीजों के खाने या पीने से कैंसर का रोग

होता है ? एसी कोई बात उन्होंने बतलाई है या नहीं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : मेरे पास एसी कोई सूचना आयुर्वेद विशेषज्ञों के पास से नहीं आई है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जबकि यह मान लिया गया है कि तम्बाकू के इस्तमाल में से कैंसर की बीमारी पैदा होती है तो तम्बाकू के ऊपर कोई पाबन्दी सरकार लगाने जा रही है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल आयुर्वेद से सम्बन्धित था । अगर तम्बाकू भी आयुर्वेद में आ जाती है तब हम इस सवाल को ले सकते हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर किसी पाबन्दी की जरूरत है या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलाहदा सवाल है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has research in India and outside into the etiology of cancer established that cancer is only the end product of general toxæmia and that radiation or surgery is useless until the entire system is completely rid of the poison?

Dr. D. S. Raju: This is about Ayurvedic research.

Mr. Speaker: This is about consultation with ayurvedic experts in connection with the treatment of cancer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before the treatment of cancer we must know the cause. What has research shown about that?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There are so many theories as to its causes and so far it has not been well-established which particularly is responsible for the causation of cancer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There has been some advance recently.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh asked whether tobacco is causing cancer and whether Government is going to do anything.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir; it has been found that smoking tobacco has produced some cancer in lung cases.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Is the hon. Minister aware of the medicine produced by a pharmaceutical firm of Bombay with German collaboration which claimed a fifty per cent success?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): There are many people who claim to have found a cure for cancer but when a cure is really found it would be a world-shaking discovery. We are not aware of any such cure at present.

श्री कद्दवाय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कैंसर की बीमारी किस प्रान्त में अधिकांश रूप से होती है, और उसके बास्ते गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : कैंसर की बीमारी ने किसी खास प्रान्त के लिये अपनी कोई विशेष पक्षपात नहीं रक्खा है। यह बीमारी दुनिया भर में होती है और हिन्दुस्तान के सभी राज्यों में होती है।

Insecticides

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- *334. { **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have new law for the control and use of insecticides; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be enacted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India propose to promote legislation to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of pesticides, as soon as possible.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Is the hon. Minister aware that some of these insecticides are used as intoxicants by the toxic drink addicts?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We are not aware of insecticides being used as substitutes for drinks. We are only aware that insecticides have accidentally got mixed up with foodstuffs in certain cases with disastrous results.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: I think that it is a matter which requires serious enquiry by the Government because my information is that it is being used as intoxicants by many addicts and, therefore, I want to know whether some arrangements have been made for that.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have reports reached Government that some food crops sprayed with these pesticides, to which the Minister referred, were found later on, on consumption, to be deleterious and even poisonous to human organism sometimes?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We have no such reports that insecticides used for spraying crops were disastrous.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Pesticides.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Pesticides and insecticides are more or less the same thing. But we do know that in transport, etc., they have got mixed up with food in certain cases and produced very harmful effects.

Tribunal for Tax Evasion

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- *335. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 { Shri Daji:
 { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 { Shri Yashpal Singh:
 { Shri Mohsin:
 { Shri S. B. Patil:
 { Shri Sonavane:
 { Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar:
 { Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special tribunal has been constituted to check tax evasion and realisation of arrears;

(b) if so, the composition of this tribunal; and

(c) whether the tribunal has started functioning?

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

(a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the statement made by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, the Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination to the effect that.....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I could not catch it.

Mr. Speaker: There is much noise. I cannot go on in this manner.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister was drawn to a press statement issued by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination about the necessity of a tribunal to check tax evasion and realisation of arrears, and if so, what is the Government's reaction, especially at this time of emergency when we need much revenue and when we should collect all the arrears?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This matter was considered sometime ago by the Taxa-

tion Enquiry Committee presided over by my hon. friend Shri Tyagi. The Committee suggested certain legislative and administrative measures and we implemented some of the measures. The House has approved of them in the new law. So far as administrative measures are concerned, these were examined at the meeting of the Commissioners which was held recently. We are trying to implement some of these measures. Therefore, we do not consider that there is any urgent necessity for such a tribunal.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: After these measures have been suggested by the Tyagi Committee, may I know if any improvement in tax realisation has been noticed?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: These measures have come into effect only in recent months, because the law was passed sometime ago, but for the benefit of the hon. Member, I may say that so far as arrears are concerned, the arrears have come down.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Apart from the arrears, since the evasion of tax amount is considerably large in the country, may I know whether the Government propose, in spite of the implementation of certain recommendations, to have any other measure, short of tribunal—if they have any bias against it—to realise the arrears and check tax evasion.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have said that legislative measures have been put into law and that administrative measures are also being taken and we hope that as a result of these various measures the evasion will come down.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस तरह का कुल कितना रुपया टैक्सों का अभी बाकी है जिसको गवर्नमेंट वसूल नहीं कर सकी है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य भ्रमण सूचना दें तो मैं जवाब दूँगा ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Mr. Kaldor had given some figures in respect of tax evasion, and after that, so many years have passed. May I know what is the assessment of the Government, at present, in respect of the amount of tax evasion in this country?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We cannot give the estimates. It is very difficult to give them. Prof. Kaldor or some hon. Member can give the estimate, but it is very difficult for us, as Government, to give it.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: May I know whether the Government have been publishing the names of the tax evaders from time to time?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It has been provided in law that in certain cases the names may be given.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: I want to know whether that is done.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : क्या सरकार को यह बात मालूम है कि जो लोग एक फर्म से इवेजन करते हैं वही दूसरी फर्म निकालते हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सरकार को यह मालूम है और भी बहुत सी बातें मालूम हैं ।

Squatters in Delhi

- *336. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether Government has taken any final decision to clear the Capital of all squatters; and

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(b) if so, what arrangements will be made by Government to rehabilitate the squatters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Those who had squatted on Government and Public lands in Delhi|New Delhi prior to the special census taken in June|July, 1960 and whose names are included in that census are proposed to be provided alternative accommodation at selected sites.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये लोग जो अनधिकृत रूप से सरकारी जमीनों पर बैठे हुए हैं और जिनको सरकार दूसरी जगहों पर बसाने जा रही है, क्या इनके जीविका उपार्जन पर असर पड़ेगा ?

निर्माण, आवास और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : दिल्ली में इस समय ५० हजार स्क्वाटर हैं । सन् १९५६-६० में हमने इनकी सेंसस ली थी । उस वक्त से भी ये बराबर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । अगर तमाम दिल्ली को स्लम बना देना है तब तो इन को हर जगह रहने की इजाजत दी जा सकती है वरना नहीं । हम इनको जहाँ ले जाकर बसाना चाहते हैं वे साफ सुथरी जगहें होंगी और हम यह भी कोशिश करेंगे कि जहाँ तक हो सके ये अपने काम के नजदीक रह सकें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप इनको दूसरी जगह हटा रहे हैं तो इस बात का ख्याल रखेंगे कि इनको इन जगहों पर जितनी आमदनी होती है उतनी ही दूसरी जगहों पर भी होगी ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : दिल्ली में बहुत काम है । इसकी तरफ से हम को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह मुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों का मसला बड़े समय से विचाराधीन है,

क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह कब तक हल हो जाएगा ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यह मसला तो हल हो गया। गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी का एलान दो तीन दिन में होने वाला है। और हम इस काम को माननीय सदस्यों की मदद से पूरा कर लेंगे। हम यह नहीं इजाजत दे सकते कि तमाम आदमी आज नाजायज तरीके से जमीनों पर कब्जा कर लें और स्क्वेटर बन जाएं और बाद में गवर्नमेंट से ८०-८० गज जमीन ले लें।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अभी मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि इनको साफ सुथरी जगहों पर बसाया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन जगहों पर सरकार इनको ले जाना चाहती है वहाँ पर इनके लिये एकोमोडेशन की क्या व्यवस्था है। क्या सरकार इनके लिये कोई एकोमोडेशन बनवाने जा रही है, उस पर कितना रुपया खर्चा होगा और वह काम कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जमीनों तो हमने दिल्ली में बहुत एकवायर कीं। अब हमारा पैरीफरी पर जाने का इरादा है हम पांच छे कैम्प बनाना चाहते हैं और हम समझते हैं कि एक साल डेढ़ साल में माननीय सदस्यों की सहायता से इस मसले को हल कर लेंगे।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: When will the squatters be given quarters?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत जल्दी।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यह देखने में आया है कि जो लोग समूह होते हैं वे तो अधिकारियों से मिल कर अपना काम निकाल लेते हैं, लेकिन जो गरीब हैं उनके लिए राष्ट्र को विशेष परिस्थितियों के अन्दर कुछ ध्यान रखा जाये ताकि वह ठीक तरह बस सकें।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : गरीबों के लिए ही तो स्कीम है।

Mr. Speaker: Suggestion for action.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how much land and other facilities will be provided to these squatters who have been registered in 1960-61?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The idea is this. We are not going to place any premium on squatting by giving free lands to any squatter. That is the basic thing that we propose to do. We want to give sites and we want to develop them. Where we are going to have camps, the size of the plot is going to be smaller. We are going to provide water, lighting and all these arrangements. But we cannot accept this policy and principle that anyone who comes and squats in Delhi should get away with free land, etc. In that way, nothing will be left in Delhi.

Pochampad Project

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*338 { **Dr. K. L. Rao:**
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 658 on the 28th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission and its advisory committee have received the modified report of the Pochampad Multi-purpose Project; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The question is under correspondence with the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the water requirement for this project can be met solely from the untied and free catchment of the river and therefore the sanction of this useful project, which is already greatly delayed, would be expedited?

Shri Alagesan: From the latest report it appears that there will be

enough water for the project, and we will take steps to sanction it.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that this project is a very simple one, not involving any foreign exchange, and when this project will be executed it will yield 2 lakhs to 3 lakhs tons of rice in a short period?

Shri Alagesan: The project, perhaps, may be a simple one. But there is a lot of points of view that the experts put forward and a lot of correspondence gathers around it. It may be a simple one, but it becomes a little complicated after examination by the experts.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know the amount of water that is going to be stored under this project as per the report of the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Shri Alagesan: As per the latest assessment it is going to be 66 T.M.C.

Re: Q. No. 339

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

An Hon. Member: He is not present.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Ratan Gupta.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta rose—

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Question No. 339.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

T. B. Patients in Delhi

***320. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been formulated by Gov-

ernment to provide free treatment to poor T.B. patients in Delhi; and

(b) if so, how soon this scheme will come into operation, and what are its financial implications?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A Pilot Project for control of T.B. in Delhi area is being worked out and is expected to be finalised soon.

(b) The provisional estimate of expenditure on it is Rs. 15 lakhs for buildings and equipment and Rs. 25 lakhs annually for staff and material.

Paralysis Cases in Malda

***324. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1620 on the 24th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether further investigations have since been conducted into the causes of the paralysis cases in Malda;

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Intimation has been received from the Government of West Bengal that investigations into the cause of the said disease were carried out by the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta and the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. These investigations have established that the disease was due to consumption of wheat flour which somehow got contaminated with a chemical substance known as tricresyl phosphate.

'Note Pass' Cases Pending in Customs Department

***326. { Shri Morarka:
Shri K. C. Pant:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many 'Note Pass' cases are pending in the Customs Department for finalisation;

- (b) since when they are pending;
 (c) the reasons why they are not finalised; and
 (d) the amount of customs duty involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
 (a) 14,622 as on 16-10-1962.

(b) The yearwise break-up of pending Note Pass cases is as follows:

1951 — 12	1957 — 670
1952 — 41	1958 — 1103
1953 — 18	1959 — 2847
1954 — 29	1960 — 913
1955 — 58	1961 — 2091
1956 — 94	1962 — 6746
(upto 16-10-62)	

(c) The main reasons for non-finalisation of the pending cases are (i) failure or inability of the importing departments to produce the requisite documents and (ii) delay by the departments concerned in arranging for credit of the duty even after finalisation of the assessments.

(d) In the absence of relevant documents necessary for assessment of duty it is not possible to indicate the amount of customs duty involved.

Rajasthan Canal

***337. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 187 on the 10th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Enquiry Officer into the matter relating to the use of defective material in the construction of Rajasthan Canal has since been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri

Alagesan): (a) The Central Government has not yet received the report.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Quackery in States

***339.** { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Bichanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh:
Mahida:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a little while back the Ministry of Health issued a directive to all the States to enact suitable legislation to end quackery as early as possible; and

(b) whether quackery prevails unchecked in all the States or whether there are some States which have already put an end to this evil practice by legislation?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The State Government were advised in May, 1961, to promote suitable legislation to put an end to quackery.

(b) Quackery prevails in most of the States. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Kerala have enacted legislation against this evil.

Sterilisation of Patients suffering from Leprosy

698. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the scheme to sterilise all male patients suffering from Leprosy and living in Delhi;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to extend the scheme to the whole of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There is no scheme to sterilise all male patients suffering

from Leprosy and living in Delhi. The Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi, and the Delhi Kusht Rog Samiti brought to the notice of the persons suffering from Leprosy the availability of facilities for sterilisation operations. The patients who agreed to undergo the sterilisation operation were provided transport facilities by the Delhi Municipal Corporation for bringing them to the Hindu Rao Hospital and taking them back after the operation.

(b) and (c). The State Governments have been requested to extend facilities for Family Planning to leprosy patients by detailing mobile family planning clinics to visit the institutions meant for treatment of Leprosy.

Drinking Water Supply to Municipalities in Punjab

699. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sum has been allocated by the Centre to the Punjab Government for supplying protected drinking water to Municipalities during the Third Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) what progress has been made in supplying protected water to the Municipalities of Gurdaspur District, Punjab, with its heavy concentration of working class busties, refugee colonies and congested population?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) An amount of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been paid as loan to the Government of Punjab for their urban water supply and sanitation schemes during 1961-62 and an amount of Rs. 41.51 lakhs has been allocated as loan for these schemes for 1962-63.

(b) The 1st instalment of Dalhousie water supply scheme has been completed and further work is in progress. A water supply scheme for Pathankot has already been provided. The Municipal Committees, Sujampur and Gurdaspur have recently asked the State Public Health Engineering

Department to prepare their water supply schemes and survey work in this connection has been undertaken. The other local bodies in Gurdaspur District have not so far approached the State Government for loan to implement their water supply schemes.

Recovery of Sales-tax paid by D.G.S.&D.

{ **Shri Morarka:**
700. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
 { **Shri R. S. Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consequent on the Sales Tax Continuance Order 1950 being held *ultra vires* of the Constitution, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs paid as sales tax by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals during 26th January 1950 and 31st March, 1951 in inter-State transactions, became recoverable;

(b) whether the said amount was realised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). According to the judgement of Supreme Court in the case of M/s. Ramnarain & Sons (1955), sales-tax could only be collected by the State in which the goods were actually delivered, and not by the State from which the goods were sent for such delivery. Consequent on this judgement, the question whether the sales-tax of the 'State of Despatch' paid by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals to their suppliers in respect of the transactions during the period 26-1-1950 and 31-3-1951 could be recovered from the suppliers was examined. The State Governments had treated as final the assessments made before the aforesaid judgement of the Supreme Court. The suppliers

were barred by time to file any appeal against these assessments. As the suppliers had already paid the sales tax to the State Governments, the Purchase Organisations could not obtain refunds from the State Governments at this late stage and litigation with the State Governments in this behalf was considered neither desirable nor fruitful. Hence it has been decided to drop the claim for refund of the sales-tax collected by the State Governments.

Foreign Exchange Banks

702. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the share of each foreign exchange bank in financing the foreign trade of India year by year from 1956 to 1960?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement furnishing the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 80].

गंडक परियोजना

७०३. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री २४ अगस्त, १९६२ के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६१६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गंडक परियोजना के कार्य में हम बीच कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : बराज के अक्ष का स्थान पूना के रिसर्च स्टेशन के द्वारा किये गये माडल अध्ययनों के आधार पर निश्चित किया गया है ।

तिरहुत नहर पर १.६७ करोड़ घनफुट और सरण नहर पर ०.५० करोड़ घनफुट मिट्टी का कार्य किया जा चुका है, जिससे कुल मिट्टी का कार्य क्रमशः १५.६० और २.०० करोड़ घनफुट हो गया है । डान बाँच नहर पर मिट्टी का और कार्य नहीं किया जा सका ।

उत्तरप्रदेश क्षेत्र में पड़ने वाले भाग में पश्चिम गंडक नहर के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण

पूर्ण हो गये हैं । इस नहर पर खुदाई का कार्य शीघ्र ही आरम्भ कर दिया जाएगा ।

कालोनी के भवनों, लैंडिंग ग्राउण्ड्स, बगेरह पर रेलहेड से मंसालोटन पर कैम्प स्थल तक एक्सेस रोड आदि जैसे प्राथमिक कार्य पूर्ण होने को हैं । आगन्तालियरी पावर हाउस बिल्डिंग का निर्माण हो रहा है ।

Increase in D.A. of Government Employees

704. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how far the cost of living index has risen in Delhi since the month of November, 1961; and

(b) how far the increase in dearness allowance granted to the different categories of the Central Government employees in Delhi and New Delhi, recently, is estimated to have been off-set by this increase in the prices?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) According to the figures released by the Labour Bureau, Simla, the index in Delhi has risen by 4 points from 129 in November, 1961 to 133 in September, 1962.

(b) This has not been estimated as dearness allowance is granted with reference to the All-India Consumer Price Index for Working Class and not with reference to the index number of any particular city.

L.I.C. Policies

**705. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sezhiyan:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of policies issued afresh during each of the years 1960 and 1961 by the Life Insurance Corporation:

(b) how many of these new policies lapsed for non-payment of premia so far;

(c) what was the total value of the new policies and that of the policies referred to in part (b) above;

(d) how much money was disbursed as commission on such policies as mentioned in part (b) during each of the years; and

(e) whether Government propose to take any action in view of the lapsing of a large number of new policies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

(a)	Year	No. of New Policies Issued	
	1960	12,57,557	
	1961	14,69,664	
(b)	Year of Issue	No. of Policies lapsed upto 31st December, 1961	
	1960	3,39,889	
	1961	18,164	
(c)	Year of Issue	Sum assured under new policies	Sum assured under policies lapsed upto 31st December, 1961
(In crores of Rupees)			
	1960	497.54	107.94
	1961	608.82	5.03

(d) Rough estimates made by the Life Insurance Corporation are :

1960	Rs. 53 lakhs
1961	Rs. 1.5 lakhs

(e) The Government has impressed on the Life Insurance Corporation of India the need to take all practicable steps to reduce the lapse ratio. The

Life Insurance Corporation is making all efforts to this end.

Municipal Corporation

706. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Resolution was passed at the Third Conference of Municipal Corporations held at Bangalore on the 25th and 26th August, 1962, that Government should appoint a Committee for the formulation of modern regulations for the Municipal Corporations; and

(b) if so, the action thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a). Yes, Sir, it was recommended that the Government of India might set up a Committee to formulate Model Regulations for the Municipal Corporations in India.

(c) This Resolution was placed before the Eighth Meeting of the Central Council of Local Self Government held at Calcutta on the 1st and 2nd November, 1962, for consideration. The Council adopted the following Resolution in this regard:

"The Council having considered the note of Shri Barfivala on the structure of Municipal Corporations resolves that a Committee consisting of the Ministers of Local Government of the States of (i) West Bengal, (ii) Maharashtra, (iii) Madras, (iv) Uttar Pradesh and (v) Andhra Pradesh be appointed to examine the question of executive and deliberative functions as well as decentralisation of certain functions of the urban local bodies and send its report to the Health Ministry within six months for circulation to the members before the next meeting of the Council. The Minister in West Bengal shall be Chairman and he may select the Secretary of the Committee."

The Committee may consult experts and record such evidence as it may consider necessary."

The above Resolution of the Council is under consideration of the Government of India.

New Children's Hospitals in Delhi

707. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are considering to open new Children's Hospitals in Delhi in view of the overcrowding and ever-lasting waiting list of child patients in Kalawati Saran, Safdarjung and Irwin Hospitals?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): No, Sir. However, during the III Five Year Plan period, Children's Wing of different Hospitals are being expanded. About 140 Paediatric Medical beds are proposed to be added in the Kalawati Saran Children Hospital, New Delhi.

There are at present 68 beds for children at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospitals, New Delhi also. In the new hospital building under construction 94 beds will be provided for children. There will also be a large outpatient Department for Children in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital when the new building is completed by the end of 1963.

In the expansion programme of the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, also more beds for children will be provided. Irwin Hospital will also expand their children's Wing.

Eye Diseases

708. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether W.H.O. has sanctioned some pilot projects for the research of various eye diseases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A trachoma pilot project has been established at Aligarh under the administrative control of the Indian Council of Medical Research, in collaboration with the W.H.O., for the epidemiological study of Trachoma and development of a suitable and simple method for its treatment. A survey of the incidence of this disease has been completed in all the States in the country excepting Uttar Pradesh where it is still continuing. A statistical map of India on Trachoma is under preparation.

Family Planning

709. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the States where extraordinary increase has been noticed in the population growth during 1961-62 and the reasons for such increase; and

(b) whether any intensive schemes of Family Planning are going to be started in these areas?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The census of India of 1961 shows an increase of population above the average in the following States:—

1. Assam (34.45 per cent).
2. Gujarat (26.88 per cent).
3. Kerala (24.76 per cent).
4. Madhya Pradesh 24.17 per cent).
5. Maharashtra (23.60 per cent).
6. Punjab (25.86 per cent).
7. Rajasthan (26.20 per cent).
8. West Bengal (32.79 per cent).

The reasons for the increase, however, are not fully known and are probably several. There is, however, need for popularisation of family planning in view of the large general increase, and the important measures to promote family planning which are being taken throughout the country are as follows:—

(i) Pilot scheme for appointment of male and female depot holders on an

honorarium of Rs. 7 per month for distribution of contraceptives in selected villages. The State Governments have been requested to consider the desirability of extending the pilot scheme in the States.

(ii) Pilot scheme for training and appointment of Dais on an honorarium of Rs. 10 per month for motivating people and distribution of contraceptives to them in their respective localities has been approved. Dais are expected to play a notable part in popularising family planning practices among the people in their areas and the cooperation of the dais in extending the programme particularly in rural areas is likely to prove useful.

(iii) Establishment of family planning clinics in each primary health centre and its three sub-centres on an approved pattern of financial assistance.

(iv) Establishment of urban family planning clinics on an approved pattern of financial assistance which has been liberalised.

(v) Provision of mobile family planning clinics in the States, on an approved pattern of assistance.

(vi) 100 per cent financial assistance has been offered to the State Governments for the provision of facilities for sterilisation operations in the district hospitals and also in the taluk/tehsil hospitals in the States subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,500 per annum in each case and for training of persons in medical teaching institutions in the technique of sterilisation operations and mobile surgical units.

(vii) Family Planning exhibition sets have been procured and supplied to State Governments for conducting family planning exhibitions in districts in the States.

(viii) A number of posters and pamphlets have been printed and films have been produced.

(ix) Honorary Family Planning Education Leaders have been appointed in the States. Proposals for such

appointments in the remaining districts are under consideration.

(x) 75 per cent Central subsidy has also been offered to the States for the appointment of a District Family Planning Officer in each district.

(xi) Contraceptives are distributed free and at subsidised rates. In rural areas they are distributed free irrespective of income.

(xii) 100 per cent financial assistance is offered to Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations for family planning services.

(xiii) Research in demographic, motivational, and biological fields is being carried out.

Primary Health Centres

710. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of Primary Health Centres which have remained without any doctor for more than three months in 1961-62?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The information is as follows:

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Primary Health Centre which remained without doctors for more than 3 months in 1961-62.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Uttar Pradesh	Information not available.
2.	Maharashtra	36
3.	Gujarat	23
4.	Andhra Pradesh	48
5.	Madras	Information not available
6.	Rajasthan	Do.
7.	Mysore	33
8	Kerala	Nil
9	Madhya Pradesh	16
10	Bihar	105
11	Orissa	8
12	West Bengal	Nil
13	Punjab	19
14	Assam	2

(1)	(2)	(3)
15	Jammu and Kashmir	Information is not available.
16	Manipur	3
17	Tripura	Nil
18	Delhi	Nil
19	Pondicherry	1
20	Himachal Pradesh	21
21	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	} No Primary Health Cent- res Estab- lished.
22	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	

Water Supply in Kerala

711. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to finance the setting up of an investigation division to draw up water supply schemes in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether this investigation division has been set up; and

(c) what is the net outlay expected on this division?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, a scheme for the setting up of Special Investigation Divisions in all States for assessment of rural water supply problem with 100 per cent financial assistance from the Government of India has been introduced in August, 1962;

(b) and (c). A Division has not yet been set up by the Government of Kerala but a proposal in this connection has been received and is under consideration.

Shortage of Medical Personnel in Delhi

712. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great shortage of doctors, nurses, pharmacists, radiographers and X-ray attendants in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to train more men in the above avocations so that the needs of the capital are met?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). There is no great shortage of medical personnel in Delhi although vacancies have been reported under some categories by the Corporation. These shortages may be due to the increasing demand for such personnel in the country, to cover which there is provision in the Third Five Year Plan, and training programmes for medical and para-medical personnel are being stepped up.

पंजाब, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये बिजली का संयुक्त संग्रह

७१३. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री १० अगस्त, १९६२ के अंतरांगिक प्रश्न संख्या ४८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के बिजली के संयुक्त संग्रह के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्लगेशन) : पंजाब और दिल्ली विद्युत प्रणालियों को समन्वित यूनिट के रूप में चलाने की सम्भाव्यता पर अध्ययन किया गया है। दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रणालियों के सम्बन्ध में भी इसी प्रकार का अध्ययन अभी करना है।

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

714. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the various fines imposed and the nature of offences of parties violating foreign exchange regulations since June, 1962?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): 296 cases of alleged violation of the foreign exchange regulations were decided by the Director of Enforcement during the 5 months June to October, 1962. It is considered that the furnishing of a statement giving details of all cases decided during this period would require an amount of time and labour which would be incommensurate with the benefit likely to be derived from such a compilation.

Recognition to Unions of Government Employees

715. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders for the restoration of recognition of Unions which went on strike in 1960 have not been implemented by the Comptroller and Auditor General;

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

(c) steps taken to get the orders implemented?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. Orders for the restoration of the recognition of the Unions/Associations of the Staff of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department which went on strike in 1960 have been implemented by the Comptroller and Auditor General except in the case of three Associations.

(b) The recognition of three Associations has not so far been restored because the conditions laid down in the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959, are still to be fulfilled by them.

(c) The members of the staff of the respective offices have been informed that the restoration of the recognition of the Association will be considered as and when the defects pointed out to them are remedied.

Under-Invoicing in Exports

716. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether strict orders to check under-invoicing in export of jute goods have been issued;

(b) if so, what are those orders;

(c) number and names of those concerns who have been fined in 1961 and 1962 for under-invoicing; and

(d) number and names of those against whom the cases were dropped?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No special orders to check under-invoicing in the export of jute goods have been issued by Government. It is the normal function of the Customs authorities to take necessary action to prevent the under-invoicing of export of jute as of any other goods.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Scheme for Acquisition and Development of Land

717. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme for the acquisition and development of land;

(b) if so, the details of this scheme and amount sanctioned, State-wise, during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan;

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the whole of the Third Plan period;

(d) the progress achieved so far in acquisition and development of land, State-wise, during the first two years of the Third Plan, year-wise; and

(e) the amount spent by the States during the first two years of the Third Plan; State-wise and each year separately?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (e). The land Acquisition and Development Scheme, which was introduced in October, 1959, envisages loan assistance to State Governments for the acquisition and development of land in growing towns for setting up composite housing colonies. In allocating the house-sites developed under the scheme, the State Governments are required to give preference to those eligible for aid under the Slum Clearance and other housing schemes.

A statement showing, state-wise, the loan-allocations made under the scheme, the expenditure actually incurred and the land acquired/developed under the scheme so far during the first two years of the Third Plan, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 81].

Costing Cells for River Valley Projects

718. { **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that costing cells have been introduced to watch the actual performance during construction of the big river valley projects;

(b) if so, whether they are working;

(c) whether the cells have been able to pinpoint the excess expenditure; and

(d) if so, of which projects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Costing Cells have been introduced in some of the big projects such as Bhakra Nangal, Kosi, Maithon, Panchet Hill, Chambal and Nagarjunasagar Dams. In Hirakud and Tungabhadra, though no separate units were started, technical staff were collecting cost data required for analysis purposes. Besides the above, there is also a Cost Control Directorate functioning in the Central Water and Power Commission which reviews the rates and provisions made in the Project estimates and suggests economies. It also reviews cost reports, schedules of rates and tender quotations received from important projects.

(b) Yes.

(c) (i) The Costing cells in the projects function under the respective projects and the extent of economies achieved as a result of their functioning is not available in this Ministry.

(ii) The Cost Control Directorate in the Central Water and Power Commission, in the course of its scrutiny of project estimates, project schedules of rates, cost reports and tender quotations has contributed to substantial economies in different projects.

(d) Some of the important projects in which economy was effected as a result of the scrutiny of the estimates by the Cost Control Directorate in the Central Water and Power Commission are:—

1. Kosi Project (Bihar)
2. Gandhisagar Dam (M.P.)
3. Chambal Canals
Kotah Barrage (Rajasthan)
4. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
(Rajasthan)
6. Koyna Project (Maharashtra)
7. Sone Barrage (Bihar)
8. Nagarjunasagar Project
(Andhra)
9. Beas Project Unit I (Punjab)

10. Tawa Multipurpose Project (M.P.)
11. Pamba-Kakki H.E. Project (Kerala).

Cure of Colitis

719. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research as to the cure of colitis has been conducted at the Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Jamnagar; and

(b) if so, the results achieved?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Different kinds of chronic colitis have been under study at the Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Jamnagar.

(b) Preliminary studies have given encouraging results. Further work is necessary to confirm the findings.

D.V.C. Navigational Canal

- Shri B. K. Das:**
720. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) by what time the Damodar Valley Corporation Navigational Canal will be ready for navigation;

(b) what are the reasons for the delay in its completion; and

(c) how much quantity of a commodity can be carried through the canal per month?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Canal is ready for limited navigation since July, 1962. The Canal is expected to be ready in all respects during 1963.

The impediments to full navigation are (1) the existence of silt in the tail end for a stretch of about two miles and (2) the presence of three

unauthorised bamboo bridges over the canal, the removal of which is objected to by the local people.

The Damodar Valley Corporation have already placed an order for a dredger to conduct desilting operations. Pending receipt of this dredger the Corporation have decided to hire one from the Govt. of West Bengal. This dredger is now under repairs and will be ready by March, 1963. The existence of silt in the tail reach will not, however, cause serious difficulties for navigational operations during the monsoon months. The Corporation have also requested the West Bengal Government to assist them in getting the bamboo bridges removed. The Corporation have agreed to provide ferries at these locations as an alternative means of crossing the Canal.

(c) The forecast of traffic in the Canal is of the order of 1,60,000 tons per month.

केन्द्रीय ऋणों का राज्यों द्वारा लौटाया जाना

७२१. { श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र से विभिन्न राज्यों को जो ऋण दिये गये हैं, उनके लौटने में कुछ कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बहुत से राज्यों ने केन्द्र के इन ऋणों को लौटाने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निर्णय लिये हैं ;
और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख), केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को

दिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी पर लेखा अधिकारी (एकाउण्ट्स आफिसर) नजर रखते हैं और उनसे यह आशा भी की जाती है कि वे किसी तरह की चूक होने पर उसकी सूचना सरकार को देंगे ताकि सरकार ऋण की वसूली कर उगाय करे। लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट (असेनिका आडिट रिपोर्ट निबन्ध) १९६२ में जिन थोड़े से मामलों का उल्लेख किया गया है उनके सिवा, ऋणों का मूल और ब्याज चुकाने में कोई बड़ी चूक नहीं पायी गयी है।

(ग) और (घ). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

Settlement of East Pakistan Refugees

722. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan towards setting up a satellite town for unemployed East Pakistan refugees squatting in Calcutta so that the congestion in the city may be reduced; and

(b) if so, what are the details?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Irrigation Schemes in Madras State

723. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of irrigation schemes in Madras State connected with Cauvery are held up for want of concurrence from Mysore Government;

(b) if so, what are the schemes and the objections of Mysore Government in the matter;

(c) what steps Government of India have taken or propose to take to

resolve these differences and enable execution of these schemes;

(d) whether Madras Government have approached the Centre for sanction of these schemes; and

(e) what is the Government's decision in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Central Government is not aware of any irrigation scheme in Madras State connected with Cauvery being held up for want of concurrence from Mysore Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

जल-विद्युत परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण

७२४. { श्री भवत दर्शन :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री २४ अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारंगित प्रश्न संख्या १५८१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिन देशव्यापी २३८ जन-विद्युत् परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण किया गया गया है उन्हें बताने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ख) जिन ४५ परियोजनाओं को विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण के पश्चात् तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित किया गया है उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० ५८४/६२]

Shortage of Power in Eastern India

725: **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry had in an appraisal of the power situation in eastern India in September, 1961 warned that the Industrial belt in the east was facing prospects of a disastrous setback in its development through a shortage of electric power and demanded priority to power generation for that area; and

(b) if so, what has been the Government's reaction to this demand?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is constantly under examination with a view to meeting the shortage, considering the resources available for the purpose.

Repayment of Loans in Indian Exports

726. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations are going on with our creditor countries for accepting the repayment in Indian exports; and

(b) if so, the nature of negotiations and the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). In respect of loans obtained from U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland arrangements already exist for their repayment (including interest charges) in rupees initially, the rupees being utilized for financing exports from India on the terms and conditions of the trade agreements entered into with the governments of these countries. In regard to loans obtained from other countries no negotiations are going on for accepting the repayment in Indian exports.

Srisaillam Hydro-Electric Project

727. { **Dr. K. L. Rao:**
Shri Kella Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Srisaillam Hydro-Electric Project does not involve consumption of any water;

(b) if so, the reasons for withholding the sanction of the project; and

(c) whether it is a fact that it will be extremely difficult to lay the foundations of Srisaillam Project if Nagarjunasagar dam is built downstream?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The project report received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in October, 1962, does contemplate consumptive use of water.

(b) The project report is under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) The construction of the foundations of the Srisaillam dam would become difficult and more expensive if the work thereon is taken up after the Nagarjunasagar dam is constructed to an elevation of plus 546'.

Provision for Projects

728. **Dr. K. L. Rao**: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what are the maximum amounts of money in a year spent in the case of large projects like Bhakra, D.V.C. and Hirakud; and

(b) what is the maximum provision made for a year for Nagarjunasagar Project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The information is as follows:

Bhakra Rs. 27.52 crores in the year 53-54.

D.V.C. Rs. 15.54 crores in the year 57-58.

Hirakud Rs. 9.33 crores in the year 55-56.

(b) Nagarjunasagar Rs. 10 crores each in 60-61 and 61-62.

M.D. and M.S. Courses of Bhopal

729. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M.D. and M.S. Courses of the Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal, have been granted due recognition by the Indian Council of Medical Research; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the recognition of Medical College at Hubli in Mysore State?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal, is affiliated to the Vikram University. The M.D. and M.S. qualifications of this University are already recognised under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. The Indian Council of Medical Research are not concerned with the recognition of Medical qualifications.

(b) The Medical College at Hubli is affiliated to Karnatak University. The M.B.B.S. degree awarded by this University is already recognised under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

Rural Electrification in Kerala

**730. { Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered under the Rural Electrification Scheme in Kerala during the Second Plan;

(b) whether the percentage fixed by the Central Water and Power Commission has been reached by the State Government; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) 735.

(b) No percentage is fixed by the Central Water and Power Commission. The formulation and execution of rural electrification schemes are the concern of the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Right Bank Power House at Bhakra

**731. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Russian engineers are expected to arrive to finalise the design of the right bank power house at Bhakra;

(b) whether the Indian engineers who went to Russia in this connection have returned; and

(c) whether the excavation work for the power house has been completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Yes.

Mental Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums

732. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mental hospitals and lunatic asylums in India and the number of lunatics inside the hospitals and asylums at present;

(b) how many mental patients were denied admission to asylums during the last three years for want of seats;

(c) whether any attempt has been made to collect statistics regarding the lunatics outside the hospitals and asylums; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the number of lunatics has been steadily increasing in India?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A statement is laid on

the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-585/62.]

(b) A statement compiled from the replies received upto-date from certain State Governments and Union territories is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-585/62]. The remaining State Governments have not furnished the required information so far.

(c) All the State Governments (except Orissa where there was no mental hospital at that time) were requested in July, 1961 to carry out a survey of the incidence of mental morbidity and mental disorders within their jurisdiction. From the information received so far from the State Governments, it is observed that survey has been undertaken by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal. The Governments of Assam and Maharashtra have already completed the survey and the findings have been communicated to the Government of India. The results of the survey undertaken by other State Governments have not been received so far. The results of the survey will be statistically tabulated as soon as necessary data are received from all the State Governments.

(d) As no survey on the incidence of mental diseases and mental morbidity has been carried out in the country, the required information is not available.

Anti-water logging in Punjab

733. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the anti-water logging steps taken up by the Punjab Government on experimental basis in the light of the views of Professor Janert, an expert on drainage from East Germany;

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(b) when these are likely to be implemented on a larger scale, if found efficacious; and

(c) what alternative arrangements have been thought of, if they are found as inadequate?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

C.H.S. in Delhi

734. Dr. U. Misra: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the doctors who belong to the contributory health service scheme, are reluctant to visit patients at home even in emergency cases; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Domiciliary visits are part of the normal duties of the medical officers. Specific instances of neglect, if any, will be looked into if reported to the Director, C.H.S.

Properties of Mango Seed

735. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the property of mango seed has ever been examined to determine the nutritional value of the same;

(b) whether Government are aware that in Bihar poor people make flour by grinding the seed and eat it as bread;

(c) whether Government are aware that in the fourth week of August, 1962, five people of village Josgar, District Bhagalpur, Bihar died as a result of eating such bread; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A certain amount of information on the nutritive value of

fresh mango seed kernel is available and is given below:—

Constituent	Fresh Kernel	
	Neelam %	Totapuri %
Moisture	47.1	63.2
Protein	2.6	2.2
Fat	5.1	3.3
Minerals	1.4	1.2
Fibre	0.8	1.0
Carbohydrates	43.0	29.1
Calcium, mg	50.0	30.0
Phosphorus, mg	110.0	90.0
Iron, mg	0.7	0.8
Calories, per 10 ^g	228.0	155.0
Carotene, I.U. Vit. A per 10 ^g	24.0	44.0
Thiamine, mg./100 g	210.0	217.0
Nicotinic acid mg per 100 g	Nil	Nil
Riboflavin, mg/100 g	105.0	279.0
Vitamin C, mg. per 100 g	6.0	11.0

(b) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Kosi Project

736. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimates of Kosi Project have been or are being revised for the third time; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, the Kosi Project estimate is currently under revision.

(b) The main reasons for the upward revision are given below:—

(i) Revision in the design of barrage and other features of the Project.

(ii) Increase in the cost of basic materials, like cement, steel etc.

(iii) Increase in labour wages.

(iv) Inadequate provision in the earlier estimates for the cost of compensation for submerged lands particularly in Nepal territory.

(v) Increase in the quantity of total earth-work in canals from 152 crore cft. to 182 crore cft.

(vi) Inadequate provision for the cost of distributaries.

(vii) Inadequate provision for the cost of major canal structures, specially cross drainage works.

(viii) Increase in expenditure on establishment.

Nurses in Agartala Hospitals

737. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nurses in V.M. Hospital and Gobinda Ballab Pant Hospital at Agartala;

(b) whether this number of Nurses is adequate for the indoor patients;

(c) if not what steps are being taken for looking after the indoor patients properly; and

(d) whether any remuneration is given to the Nurses for extra duty?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The information in respect to the V. M. Hospital is as indicated below:

(a) and (b) The strength is 72 (but there are 13 vacancies). In addition there are 58 student nurses.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) Since Nurses are not put on extra duty the question of giving any extra remuneration does not arise.

Information in respect of the G.B. Pant Hospital is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Drugs

**738. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a small Red Cross plant at Bhubaneswar is

producing high quality drugs at half the normal cost; and

(b) if so, how much assistance is being given for this purpose?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Orissa State Red Cross Blood Bank has a Pharmaceutical Division located at Cuttack and not at Bhubaneswar. This unit manufactures Calcium Gluconate, Glucose, Glucose Saline, Normal Saline and water for injection. Manufacture of standard B.P. Tablets such as Sulpha, Vitamin, A.P.C. and Sodamint tablets was started about a month ago. From a comparative study of the sale prices of the products of this unit and the sale prices of similar products manufactured by a few other firms it is observed that the Pharmaceutical Division's prices are certainly cheaper although the prices are not quite half the normal cost.

(b) Red Cross has received requisite assistance from the State Government.

ओवर टाइम भत्ता

७३६ श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा संशोधित ओवरटाइम भत्ते सम्बन्धी नियमों को भारत सरकार के सभी मन्त्रालयों/विभागों में समान रूप से लागू कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अभी तक उन्हें लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख) ओवरटाइम भत्ते के नियम भारत सरकार के सभी मन्त्रालयों/विभागों में समान रूप से लागू होते हैं ।

Agricultural Development Finance Corporation

740. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.

1656 on the 25th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter of establishing an Agricultural Development Finance Corporation; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Import of Printing Machinery

741. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of printing machinery imported for Government presses during the years 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 from general currency area; and

(b) the total value of printing machinery imported for Government presses during the years 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 from the rupee account area?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Sharavathi Hydrel Project

742. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government have submitted a design relating to the Sharavathi Hydrel Project to his Ministry;

(b) if so, the reactions of the Government thereupon;

(c) when the project is likely to be commissioned;

(d) whether State Government have asked for release of foreign exchange for buying heavy equipments; and

(e) if so, whether the request has been agreed to?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, but the design of the earth dam on the right flank of the main dam has been prepared and finalised by the Central Water & Power Commission on a reference from the project authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) First unit of 89.1 MW in early 1964.

(d) and (e). Yes.

Two Roomed Quarters for Class IV Government Employees

743. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to construct two roomed quarters for the class IV Government employees;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be constructed and how many such quarters will be constructed;

(c) whether this will have any effect on those who are already in the occupation of one room quarters; and

(d) what are the full details of this scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). It has been decided that in future two-roomed quarters will be provided for Class IV Government employees instead of one roomed quarters provided at present. The construction of new quarters, whether by re-development or on new land, will be on this basis. To begin with, it has been decided to construct about 800 two-roomed quarters on Panchkuin Road, New Delhi as the first phase of re-development in that area. The existing occupants of one-roomed quarters will be provided two-roomed quarters.

Cultivation of "Lang"

**744. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a pulse called 'LANG' is extensively cultivated in Gujarat and many other parts of the country;

(b) whether the use of this as a food grass continuously for some months is often found to produce incurable form of paralysis of the lower extremities; and

(c) if so, why cultivation of this pulse has not been banned so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The pulse called 'LANG' which is also known as 'Kesari Dal' is consumed either in the form of 'dal' or in the form of 'chapaties'. If this pulse is continuously used as a major part of the staple diet without inclusion of protective foods and cereals it produces a disease known as Lathyrism, which is characterised by contraction of the calf muscles and paralysis of lower limbs.

(c) Under Rule 44-A of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, State Governments have been authorised to prohibit the sale of Kesari Gram Dal or their preparations with effect from such dates as may be specified by them in the official Gazette. But the cultivation of this crop has economic aspects too and in order to find a suitable substitute crop the Government of India have decided to set up a centre in a typical tract where 'Kesari Gram' is cultivated, to undertake research work in order to examine the several varieties of 'Kesari Gram' and to isolate those that are not harmful.

S.P.E. Enquiry into Dandakaranya Project Irregularities

745. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Special Police Establishment officials were detailed to inquire into the allegations of certain financial irregularities over purchase of stores and tractor repair work at the Dandakaranya Project;

(b) if so, the particulars of the allegations; and

(c) the results of the inquiries made thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). An information was lodged with Government in September, 1960 that some officials of the Dandakaranya Project had purchased a number of tractors, motor trucks and jeeps at prices higher than the prevailing market prices and misappropriated the difference. Enquiries made by the Special Police Establishment revealed that there was no truth in these allegations.

Housing for Landless Agricultural Workers in Punjab

746. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Punjab Government during the Third Five Year Plan for securing house sites for landless agricultural workers, scheduled castes and to Panchayats for the improvement of streets and drains; and

(b) the amount given so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No specific allocations have been made to State Governments for these purposes. The State Governments (including Punjab) have, however, been recently informed that they can utilise about one

third of their yearly allocation under the Village Housing Projects Scheme, for provision of house-sites to landless agricultural workers (including such members of the Scheduled Castes as might belong to this category). In addition, about 1/6th of the allocation can be utilised by them for the provision of streets and drains in the villages selected for development under the Scheme. Expenditure on both these items will be treated as a grant. The allocation of the Punjab Government under this Scheme is Rs. 6.72 lakhs during the current financial year.

Dams in Mysore

747. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct two Dams in Mysore on the Cauvery, one at Mevedatu and another 14 miles from Shinsha, for generation of hydel power;

(b) whether the Shinsha and Sivasamudram power stations will be submerged by these dams; and

(c) if so, the reason for having these two new power projects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Power Generating Units in Tripura

748. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Tripura where power generating units have been installed;

(b) the rate charged in these units for the supply of the electricity;

(c) whether this rate is too high compared with rates of West Bengal; and

(d) if so, steps taken to lower these rates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):

- (a)
1. Agartala.
 2. Dharmnagar
 3. Kailashahar
 4. Khowai and
 5. Udaipur.

(b)

	Agartala Per kwh	Other places Per kwh
	nP	nP
(i) Domestic and Commercial (lights and fans)	41	50
(ii) Heating and small power for domestic use	25	31
(iii) Industrial	19	31
(iv) Public lights	31	37

(c) The rates for industrial supply in Tripura are slightly lower. In other cases, the rates are fairly comparable with those prevailing in the areas supplied with diesel power in West Bengal though they cannot be compared with those prevailing in Calcutta or other large cities in West Bengal.

(d) The reason for the slightly higher rate structure in Tripura is that the cost of diesel oil, which at Calcutta is about Rs. 300 per ton, works out to more than Rs. 450 per ton in Tripura, i.e., 50 per cent higher, owing to the rail and road transport difficulties. The undertakings are running at a loss even with the tariffs in force at present and it is not possible to reduce the rates. A scheme for purchasing bulk supply of Hydro-power from Assam has been envisaged for implementation on a long term basis during the Third Five Year Plan. When the scheme materialises, it will be possible to lower the rates.

Markets in Agartala

749. Shri Dasaratna Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for the development of the following markets in Agartala Town, Tripura;

(i) Math Chowmohini;

(ii) Bat Tala;

(iii) Durga Chowmohini;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken so far to implement these schemes?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). (i) Math Chowmohini Bazar. It is being shifted to a new site and land acquisition proceedings are in the final stage. On the new site the bazar will be developed with roads, drains and shops for vegetables, fish and meat.

(ii) Bat-tala Bazar: A programme has been drawn up for the construction of one fish and meat shop and improvement of paths and drains within the market. One semi-permanent fish and meat stall has been constructed and internal paths and drains are being improved.

(iii) Durga Chowmohini Bazar. The scheme provides for construction of grocers' shops, vegetable, fish and meat stalls, internal paths and drains and a set of sanitary latrines and urinals. Five blocks of permanent grocers' shops of pucca type and two vegetable shops have been completed. One fish and meat stall is nearing completion. The entire work of this market is likely to be completed by December, 1962.

Central Council of Sanitary Inspectors

750. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to constitute a

statutory Central Council of Sanitary Inspectors;

(b) if so, what useful purpose such a body is likely to serve; and

(c) when legislation to this effect is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Council when constituted will establish a higher and more uniform standard of training of sanitary Inspectors in India.

(c) The necessary Bill is proposed to be introduced in Parliament at a suitable opportunity after the State Govts. and Administrations, who are also concerned with its implementation, have concurred in with the proposal to establish such a Central Council.

अफीम कारखाना, गाजीपुर

७५१. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री ६ मई, १९६२ के तारंगित प्रश्न संख्या ५६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में अफीम फैक्टरी के नवीनीकरण की योजना जो विचाराधीन थी उस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

इस प्रस्ताव पर अभी विचार हो रहा है।

Ayurvedic Medicines

752. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been allocated for Ayurvedic medicine in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) how much amount has been spent so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A total sum of Rs. 982

lakhs has been provided in the Third Plan for the development of Indigenous and other Systems of Medicine—Ayurveda, Unani, Nature-Cure and Homoeopathy for the Central and State Schemes. Of this, Rs. 300 lakhs has been earmarked for Central Schemes.

(b) The Central Government assistance is confined to post-graduate education research, survey of medicinal plants etc. by way of grants. So far, during the Third Plan Period, the Central Government has given by way of direct grants to the various Ayurvedic institutions a total amount of Rs. 10,17,015. Information regarding the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on Ayurveda is not available.

Awards for Medical Books

753. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to institute a system for awards to those producing standard books on Medical subjects in Hindi and regional languages; and

(b) if so, whether the awards will be in cash or kind with details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to award prizes to the authors of medical text books in English and Hindi. The details of this Scheme have not yet been worked out.

Ayurvedic and Unani Drugs

754. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have suggested to amend the Drug Act in order to include Ayurvedic and Unani Drugs; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion was approved by the 10th meeting of the Central Council of Health. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Intensive Programme for Rural Housing

755. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the introduction of intensive integrated village housing programme under the village housing projects scheme;

(b) if so, what is the programme; and

(c) what is its cost in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The suggestion that an intensive integrated rural housing programme on the lines of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should be implemented in selected Community Development Blocks, was considered at the recent Housing Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi in October, 1962. The Conference recommended that the State Governments should dovetail their village housing programme with the Intensive Agricultural District Programme and select one C.D. Block in each Division of the State for intensifying their efforts under the Village Housing Projects Scheme. It also advised the State Governments to set up adequate planning and co-ordinating agencies in the selected Blocks to ensure proper use of the funds available under the various rural development schemes.

(c) No separate assessment of the cost of the programme has been made

because it is to be met from the overall allocations of the State Governments under the Village Housing Projects Scheme and other rural development schemes.

Plague Cases in Madras and Mysore

756. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have deputed an officer to examine and report on the sporadic out-break of plague cases in Mysore and Madras States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the report on the plague situation in the States of Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh by Dr. A. M. Francis is already available in the Parliament library.

(c) Does not arise.

Hydro Electric Schemes on Suil River

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government started investigation of hydro electric scheme on river Suil (Chamba) in Himachal Pradesh areas;

(b) the likely power potential of the scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that investigations have been stayed as the permission of the Himachal Pradesh Administration to Punjab Government employees to carry on investigations has been withdrawn; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to see that investigation is carried on?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) About 40,000 K.W.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is under consideration between the Punjab Government and the Himachal Pradesh Administration.

Survey of Medicinal Plants Used in Ayurveda

758. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided to undertake a survey of medicinal plants used in Ayurveda;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is being entrusted to some independent research bodies or it is to be conducted by official agencies and staff?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to set up survey units in those institutions where requisite facilities are available. To begin with, one such unit has been set up in the Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya which is a non-governmental organisation. Other schemes are under examination.

Koyana Power Supply to Goa

759. Shri Bade: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to supply power to Goa from Koyana; and

(b) if so, when the work of setting up lines for carrying power to Goa will start?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Government of

Maharashtra has agreed to supply initially 2,000 KW of power to Goa.

(b) The work is likely to start during the current financial year.

Thermal Power Station in Jammu and Kashmir

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

(a) whether there is a proposal of a joint venture of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab State Governments to instal a thermal plant power station in Jammu and Kashmir to create power from the coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and amount required?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal relates to the establishment of a large thermal station at Kalakote in Jammu and Kashmir. The details have yet to be worked out.

Drinking Water Schemes in Vidarbha

761. Shri Balakrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra have approached the Government of India for assistance for the scheme of drinking water in the water scarcity area of Vidarbha;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance demanded; and

(c) the nature of the scheme and area it will serve?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No such schemes have been received in this Ministry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Drop in Profits of Public Sector Industries

762. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that profits in public sector industries dropped from Rs. 201 lakhs in 1960-61 to Rs. 185 lakhs in 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The annual reports and accounts for all public sector industries for the year 1961-62 have not yet been received and so it is not possible to make a comparison with the results for 1960-61. The required information will be made available after all the Accounts have been received.

Monkey Menace in South Avenue and South Block Areas

763. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 169 on the 7th August, 1962 and state the progress made by the New Delhi Municipal Committee to remove the monkey menace in the South Avenue and South Block Areas?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Whenever complaints are received regarding monkey nuisance, dog shooters are deputed to scare away the monkeys by gun shots in the air as the Committee has not been able to secure the services of monkey catchers so far.

Poppy Cultivation

764. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the acreage of land that would be brought under poppy cultivation in Madhya Pradesh during this season?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): According to the information received so far, an area of 9,927 hectares has been settled for

poppy cultivation during 1962-63 season. The settlement operations are still in progress and the final area allotted will be known only after the settlement is completed.

Upper Jamuna Valley Electric Supply Company

765. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken over Upper Jamuna Valley Electric Supply Company; and

(b) if so, the compensation paid in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Storage Capacity for Blood Donated for the 'Jawans'

**766. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that blood storage capacity is not equal to the offers to donate blood made for the Jawans fighting the Chinese in NEFA and Ladakh;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the number of persons who have so far offered to donate blood for the Jawans?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Blood can be stored for comparatively short periods and it does not appear desirable to resort to storage in large quantities. The best way of providing ready supplies of blood to the military hospitals is by maintaining registers of blood donors and arranging for bleeding them according to the demand. Registra-

tion of donors is being done accordingly. The figures of donors for the country as a whole are not readily available and will be collected.

Water Supply in Calcutta

767. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached by Calcutta Corporation for assistance in sinking deep tube-wells on the Layne well system;

(b) whether it is a fact that this would enable Calcutta to have perennial and ample supply of underground water; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). This Ministry had received an advance copy of the proposal which the Calcutta Corporation had submitted to the Government of West Bengal for being forwarded to the Union Government. The State Government have not so far submitted this proposal to the Union Government.

Sharavati Valley Project

768. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was made by the Experts Committee appointed by the Government of India in respect of Sharavati Valley Project in Mysore State in October, 1962;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Technical Experts Committee; and

(c) what steps have been suggested by them to speed up the work?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Irrigation & Power Team of the Committee on Plan Projects has recently been deputed to make a study of the Sharavathi Valley Project with a view to making recommendations for the economical and expeditious implementation of the project. The Team paid its first visit to Bangalore and Shara-

vathi from October 9 to 13, 1962 and held preliminary discussions with the State and project authorities.

(b) and (c). The study is still in progress. The findings and recommendations of the Team will be formulated only after the study is completed.

Defence Gold and Prize Bonds

**769. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued Defence Bonds, Savings Certificates, Gold Bonds and Prize Bonds;

(b) if so, what are the terms relating to the new issues;

(c) from what date these issues will be on sale to the public; and

(d) whether response from the public has been encouraging?

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

(b) Copies of the relevant notifications giving their terms are placed on the Table of the House.

(c) 4½ per cent National Defence Bonds 1972 from 10-11-62,

4½ per cent Ten-Year Defence Deposit Certificates from 10-11-62,

6½ per cent Gold Bonds 1977 from 12-11-62,

12-Year National Defence Certificates from 15-11-62,

Premium Prize Bonds from 1.1.63.

(d) It is as yet too early to judge the response to these issues.

Salal Hydro-Electric Project in Jammu and Kashmir

770. Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the survey of the Salal Hydro-

Electric Project in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, whether the Project report has been finalised; and

(c) when the work on the Project is likely to begin?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Contraband Gold Haul at Bombay

771. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Kamalayan Bajaj:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contraband gold worth 78 lakhs was discovered at Bombay on 11th November, 1962; and

(b) if so, the details of it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) On 11th November, 1962 a quantity of 36,000 tolas of contraband gold with foreign markings was recovered from the sea bed in Revdanda Creek near Bombay by the officers of the Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay. At the prevailing market rate, the gold was valued approximately at Rs. 45 lakhs.

(b) On 7th November, 1962 a quantity of 15,900 tolas of contraband gold was seized by the Police near Alibagh in Kolaba District. As it was suspected that the gold seized by the Police authorities might be only a part of a larger consignment of contraband gold landed clandestinely in and around the coastline, further searches were carried out by a batch of Central Excise officers and the above-mentioned seizure was effected on the 11th November, 1962. Further investigations are in progress.

12 hrs.

RE: CEASE-FIRE ON INDIA-CHINA BORDER

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before you proceed, Sir, may I appeal to you to request the Prime Minister to make a brief statement on the war situation now, particularly with reference to that part of the Chinese Government's announcement that they would cease fire or would have ceased fire last midnight, midnight of 21st-22nd. We want to know whether there is any information available here in Delhi, in the External Affairs Ministry or not.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Such information as we have got is to the effect that there has been no firing since last night.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Midnight?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There has been no firing—midnight or before that.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I know the exact position where the Chinese troops are now located so far as NEFA is concerned? Are they at the Foothills now or have they crossed Foothills? I want to know the exact location of Chinese at present.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think they are at the Foothills; they are some way beyond that.

Shri Hem Barua: There is a place called Foothills.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know. They are not there.

Mr. Speaker: They have not come up to that; they are beyond that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, before the House adjourns, will the House have an opportunity of, if not discussing, at least expressing its views on the Chinese Government's note?

An Hon. Member: They have not received it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They have received it. If not a discussion at least the House should have an opportunity of expressing its views on the Chinese note before the House adjourns.

Mr. Speaker: We will have to find out. Let us proceed now. Papers to be laid on the Table—

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I want to draw your attention to the fact that while on the same subject I had given a Calling Attention Notice, perhaps it has not been admitted—I was not informed—but, all the same, questions on the very same subject have been permitted by you. We should know whether a Calling Attention Notice can be admitted and, if it cannot be admitted, whether we can also raise questions without necessarily, formally giving any notice.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, that has been the practice within the last two or three days, when the recent developments have been communicated to the House. Therefore, I thought, if there was something new to be given to the House that might be given; there was nothing else that was intended. The Prime Minister has said that since last night there has been no firing. That is all. What else does he want at this moment?

श्री बागड़ी (हिमालय): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी साहब जरा ठहरें, मैं उन्हें अभी बुलाना हूँ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I take it that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is going to meet the leaders of Groups at 12.30 today to discuss when this session is to come to a close, if

at all it has to come to a close, whether it has to be adjourned for a few days and, if, so, when it is to meet again etc. In respect of that may I make a suggestion here in the full House? Since anyhow Members are going to be here during Saturday and Sunday, could we not possibly make an exception and meet on Saturday so that in the situation obtaining now, as my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, has pointed out, Members of different parties, including the Congress Party, could express their views so that Government might be aware of the feelings, wishes and reactions of this House in regard to the so-called cease-fire offer of the Chinese Government?

Mr. Speaker: Has the Government any such idea that there may be some discussion here? There is a demand that the House might sit on Saturday.

Some hon. Members No, no.

Shri Ranga: That is only if we cannot meet on Monday.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Only one Member at a time; not in this manner.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (गारावकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि श्री रंगा और कामत साहब ने कहा कि लोक सभा शनिवार को बैठे या सोमवार को बैठे या सेशन अभी २३ तारीख को समाप्त न हो कर कुछ दिन और चले वह तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन मैं तो प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह यह मुनासिब नहीं समझते हैं और क्या यह जरूरी नहीं समझते कि चीन सरकार द्वारा युद्ध-विराम सम्बन्धी जो प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है और उसमें जो उन्होंने शर्तें रखी हैं उन पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मुझसे पूछते हैं कि यह जरूरी है या नहीं तो उसकी

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

आवश्यकता की निस्वत में क्या कहूँ ? हाँ, मैंने कल अर्ज किया था कि इस मामले में उसूल जो होता है उस पर आमतौर से हाउस में बहस होती है, तफसील में नहीं कि उनकी क्या तजवीज है, टर्म्स वगैरह मंजूर किये जायें या न किये जायें, उसूली तीसर से बुनियादी बातें ही हाउस में तय होती हैं और उस पर अपना गवर्नमेंट रास्ता निकालती है।

श्री रागसेवक यादव : इसमें पालिसी का भी प्रश्न है

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I feel that this matter can be discussed by the hon. Members when they are meeting the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. There they can express their viewpoint on whether we should sit on Saturday or not, whether we should sit on Monday and on allied questions. That would be the proper forum for that. At that moment they can urge their views and make suggestions.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं यह अर्ज करूँगा कि वैसे तो किसी मुल्क के प्राइम मिनिस्टर को एक नीति के अनुसार उसका जवाब हाँ और ना करने का पूरा अधिकार है और हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को तो उससे भी ज्यादा है लेकिन आजकल चूँकि इमरजेंसी के हालात हैं और आज और कल जब हाउस चल ही रहा है और चीन की इस सीज फायर चिट्ठी का जवाब देना है तो क्यों न इस मसले को हाउस के सामने रख कर और उसकी कंसिट लेकर गवर्नमेंट उनको अपना जवाब भेजे। अगर हमारे रवैय्ये में थोड़ी बहुत कमजोरी भी आ जाती है तो देश की जनता पर इसका बड़ा प्रतिकूल असर पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि लोकसभा के सेशन को अभी ५—७ दिन तक और चलाइये और उसकी राय इस पर हासिल कीजिये

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He might resume his seat. He has stated what he wanted.

श्री बागड़ी : बस एक सैंकंड मैं और चाहता हूँ। . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no need for repetition. I have understood him.

श्री बागड़ी : एक सैंकंड के लिए मुझे बोलने का आप इजाजत तो दीजिये। मैं खत्म किये देता हूँ। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता था कि कोम भी उतनी मुत्तफिक है जितना हम लेकिन आज चीन के सीज फायर आर्डर और प्रपोजल को लेकर जनता में जो चिन्मोगोइयां चल रही हैं कि यह सीज फायर आर्डर चीन ने किस ख्याल से दिया है, आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस बारे में लोकसभा को जनता को सँस देना चाहिए कि चीन ने इस बिना पर या इस बात को सोचते हुए यह सीज फायर आर्डर दिया है वरना इसको लेकर जनता में तरह तरह की गलतफहमियां फैल गयीं। इसलिए उचित यह होगा कि यह चीज लोकसभा के सामने आये और वह जनता को इस बारे में गाइड करे।

Mr. Speaker: Now papers laid on the Table.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

LETTER EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA AND PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Text of letter dated 4th November, 1962, from Premier

Chou En-lai to the Prime Minister of India.

- (ii) Text of reply dated 14th November, 1962, from the Prime Minister of India to the Premier Chou En-lai.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-573/62].

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Will You get them circulated among Members?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I may.

**PUBLIC DEBT (ANNUITY CERTIFICATES)
THIRD AMENDMENT RULES, 1962**

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Debt (Annuity Certificates) Third Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1257 dated the 29th September, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Public Debt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-574/62].

**ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA,
NEW DELHI**

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, (English and Hindi versions) for the year ending the 31st March, 1962 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-575/62].

**ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS LIMITED,
BANGALORE**

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Ban-

galore, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-576/62].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 1395 dated the 27th October, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. 1396 dated the 27th October, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. 1397 dated the 27th October, 1962.
- (d) G.S.R. 1398 dated the 27th October, 1962.
- (e) G.S.R. 1437 dated the 3rd November, 1962.
- (f) G.S.R. 1439 dated the 3rd November, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-577/62].

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 1400 dated the 27th October, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. 1401 dated the 27th October, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. 1402 dated the 27th October, 1962.
- (d) G.S.R. 1403 dated the 27th October, 1962.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

(e) G.S.R. 1431 dated the 3rd November, 1962.

(f) G.S.R. 1432 dated the 3rd November, 1962.

(g) G.S.R. 1433 dated the 3rd November, 1962.

(h) G.S.R. 1434 dated the 3rd November, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-578/62].

(iii) A copy of Notification No. F. 4 (33)/62-Fin.(E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th October, 1962, containing the Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act 1941 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-579/62].

(iv) a copy of Notification No. 13/62 dated the 27th October, 1962 making certain amendments to the General Regulations of the Industrial Finance Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-580/62].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION ACT, 1947

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha I beg—

(i) to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 642 dated the 12th May, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-175/62].

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Rules, 1952, under sub-section (3) of section

27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 897 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 972 dated the 29th July, 1961.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 50 dated the 13th January, 1962.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 264 dated the 3rd March, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-581/62].

12.11 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE THIRD REPORT

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I beg to present the Third Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1960-61.

12.11½ hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 21st November, 1962, from the Superintendent of Police, Tiruchirappalli:—

"On the 21st November, 1962, at 3.50 hours, Shri R. Umanath, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tiruchirappalli Town, in his residence at Tiruchirappalli Town, under Section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, as he is likely to commit cognizable offences prejudicial to the safety and defence of India and his being at large a source of danger for the national defence of India, and remanded on the same day to the Court of Additional First Class Magistrate of Tiruchirappalli, for a period of fifteen days pending action under Defence of India Rules. He has been despatched to the Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli."

12.11½ hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitings of the House in their Third Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following members for the periods indicated against each:—

- (1) Shrimati Lalita Rajya Laxmi
- (2) Shri Lal Shyam Shah
- (3) Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar
- (4) Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon
- (5) Shri Babunath Singh
- (6) Shri Era Sezhiyan
- (7) Shri Yeshwantrao Martand Rao Mukne

- (8) Shri T. Abdul Wahid
- (9) Shri Ramchandra Ulaka

6th August to 7th September, 1962.
(Second Session)

6th August to 4th September, 1962.
(Second Session)

6th August to 7th September, 1962.
(Second Session)

13th August to 31st August, 1962.
(Second Session)

6th August to 7th September, 1962.
(Second Session)

6th August to 7th September, 1962.
(Second Session)

6th August to 7th September, 1962.
(Second Session)

8th November, 1962 to end of session.

(Third Session)

8th November to 22nd November, 1962.

(Third Session)

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.13 hrs.

PONDICHERRY (ADMINISTRATION) BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Pondicherry. (Administration) Bill. The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru rose—

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, is there no other hon. Minister? Is it necessary for him to move this?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He should be relieved of this by one of his Ministers. The other hon. Ministers should relieve him of the burden of such things.

Mr. Speaker: That is for the other Ministers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister of State is there.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I shall move the motion. Then my colleague will carry on.

Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the administration of Pondicherry and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

I introduced this Bill the other day. It is a very simple measure. The House knows the past history of Pondicherry and how in November, 1954, the French establishments of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam were vested in the Government of India following an agreement between the Governments of India and France. The two Governments entered into a treaty in 1956 ceding full sovereignty over these territories to India. This treaty was to come into force on its ratification. The Instruments of ratification were exchanged on the 16th August, 1962. Accordingly, with

Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*2189(Ai) LS-4.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

effect from that date, these establishments have become a part of the Indian Union. In order to specify these former French establishments in the Union Territory called Pondicherry and to amend article 240 of the Constitution, to confer powers on the President to make regulations for their peace, progress and good government, the Constitution XIV Amendment Bill, 1962, was passed by both Houses during the last session. This Bill has not yet secured the assent of the President as it has to be ratified by the State Legislatures previously. Until this Bill becomes law, no Regulation can be promulgated in respect of Pondicherry under article 240 of the Constitution. It was, therefore, found necessary to provide for the continuance of the existing laws and officers, to take power to extend appropriate Indian enactments to the Union Territory and to provide for the extension of the jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras over Pondicherry as the powers of the courts of France over the courts in Pondicherry ceased with effect from 18th August, 1962. As Parliament was not in session, the Pondicherry (Administration) Ordinance of 1962 was promulgated by the President on 6th November, 1962. As required under article 123(2) of the Constitution, the Pondicherry (Administration) Bill is now being moved in order to replace the said Ordinance.

This is a relatively simple Bill. Section 3: the existing officers and institutions during the *de facto* period are to continue to exercise the same functions as before in the interests of smooth administration. Section 4: after the *de facto* agreement; effective from 1st November, 1954, the administration of Pondicherry was carried on by the Government of India on the basis of the then existing laws. However, Indian laws considered essential were extended to the territory under the Foreigners Jurisdiction Act. It is considered that all the laws as existed prior to the 16th August, 1962 should

be validated. Sections 5 and 6: these sections are based on the Treaty of Cession which was signed by the Governments of India and France in 1956 and has already been ratified. Section 7: this section ensures the continuance of the existing taxes. Section 8: the Government of India has taken power to extend to Pondicherry such enactments as are in force in a State at the date of the notification. I need not say much about these specific matters. It is seen that they are very relevant and almost obvious such as extension of jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras to Pondicherry. The complicated French judicial system now ceases to exist.

Shri Ranga: Ceases to exist?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not entirely; I mean to say locally. It is cut off from France. Appeals will go to the High Court. That is all I have to say at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the administration of Pondicherry and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ranga: I am happy to associate myself with the Prime Minister in supporting this Bill. I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the people of Pondicherry upon their achievement along with the people of India on the *de jure* recognition of their freedom and their merger with India. This great achievement stands to the credit of the French people. The French people who have been accused by the Chinese Government as being one of the imperialist powers have set indeed an excellent example to the Communist powers in transferring power in such a peaceful manner to India. I am also glad that the Prime Minister has been far-sighted enough to agree with the demand made by the people of Pondicherry that their special institutions

which have been brought into existence through their association with France for such a long time would and should be respected and certain privileges which they have been enjoying would also continue to be given to them. They have developed a peculiar culture of their own during the course of their co-operation with France. Our Prime Minister has already given them the assurance that not only will their cultural institutions be respected and strengthened but that their special legal systems also would be continued and respected.

I think it is a good thing on the part of India to have recognised their special entity and to have assured them even though they are merged with the rest of India and with all the people of India, whatever they consider to be their special achievement and their development during the course of their association with France would be respected and would be protected. I hope that they would be able to get all the co-operation that they desire and deserve from the local Governments also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Since the 28th of May, 1956, when the *de facto* transfer of these French enclaves in India took place by a treaty of cession with the Government of India, the House and the nation have waited long and expectantly for this day when the *de jure* transfer also would take place by a ratification of the treaty by the French Government. Due to various factors, the most important of which perhaps was the frequent political upsets inside France, that day was long in coming. And we are glad today that though this is an *ad interim* piece of legislation in regard to the Pondicherry State, this Bill has been brought before the House, and we welcome it.

We look forward further, in the near future, to that day when there will be a further integration of this

Union Territory and this area with the rest of India, and when the elected representatives of Pondicherry will take their seats and take their place along with us in the Lok Sabha. We hope that that will happen in the very near future.

Before I conclude, may I ask the hon. Minister to clarify or to throw light on one or two obscurities that present themselves to me: in this Bill and in the explanatory statement with regard to the Ordinance? The explanatory statement says:

"The Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill was passed by both Houses of Parliament during the last session."

I think that that was at the fag end of the session, I believe, on the 6th or the 7th of September, or at any rate, in the first week of September. Then, the statement says:

"This Bill has not yet been ratified.....".

That is to say, it has not yet secured the assent of the President after having been ratified by not less than one-half of the State Legislatures. Until that happens, no regulation could be promulgated under article 240. May I know whether action has been taken already to forward that Bill to the State Legislatures, and if so, how many, if at all, of the State Legislatures have taken action thereon, and whether they have initiated any move in their respective legislatures for the ratification of this Bill passed by Parliament during the last session?

Then, there is a rather difficult and somewhat incomprehensible point in this explanatory statement. In the last paragraph of the statement it is stated that:

"As the powers of the courts in France over the courts in Pondicherry ceased with effect from 16th August, 1962...."

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

And the very next sentence is:

As Parliament was not in session....

That is what comes soon after. The concatenation is rather curious. The statement says that the jurisdiction of the courts in France over the courts in Pondicherry ceased from 16th August, 1962, and in the very next sentence it says that Parliament was not in session, the antecedent date being 16th August, 1962.

Parliament was in session, as far as I remember, till the 7th September. I do not know whether there were some legal difficulties in the way of making a move in this matter before Parliament soon after the jurisdiction of the French courts ceased over Pondicherry. From 16th August to 7th September, Government could have moved expeditiously—it rarely does. But it could have got initiated some move. It could have told us about it even when the Constitution Amendment Bill was moved for consideration here. We were told nothing about this matter; nothing was conveyed to us that the French courts' jurisdiction had ceased, there were some difficulties and they were examining the matter in the Law Ministry and therefore, the House would wait patiently for this day. Therefore, I would request the Minister, if he can—I do not know who will reply, he or she—to tell us today about it.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): She.

Mr. Speaker: 'He' includes 'she'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then I will modify my statement and say 'he'. Let him tell us as to why no action was initiated in Parliament soon after the 16th August and why it had to wait till this day.

One word more, and I have done. When the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill was passed in the

last session, we were given to understand that it was only an enabling measure. Is the Minister in a position to tell us today—to make a statement on this matter—as to when the formal and necessary Bills in respect of the other territories, with reference to which the Bill was passed, will also be brought before the House?

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो पांडिचेरी बिल शासन ने रखा है उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा कोई गंभीर विरोध नहीं है। यहां पर यह भी बतलाया गया है कि चूंकि यह डिफिकल्टी थी कि यह स्टेटों से रेटिफाई नहीं हो सका है इस लिये यहां बिल रखा गया है।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि इसमें मद्रास हाई कोर्ट को जूरिस्डिक्शन पांडिचेरी के कोर्टों पर दिया गया है इसलिये शंका होती है कि क्या इस पांडिचेरी को मद्रास स्टेट में मिलाया जायेगा। मद्रास हाई कोर्ट को जूरिस्डिक्शन दिये जाने से ऐसी आशंका होती है कि शायद पांडिचेरी को मद्रास में शामिल किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शासन का विचार ऐसा है या इसको सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड ही रखना है।

इसके साथ एक और प्राविजन है, वह यह है कि :

"For the purpose of facilitating the application of any law in relation to Pondicherry, any court or other authority may construe any such law in such manner not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the court or other authority."

"The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law in force in Pondicherry."

अभी यहां ऐसा कहा गया कि जो पांडिचेरी के लाज और रूल्स थे उनके खिलाफ यहां कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है, उनको कायम रखा जा रहा है। इस बलाज से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि चूंकि मद्रास हाई कोर्ट को जूरिजिडिक्शन दे दिया गया है इसलिये अगर पांडिचेरी के लाज के विरुद्ध कोई चीज होती है तो मद्रास हाई कोर्ट अपनी तरह से कंस्ट्र कर सकता है। भले ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि पांडिचेरी के लाज के विरुद्ध कुछ नहीं किया जायेगा लेकिन शंका होती है कि पांडिचेरी के लाज के विरोध में भी हाई कोर्ट अपना जजमेंट दे सकता है या रूल्स फ्रेम कर सकता है। इसके साथ ही इसमें आगे कहा गया है :

"If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make any such provisions as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty."

यानी यह हाउस सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को यह पावर देता है कि किसी भी कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए या इस ऐक्ट के प्रावीजन्स को अमल में लाने के लिए सरकार कोई रूल बना सकती है। मेरे विचार से यह बहुत ज्यादा वाइड पावर है।

इसी प्रकार मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड रखने में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को करीब दो करोड़ का घाटा होगा। इसके फाइनेंशल मैमोरेण्डम में कहा गया है ;

"In the current year's budget, the revenue of these Establishments has been estimated at Rs. 2.31 crores and their expenditure at Rs. 4.45 crores."

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस प्रकार इसकी कोर्ट्स को मद्रास हाई कोर्ट के

अंडर कर दिया गया है वैसे ही इसको किसी स्टेट में मिलाने का निर्णय शीघ्र लिया जाए

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): While supporting this Bill, I must say that the irony of history is very strange in this case that when we are having a Bill on Pondicherry and it is being incorporated into the Indian Union, the Chinese are firing guns inside our borders.

Two years ago when the Bill for incorporating Daman and Diu was passed in this House, I said that I hoped the time would soon come when Goa would become a part and parcel of India. And Goa fell like a ripe apple in the garden of the motherland, though we had to wait for a long time exhibiting extraordinary patience and non-violence, and that paid us well indeed, and it was a triumph of non-violence wherein Goa was concerned.

Last year, at this time, we moved and passed a Bill with great acclamation about Goa. Hardly did we dream that within 12 months we would have to stand up to the guns of a great neighbour, who has greater strength than the French or even the British or the Dutch or any one else, or the Portuguese, that had come into this land. And today we pass this Bill with great acclamation in our own hearts, forgetting that France held out so long on these tiny enclaves.

I remember many years ago, about 20 years ago, I was in Calicut, and I saw a little flag on hardly 5 or 10 square feet of land, and they said that was the flag of the French nation, —that was the territory of France, this bit of ground belonged to France, because Mahe is next-door! Yet we had to respect it. We are a people known for respecting tradition, for respecting others' traditions, culture and monuments. We have not laid our unholy hand on any monuments

[Shri Joachim Alva]

or trampled on the culture of other people. We are very proud of it, and we still preserve them. We shall also at the same time preserve our liberty and independence.

Chandranagore came to us by an unanimous vote, and today indeed it is the triumph of patience wherein France is concerned. We had to wait, we had to put up with many irritable factors. We had to deny our active sympathy to our friends, the Algerians who were mowed down by France. I shall not say anything more, but our friends in the West Asia, in the UAR, Morocco, Tunis, in Iraq and everywhere misunderstood us when we sat silent on the question of Algeria in the sense we did not recognise the Provisional Government of Algeria.

Now France has ceded this territory to us. France had its own troubles. France is a great republic, and it has always been convulsed by revolutions, until De Gaulle came and took a firm hand. He is one of the great warriors, one of the noblest warriors of the last war, who was forced out of his own land, but he saw that liberty came. They have recently rushed into enormous difficulties of their own which have ended with the presidential elections. My esteemed friend Shri Kamath asked why this House was not informed. Perhaps he was not aware of the susceptibilities of the givers who are to give and the Law Ministry which had to hammer out the measures on their anvil.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not followed the point I made.

Shri Joachim Alva: I shall say no more, but we are happy that the French and the Portuguese, and above all the British, have gracefully withdrawn from our land, but we have to wrestle with a bigger and more oppressive enemy, an enemy who was our friend for thousands of years and who has spurned down our friendship. We shall concede every support

to this measure in regard to Pondicherry, it has been a triumph of patience, and we do hope and pray that there will be a triumph of spirit and resolution in dealing with the enemy outside.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am grateful to the speakers for extending their support to this Bill.

It is a very simple measure, which is meant to regularise the provisions of the ordinance.

I do not want to go into details, because the details are very clearly stated in the Bill, but I would like to answer one or two points raised by the speakers.

The question was raised as to what has happened to the constitutional amendment, and whether the State legislatures have ratified it. The following State legislatures have already ratified it: Kerala, Rajasthan, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttar Pradesh. Three more States should ratify it before it can receive the President's assent.

The presumption of an hon. Member that the extension of the jurisdiction of the Madras High Court is preliminary to the integration of Pondicherry into Madras is not correct. In the case of Goa, the Bombay High Court is the appellate court as it was the nearest. In the case of Pondicherry, the nearest High Court is Madras. Hon. Members would recall that the system of making appeals directly to France had continued after the treaty of cession and it entailed a great deal of difficulties for the appellants. Therefore, it was decided to make this provision. The position now is that the decision of the High Court in Madras would be final.

There has been a demand from various quarters for the extension of various agrarian and labour laws to Pondicherry and they could not be extended under the existing system

till the Constitution Amendment Bill is ratified and Pondicherry constitutionally becomes an integral part of India. It is in order to facilitate the extension of these laws that this Bill has been brought forward. I am grateful to the House for giving its support.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I asked why during the interregnum between the 16th August and 7th September no move was made during the three weeks or more?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The final draft had to be finalised only after consulting the French representatives and others and that explains the delay.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the administration of Pondicherry and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments. I shall put all the clauses of the Bill together.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is no time to give amendments also. This was announced last evening at 5 O'clock. Only then it was announced that this Bill would be taken up first.

Mr. Speaker: Wherever there has been such a case the hon. Member has been pointing it out and asking for waiver of it. This time he has not asked it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that this was announced last evening at 5 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: He could have asked me if he had to bring in any amendment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yesterday I gave it too late.

Mr. Speaker: If yesterday was late, today also must be late.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 20, Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 20, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.38 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before we proceed to the next Bill, may I request you to make it a definite practice in this House that whenever the business is re-arranged we should get at least 24 hours notice if not more. Yesterday we got less than 12 hours notice.

Mr. Speaker: There has been some difficulty experienced by the hon. Members and I could not overcome it because the other House had no business at all till we sent them something. They had nothing to sit on the 23rd and that was the difficulty experienced at the last moment and I had no remedy.

12.39 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

I do not want to take much time of the House on elaborating the different aspects of these industries. This Bill mainly seeks to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to give effect to Government's decisions on certain recommendations of the Commission which are:

- (a) to continue protection beyond the 31st December, 1962 in the case of sheet glass, certain articles falling under non-ferrous metals and ball-bearings; and
- (b) to discontinue protection with effect from the 1st January 1963 on a large number of industries, namely, stearic acid and oleic acid, certain articles falling under non-ferrous metals and plastics (P.F. Moulding powder).

A review of antimony industry was undertaken on the basis of the recommendations of the 1958 report. There is no change either in the existing *ad valorem* duty or the existing period of protection.

Copies of the Tariff Commission's reports on all these industries and of Government's resolutions containing the Government decision thereon have been laid on the Table of the House and circulated to all Members. The notes circulated to the Members contain a gist of the Commission's recommendations for the continuance or discontinuance or for expansion of the scope of protection as the case may be in each case. Hon. Members will no doubt have gone through these documents and I therefore need not take up their time at this juncture.

Protection, as an instrument of industrial development has come to be employed by Government since the first Fiscal Commission made its recommendations in 1921.

In recent years, several times, this issue has been raised, namely, when the country is undergoing difficulties of foreign exchange and when import restrictions are already there, why it is necessary to continue this system of protection through tariff or otherwise. I had the occasion to explain before the House that this helps us in several ways, because we then judge the performance pertaining to every industry that has secured protection and those industries that are of consumer goods for quality for the consuming public. This gives us an opportunity to see that the progress is in the right direction and also to see that protection does not continue beyond what is the minimum possible time-limit that any industry requires to get on its own feet or that the prices charged are not excessive to the consumers. These are all the features which are very well-known to the Members of the House and therefore I need not elaborate on them.

There were 34 industries on the protected list on 1st January, 1959. On the recommendations of the Commission, the permission granted to ten of these industries has since been withdrawn. It is in line with our general policy to withdraw the protection from all the industries as early as possible. Last year, out of the remaining 24 protected industries, titanium dioxide, electric motors, calcium carbide, soda ash and caustic soda industries were reviewed and in all these industries protection was extended with a view to allow the industries to stabilise their position.

Shri Bade (Khargone): May I know why this protection was taken away? Is it because they were not progressing very well and were not taking

advantage of it, or is it because that the Government feels that the protection is not beneficial to the public?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Protection was withdrawn because the industry does not need any economic or tariff protection. It has developed well, and it has gained from strength to strength. These prices are commensurate with the international prices, and therefore that has been the policy of tariff protection right from the inception of the Tariff Board—that no industry should enjoy protection even a day more than what is absolutely justified from the economic working and the expansion of the industry. So, it is not a matter of merely using the discretion but to have a thorough examination of the stage to which any particular industry has developed before the protection is allowed to be granted or allowed to be withdrawn.

The Reserve Bank of India's financial analysis of the working of joint stock companies during 1958-1960 shows that the period witnessed general improvement in the financial structure of industries, and the processing and manufacturing group, to which most of the protected industries belong, showed considerable progress.

The Government is anxious that the burden on the consumer, as I said, imposed by protection is reduced to the minimum possible. It is pertinent to say that though certain industries were de-protected during the last three years, in the case of certain others the scheme of protection was restricted by the removal of certain items like copper and brass sheets and bare copper conductors from the protected list. While the process of de-protection continues, even in generic group of industries, whichever industrial items have come to size or have come of age and do not need any more protection, they are deleted from the list of the protected industries. In several cases, the quantum of protection also gets reduced when we find

that the original quantum is no more necessary. There was no enhancement of protective duty even where theoretically justified, while in the instance of diesel fuel injection equipment the duty was considerably reduced. With a view to safeguarding the consumer interests a close watch is also kept by the Government and the Commission over prices, quality and availability of protected products.

The quality of protected commodities has also generally improved. The industries concerned have generally made satisfactory progress. There are observations by the Tariff Commission in regard to the ball-bearing industries and the consumer industries and they have taken notice of the complaints against quality, but, by and large, in more than 90 to 95 per cent of the sector of the protected industries, the quality has come up to international standards and this is due to the watch-dog position which the Government as well as the Tariff Commission have been exercising on the protected industries.

I shall now deal with the industries reviewed by the Tariff Commission, though not in very considerable detail. I will only mention their names, because the hon. Members have all the details before them. As I said, time is more important to us in these emergent days for other more important work. So, I would not dilate on them. Firstly, there is the sheet glass industry on which there has been tremendous progress as shown in the brochure. The non-ferrous metals industry has also made considerable progress, and only the following items of non-ferrous metals and alloys are enjoying protection, namely, copper rods other than electrolytic copper rods, copper pipes and tubes, lead sheets other than sheets for tea-chests, zinc sheets not otherwise specified, brass pipes and tubes and brass rods.

Then in the industry of ball-bearings, there has been considerable progress. As a matter of fact, we are

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

also considering the putting up of a project for ball-bearing, a ball-bearing factory, in the public sector which will make the country near-self-sufficient in several varieties of ball-bearings. So, also in the stearic and oleic acid industries, we have improved as detailed in the brochure. In the plastic industry, I am quite happy to say and mention before the House that we have made very great progress in the production of raw materials and the primary organic chemicals and intermediates required by the plastic industry, and it has grown from strength to strength. Even in the export angle of these industries, many of them are now playing a considerable role.

I need not take any further time of the House and I only say that in respect of those industries which have been enjoying protection for a longer period, it has been our endeavour to de-protect them as early as possible and it is only for those inescapable industries that I have come up with these proposals to continue the protection or to levy new protection at reduced rates.

With these words, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

श्री बड़े अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडियन टैरिफ अमेंडमेंट बिल जो हाउस के सामने पेश है उस के कुछ अंशों के बारे में मेरा विरोध है। फ्री ट्रेड जो रहती है वह नहीं रहनी चाहिए और अपनी खुद की जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन को प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिए। इस वास्ते ऐट दी कौस्ट ऑफ दी कंज्यूमर्स, बाहर का जो माल आता है नये होम के लिए टैरिफ वाल निर्माण की जाती है और वह टैरिफ वाल उन इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोटेक्शन देगी। इस वास्ते

कंज्यूमर्स को मंहगा माल लेने में हर्जा नहीं। लेकिन बाहर का माल अन्दर आने नहीं देंगे इस वास्ते बहुत बड़ी वाल फ्रीट की जाती है और वह दिवार धीरे धीरे गिरती जाती है और डिमोलिश होती जाती है।

टैरिफ वॉल का एक प्रिंसिपल है। वह प्रिंसिपल पहले ब्रिटिश इंडिया में नहीं चलता था क्योंकि वह अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज प्रोटेक्ट नहीं करना चाहते थे लेकिन वे भी इस टैरिफ वॉल का उपयोग करते थे क्योंकि वह यह चाहते थे कि केवल ब्रिटिश के माल के सिवाय और कोई दूसरा माल देश के अन्दर नहीं आना चाहिए। इस लिए ब्रिटिश माल के लिए तो टैरिफ वाल नहीं थी, लेकिन बाकी के देशों से जो माल हिन्दुस्तान में आता था, उस के लिए उन्होंने टैरिफ वाल का निर्माण किया। इसी प्रकार से उस टैरिफ वाल का फायदा उठा कर, उस टैरिफ प्रोटेक्शन का फायदा उठा कर, अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए यह टैरिफ प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट या इंडियन टैरिफ एक्ट बनाया गया।

इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में मेरा मुख्य आब-जेक्शन है बाल बियरिंग्स के बारे में। बाल-बियरिंग्स की ऐसी कथा है कि उस की दो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। एक तो जयपुर में नेशनल इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज है, जो कि लाज-स्केल इंडस्ट्री है। दूसरी एक छोटी इंडस्ट्री थी, जिस का नाम था धीरजलाल एंड कम्पनी। उस को बड़ा कर के उसे एन्टी-फ्रिक्शन बियरिंग कार्पोरेशन का नाम दिया गया है। इस के अलावा बाल-बियरिंग का निर्माण करने वाली बाकी ३६ स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जिन में से ३४ पंजाब में, १ दिल्ली में और एक कलकत्ता में है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि स्माल स्केल की तरफ शासन का कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं है। इस के विपरीत टैरिफ कमीशन ने, जोकि हर साल अपनी रिपोर्ट देता है, अपनी रिपोर्ट

में कहा है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहिए, क्योंकि उन में अच्छा माल नहीं निर्मित होता है। जिस प्रकार से जापान में बाल-बियरिंग्स तैयार करने के छोटे छोटे कारखाने हैं, वैसे कारखाने यहां भी स्थापित करने के लिए छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये, बल्कि उन को डिसकरेज किया जाता है।

जहां तक जयपुर की नेशनल इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज का सम्बन्ध है, उस को १९५२ से १९६२ तक, दस साल तक, प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया, फिर भी उस ने कोई प्रग्रेस नहीं की है। इतना ही नहीं, उस का माल इतना खराब होता है कि कारखानेदार उस को उपयोग में लाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। उन्होंने कमीशन के सामने एविडेंस दिया है कि उस को इतना प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाता है और उन को बाहर से माल नहीं लाने दिया जाता है, लेकिन उस के बालबियरिंग्स खराब होने की वजह से बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। उन्होंने बताया कि जब इन बालबियरिंग्स को उपयोग में लाया जाता है, तो उन से आवाज होती है। इस के उत्तर में उन को कहा गया कि इस बारे में इस्ट्रक्शन दे दी गई है। लेकिन अभी तक वह आवाज होती है। इतना ही नहीं, वे बाल-बियरिंग्स जल्दी जल जाते हैं। इस के बारे में कोई इस्ट्रक्शन नहीं दी गई है और न ही इस बारे में शासन का कोई कंट्रोल है। यही नहीं, ये बाल-बियरिंग्स महंगे बेचे जाते हैं। जब इस बारे में प्रश्न किया गया, तो यह उत्तर दिया गया कि यह तो इन्डिजिनस इंडस्ट्री है, अभी तक यह दस साल का बच्चा है। लंगड़े आदमी को चलने के लिए कुबड़ी दी जाती है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस इंडस्ट्री को टैरिफ वाल के रूप में कब तक कुबड़ी दी जाती रहेगी। जब इस इंडस्ट्री को प्रोटेक्शन दी जाती है, तो यह भी देखना चाहिए कि वह किस प्रकार काम करती है।

टैरिफ वाल का निर्माण तो एट दि कास्ट आफ कन्ज्यूमर्ज किया जाता है। वह माल

खराब, रद्दी और महंगा होता है और कहा यह जाता है कि नेशनल इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहन देना है, इसलिए टैरिफ वाल का निर्माण किया जाता है। १९५२ में जब इस को प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया था, तो यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि यह प्रोटेक्शन सिर्फ पांच छः साल के लिए दिया गया है। फिर उस को १९६२ तक प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया। अब १९६२ में यह कहा जा रहा है कि १९६५ तक प्रोटेक्शन दिया जायगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज ३६ में कहा है :

"There are complaints that despite ten years of protection and large expansion of production, prices have not been brought down and are still considerably higher than imported prices."

शासन ने टैरिफ कमीशन के इस रिमार्क की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। अपने भाषण में भी माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह नहीं कहा कि हम प्राइसिज को नीचे करने जा रहे हैं या हम प्रोडक्शन को अच्छा करना चाहते हैं, वे बाल-बियरिंग्स जो आवाज करते हैं, उस की तरफ हमारा ध्यान है।

नेशनल इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज का कहना है कि हम को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस नहीं मिलता है, अगर हम को मिले, तो हम बाहर से मशीनरी लायें और अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाये और ज्यादा मिनि करें। उन्होंने कहा है —

"National Engineering Industries which had received an industrial licence for substantial expansion (1.5 million bearings) in 1960 and was expected to complete this expansion by 1962 has not yet been able to secure import licence.....".

यह देरी क्यों होती है ? उनको इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस क्यों नहीं मिला ? वह १९६० से आज तक पेंडिंग क्यों पड़ा हुआ है ? इन बातों

[श्री बड़े]

के बारे में माननीय मन्त्री जी ने खुलासा नहीं दिया है। नेशनल इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में कम्प्लेंट है कि बाल-बियरिंग के बारे में उस की मानोपाली हो गई है और जोती एण्ड श्रादर, जय इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी तथा किलोस-कर इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी, बंगलौर, ने इन बाल-बियरिंग के बारे में अपना डिस्ट्रीटिफिकेशन प्रकट किया है। उनको ये बाल-बियरिंग उपयोग में लाने के लिये कम्पेल किया जाता है। एक फ़ारेन कम्पनी ने कहा था कि अगर इन बाल-बियरिंग पर हमारा सिक्का, मार्क, लगाया जाये, तो उनको स्टैंडर्ड क्वालिटी का समझा जाये, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज में जो बाल-बियरिंग तैयार होते हैं, वे साइकल, साइकल रिक्षा, पम्पस, आयल फ़ायरिंग और पानी निकालने के रहटों में काम में आते हैं। वे सस्ते बेचे जाते हैं। लेकिन शासन ने या इस कमीशन ने इन स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इसके विपरीत उन्होंने कहा है कि उनको सहायता या महत्व देने की ज़रूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि वे रही बाल-बियरिंग तैयार करती हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए और उनको नई नई मशीनें लगाने लगाने की सुविधा प्रदान की जाये, ताकि वे और भी अच्छा माल तैयार कर सकें। शासन विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज का इतना नारा लगाता है, लेकिन उन को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल के बारे में अमेंडमेंट देता, लेकिन कल पांच बजे यह बताया गया कि यह आज आने वाला है, इसलिये मैं ऐसा नहीं कर सका।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब दे दें। मैं इजाजत दे दूंगा।

श्री बड़े : कठिनाई यह है कि मेरे पास सैक्रेटरी नहीं है। इसको स्टडी करके देना पड़ेगा, इसलिये मैं नहीं दे सकता।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बाल-बियरिंग के प्रश्न पर इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting this Bill, I feel that the hon. Member who preceded me has not correctly interpreted the idea of the Tariff Commission, when Government comes up with a Bill like this before the House on the recommendation of that Commission. These are two different and separate functions—that of the Tariff Commission and to check the price of commodities that would be manufactured in the country. Keeping that in view, an institution like the Tariff Commission in our country is always welcome, because it serves like a watch-dog, as the Minister said, with regard to the working of the industry, the progress maintained and there is also the very important factor as to what industries need to be protected, more particularly in a country like ours that has just started taking to industrial development.

My hon. friend may know that the tariff protection is not to benefit the industry, but it is just to protect the industry so that it can stand on its own legs. Tomorrow when you find that it can stand competition from outside, the tariff protection should go. The fittest reply to critics who ask what this Government has been doing for the last 10 years is that in a country like ours, with a vast population, we have laid the industrial base and on that base, we can build up our edifice today. Therefore, the functioning of the Commission may not be confused with other agencies that may be working in the Government. The Tariff Commission is, therefore, a

welcome institution. It has helped not only the industry, but the trade and commerce of the country as well. We are entering into the foreign market and, as such, are entering into competition. Equally, we have to invite that competition in our own country also; of course,—I agree with him—not at the cost of our own industry. Once we see that with all the help that is available, with all the help that we can give, our industries take root, they come of age, such protection should be removed and they should be left open to competition with foreigners so that we can have a hold on the foreign market.

13 hrs.

This is also indicative of the progress that we are achieving, the progress that we have achieved. I would like to place one or two points before the hon. Minister. You are continuing your protection to certain goods: There is non-ferrous metals. With regard to non-ferrous metals the demand is terrific all over the country. The geological surveys have indicated that in a number of places within our own country we have copper, zinc, lead, antimony etc. For instance, in my own State from where I come,—the Tariff Commission speaks much about antimony—in some parts of my State like Kishtwar and Badharwah you will see lumps of antimony lying there. In the words of that great German "financial Wizard"—I forget his name.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
(Hoshangabad): Dr. Schacht.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf:..... Yes, Dr. Schacht. These metals are "ready money." Therefore, strenuous efforts should be made to work out these non-ferrous metals that are in abundance in our country. Most of the places may not have been listed. Our attempt should be, especially in view of the emergency that has arisen—we do not know how long it will last—to give more and more attention to the

working out of these non-ferrous mines and to improving the metallurgical industry.

Again, while you have protected the imports of these non-ferrous metals, sheet glass and ball bearings, you are, at the same time removing this protection from copper rods, lead sheets etc. That is an indication that as far as the processing of these non-ferrous metals is concerned, that industry has gone ahead. I would, therefore, like to congratulate this Ministry for having shown this result.

Keeping all this in view, Sir, I welcome this Bill. As far as the question of continuing this protection is concerned, certainly we agree with the Government. At the same time, as I have said, Government will do its utmost, especially during this emergency, to work out the non-ferrous mines and see that the metallurgical industry grows with the maximum speed possible. Also, where protection is due, that protection must be given as otherwise it will be difficult for us to set up our industries or competing in the foreign markets.

With these few words, Sir, I support the Bill.

13.05 hrs.

RE: EXTENSION OF SESSION

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I rise to make the following announcement. I had a meeting with leaders and representatives of various groups in the Opposition as also some other Members of Parliament, and discussed with them the question of duration of the present session of Parliament. As majority of the representatives of various parties were of the view that the present session of Parliament may continue upto the 11th of December as originally planned, the Government have accepted their suggestion.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

It was the unanimous opinion of those present at that meeting that the Question Hour may be dispensed with and that the House may meet at 12 o'clock every day for its normal sittings. This involves the suspension of Rule 12 and Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure relating to Sittings of the House and time for Questions. I hope, Sir, the House would agree to suspend these Rules during the rest of the Session from Monday next.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I could not attend the meeting because I had to take part in the debate on the Pondicherry (Administration) Bill.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: His representative was there.

Mr. Speaker: Was his party represented?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Hem Barua was there. I am not discussing about the duration of this Session; on that a decision was taken. I am talking about the Question Hour.

Mr. Speaker: About duration he agrees?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The hon. Member's representative agreed to it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to make a submission. The House is not ultimately, finally, completely bound by the decision of a committee. Always changes are made by the House.

Mr. Speaker: But the hon. Member is bound by the decision of his own group.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yesterday the announcement made by the Minister was about the fixation of the duration of the Session. Other matters

were not mentioned. Therefore, when Shri Hem Barua represented, I told him that he may tell the Committee that the House may sit up to the 11th.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may raise this objection when the motion is put for suspension of the rules.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So the motion is not yet before the House?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I rise to a point of order. What is the good of having these committees, what is the good of calling the leaders of parties, if its decisions are questioned like this? It is sheer waste of time.

Mr. Speaker: That we will consider.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The hon. Member's representative was there and he has agreed to this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let the motion come before the House.

13.07 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT)
BILL—contd.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been the accepted policy of all countries, particularly undeveloped countries, to give protection to their nascent industries. It is the accepted policy of this Government also. So, on principle, there is nothing wrong in giving protection to some of these industries which have been developing and which have to compete with foreign imports.

But, the question has also to be seen whether this protection has been properly utilised for the good of the country, for the economic development of the country, or the protection has been utilised only for the benefit of some of the manufacturers or even for the exploitation of the consumers. Some of these industries

have done quite well. In the notes circulated to us we find that the Tariff Commission has particularly recommended that the stearic acid and oleic industry does not require any more protection, the industry has done quite well and has made the best use of the protection given to the industry for these years. In respect of another industry also, the antimony industry, I think the performance is quite satisfactory, though it has not yet reached the stage of being able to be independent of any protection for development.

But there are certain other industries which have been receiving this protection for the last 10 or 12 years, and still they are not yet in a position to stand on their own legs or to compete in quality or in price with the imported goods. In 1952, when for the first time protection was given to the ball bearing industry, I think, if my memory is not failing me, the Tariff Commission made some remarks that it was not able to get the costing of the manufacture in that industry. If the costing is not revealed to the Tariff Commission, I do not know on what grounds the Tariff Commission can recommend the rate of protective duty. In this report also I do not find whether it has been possible for the Government to get the proper costing.

Shri Bade: Since 1952 the same question of costing is there and they are again raising it today.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he is pointing out.

Shri A. C. Guha: The price variation of ex-factory production of this industry and the wholesale market price of imported articles excluding the import duty is considerable; it is near about 100 per cent more than imported goods. In some cases it is more than that. In one case 1.49 is the import price whereas the indigenous price is 4.39, which is nearly 300 per cent higher. Similarly, in the

case of most of the items the indigenous price is very much higher than the import price, of course, before the import duty. The import duty has been about 92, 95 or about 100 per cent.

About quality also, the Tariff Commission is not satisfied. It has said:

"Though the indigenous ball bearing industry has made some improvement, there is still scope for further improvement. Therefore, it is necessary that the companies should properly enforce statistical quality control, utilise electric machines for this purpose, etc."

If not all, most of these industries are highly capital-intensive. With an investment of about Rs. 1 crore the persons employed in one industry are only 200 or 300. Now some small-scale units have also started producing this. I do not know how the Government have been giving encouragement to them. If an industrial unit, after enjoying protection for 10 or 12 years, has not been able to improve its quality and reduce price, it is no use giving it permission to expand. In such cases, Government should encourage small-scale units and give them facilities for standardisation by supplying them with machines, tools, etc.

So far as the ball bearing industry is concerned, the hon. Minister has stated that there is a proposal to set up a factory in the public sector. It is quite all right. We welcome that suggestion. But the Hindustan Machine Tools or the National Instruments Factory can also try to manufacture these things. I am not sure whether it would be possible for them, but it should anyhow be attempted in the public sector. Whether any one of the existing industrial units should attempt this or a new unit is not of much concern to this House but the House would be interested to know that Government proposes to

[Shri A. C. Guha]

start a factory for producing ball-bearings. If they start one, I hope the cost will come down and the quality will also improve.

In the case of the plastic industry, it is a good thing that now the raw materials would be manufactured in the country. It has made some progress. Here also some small-scale units are coming up. I do not know what the proposals of the Government is to protect the small-scale units in the face of competition from bigger units. As the Government policy enjoin the Government to give protection to indigenous industry as against foreign industries, similarly, it is also the obligation of the Government to give protection to the smaller units as against the indigenous bigger units. In spite of protection for the last 10 or 12 years and in spite of giving them permission to expand, the bigger units have not been able to improve their efficiency. So, Government should now try to encourage smaller units for the manufacture of some of these items, especially when some small units have already started to come up.

Then, in the name of protection, Government should not allow some of the big industrialists to exploit the people. Most of these are raw materials or accessories which are used by the manufacturing industries. Any higher cost in their case would mean higher cost in the production of consumer goods. So, it should be the concern of the Government to see that these raw materials and accessories are supplied at an economic price and according to the standard quality so that the production of consumer goods may be put on an economic basis.

In the end I would request that the smaller units in all these industries may also be given proper protection. Whether it is tariff protection, fiscal protection or any other protection, they should be given some help so that they can compete with bigger

units, especially when the bigger units have not shown any skill or efficiency to improve their quality or reduce cost. The smaller units should be given a chance to see if they can improve their quality and serve the nation and the industries.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am grateful to the House for the very valuable but brief remarks of the hon. Members. I would take the observations of my hon. friend, Shri Bade, first. He directed a great deal of his attention, and rightly so, on the ball-bearing industry, because that is the most important industry out of the industries covered by this Bill. Remarks were also made by my hon. friend, Shri Guha, about this important industry.

The real position is that ball-bearing industry is not one which is vulnerable to the small-scale sector at all. No doubt, in the small-scale sector there are a few units which make bigger-size steel balls, or steel balls required by the cycle and other industries, but when it comes to high velocity, high tensile strength ball-bearing of great precision and of the right quality, they can be manufactured by the large-scale, highly-mechanised, technologically advanced units only.

It may be remembered that ball-bearing is part of a very fast-moving accessory equipment, and the wear and tear that a ball-bearing has to bear upon itself is of a tremendous character. If we give to a human body something which is vital and yet which is defective, then the body itself will feel fatigued or disabled. So also is the case with machines. Since the ball-bearing is part of an industry which is accepted to be one of the highly-advanced technological industries, no risk can be taken there by using any inferior or badly-processed ball-bearing. In spite of that, such categories as are possible to be produced in the small-scale sector are

allowed to be produced and, as the report itself and the summary of the notes will clearly indicate, whereas the output of the small-scale sector was reported to be 3,60,000 Nos. in 1960, it rose to 4,70,000 in 1961. So, all due and legitimate assistance, consistent with the policy of the Government to support small-scale sector—there is no village sector at all in the ball-bearing industry, because it is not a thing which can be attempted by a blacksmith in the village—wherever some good mechanised units are there which produce ball-bearings satisfactorily, they are greatly promoted.

Coming to the major units, it is true, as Shri Guha has stated, in the last report the Tariff Commission has adversely commented on the Jaipur unit. But in the present report the quality has been found to be fairly satisfactory. As a matter of fact, we have very intimate personal knowledge of the qualities produced, because in the public sector also some of these ball-bearings have been purchased by us and used.

Shri Bade: There are complaints that the fans make much noise.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not the fault of this industry, not of the large-scale unit. Further, when their number runs into millions of ball-bearings, some ball-bearings may be found to be defective. It has happened even in the case of imported varieties. When ball-bearings are produced in such large numbers, if some ball-bearings somewhere do not fit in or do not come up to the prescribed standard or quality of the specifications, it is something which is regrettable but, at the same time, it is not a feature which is absent even in the case of imported ball-bearings. As a matter of fact, complaints have come to us of some electric motors running defectively, even in the case of imported motors. I have had occasion to go to Maharashtra and see a sugar factory where the whole of the turbine has been rendered completely incapable of

running and almost broken down on account of some defects in the roller bearing, ball bearing and other bearings of the imported equipment. Of course, I am not defending it; I am only placing the correct facts before the House. During the last few years, especially since the last report, there has been considerable improvement in the quality of ball-bearings manufactured in this sector.

Coming to the large necessity of this country for ball bearings, as I have mentioned, we are thinking of putting up a big public sector project to make ball bearings of all types, that is, roller bearings, coach bearings, taper bearings, sleeve bearings etc. There are hundreds of types of taper bearings required for the different industries and it will not be sufficient merely to leave this basic industry to the private units because it requires huge investment. The investment in the new unit might range between Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 20 crores. The production capacity of the public sector project might have to be tremendous

Therefore whether it is run as a separate unit, as Shri Guha suggested, or as part of the existing unit is a different matter. But when an entirely different line neither the HMT nor the National Instruments Factory can produce ball bearings. It is a highly technological, automatic and a continuous process industry requiring a metallurgical base. Therefore it has to be put in a very major way in the public sector to cover the entire requirements, from pin bearing to, what is called, the 36-inch bearing which is like a big ball, to run some of the gigantic machines on these bearings. So, we are quite aware of the cautions and the points which my hon. friends, Sarvashri Guha, Saraf and Bade made.

Coming to the antimony industry, my hon. friend from Kashmir is not here just now, but I can assure him that we are trying to look into the deposits in the State of Kashmir.

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

We are giving a very, very high priority to the development, industrial and otherwise, of this pretty State of ours which is one of the most important States of this country, namely, the Jammu and Kashmir State. We have given special attention to its industrial development in the last few years and considerable progress has been made as he himself knows because he was the Minister of Commerce and Industry of the Jammu and Kashmir State in recent years before he came here. I can assure him that the antimony deposits of his State will be properly surveyed and fullest utilisation made thereof whenever the need arises.

I am glad that on the whole the Bill has received good support from the House. Regarding the prices, the quality and the various inspections, we are constantly aware of these things. It is not possible to reduce protection beyond a point where the industry itself becomes disabled.

Shri Bade: From 1952 to 1962 a tariff wall has been raised. Now you want to keep the same height of the wall. Why do you not reduce it year by year? That was the policy of the British Government as also of economists, namely, that the tariff wall is always reduced and demolished to the ground. That should be the policy of the Government.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is our policy.

Shri Bade: That is not indicated here.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have mentioned in my earlier speech, we have de-protected a large number of industries.

Shri Bade: Instead of it being demolished at once, it should be scaled down.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will come to that. The second stage would be

to demolish or reduce protection—I will not call it demolishing of protection because that is de-protection. The Bill already contains three major industries which are being de-protected in line with our policy. Where the raw materials, as in the ball bearing industry, are imported non-ferrous metals, high carbon steel and rods, in order to earn larger foreign exchange in export markets many of the producers in foreign countries try to sell their finished products even cheaper than their intermediate products or raw materials because they do not want competitive industries to be development in other under-developed areas. In order to kill the base, they export finished products even at a cheaper price than the intermediate products. We have seen it in the case of penicillin, in the case of antibiotics, in the case of non-ferrous metals and even in the case of steel structurals where billets are sold....

Shri Bade: Ball Bearings.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am explaining the basis and that it is not without calculation. The raw materials are entirely imported in the ball bearing industry. Therefore to demolish or reduce protection at this stage is not possible still. But that stage will definitely come 70 to 80 per cent. of our cost of production in the ball bearing industries is really accounted for by the raw material itself. If the raw material is to be paid for from imported varieties at a high price, we cannot find fault with the producing industry at this juncture. But at the same time I can assure the House that all these aspects will be considered.

The Tariff Commission are now attaching two reports—one is the basic report and the other is the confidential report on the cost of production.

Shri Bade: They have complained in this report that there is lac of data on costing. There is no costing at all. That is the complaint.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are two aspects of costing. Costing by the regular cost accountants is one thing and costing to be done by the Tariff Commission to arrive at the quantum of protection is another. These are two different things. The Tariff Commission goes into the costing not only for representative units but for practically every major unit and comes to the conclusion as to what the quantum of protection is required. The House has been aware that for several industries we have recommended reduction of protection and of duties wherever it was justified on facts. I am merely mentioning why in this particular industry reduction has not been possible at this time. It is due to the high dependence of this industry on expensive imported raw materials which are still not being manufactured either in the public sector or in the private sector. I hope before long in our steel plants and in the non-alloy steel plant we might be able to produce a sizable quantity of these raw materials.

With these words I will commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House. I am grateful to hon. Members for their constructive suggestions.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up the clauses. There are no amendments. So, I will put all the clauses together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

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

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.26 hrs.

DEFENCE OF INDIA BILL-

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri A. K. Sen on the 21st November, 1962, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for special measures to ensure the public safety and interest, the defence of India and civil defence and for the trial of certain offences and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma who was in possession of the floor might continue his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, the hon. Minister may kindly be informed. He does not know that it may start early. Two hours had been scheduled for the two Bills and we have saved one hour. So, the hon. Minister, Shri Sen, may be informed.

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I am here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are here, but he is also interested in it. He said that he was interested in it.

Mr. Speaker: Probably the Whip has gone.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I listened to the speech of....

Mr. Speaker: In the presence of Shri Kamath perhaps I might say one thing about the business of the House.

13.27 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The House has agreed that we will sit upto the 11th December. That is settled. So far as questions are concerned, there is one difficulty. As we had not been receiving notices for the last few days and as ten days' notice is required, we cannot have any question till the 3rd December.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Agreed.

Mr. Speaker: Then the question arises about the 4th to the 11th December. That we will certainly consider. I am sure, hon. Members would also take into account that now the House will sit at 12 o'clock from Monday, the 26th November.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): What about questions notice for which has already been given?

Mr. Speaker: They will lapse now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Due notice was given for those questions.

Mr. Speaker: But we had this impression all along that we will be adjourning *sine die* on the 23rd November; therefore we never sent them on to the Ministries. We took the decision that questions will be sent to the Ministries after their admission and because we had known that the House will sit only upto the 23rd November, they were not sent to the Ministries. That is the difficulty why we cannot take up any questions.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): There was a suggestion in the lobby and there was also a talk among some hon. Members that it would be better if we dispensed with the Question Hour completely because some of the questions that were asked here did not have any bearing upon the present circumstances. You might decide that in consultation with the leaders of parties.

Mr. Speaker: That decision had been taken in consultation with the party spokesmen, but here is the objection by Shri Kamath. If all other hon. Members and the whole House agree, I will persuade Shri Kamath also to agree.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I learn that the Leader of the PSP has already agreed to that suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: He has agreed.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Then, I think, Shri Kamath will also agree.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Meanwhile would it be possible that in important cases, as the rules permit, we might give notice of 'Short Notice Questions' and if they are accepted by the hon. Minister concerned, they might be answered?

Mr. Speaker: There would be no bar against them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that I and the House too will be very glad that you have tentatively decided.....

Mr. Speaker: I have not taken any decision.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Anyway, you suggested.

Mr. Speaker: I have only depended upon the announcement of the agreement that the hon. Minister has made that he has yielded, nothing more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The entire House, I am sure, is one with

you and with the Government for prosecuting the war with vigour and expedition. So, time must be utilised as much as possible for the prosecution of the war and for victory. But, may I submit that the decision taken or rather the recommendation made by the Committee through the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is rather curious and strange?

Mr. Speaker: I will advise the hon. Member first to sit with his own colleague, the representative of his own party to find out the reasons that prompted them to take that decision and then come up to me. Probably that would be better.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The difficulty was that when he left this Chamber, he said that this was the only business. He said one point only will be discussed. I was busy....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should appreciate, if he had given permission to his colleague Shri Hem Barua to discuss only one matter and he had exceeded his powers to discuss the other also, he should take that up with him first and then accuse me. If his appointee or representative has exceeded his powers, I am not to blame. He should settle with his own colleague and then accuse me or the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not accusing you, Sir. It is far from me. I am not accusing you at all.

Mr. Speaker: He must first consult his colleague and find out what the reasons were and then he will come to me. We will consider.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A motion has been made. The motion was not necessary. It is not necessary. I would earnestly submit that the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, who we expect is well versed in the Rules and procedure and all that, need not have made that motion at all.

Mr. Speaker: No motion has been made, Mr. Kamath should know. There is no motion made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He suggested, that. There is no need to suspend the rules at all.

Mr. Speaker: There is no motion for suspension of the rules yet. Why should he anticipate it? He only mentioned that these rules shall have to be suspended.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He was good enough to tell me earlier that a motion may be made.

Mr. Speaker: When he gives me that information, there is nothing now. I will not make it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He suggested that a motion may be made.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I make a submission? I did not quite catch what you said earlier. Did you suggest that in view of the fact that 10 days' notice is required, we may consider the possibility of taking up questions after the 4th?

Mr. Speaker: That was the suggestion made by Shri Kamath. I have not said that that would be done. I have taken no decision. A committee that was representative of all the parties took the decision unanimously that there would be no Question hour during the next days till the 11th. Mr. Kamath was opposed to it. But, then he realises this difficulty that because there was no notice for the next 10 days, therefore, questions could not be taken up at least up to the 3rd. Then, the question remains what about 4th to 11th. That we will see. I have asked Mr. Kamath first to consult his own colleague and then come up to me. We will see what can be done.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Consultation, I am afraid, will be necessary for us too. I am in the same predicament as Mr. Kamath. Unfortunately, we had

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

not been told that this discussion was going to include this point. We would have authorised our representative to state what our views are.

Mr. Speaker: He might also have consultation with his own representative. There is my difficulty. If we all agree that some committee might sit and the representatives of the groups are represented and they agree to one thing, then, those groups at least whose representatives are there should not raise a voice against a decision that is taken by them. If really they did not consent there, there is justification that it may be taken up in the House. But, if those representatives agreed to a decision and a unanimous decision is taken and that committee was sent there by our consent, then, normally,.....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Did the Minister say that it was unanimous?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Or it was consensus?

Mr. Speaker: "I had a meeting with Leaders and representatives of various groups in the Opposition as also some other Members of Parliament, and discussed with them the question of duration of the present session of Parliament. As majority of the representatives of various parties were of the view that the present session of Parliament may continue upto the 11th of December as originally planned, the Government have accepted their suggestion.

This is majority.

It was the unanimous opinion of those present at that meeting that the Question Hour may be dispensed with and that the House may meet at 12 O'Clock every day for its normal sittings. This involves the suspension of Rule 12 and Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure relating to Sittings of the

House and time for Questions. I hope, Sir, you would agree to suspend these Rules.....".

Offhand, I have not looked into these rules and I advised Mr. Kamath that he might take up the objection when the motion is made for the suspension of these rules, because the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs had suggested it. Now, Mr. Kamath tells me that there would be no need for suspension of any rules and no motion need be made. So far as this decision of commencing the sitting from 12 O'Clock is concerned, without having any Question Hour, that decision was unanimous. If any hon. Member besides Mr. Kamath belonging to any other group has any objection, he might also consult the representative that was there and then, of course, he might say anything.

This is during the rest of the Session from Monday next.

श्री यशपालसिंह (कैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी अर्ज यह है कि चाहे कोई कमेटी हो अथवा बिज़नेस ऐडवाइज़री कमेटी हो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी पादसं सबसे ज्यादा है और इस नाते में यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह अच्छा लगता है कि जग हमारे देश के ऊपर संकट विद्यमान है, हम यहां हाउस में बैठ कर लम्बी लम्बी स्पीचें करें और इसकी बैठकें चलाते रहें ? इस तरह से जो देश का काफ़ी रुपया हम खर्च करते हैं आज के हालात में बेहतर यह होगा कि उसकी यहां बचत करके डिफेंस में भेजें ताकि वह चीन के विरुद्ध मोर्चा लेने पर काम आये। आज मिलैटरी डिस्मिशन लेने की ज़रूरत है अर्थात् बगैर देर किये तुरन्त निश्चय किये जायें।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are completely right in saying that the Members of those parties who are represented in that meeting should abide by the decision of the committee. I agree with you. But, is it not fair, I am sure you will agree with

that, when we are invited to a meeting by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, he should tell us what the agenda would be, what the issues will be? He said the duration will be discussed. That was the only issue. Otherwise, we would have advised our representative or plenipotentiary....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If there had been a specific agenda, then the objection would have been valid that something besides the agenda has been decided. Because there was no agenda, anything could crop up there. Therefore, the hon. Member has no justification in taking exception to that. In future perhaps, he would send only a representative that represents his view.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In case you are good enough to consider later on that there could be a possibility of taking some questions after the 4th or 5th, may I request you also to consider whether it will be possible for the Lok Sabha Secretariat to return to the Members those questions which had been tabled and which have not been forwarded to the Ministries so that we may use our discretion and eliminate those which we consider unnecessary and do our screening, and perhaps retain a few of them.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps, it would be better if the hon. Member could sit with our clerk and see this. Returning perhaps may not be possible.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I had made a proposal in that meeting....

Mr. Speaker: I have already announced that Short Notice Questions would not be barred. That I have announced.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ministers do not accept. They are unwilling to accept Short notice questions. Every time, I have been seeing this. It comes back saying that the Minister is unwilling.

13.39 hrs.

DEFENCE OF INDIA BILL— contd.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I listened yesterday with great attention to the speech of Shri Ranga. I was very glad to find that he had put in a very powerful plea in defence of democracy. I also felt happy that he stood for the preservation of freedom. I think that so far as defence of democracy is concerned, our country has given a very good account of itself all these years and I think, emergency or no emergency, our country would go on following the great traditions of democracy that we have already established.

So far as freedom is concerned, I think that our country has enjoyed as much freedom as any democracy in this world has enjoyed. President Roosevelt referred to four freedoms, namely freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear. I feel that so far as the defence of these four freedoms is concerned, our country has a very good record. But more than this, our country has stood for the freedom of thought, freedom of unfettered thought, and I think that there can be no better testimony to that than the number of political parties that we have in this Lok Sabha or that we have in the State Legislatures.

13.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

All these things are very dear to us. All these things are the precious heritage of every citizen of India. All these things have been kept going and kept intact by every person, by every political party, and more by the Congress Party which has the honour and the privilege to rule over this country.

But I feel that one should not look at the proposition without reference to the context. While I was listening to the speech of my hon. friend I felt

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

that he was trying to answer a question of explanation without reference to the context. Freedom is not an absolute good; democracy is not an absolute good; all these things are relative, and they have to be judged in the context of the particular situation. What is the situation with which we are faced? I think that we are face to face with a treacherous and ruthless enemy who has unbounded military strength and who will not scruple at doing anything in order to create confusion in this country and to mislead the world and to put pressure of all kinds on us. The Chinese have now come forward with their new proposals for cease-fire. I have gone through the statement which the Chinese have made in the papers, and I feel that this has been done only to put us off our guard, this has been done only to create confusion in the minds of the people of India, and this has been done only to lull us into a false sense of security. I think that by doing so Mao and his friends are following the same strategy which they followed when they were trying to beat the Kuomintang Government. They used to advance to some extent, and then they used to lull the other party, so that the other party was made to feel that the advance had been made already and no further advance was possible. Therefore, the Chinese strategy is a strategy of advance and pause, and pause and advance. I feel that these proposals are quite in line with the strategy which Mao followed in his own country and which he is following so far as my country is concerned. I think that anybody will see that it is going to be a total war, and as the Prime Minister has said, it may be a long-drawn-out war and perilous war, and in this total war I think we cannot surrender to our enemy the country that we hold dear and we cannot but make all those preparations which are necessary for fighting this enemy. I think that it is not only my democracy or our democracy which has been faced with this kind

of emergency, but other democracies in this world have also been faced with such emergencies. Great Britain was faced with an emergency in 1914, and again in 1939 it was faced with an emergency which was worse. They have great democratic traditions of a longer duration than we, and what did they do? They brought into being something like this measure, the Defence of the Realm Act, so that nobody was able to do anything to jeopardize the chances of victory of Great Britain and the Allies against the Axis powers. Hitler was nothing compared to Mao. Mussolini was nothing when compared with Mao. Hitler did not have the man-power of Mao, and Mussolini did not have the resources of Mao.

But the Chinese machine has been geared up to the war pitch during all these years, and they have sacrificed the happiness of the masses, the well-being of the people and the good-will of the people, and they have tried to build up this war machine to be used against a peaceful neighbour who has always been their friend.

When that is the situation, we cannot but give up or surrender these things for the time being, so that we should drive the enemy out. What is this democracy worth, and what is this freedom worth if we surrender ourselves to the Chinese, if we do not fight the Chinese to the utmost of our capacity? Therefore, in order to fight that kind of enemy, it is necessary that we should be able to surrender some of our powers and some of our privileges for some time. But what are we asked to surrender now? That is the question.

It is said that we are being asked to do something which a totalitarian Government would ask us to do. I think that nothing could have been farther from the truth. Totalitarian Governments do not come to a House like the Lok Sabha to have their *diktats* confirmed. Totalitarian governments do not constitute special

tribunals to sit in judgment upon those persons who have been given life sentence or sentence of life imprisonment or who have been given a sentence of five years or ten years. They do not believe in this paraphernalia of a democratic procedure and democratic institutions and all that kind of thing.

Therefore, to compare the Defence of India Bill to something which a totalitarian government would do is, I think, wide of the mark, and I do not think that anybody would subscribe to this position.

Much has been said in favour of civil liberty and fundamental rights. No fundamental rights are taken away, and no civil liberties are going to be put in jeopardy; all those things are going to be there. There was a feeling that elections may not take place. I do not think that the struggle would last so long as that, and if we think the next elections would not take place I think that that is making our imagination run away with ourselves.

I would, therefore, think that whatever has been done in this Bill has been done in the context of the democratic values of life, in the context of the freedom-loving nature of our countrymen and also in the context of the preservation of civil liberty and in the context of the fundamental rights which our Constitution has conferred upon us.

This Bill has been brought forward only because, as I have said earlier, we have to fight a big war machine. And let me make one point clear in this connection. This Bill is not meant to put to trouble the citizens of India. Let not the citizens of India be afraid and let not the members of any political party be afraid; let them not think that something has been brought into being which will curb their activities. No, this Bill is being brought forward only against the anti-national elements, against the anti-social elements, against those persons who are going

to sabotage our war effort, against those persons who say one thing on the public platform, and do something else in their private chambers, against those persons who carry on a whispering campaign against the national effort, against those persons who believe in double talk and who believe in double dealing, against all those people who do all those kinds of things which constitute a danger to our nation. I tell the people of India that they should not be afraid of the Defence of India Bill. They should not be afraid of this Bill because this Bill is a guarantee of their freedom, this Bill is a charter of their democratic rights. This Bill is a constitutional guarantee to them of all that they hold dear. But I warn the anti-national elements, to whatever party they may belong, that this Bill is meant for them. Can you deny that there are sabotaging efforts made in this country?

An Hon. Member: Many.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Can you deny that there are anti-national elements in this country? Can you deny that there are anti-social elements in the country? There are plenty of them. We want to control them so that our democracy is preserved and our freedom is protected. I think this Bill is not going to be a punitive Bill; it is going to be a preventive Bill. It is not going to be a surgical Bill; it is going to be a kind of curative measure. I think from that point of view we should all welcome this Bill.

It has been said that this Bill may be administered in a partisan spirit, affecting certain groups, certain individuals and certain institutions. I think nothing can be a greater travesty of truth than that statement. I am proud of the fact that in the Lok Sabha as well as in all the State legislatures we have got an Opposition. I pay my tribute to the Opposition in the Lok Sabha also to the opposition in the State legislatures. They are very very vigilant and very

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

very active. Can you imagine that this can be worked in a partisan manner when the Opposition is so vigilant, when the Opposition is always keeping the ruling Party on its toes, when the Opposition does not let any occasion slip to voice their protest when there is any breach of its privileges, when it is always there to voice any grievances concerning any party or anybody else? I think the presence of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and in the State legislatures is a guarantee to the fact that this Bill will not be administered in a way which will affect people who are not inclined to be anti-social.

I very respectfully submit that this talk about broad-based leadership has been going on for a long time. In this war effort, we require the active co-operation of every political group and every member of every group; we require the co-operation of every citizen of India. But I do not understand the implications of the words 'broad-based leadership'. Can there be any broad-based leadership in a country where there is multiple party Opposition? In U.K. they had it because they had only the two-party system. I ask this question. Will my friends of the Jan Sangh like to be friends with the Communist Party? Will the Communist Party and the Swatantra Party make very good friends? Will the Praja Socialist Party and the other parties co-operate in this matter? Certainly not. Because their approaches are different. What is wanted to win the war is a uniform approach. If that uniform approach is not there, God save the country. If the leadership becomes multiple, we shall never win any war. It is the unity of leadership and unity of aim that can win the war.

When England was on the threshold of war, when bombing was going on over London and when she was in the throes of a life and death struggle, they pinned their faith on only one

leader. They did not talk about multiple or poly-party leadership. If there was multiple leadership, I think England would not have won the war. Therefore, unity of leadership is essential to bring about unity of faith. Can I forget that day—I cannot forget it to the last day of my life—can I forget that scene which I saw here when we were debating the Resolution on Chinese aggression, when the whole House stood up under one leadership and said that we are all behind him? Can I forget that? It is not wise, it is not prudent, it is not expedient, to talk of broad-based leadership, when we are speaking in different languages and are having different approaches. At such a time, in the unity of leadership lies the salvation of India and I do not think anything should be done to jeopardise that unity of leadership which has been forced by a national emergency of the gravest kind that any country in the world has ever faced.

If you want broad-based leadership, there is the National Defence Council. In that Council, we have representatives of all the parties and groups. The National Defence Council will be there to do things which will be possible.

It has been said that we want the maximum co-operation. I agree. I do not think that this Bill contains anything which will go against the interests of the good peasant, against the interests of the good businessman, against the interests of the good worker or against the interests of any technical man. It will not go against the interests of those whose one aim is to win victory over the Chinese. It will help them. It will bring out the best in them. It will give them an opportunity to do their best. But I must submit very respectfully that if somebody says that he is not going to produce as much as possible, that he is not going to place his technical services at the disposal of the nation, that he wants to place down the economic

machine of this country, that he will wreck this machine, that he will do something which is 'subversive' I think it is only in the fitness of things that this Defence of India Act should come into operation. I think that should not be difficult to understand.

There is one thing to which I wish to draw the attention of the House. All these rules are going to be placed on the Table of the House and there will be time for us to discuss them. I do not think our Government is so impervious as not to make any use of the suggestions that will be made.

Therefore, I think this Bill, whatever its nature be, is necessary and essential in the context of circumstances today. I would request every Member of this House, to whatever party he may belong, to try to see to it that this Bill is administered well and that it is used for the safety and welfare of the armed forces, for better transport services, that it is used against those who tamper with the loyalty of the people, that it is used to bring into being civil defence services which are to be the second line of defence in this country and that it is used to do all those things which are a guarantee of our victory. I also think that nobody, no technical man, should feel unhappy if he is asked to do his bit for the country at this time. I also say that if any property is requisitioned for the good prosecution of the war, people should agree to it willingly and gladly. I hope this Bill will receive the support of all the Members because this is a Bill needed for the occasion. Drastic diseases require drastic remedies. China is sitting over our head and China is going to do everything possible to take away our liberty and freedom. If we make a little sacrifice to preserve that freedom, I think we will be doing our duty. I hope every Member of the House will try to understand the implications of this Bill and give it his support.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I have listened carefully to my

hon. friend, Prof. Sharma, and yesterday also I heard the leader of the Swatantra Group in this House, Prof. Ranga, and I fear that though I do not normally find myself at all in agreement with Prof. Ranga, he said one thing which I am afraid I am constrained to share, and that is, that he is approaching this Bill with mixed feelings.

14 hrs.

Normally, this Bill should have gone through without any opposition. I can appreciate Prof. Sharma's expectation that every section of the House would support this Bill. For, we have already adopted unanimously and with acclamation a resolution in which the present emergency has been referred to, and it might very well be argued that as a necessary corollary thereto, it is urgent to have some legislative enactment which Government would require during the period of the emergency.

But the difficulty is that perhaps our Government still continues to inherit certain legacies of the British bureaucratic regime, and when it drafts a Bill of this description, it falls back upon the prototype which the British, in their condescension, have left to us. And here is a Bill which is almost exactly in the same terms as the Defence of India Act of the British regime used to be.

On behalf of our group, certain amendments have been given, and apart from the points of detail which are discussed there, one amendment has the intention of changing the title of the Bill, to call it the National Defence Bill, not the Defence of India Bill which, even in its nomenclature smacks of the bureaucratic tradition of the previous age.

But it is not merely a matter of words. It is a matter of substance. This Bill, as it is framed, shows a vivid disregard for the feeling of our people. There is no question about the resurgence among our people,

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their desire to repel the aggression which has taken place, their patriotic determination to see that the crisis is overcome. There is no question about it. And yet, there is such persistent distrust of our people as can only be matched by the bureaucratic attitude of the pre-independence days. And that is why I say that it is necessary for Parliament to apply its mind much more carefully than has been suggested by the speech of my friend Prof. Sharma, or even by the speech of my hon. friend the Law Minister who made the motion before the House.

Having said that, I would like to emphasize what Prof. Sharma has referred to, that we have got in this country this unanimous determination of our people, that we have seen reflected in this House that desire of our people, that we have every section of the House, some of which had very serious differences with Government even in regard to foreign policy, sections of the House like the Swatantra group, whose leader went so far as to say that a change in the leadership is necessary in times which are not peaceful, but in spite of that kind of serious and fundamental divergence, we saw that the temper of the country is such that it is bound to be reflected inside the House, and here in this House, as Prof. Sharma recalled, we all stood, because it was a historical occasion, in order to give our unanimous support to the resolution of the Prime Minister.

But, in spite of that, we find things are being done, and are being sought to be done, which goes against the grain of what Prof. Sharma cherished, namely the context of the democratic way of life. He said that this Bill has been formulated in the context of the democratic way of life. I would like him to go into the details of the provisions of this Bill, and find out how far they really are in tune with the context of the democratic way of life.

I do not propose at this moment to go into much detail, because during the discussion of the amendments those details can be more profitably discussed, but I wish to refer only to one provision, that is clause 18, where the sentences of special tribunals are referred to, and there we find that there shall be no appeal from any order or sentence of a special tribunal, except for those who are sentenced to death or imprisonment for life or for a term of ten years. This is a kind of provision which surely Parliament cannot be expected in a hurry to say yes to.

Even when war takes place on a scale which we surely are not in a position even to imagine, even when the Battle of Britain was going on, Lord Atkin, Lord Chief Justice of Gt. Britain, made a remark which has become classical. He said that the laws are not silent even in this clash of arms. It is necessary to have that much of respect for the law, and we find that in this proposed legislation there is an absolute disregard of those rights which our people have come to expect as a matter of course. We live in a free country, we do not live in the kind of country that India used to be under the British domination.

An Hon. Member: As China is.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Surely we do not want legislation which is an exact replica of the British Defence of India Act of the previous times. That is exactly what the Government is doing, because of its lack of imagination, because of its having inherited bureaucratic legacies of the past.

I say this very seriously also, perhaps because I am speaking under a sense of stress on account of certain things which have come to our notice very recently. This morning we read in the papers about the arrests and detention of several hundreds of members of our party, including a

number of those whose names have been mentioned in the papers, who are fairly leading personnel. A little before I came to Parliament, actually after I had taken my seat here in the House, I came to learn that the General Secretary of our party, Shri E. M. S. Namboodripad, has been arrested from his office where he was working. It might be said that all this is being done in order to further the defence of India. I do not know what the connotation of the defence of India is. I am a Member of this House elected by a certain section of our people, and as Members of this House, as long as we are inside the House, we are entitled to understand certain things.

I have spoken in this House only the other day, in support of the Prime Minister's resolution, and I said on that occasion quoting, as those who are rather philosophically minded might remember, Kant's words about categorical imperative. I said on that occasion that a situation has arisen where all together to be behind the Prime Minister and his policies is a categorical imperative. It was exactly in those words that I expressed the support of my party to the resolution of the Prime Minister.

When the Prime Minister himself spoke in reply to the debate, he referred to the resolution of my party's National Council as a resolution which could have been drafted by any non-communist patriot of this country, and he said also that whatever doubts and dubieties there might be in the minds of certain people regarding the Communist Party, here is a resolution which is something to be welcomed highly, and here is a resolution which should be utilised in our task of getting everybody to come behind the national effort. I am not quoting his exact words, but that was the sense, very clear sense, of what he said.

Everywhere, wherever we had an opportunity, we have stated our stand. In the West Bengal Assembly, for instance, unanimously a resolution

was passed, and our people who spoke there made our position very clear, no doubt about it. When I spoke in my humble way, I tried to make it very clear that we have taken a stand, and when we take a stand we mean it. We might be wrong-headed sometimes, we might not be as intelligent as so many other people, but when we make up our mind, we state it, we do not play hush-hush about it, and when we pass a resolution, believing in the identity and unity of theory and action as a social imperative, we try to execute that resolution into action. It becomes a binding obligation on every single member of our Party. Every single member who considers himself to be one of the communist movement should translate that resolution into effect. We have done it and we are trying to do it. We have been hindered by certain forces. In West Bengal for instance we want to hold meetings and in Calcutta at any rate we can hold meetings that would be as big as any that the Prime Minister himself can hope to address in that area....

(An Hon. Member: Try and see) We were stopped there. The police stops that: permission is not given on account of the fictitious plea that we cannot keep order in our meetings and that other people might come and create disturbance. We are stopped from having that meeting although we can tell our people what is wanted to be done by every single citizen of this country in view of the present emergency. We are ready and willing to do our bit; we are doing what we can even here in this House. I am not referring to what we have done in our individual capacities. We are doing all we can. But in spite of that, in spite of this categorical assertion which we make in the highest forum of our country, in spite of the declaration which we have sent out to all the world, this kind of a step is being adopted against us. I know on many occasions in this House we were told about the international character of the communist movement. It is used as

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an argument to prove that therefore the communist in India would have international affiliations and would not perform his national duty. I say categorically that a communist is only worth his name when he can link up the sheerest patriotism with his understanding of what should be the new kind of society for all peoples, for all nations in the world; it is only when he can link up the two things that he becomes a real communist. I say also that the Communist Party of India today has passed a resolution which is not hushed up by us, which goes out to all the world and all the countries of the world know about it. The communist movement of the world today has come to realise how strongly the feelings of the Indian people are represented by the Communist Party of this country. We have done this in spite of our being part of the international movement, in spite of some people suggesting that we are subservient to certain international interests. We have sent out to all the world this determined declaration about the identity of interests of everybody in this country, communist or non-communist. That is a step which whoever knows anything about the international communist movement—the Prime Minister knows a great deal about it—knows is important and whose importance you cannot forget or ignore. But I do not know in what kind of wisdom Government chose to act and Government proceeds in this fashion; rounding up our people all over the country. Do you think that it is going to help the war effort? I do not know. When I spoke on the motion, I made a categorical declaration; I said there was no qualification about it. I said at the same time as I said that there should be an attempt by the Government to see that price rises are not manoeuvred by the money bag interests, I said at the same time that the working people in the fields and factories as far as the influence of the Communist Party extends to them

will deliver the goods. It is an unqualified support, an unreserved statement. Naturally we expect the big money interests would also play their role but we never made it conditional, one on the other, because we know that today the working people have to come forward. They are the salt of the earth and they bear the burden of life and it is on them that the real tasks fall—not on the likes of us who live in upholstered comfort, sit in Parliament and get up and make speeches from time to time. It is for these working people that the communist Party tries to do whatever work it possibly can; it is for them that the Communist Party tries to carry on in a dedicated fashion. The worst enemies of the Communist Party can never deny that here at least are such people; here are people who live a dedicated life, who may be wrong-headed from time to time, who may not always understand the pulse of the people but who at the same time having made up their minds to serve the people do nothing else in this life, as long as they live. In spite of that we find this kind of thing going on; in spite of that we find this kind of legislation being put on the anvil; in spite of that we find the Government trying to take more and more power in its own hands. Who is it going to be used against? I am not going to speculate. We may be the first victims. I do not know what the Government policy is likely to be. They may push us out of the picture as far as political life is concerned. But surely if Government goes on in this way, we shall not be the only victims. The victims will increase and other people would also get it. What will happen to the determination of our people? Why do we take such risks? Why are we deranging the minds of our people in this fashion? Why do we distract them and bring in these absolutely irrelevant quasi-political considerations? Why is there so much distrust on the part of the Government as far as the people of

this country are concerned? Cannot Government feel all over the country there is this determination and that determination is necessarily voiced by whoever is there? What is wrong in that? Is it not a fact of life today? That is the real fact of life. But Government does not realise it. I do hope that at least in this House reflections would not be made on one another's patriotism. Let us come to blows; let us have controversies but let us not blackguard each other and behave in that fashion. Let us not cast doubts on each other's bona fides and let us not question each other's patriotism. I know there are people on the Congress side with whom I have very vivid differences and for many of whom I know I have great respect.

It would never occur to me to question their patriotic bona fides. I know it is cheap and easy to smear at communists and say they are not patriotic. But please, for heaven's sake, let not that sort of exchange be made in this House and let not that feeling be propagated in the country because there is no question about it; there is no question at all about the patriotism of our people, all sections of our people. There cannot be any question about the determination. It is reflected in the decision of the Communist Party.

It may be said that the Communist Party was so late in finding out what should be done. I am not going to delve into past history. I know even the Prime Minister has been upbraided by people for having followed a certain course of action in international relations for years and years. I know of people on the Congress side who have been to China and other places personally—I have never been to China—and who have said warmer things about the People's Republic of China than we have ever done. Is it easy to understand the complicated world in which we live today? Is it quite so easy to pontificate and to imagine that one is always right? How is it possible for the communist move-

ment in a country like India to find out all the ins and outs of things? Even today we do not know, Government does not know, nobody seems to know the motivation; you find a lot of speculation all over the place but you tell us: you were so late in finding out what should be done and therefore you cannot be trusted. We have put our cards all the time on the Table of this House. This is not the first time that I am speaking in this House on the India-China border issue; so many times I have spoken. I remember two years ago I have used these words: trust in negotiations and possibility of peace but keep your powder dry. This is the kind of expression which I have used and honest Members of the House, some of them will remember, because after all it was a picturesque way of putting a thing. I have said that I do not want to go into details. Here is an attack made on us, on the eve of Parliament passing the Defence of India Bill. There is an attack made on the principal group in the Opposition in this House, on the second most important political party in this country on the basis of dubious attacks made in bad taste against the patriotic bona fides of the Communist Party and only in view of that certain steps have been taken. I do not know what is in the minds of the Government. Even the devil does not know what is in the mind of man. I cannot hope to assess what the Government really proposes to do. But some things have happened this morning even, which have upset so many calculations which seem to suggest that the Government does not wish to follow in the wake of what the Prime Minister himself suggested the other day, that Government does not wish to implement what the Prime Minister himself proposed the other day, namely, the utilisation of the unity of the Communist Party with the rest of the country over this effort. It suggests that Government proposes to take into its hands certain powers and very likely they are liable to be abused. Therefore, I feel

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that very careful attention should be given to the provisions of the law. Since we are so fond of quoting British precedents, I shall quote to you what I have quoted before, namely, Lord Atkin's saying that even in the clash of arms the laws are not silent. Let not the laws be covered over by emergency provisions of a sort which would give an overall authoritarian strength to the Government of India. We want the Government to proceed to the tasks of national defence with all the vigour at its disposal; the country will give it to the Government with tremendous enthusiasm, but I do not wish that abuses take place, and abuses have already been suggested by the actions taken by the Government and that is why I have my misgivings about this Bill as presently formulated.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the speech made by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee. It appears that he has been so much upset by something which has happened this morning that he must have completely forgotten what is happening on the borders of India. He seems to think that this is an ordinary measure brought under ordinary circumstances and that there is nothing special about it. We are fighting a relentless enemy. My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma has rightly said that neither Hitler nor Mussolini was so cruel, so relentless nor were they so powerful as Mao. Mao combines in himself the cruelty of Chengiz Khan and has a bigger force than Chengiz Khan's hordes. Part of our territory today is in their hands and therefore this Bill must be considered in the background of the circumstances, the great danger and the peril to our motherland, and not as an ordinary piece of legislation.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee has said that this Bill exhibits disregard for the feelings of the people, the trust of the

people. The Soviet Union had fought in the second world war, I do not know what laws were passed by them in the nature of the Defence of India Bill or of any other kind, but I have read some literature of the Soviet Union during the second world war: things which are almost inconceivable had to be done during the time of the emergency of war. War calls for special circumstances and special measures. I am not one of those who would say that this is an ordinary Bill or that it protects the normal procedure of the democracy as it exists, but I would certainly say that this is a Bill which has been necessitated by the invasion of our border-land and it is a Bill which is totally justified in the circumstances.

We have to forgo some of our freedoms. When the emergency proclamation was made, it suspended part of the Constitution. Article 19 of the Constitution on which we lay great value, which secures to us, the citizens of India, some fundamental freedoms, the freedom of speech, freedom to assemble, freedom to associate, freedom to travel, freedom to hold property, has been practically suspended. Again, the President has been given the power to suspend the enforcement of all the fundamental rights. He has not issued any orders in that respect, and that by itself shows that the Government is very careful that only so much should be done as is absolutely necessary for the defence of India.

The proclamation of emergency was accepted by all sections of the people, and unanimously, in this House, it was acclaimed. The Bill which we are discussing today is a corollary of that proclamation of emergency. So, we have to look at it in that light. I do not really understand what Shri H. N. Mukerjee means when he says that the Bill is after the pattern of the Defence of India Act passed by the Britishers. Of course, it is, and it has been patterned on what the Britishers

did during the second world war. But what is wrong about it? He can as well quote Lord Atkins, but when we repeat certain provisions of the Defence of India Act, is it something sinful? Certain things have been done under emergency by different countries and we are doing it on that pattern. I do not think that there is anything wrong about the Bill as has been framed.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee again said something about his party. I am not one of those who would dub the communist party as traitors or that they are not patriots; while I appreciate the resolution which has been passed by the communist party, at the same time, Shri H. N. Mukerjee cannot hold guarantee for every member of the communist party. Even in the Soviet Union there are two schools of thought: one school of thought follows Khrushchev and another school of thought follows Stalin and have greater sympathy towards Mao. In the Indian communist party too, there are men who have thrown their lot with the nationalist feelings, who are prepared to support the war effort, but there are also men who are doing things which do not contribute to the war effort. This is not a question of dealing with parties. It is a question of dealing with persons, and those who either hinder the war effort or do anything which endangers the defence of India will have to be dealt with under the law, whether it is to the liking of any person or not, whether it is to the liking of any party or not. India is greater than party; it is greater than individuals. Our motherland today is in imminent danger, and we shall be willing to sacrifice some of the liberties, some of the rights, some of the fundamental rights which we love and cherish, for the good of the country.

I said this Bill is a corollary which follows from the proclamation of the emergency. The pith and substance of this Bill is contained in clause 3. 2189 (Ai) LSD—6.

The Central Government has been given the power to frame rules for the defence of India, for the civil defence, public safety, etc., etc. Normally, these things should have come before Parliament and as a sovereign body we should enact these rules. In the emergency, when new conditions arise from time to time, we cannot continue to follow the prolonged procedure. Therefore, these powers should be given to the executive. I have no doubt that they will be used very cautiously and carefully. If this emergency it is fully justifiable that such power should have been given.

Sub-clause (1) of clause 3 provides for the general delegation of powers. There is mention of about 55 items in regard to which the Government can frame rules. Some hon. Members of this House have given some amendments to the detailed provisions of clause 2. I do not think that they will help anybody because sub-clause (1) of clause 3 gives absolute powers to the Government to frame rules for securing the defence of India, civil defence, public safety, the maintenance of public order and the efficient conduct of military operations, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community. Sub-clause (2) is not exhaustive; it is illustrative; and the Government will have power to frame many more rules under sub-clause (1) and in fact, it will help them to make many more rules under it. The rule-making power vests Government with great authority. It can prescribe that certain offences will be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years and with fine, or with both.

Clause 5 provides for enhanced penalties in cases where anybody assists any country committing external aggression against India.

I know that all this means the suspension of the normal democratic procedure. But we do it willingly; we do it willingly with a view to

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strengthen and to establish our liberty and our fundamental rights for all times to come. Because, unless we win this war against a relentless enemy, all our liberties will be crushed. Therefore the first consideration before us is to win this war by whatever means it is possible, and therefore we have to relinquish some of the rights which we cherish.

Another important part of this Bill is the establishment of civil defence services. War is fought on two fronts. The main front is the enemy front. But the maintenance of essential services, the maintenance of peace and tranquillity, the maintenance of the morale of the people is as important as fighting on the border. Because, unless the country is peaceful, unless the country is putting in all the necessary efforts, the soldier on the front cannot fight. Therefore I attach great importance to the civil defence services, and I do hope that they will be organised, and organised on a massive scale, and soon. The Bill provides a skeleton and many more things will have to be provided by the rules. But it is of the utmost importance that the civil defence services must be organised on a large-scale and soon.

Chapter IV deals with special tribunals. Special tribunals are not unknown to law, and particularly in an emergency of the type which we have. I have seen some of the amendments of which Mr. Datar has given notice and which provide that at least one person who is qualified for appointment as a judge of a High Court will be on the tribunal. I think that is a great improvement.

He has also given notice of certain other amendments which make the provision about appeal a little more liberal. I think that there is a little incongruity between the provision in

clause 15 and the provision in clause 18. Because, clause 15 says:

"Save in cases of trials of offences punishable with death or imprisonment for life, it shall not be necessary in any trial for a Special Tribunal to take down the evidence at length in writing."

Now, according to another amendment of which Mr. Datar has given notice, offences in which the punishment exceeds five years would be appealable. In an appeal the matters are decided only on the basis of recorded evidence. And I feel that if an appeal is provided in cases where the conviction is for more than five years, in that case, if the evidence is not fully recorded the appellant would be under a disadvantage. And I would like the Law Minister to look into it whether the two periods, that is the period in clause 15 and the period in clause 18, should not be the same.

Chapter V is a very important chapter. It is a new chapter. Wars are fought not only with arms, but they are fought with maintaining the economy and increasing the production. This chapter provides that certain important establishments and industries could be declared as of national importance, and it also provides for the establishment of a national service tribunal. All the technical persons in India will be put under an obligation to undertake employment in national service. This is something very important, and it will help the war effort a great deal.

There are certain other provisions which are very important but about which I would not like to say anything at this stage.

In conclusion I would like to say this. We are today foregoing some of our liberties, some of the normal procedures known to democracy. But

we are doing it willingly, we are doing it knowingly, and we are doing it with pleasure. Because, we have to fight this war, and this war will require total sacrifice from us, sacrifice of many things. Therefore, I give my full support to this Bill.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we now accept that our nation is engaged on the defensive position against Chinese aggression. It must be made clear to every Indian citizen that we are fighting to secure our Independence, in other words, for freedom and life of democratic India, Asia and the whole world.

Now, what is war? War is not something that is fought only by the uniformed soldiers. In modern war there is no difference between a uniformed soldier and any other citizen. Every citizen—man or women—is a soldier.

War again is an isocoles triangle....

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): May I submit, Sir, that this practice of reading papers should be strictly prohibited. If it is one or two lines it is all right, but everybody comes with a written speech and reads it. That should be prohibited. That is not the practice here.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): He is only referring to his notes.

Shri A. S. Saigal: I may submit to you, Sir, that when the motion was made by our Prime Minister, the Speaker allowed the Members to consult their notes freely and frequently. I was not here at that time. I was away on hearing about the death of my brother. So I am speaking on that point; otherwise I would not have done it. But getting this chance I want that I should be permitted to go through it.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may consult his notes as many times as he likes.

Shri A. S. Saigal: War, again, is an isocoles triangle, one side being the Armed Forces, the other the "Production" and the base "Civilian morale and determination." Our Defence Ministry and Chiefs of Staff are competent to look after their one side of the triangle. The Cabinet and the Ministry of Production are competent to look after the other side, that is Production. We, as Members of Parliament who are not directly concerned with the executive Government, are primarily responsible for the "base" which again is most important, that is "civilian morale". It is high at present and our duty is to keep it high and make it go higher, and raise it to the highest possible peak until our plenipotentiaries sign the peace treaty at Peking on our terms.

One of the most essential things is to hold the price line. I am not happy about it. I am quoting from statements of a document in front of me. This gives the index in respect of food articles month by month. It was 119·6, 119·2, 122·1, 126·0, 126·7, and 132·9, on 3-3-62, 7-4-62, 5-5-62, 2-6-62, 7-7-62 and 4-8-62 respectively. It is seen from the above that the index in respect of food articles has risen from 119·2 in April to 126·7 in July and 132·9 in August. Thus, there appears to be a steady rise in respect of 'Food Articles' since March this year. It also says:

"In the Government Press Note dated August 28, 1962 this is attributed to increase in the price of rice, milk, ghee, fish and sugar. 'Fish and Meat' accounts for only 17 units out of 504 in the 'Food Articles' index."

I have an appeal to my brothers, Members of Parliament. I have read an appeal to Members of Parliament and I fully agree with it. I will read it out:

"The people from one end of the country to the other have

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expressed their full faith in the leadership of Shri Nehru. So the duty is cast upon you of strengthening the national leader's hands and avoiding any word or action which even to the smallest extent will weaken him. In other words, we deem it our duty to tell you that the vital debate in Parliament on the Bill should not be allowed to provide an occasion for recrimination, mud-slinging, pettiness."

To keep the morale up, we must prevent sabotage. I am reading out an extract from a paper and I request that it should be investigated immediately. I am quoting from the *Current* dated 17th November, 1962:

"An abortive attempt has been made during the last fortnight to derail a train carrying military personnel and supplies to the NEFA front. This is believed to be work of saboteurs and fifth columnists in this area and their aim obviously has been to disrupt India's military supplies and reinforcements reaching the NEFA region. The attempt was made on the Tejpur-Rangiya section of the N.E. Railway."

I hope the Minister will make enquiries and find out how far these facts are correct.

Now, the question is, what should be done. I suggest that the following steps be taken. All stockists, big and small, of food throughout the country should declare their stocks and prices. Citizens committee should be formed in each ward to see that prices are not raised. The profit allowed to any businessman should not exceed Rs. 1000 per month per family. I do not say that Rs. 1000 should be allowed for every one, but that is the maximum. No government servant should draw a salary more than Rs. 1000. This should not affect their pensions,

and amounts above that salary should go to the national defence. We, as Members of Parliament, must voluntarily agree to meet for one week every month foregoing our daily allowance and conveyance allowance. Those of us who have no families at Delhi should either give up our flats or share them with other M.P.s. who have no accommodation.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member is making points which are not at all relevant. He says the salary should not exceed Rs. 1000, etc. That has nothing to do with the Defence of India Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is making some suggestions to Government.

Shri A. S. Saigal: These are some suggestions which I am making for the consideration of Government.

श्री रा. शिवरामन्ध (करनाल) : विषय-
न्तर । ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण विषय चल रहा है कि
इस पर अगर अपनी भाषा में बोला जाता तो
कौनसी विपत्ति आ जाती ? जिस प्रकार से
सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के बारे में हमारी ढीली
ढाली नीति चल रही है, उसी प्रकार से इस
भाषा के बारे में भी हमारी ढीली ढाली
नीति चल रही है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हिन्दी में बोल
सकते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरान्ध : कोई यहाँ पर नहीं
है जो हिन्दी न समझता हो ।

Shri A. S. Saigal: All accommoda-
tion thus released should be handed
over to the Defence Ministry. All
recruitment to Government service
and civilian services should be stop-
ped. Future recruitment should be
made strictly from those who have
rendered war service. We should
make it clear to our people that war
front is not merely stretched from

Ladakh to NEFA, but is in every city, village or home.

I do not believe that China has attacked us only to get their McMahon line. I believe they have attacked us to conquer and subjugate India. This is a war for our existence and for our most precious freedom and must be fought by every man, woman and child until, as I have said earlier, our plenipotentiaries sign the peace treaty at Peking on our terms.

Regarding many of our colleagues who are trying to turn overnight from friends of China to Indian democrats, I believe that is more due to fear for their existence from public anger than due to change of heart. Their tears being crocodile tears.

I pay my tribute to our gallant jawans, of course, including all the officers. They have fought against overwhelming odds; they are fighting brilliantly and shall fight on until the peace treaty is signed. I pay my tribute to all the civilians. I pay my tribute to the gallant airmen, particularly our civilian airmen, who, out of uniform and under the protection of uniform, are fighting gallantly by the side of their air force brothers. It may not be known to all of us here that volunteer pilots of the IAC are flying on the most dangerous supply-dropping missions. Pilots of Kalingas are serving the Assam Rifles in the advance posts, actually fighting. Pilots of the other three private airlines are working side by side with the IAC and the airforce men from Tezpur. I am mentioning this, as several of our colleagues, particularly the erstwhile friends of China, have cast most filthy and false allegations against them in this House.

I pay my tribute to the railwaymen, road transport men and every one of my brothers who are maintaining our lines of transportation in forwarding areas. We cannot single them out for decoration. I salute them as true sons of Mother India.

Lastly, I quote our Great Guru Govind Singhji. When his two sons had lost their lives in the battlefield and the younger two bricked in a wall, Mata Sahib Deva asked Guru Sahib in a Diwan:

"Where are our four sons?"

Guruji replied.

"इन पुत्रन के सीस पै बार दिये सुत बार,
बार गये तो क्या हुआ जो जीवन साख हजार"

On another occasion he is believed to have said:

"I am very happy that I am no more in debt to the Almighty —I have repaid His debt i.e. four sons."

His countrymen should follow his example.

Shri Lahri Singh: Sir, I rise on a point of order. There must be some relevance to the Bill. We are not here to hear sermons.

Shri A. S. Saigal: I quote for my countrymen in the various parts of the nation to remember.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. S. Saigal:...this at this critical time and take the pledge to throw the Chinese back.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member must sit down when I call him to order. Some point of order has been raised, and he is going on with his speech.

Shri Lahri Singh: Sir, the speech must be relevant to the Bill. His speech is not at all relevant to the Bill. It is a sermon that he is reading. We have pointed it out so many times.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is only giving some quotations. The hon. Member must try to conclude now.

Shri A. S. Saigal: Sir, our policy is based on satya and ahimsa. I am confident, victory is ours as we believe, speak, write and act on satya. Thus, *Satya Meva Jayate*.

Sir, I support the Bill.

श्री यु० सिं चौधरी (महेन्द्रगढ़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब कि इस देश के ऊपर हमला हो रहा है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान ने जिस देश के साथ बहुत लम्बे अर्से तक अपनी दोस्ती का दम भरा, अपनी तरफ से जो भी दोस्त के फर्ज हो सकते थे उनको पूरा किया, जो कुछ भी हमारे इरादे थे उन में हमने इतने सालों में पूरी ईमानदारी बरती, लेकिन आज उसी दोस्त ने हमको धोखा दिया है और हमारे देश के ऊपर हमला बोल दिया है। आजादी के बाद इतने लम्बे अर्से में हमारा देश जिस संकट और समस्या का सामना कर रहा है वैसा संकट और समस्या शायद हमारे देश के सामने कभी नहीं आया था। यह एक बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है। यह एक ऐसी बात है कि जिस पर विचार करने के लिये आज सारा देश मजबूर है। आज से कुछ दिन पहले तक या यों कहिये कि पिछली २० तारीख से पहले अपनी समस्याओं के बारे में हम जिस प्रकार से सोचा करते थे, उन समस्याओं को सोचने का जो हमारा दृष्टिकोण था उसमें इतना बड़ा अन्तर आ गया है कि जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। इस अन्तर को लाने का सम्बन्ध उस समस्या से है जो कि आज हमारे सामने है।

जैसा कल हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बिल को इंट्रोड्यूस करते हुए कहा था कि जहां तक सवाल डिमाक्रेसी का है, उसके अन्दर एक ऐसा तरीका हुआ करता है जो कि धीरे चला करता है। जहां तक सवाल डिमाक्रैटिक शासन पद्धति का होता है उसके अन्दर कुछ ऐसी बातें होती हैं जिनके कारण हम जिन बातों और समस्याओं पर विचार

करते हैं वह बहुत धीमे और सीधे सीधे तरीके से चलती हैं। उस वक़्त अगर हम किसी बात का हल निकालना चाहते हैं तो उसमें हमें कानूनी पहलू भी देखना होता है। आहिस्ते आहिस्ते वह चीज चलती है। आज आवश्यक है कि उसमें परिवर्तन हो क्योंकि उसमें तो कानूनी उलझनों से पास होकर हमको गुजरना पड़ता है। लेकिन जिन देशों में तानाशाही है, जिन देशों के अन्दर ऐसी हुकूमत है जो कि एक आदमी की या एक पार्टी की हुकूमत होती है, वहां यह तरीका लागू नहीं होता। इसलिये हमेशा देखने में आता है कि जहां पर तानाशाही है, डिक्टेटरशिप है, वहां जो एक्शन होता है वह जितनी तेजी से होता है उतनी तेजी से जो डिमाक्रसी को मानने वाला देश है उसमें नहीं होता। वहां पर इन बातों में देर लग जाया करती है। इसलिये जब हमने देखा कि हमारे देश के ऊपर एक दम से हमला हो गया और उस हमले में हमें किसी हद तक कामयाबी मिली, तो हम को यह सोचने पर मजबूर होना पड़ा कि जो डिमाक्रसी का सीधा सादा तरीका होता है, जो ढीला ढाला तरीका होता है, शायद अब उसको बदलते की आवश्यकता है। और उस आवश्यकता को अनुभव करते हुए जहां और बहुत से कानूनों के अन्दर परिवर्तन लाया गया वहां इस गवर्नमेंट को बनाये रखने के लिये नहीं बल्कि भारत की जो सुरक्षा है, जो सिक्योरिटी है, उसको बनाय रखने के लिये और जो स्थिति है उसका ठीक तरह से सामना करने के लिये, इस तरह का बिल इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर पेश किया गया। यह बिल सिर्फ इस बात को अपने दिमाग में रखते हुए यहां लाया गया है कि जिस तरह से जिन देशों के अन्दर डिक्टेटरशिप है, तानाशाही है, जैसे कि चीन के अन्दर है, वहां काम जल्दी होते हैं उसी तरह से अपनी समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये हम भी कदम जल्दी उठा सकें।

जहां तक इस बात का सवाल है कि इस प्रकार का बिल हमारे देश के अन्दर आया,

में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस आपात-काल के अन्दर, ऐसे मौके पर जबकि उस मुल्क ने, जिसकी दोस्ती का दम भारत भरता था, हम को बुरी तरह धोखा दिया है, यह बिल लाया गया है। जब आज हम एक बहसियाणा दुश्मन के साथ जूझ रहे हैं, अगर हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर शान्तिकाल के कानून चलते रहें और जो हमारे मौलिक अधिकार अथवा फंडामेंटल राइट्स कांस्टिट्यूशन के अन्दर दिये हुए हैं उन सबों को मानते हुए हम चले और इन राइट्स का सहारा लेकर हम हार्डकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाते रहें तो हम देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे और हमारा देश जो कि डिमाक्रसी के तरीके से चलते का आदी है, मुसीबत में फंस सकता है। इसलिये जहां तक इस बिल की आवश्यकता का सवाल है, इसमें किसी को भी मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है। आज इस बात की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है कि हम जो भी काम करें उसके लिये हमारे हाथ में इतनी बड़ी ताकत होनी चाहिये और उसका हम इतनी सख्ती से और तेजी से व्यवहार करें कि उस में कोई व्यवधान न रहे। उस व्यवधान को खत्म करने के लिये ही यह बिल लाया गया है और पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर इष्ट्रोड्यूस किया गया है। इसलिये मैं इस बिल का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

लेकिन जहां इस बिल का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ वहां कानून बन जाने के बाद इसके पालन के सम्बन्ध में भी एक बात कहना अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ। हमारे विरोधी दलों के दो तीन मेम्बरों ने इस तरह की आवाज उठाई है कि कहीं इस बिल का दुरुपयोग न किया जाये। यह सम्भावना कहाँ तक ठीक है। आने वाले वक्त में इसका क्या रिएक्शन होगा, इस पर गवर्नमेंट किस तरह से चलेगी, यह आने वाला वक्त बतलायेगा। लेकिन मैं गवर्नमेंट से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि जहां तक विरोधी दलों का सवाल है, सब के सब आदमी एक हो रहे हैं, सब के सब आदमी एक इरादा करके चल रहे हैं। जब

सब आदमी एक इरादा कर चुके हैं कि वे देश की सुरक्षा के वास्ते गवर्नमेंट के साथ हैं, चाहे उनकी पार्टी कुछ कहती हो, चाहे उनके सिद्धान्त कुछ कहते हों, चाहे किसी प्रकार की भावनाओं में उन्हें अपनी पार्टी को बांधा हो, तब हुक्मत का भी फर्ज है कि वह विरोधी दलों की भावनाओं और विचारों की कद्र करते हुए, इस बिल के अन्दर जो प्राविजन्स हैं, जो समरी तरीके हैं, उनका ऐसे नाजायज तरीके से इस्तेमाल न करे जिसकी वजह से विरोधी दलों को या इस देश के अन्दर रहने वाले आदमियों को शक हो कि जहां इसका इस्तेमाल दुश्मनों को, चीनियों को, निकालन के लिये होना चाहिये था वहां उसका गलत इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। यह एक ऐसी बात है जिसके बारे में लोगों में शक है। आशा है कि जो हमारी सरकार है वह इस पर गौर करेगी पूरी तरह से। कल प्रोफेसर रंगा ने एक सर्कुलर का हवाला दिया जिसमें कि दो पार्टियों का जिक्र किया गया था, अर्थात् स्वतन्त्र पार्टी और जनसंघ का। उसको कांग्रेस क्षेत्रों में सर्कुलेट किया था। इस प्रकार के सर्कुलेशन से लोगों में शक और संशय पैदा होता है। यह बेहतर रहेगा कि इसके बारे में कोई बयान सरकार की तरफ से दे दिया जाये कि अगर इस तरह का कोई सर्कुलर आयेगा तो उसके साथ उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहेगा। जब कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर विश्वास का प्रस्ताव पास किया जाता है तो उसमें श्री नेहरू का सवाल नहीं रह जाता। श्री नेहरू तो कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के हेड हैं। जब हम कहते हैं कि सब के सब आदमी सरकार के साथ हैं या सरकार के साथ हमारी हमदर्दी है, तो यहां प्रश्न सरकार का नहीं है, यहां प्रश्न श्री नेहरू का नहीं है। यहां प्रश्न देश का है। देश जो है वह हम और आप सब से ऊंचा है। हम यहां किसी व्यक्ति को नहीं लेंगे, किसी पार्टी को नहीं लेंगे। जहां तक देश का सवाल है, जिस तरह से देश के वास्ते श्री नेहरू तैयार हैं, जिस तरह से कांग्रेस वाले तैयार हैं, उसी तरह से दूसरी पार्टियां

[श्री यू० सि० चौधरी]

भी सारी की सारी तैयार हैं। देश की रक्षा का जो प्रमुख कर्तव्य है, उसको सामने रख कर, हसने अपने मतभेद भुला कर, अपनी सारी बातों को भुला कर जिनकी वजह से अलग अलग पाटियां बनी हैं, एक इरादा किया है और जो प्रस्ताव इस अधिवेशन के पहले दिन आया था उसके सम्बन्ध में एक मत होकर कहा कि हम सब को के सब उस के साथ हैं, और जब तक हमारी जमीन की एक एक इंच भूमि से चीनी नहीं निकल जायेंगे उस वक्त तक हम चैन से नहीं बैठेंगे, उस समय तक जो हमारा मकसद है, जो हमारी मंजिल है, वह बिल्कुल पूरी नहीं होगी और इस बात को अब पूरा करने से के वास्ते सारी सरकार और देश की सारी जनता तैयार है।

15 hrs.

अब जहां तक चीनी आक्रमण का सवाल है, अगर मैं इस बिल से परे हट कर कुछ अन्य बातों का जिक्र कर जाऊं तो मुझे माफ किया जाए और मेरे ऊपर इरेंलेवेंसो का लांछन न लगाया जाए। जैसा कि मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया, हम डिभाकेसो के शान्तिपूर्ण तरीकों से चल रहे थे। हमने कुछ विशेष सिद्धान्त बना रखे थे और उन सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर अपना सारा कार्यक्रम चला रहे थे। इसके कारण हमने कुछ गलतियां कीं। कुछ बातें हमारी तरफ से ऐसी भी हुई कि जिनकी वजह से हम टंस भूमि से दूर चले गए और जिनकी वजह से आज हमें इन छोटी मोटी हारों का मुंह देखना पड़ा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सारे संसार का इतिहास बताता है कि किसी राष्ट्र के लिए भी सैनिक शक्ति सबसे पहली चीज है। जब से मनुष्य जाति का इतिहास है तब से यह चीज देखने में आती है कि इस पर बहुत महत्व दिया जाता है। तो यह एक आवश्यक और सबसे आवश्यक बात है कि हमारी

फौजों ताकत बढ़ती रहनी चाहिये, और उसके साथ ही हमारे सिद्धान्त भी चलते रहें, चाहे हम उन सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई का नारा लगाएं, या पाकिस्तान से अच्छे सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने की बात करें या इस बात का प्रचार करें कि सारी दुनिया अहिंसा के आधार पर बसनी चाहिए। लेकिन जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चीज है सैनिक शक्ति उसके महत्व को कम न करें। हमारी सैनिक शक्ति बढ़नी चाहिए। फिर चाहे हमारी फौज का आदमी खेती का काम करे या हल चलाए या दुकानदारी करे। ऐसा होने पर, फिर हम अपने सिद्धान्तों को भी चलाते रहें तो हम को कभी धोखा नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन अगर यह हम समझें कि हम को तो इकानिमिक एडवांस करना है और इस खयाल से फौजी ताकत को कम किया जाए और फौज के बजट को कम किया जाए तो हमारी हार हो सकती है और हमें वह बात सोचने के लिये विवश होना पड़ सकता है जो बात हम आज सोच रहे हैं।

आज यह भाषण दिये जाते हैं कि अचानक हम आदर्शों की दुनिया से जमीन पर आ खड़े हुए हैं। हमने तो केवल यह उम्मीद की थी कि हमें अगर खतरा हो सकता है तो केवल पाकिस्तान से हो सकता है, और पाकिस्तान से लड़ने के लिये जो हमारे पास चार, पांच या छः लाइ की छोटी सी सेना है वह काफी रहेगी। चीन की ओर से हमला होने को हमको २० अक्टूबर तक यह उम्मीद नहीं कि हमारे ऊपर हमला होगा।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : आपको चीन से हमले की उम्मीद करनी चाहिये थी।

श्री यू० सि० चौधरी : तो बीस तारीख से पहले हमको चीन से हमले की उम्मीद नहीं थी और हम यह नहीं समझते थे कि हम को अपने आदर्शों से नीचे आकर फौज की ताकत बढ़ाने के वास्ते भी सोचना पड़ेगा

और हमको इस दिशा में चलना होगा कि हमारी फौजी शक्ति बढ़े ।

इतिहास के विद्यार्थी इस बात को जानते हैं कि हमारे देश के इतिहास में एक समय ऐसा आया था जबकि अशोक ने यह मान लिया था कि सब को चाहिये कि वह कहें कि बुद्धम् शरणम् गच्छामि, संघम् शरणम् गच्छामि धम्मम् शरणम् गच्छामि ।

और सारे संसार में प्रेम और प्रीति का साम्राज्य स्थापित किया जाए । अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता हूं तो इसी धारणा का यह परिणाम हुआ कि जो दूसरे देशों के हमारे ऊपर खबर के दर्रे से आक्रमण हुए, उन दरिन्दों के आक्रमणों से हम अपनी रक्षा न कर सकें और उनको न रोक सके । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले १५ सालों में हमने अपनी फौजी शक्ति को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया । अगर हमारी फौजी शक्ति मजबूत रहेगी तो हमारे जो भी सिद्धान्त हैं वे उसके साथ में पल सकेंगे ।

जहां तक आगिनाइजेशन का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि बहुत सारी बातें समाज में मनुष्य करता है, और बहुत से सिद्धान्त समाज के सामने रखता है जिससे लोगों पर हमारा प्रभाव पड़े, लेकिन जब प्रैक्टिकली लाइफ का सवाल आता है तो बहुत सी बातों को छोड़ना पड़ता है । हमने अपने संविधान में बहुत से प्रावीजन डाल रखे हैं । मेरे कहने का कोई गलत मतलब न लगाया जाए । पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हर चीज का अपना एक समय होता है । अगर उसको ठीक समय पर पतपाया जाए तो अच्छा रहता है, बजाए इसके कि हम कोई सिद्धान्त बना लें और आखिरी बन्द करके उसके पीछे चलें ।

एक सिक्यूलरज्म का सवाल है । यह बहुत अच्छी बात है । मगर अब इसको फौज में भी डाल दिया गया । ऐसे आदमियों को फौज में रख दिया गया जिनको नहीं रखना

चाहिये था । बहुत से लड़के जो हमारे साथ पढ़ते थे कालिज में, और जो कि मुहल्ले में कोई लड़ाई हो जाए तो उसके कारण रात को सो नहीं सकते थे, आज वे कमीशन ले लेकर फौज में दाखिल हो गए हैं । उसी का यह परिणाम है कि हम देखते हैं कि सेला के मोर्चे पर चीनियों ने हमारी मप्लाई लाइन काट दी और हम कठिनाई में पड़ गए । और बार बार अपने कमाण्डरों को बदल रहे हैं । हमको लोगों को फौज के लिये भरती करते समय देखना चाहिये कि वह कैसा आदमी है । जो आदमी चाहे मामूली पढ़ा लिखा हो, लेकिन अगर वह दूसरी लड़ाई का अनुभव रखता है तो उसको फौज में जिम्मेवारी के पद पर रखना चाहिये । जो दिमागी लोग हैं उनको आप दूसरे काम दीजिए लेकिन जिन आदमियों का श्रसे से फौज से सम्बन्ध रहा है उनको निगलैकट न कीजिए और फौज के काम में उनको प्राथमिकता दीजिये । जो दिमागी आदमी है अगर उन को फौज में रखा जाएगा तो जब तोपें और गोलियां चलेंगी तो उनके दिमाग का बैलेंस खत्म हो जाएगा और वे ठीक से काम नहीं कर सकेंगे और काम का सारा सिलसिला खराब हो जाएगा ।

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Bill. This Bill is only a logical consequence of the resolutions moved by the Prime Minister on the 8th of November and passed by us. We uphold the firm resolve of the people of India to drive out the aggressors from the sacred soil of India. We also uphold the proclamation of emergency issued by the President. In a state of emergency it is inevitable that some of the peace-time freedoms must be suspended. I am sure there will be nobody in this House who will say that this Bill is an unnecessary measure at this time. It is not intended to be a permanent piece of legislation. Its life is only for the period of the emergency and for six months thereafter. So, with the firm resolve that we have made that all our efforts

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will be directed towards the war effort and to drive the aggressor, out of the Indian soil, there is no question of opposing this Bill or not giving the Government all the powers necessary for meeting any emergency. There is no doubt that the people of India will voluntarily do everything that is needed to maintain the economic and social stability and security of the country.

In spite of the recent announcement by the Chinese that they are going to order cease-fire, my submission is that we should not slacken our war effort. China is now ruled by a set of people who have no respect or regard for truth; they are the most unscrupulous people who will stoop to anything. Therefore, we cannot put any faith in their declaration. The offer made by them on the 24th October is not at all different from the one they have made recently. So, all our efforts must be to expose the hollowness of their present offer.

So, my submission is that we must get ready for an all-out war. The Chinese Government has become a menace not only to India but to the whole world. A situation must arise in which the people of China should be able to assert themselves. Then only there will be peace in this part of the world.

We cannot foresee what their action will be in future and what all measures they will adopt to suppress and humiliate India. So, all possible contingencies must be thought of and effective measures must be adopted to meet such contingencies.

I do not propose to go into the details of the Bill. It was suggested here that there may be abuses of the powers now vested in the Government. But the present Government is a government which respects freedom and the fundamental rights of the people more than anybody else. Our Constitution gives all freedoms but in the present emergency it has

become necessary and unavoidable for us to curtail some of our freedoms and vest in the Government powers necessary to meet the emergency. I do not think there will be anybody either in this House or outside the House who will say that it is not necessary. So, then the question is whether there will be any abuses. Of course, there is a responsibility on the Government to see that the powers are not abused and I am sure, the present Government would not do that.

A reference was made to certain arrests that have been made. It was also stated that the Communist Party is being attacked and all that. In the first place, there is no measure taken against the Party as such. It is only against certain individuals. As was stated here, nobody in the Communist Party can guarantee that all the Party members will behave properly. It is true that there is a resolution. But their General Secretary, Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad, recently addressed a meeting at Trivandrum. The object of that meeting was declared to be to condemn the Chinese aggression. But in that meeting he had nothing to say against China or against the aggression against India. He had nothing to say about the border incidents. He had to say much about the vested interests in India, about British imperialism and about American imperialism. He had to say much about Shri Krishna Menon, the former Defence Minister, and against his resignation. These were the things that he explained. He was trying his best to demoralise the people and to deviate their attention from the present situation that has arisen from the Chinese aggression. He wanted to bring out that the present Government is now influenced by certain money-bags and vested interests as also by America, Britain and other Western countries. The General Secretary of the Communist Party who was expected to explain their resolution and to call

the people including his followers to rally round the Government, who was expected to speak in terms of gratitude about the timely aid that we are getting from our friendly countries, was condemning our friends, the Government and everything that is happening in India.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): That gentleman did not even support the Party's resolution.

Shri Manlyangadan: He did not mention anything at all about that resolution.

Again, in a Municipal Council in Kerala where the Chairman is a Communist, there was a resolution condemning the Chinese aggression. The Congress Party brought one resolution and the Communist Party brought one resolution. The Chairman, who is a leading Communist and who was a Minister in Kerala, overruled certain provisions which said that the Communist Government in China was an expansionist government. He could not agree to the fact that the Chinese Government is expansionist. And they speak of their discipline! After this resolution which, they say, has condemned the Chinese aggression and has declared that China is expansionist, why does this Communist leader refuse to pass a resolution with the words that China is expansionist? I am not questioning their sincerity. The Communist Party is wedded to international Communism and their object is to see that the whole world comes under the Communist banner. I do not think they will deny that. For achieving that purpose they may be prepared to make any sacrifice. They may be prepared to do anything for that. Their motto is: The end justifies the means. They will adopt any tactics for achieving their object. It is in this background that the Communist Party's declaration and the Communist leaders' speeches have to be looked into. This is a time when the Government of India can take no risks. I know, there are

certain rumours spread in Kerala by which people are doubting whether the Chinese are right or the Government of India is right. I do not want to go into those details, but this is a fact. Innocent people are made to believe that this MacMahon Line is an old line which is not existing now, that there is no line, that in the terrain there it does not exist, that nobody can show that line and so, the Chinese must have come here and should we not negotiate. This is the kind of propaganda made among innocent people.

I have heard the Communist leaders speak. They had nothing to say against the Chinese aggression. They were critical of America for their Cuba action and saying that this imperialist America was doing this or that in Cuba. That is what they speak of in meetings which are said to have been called for condemning this Chinese aggression. This is the attitude that they adopt. Under these circumstances, my submission is that the Government cannot take any risks and all those people who are suspected must definitely be put under arrest. That is the only alternative. If they are allowed to go about and spread these false rumours and demoralise the people, then we would not be so successful in our war efforts as we expect to be. This is what I have to say about this.

My hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, said that the present Bill is modelled on the pattern of the Defence of India Act passed by the British people. Did they object to that? I would remind him that when Russia joined the war against Germany they were supporting that and were taking shelter under that very same Act. They were trying to sabotage the people's movement in India for freedom. It is that Party which says this.

Nobody knows what their tactics are. Because they believe in "End justifies the means", they are prepared to take to any means to achieve their ends and that end is the success of in-

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ternational Communism and the spread of Communism throughout the world.

What is the object of China? This war is an ideological war. There is no doubt about it. Is a war between Communism, on the one hand, and democracy, on the other. The people and the Government of India are trying their utmost to maintain democracy and to see that democracy is safe in India and in the world. It is in such a war that the Communists are pledged to this international communism. They are well known for their tactics. It is their own tactics. If one person is arrested, they say, it is abuse of power by the Government.

I would submit, they make much of the resolution. How long did they take to pass that resolution? Will a loyal citizen of India hesitate to condemn the Chinese aggression when our own soldiers are shedding their blood on the border? In passing that resolution, it was reported that there was a long discussion. So many people were against that. Some of them may have been for it. There was a discussion. The very fact that there was a discussion to condemn the aggressor on India shows that they are not very loyal to our country. My submission is, the vesting of powers in the present Government is an absolute necessity in the present circumstances and there is no escape from that. As I said, it is only for the period of the emergency. Nobody need be afraid that the freedoms conferred by the Constitution are going to be taken away. For the time being, in the state of emergency, people have to accept it. By passing the Resolution moved by the Prime Minister here in this House, this House has agreed to the passing of this Bill. I support the Bill.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने जो डिफेंस आफ इण्डिया बिल पेश किया गया है, मैं

उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। जब कभी कोई युद्ध होता है, कोई संकटकाल आता है, तो हमारे सामने दो फण्ट होते हैं—एक वार फण्ट, जहाँ हमारे सैनिक, हमारे जवान, लड़ते हैं और दूसरा डामेस्टिक फण्ट, जहाँ पर हम को यह देखना होता है कि जब हमारे जवान देश की फ्रीडम, स्वतन्त्रता और हमारी भूमि की रक्षा के लिये लड़ रहे हैं, तब देश में आन्तरिक शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनी रहे, ताकि हम अपने सैनिकों की अधिक से अधिक सहायता और समर्थन कर सकें और ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर सकें, जिसमें हमारी सेना अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो सके।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के बारे में यह शक करना ठीक नहीं है कि इससे हमारे फण्डामेंटल राइट्स खत्म होते हैं। मेरी राय में हम इस बिल के द्वारा अपने फण्डामेंटल राइट्स के प्रिजर्वेशन की गारण्टी करते हैं और कहते हैं कि अपने विधान के अन्तर्गत जो प्रजातन्त्रात्मक अधिकार हमने जनता को दिये हैं, उन की हम रक्षा करेंगे। इमोक्नेसी के तहत दिये गये फण्डामेंटल राइट्स के प्रिजर्वेशन के लिये यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

माननीय सदस्य, प्रोफेसर रंगा, ने अपने भाषण में सरकार और अपोजीशन के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किये। उन्होंने कहा कि तीन तीन बार कांग्रेस की सरकार चुन कर आई है। मेरी राय में उन की स्पीच का टैस्ट — कोई बहुत दुरस्त नहीं था और न ही वह समय के अनुसार ठीक था। हम क्या करें, अगर यहाँ की जनता कांग्रेस को चुन कर भेजती है? इसमें हमारा क्या कुसूर है कि सारे देश का विश्वास जवाहरलाल जी पर है? मुझे मालूम नहीं कि श्री रंगा का कितना है। जहाँ तक वेलट की बात है, वेलट-वार में कांग्रेस जीती और पंडित जी ने मन्त्रिमण्डल बनाया। जहाँ तक बुल्लेट की बात है, जब हमारे बार्बर पर बुल्लेट से लड़ाई हुई, उस

वक्त सारे देश ने, सारी जनता ने, जजबे से, भावना से एक होकर यह बात कही और दोहराई कि हम सारे देश के लोग पंडित जी के साथ हैं, प्रधान मन्त्री जी के साथ हैं, सागर देश पंडित जी के साथ हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कांग्रेस की जीत इसलिये होती है कि उस वक्त मिनिस्ट्री अपनी रखी जाती है, कलेक्टर, डिप्टी कमिश्नर, सब साथ रखे जाते हैं। चौकीदार से लेकर राष्ट्रपति तक सब उसके साथ होते हैं। कांग्रेस की जीत ईमानदारी से नहीं होती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। माननीय सदस्य को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): The name of the President has also been brought in this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for me to call him to order.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: The name of the President has been brought in this. It should be expunged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will see. If there is anything objectionable it will be expunged.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : जहां तक फंडामेंटल राइट्स का सम्बन्ध है, आप ने देखा होगा कि इस देश में—आँग सेंसर के उन देशों में, जहां कि वाणी स्वातन्त्र्य है—हर एक आदमी को, चाहे वह पार्लियामेंट में हो और चाहे बाहर हो, यह अधिकार है कि वह अपने विचार व्यक्त कर सकता है। मैं भ्रम-क्षता हूँ कि प्रोफेसर रंगा ने अपने इस अधिकार का उपयोग किया, जब उन्होंने प्रधान मन्त्री की और डिफेंस मिनिस्टर रूप में श्री चव्हाण के उनके चुनाव की आलोचना की। फंडामेंटल राइट्स के अनुसार उनको अपने विचार प्रकट करने और किसी की भी आलोचना करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है और इस संकट काल में गवर्नमेंट को क्लिट-साइज करके उन्होंने अपने उस अधिकार का

उपयोग किया। लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि प्रजा-तांत्रिक देश में तो इस प्रकार के टैम्पोरेरी मेजबूत लाए जाते हैं, लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज में, जहां परमानेंट टोटैलिटेरियन रेजिमेन्टेशन होता है, किसी भी व्यक्ति को, चाहे वह पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर हो, चाहे बाहर, यह अधिकार नहीं होता है कि वह देश में इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा करने का प्रयत्न करे कि देश के नेता देश का जनता का कान्फिडेंस एन्जाय नहीं करते। टोटैलिटेरियन कंट्रीज में परमानेंट तौर पर ऐसा इन्तज़ाम है कि किसी को भी यह अधिकार नहीं दिया जाता है कि वह सरकार या सरकार की नीति के विरुद्ध खुल्लम-खुल्ला बोले ? (Interruptions) हमारा एक प्रजातांत्रिक देश है और इसमें बहुत सी पार्टियाँ हैं, जिन को अपने अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का पूरा अधिकार है। एक प्रजातांत्रिक देश की सबसे बड़ी श्रेष्ठता यह है कि जनता को अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अधिकार होता है। लेकिन अगर स्वामी जी किसी कम्युनिस्ट कंट्री में होते, तो, जिस तरह वह बार बार उठ कर इन्टरेप्ट कर रहे हैं उनको बैसा करने का मौका न मिलता।

श्री बागड़ी : आनरेबल मम्बर को क्या वहां पर मुरब्बा मिलता ?

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : आपने देखा होगा कि हमारा एक प्रजातांत्रिक देश है और बावजूद इस बात के कि सारे देश के लोगों को कम्युनिस्टों और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर अविश्वास है, हमने अभी भी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को बैन नहीं किया है। उस को इसलिये बैन नहीं किया गया है कि लोगों को, इलैक्ट्रेट को, जनता को, जो कि हमारी मास्टर है, यह फ़ैसला करने दिया जाये कि इस संकट-काल में, जबकि युद्ध का वातावरण है, कौन देश के साथ है और कौन नहीं है। हमने मौका दिया है कि लोग इस बात को देखें और समझें कि डिफ़रेंट पोलिटीकल पार्टिज में कितनी पैट्रियाटिज्म है।

कम्युनिस्ट बड़ी शिकायत करते हैं कि हम उन पर शक करते हैं। हम क्या करें ?

[श्री: रा० शि० पाण्डेय]

हमारा एक प्रजातांत्रिक देश है। हमारे देश पर किस का आक्रमण हुआ है? चीन का—कम्युनिस्ट चीन का। “चीन” के साथ “कम्युनिस्ट” शब्द भी जुड़ा हुआ है। कम्युनिस्टों की पद्धति और प्रणाली इस प्रकार की है कि वे दूसरे देशों की सत्ता का अपहरण करके अपने यहां केन्द्रित करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये यह स्वाभाविक है कि कम्युनिस्ट सदस्यों या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर, जिनका एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध है, हमारी नज़र जाए। अगर इस संकट काल में उनके प्रति हमारी मन में सन्देह की भावना पैदा होती है, तो यह अत्यन्त स्वाभाविक है।

उन्होंने एक रेज़ोल्यूशन पास किया, जिसका ज़िफ़ हर एक कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य ने किया है। मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ़ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वह प्रस्ताव कब पास हुआ। जब इस देश में इमर्जेंसी डिक्लेयर हुई, उस के बाद वे इकट्ठे हुए और उन्होंने एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास किया, जिसके द्वारा वे कहना चाहते थे कि हम भी बड़े पैट्रियाट हैं, देशभक्त हैं, और हम भी तब तक चैन नहीं लेंगे, जब तक कि कम्युनिस्ट चीन यहां से न हट जाए। मैंने अपने उस दिन के भाषण में भी कहा था कि यह साफ़ है कि तीन प्रकार के कम्युनिस्ट हैं—कुछ तो चीनवादी हैं, कुछ रूसवादी हैं और कुछ स्वतन्त्र हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि जब यह सीज़-फ़ायर हुआ, तो हमारे कम्युनिस्ट लोगों में थोड़ी सी जान आई। उन्होंने कहा, ठीक है, चाइना की तरफ़ से यह आफ़र आया है, तो रशा ने ज़रूर चाइना को दबाया होगा। हम को तो मालूम नहीं कि रशा की तरफ़ से क्या कहा गया होगा। रशा की तरफ़ से जो भी इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन आई होगी, वह हमारे पास आने का तो कोई सवाल नहीं है। उनके पास आई होगी और उसी बेसिस पर वह यह कहते हैं, लायी में उसी बेसिस पर बोल सकते हैं कि रशिया ने चीन पर प्रेशर डाला है और यह बात ठीक है कि ग्लोबल वार हो जाएगी। गुश्चेव

क्यूबा के मामले में झुक गए हैं और वे चाहते हैं और कहते हैं कि मेहरबानी करके आगे न बढ़ो। इस प्रकार की जो इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन उनके पास आती है, वह कहां से आती है। पेकिंग जो इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन देता है, वह हमें तो बाद में मिलती है लेकिन पेकिंग रेडियो को पहले मिल जाती है, इसमें क्या राज़ है।

जिस वक्त कलकत्ता में जुलूस निकल रहा था और जिसमें इस प्रकार के नारे लगाये जा रहे थे कि हम चीन को मार भगायेंगे, उस वक्त उसके ऊपर पत्थर किस ने बरसाये? कौन ऐसा देसभक्त हो सकता है जो उस स्लोगन के साथ, उस जुलूस के साथ, उस समुदाय के साथ जो यह कहता है कि चीन को मार भगाया जाए, तत्पर फँक सकता है। कौनसा वह पलीमेंट हो सकता है। यह कम्युनिस्टों की बात नहीं है। जो सम्प्रदाय भी हो, चाहे कोई कांग्रेस में ही क्यों न हों, वे सब निन्दा के पात्र हैं। किसी भी पार्टी के वे लोग हों, निन्दा के पात्र हैं। लेकिन यह साफ़ नज़र आता है कि और वह हवा और धारा स्पष्ट समझ में आती है कि जो इस तरह के कार्य करते हैं, वे कौन हो सकते हैं। वे हमारे उस जुलूस पर, उस सम्प्रदाय पर, उस गिरोह पर जो यह कहता है और जो इसकी प्रतिज्ञा करता है कि हम चीनियों को निकाज़ बाहर करेंगे और इस काम में कोई कसर उठा नहीं रखेंगे, हम पंडित जी के साथ हैं, पार्लिमेंट के साथ हैं, देश के साथ हैं, मन्त्रिमण्डल के साथ हैं, पत्थर फेंकते हैं और सहज में ही अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि वे कौन लोग हो सकते हैं। वे देशद्रोही ही हो सकते हैं, देश भक्त कभी भी नहीं हो सकते हैं। स्पष्ट शब्दों में अगर कहा जाए तो वे वे हो सकते हैं जिनका नाम कम्युनिस्ट है। उनके अलावा दूसरा कोई नहीं हो सकता है। वे देशद्रोही.....

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
अक्स पर पत्थर पड़े हुए हैं उनकी।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : हा उनकी श्रमक पर पत्थर पड़ हुए हैं। कभी कभी तो यादव साहब भी श्रमक की बात कहते हैं। मैं उनकी इस बात से तो कम से कम सहमत हुए बिना नहीं रह सकता हूँ।

जिस समय हम देश की रक्षा के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठा रहे हों, जिस वक्त देश पर संकट आया हुआ हो उस वक्त हम को डिफेंस आफ इण्डिया एक्ट जैसी किसी चीज की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। ऐसे वक्त में हमें और भी कई चीजों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। हमें टैक्निकल आदमियों की जरूरत पड़ेगी, हमें जरूरत पड़ेगी इस बात को देखने की कि युद्ध और संग्राम के समय में कौन कौन हमारी मदद कर सकता है, कौन कौन से साधन हैं, जिन्हें हमें एक्वायर करना पड़ेगा कहाँ कहाँ पर नज़र रखनी पड़ेगी। प्रजातन्त्र में आप स्वतन्त्रता देते हैं, पत्रों को जो कि हमारे बुलेटिन्ज को हमारे डाकुमेंट्स को लोगों तक पहुँचा सकें। लेकिन कोई ऐसा काम न कर सकें जो कि देश की सिक्योरिटी को खतरे में डालता हो, इसका भी पक्का प्रबन्ध आपको करना होगा। हमारे रेलवे ब्रिजज हैं, रोडज हैं, उनको कोई उड़ा न सके, इसकी भी सावधानी बरतनी होगी। इस बिम के द्वारा हम यह अधिकार लेना चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की कार्रवाइयाँ जो संक्रामक काल में होती हैं और खास तौर से प्रजातन्त्र देशों में जिनके होने की सम्भावना बनी रहती है, वे न हो सकें। हम सभी पार्टियों को प्रजातन्त्र में यह स्वतन्त्रता भी देते हैं कि वे अपने विचारों के अनुसार चल सकें, अपनी विचारधारा को दूसरों के गले उतार सकें। लेकिन जिनकी एक्स्ट्रा टैरि-टोरियल लायल्टी है, उनकी तरफ से हम को सावधान रहना होगा। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नीति के सम्बन्ध में जो एक प्रकार से उनका समझौता है, उसे मौकों पर उन से हमें होशियार रहना है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जो हमारे जवान चीनियों के खिलाफ लड़

रहे हैं, जो उनको अपनी धरती से खदेड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जो बुलेट्स का जवाब बुलेट्स से दे रहे हैं उनके इस कार्य में बाधा पड़े। जबकि हमारा देश लड़ाई में उलझा हुआ है, हमारी आन्तरिक स्थिति, हमारी आन्तरिक सुरक्षा, हमारा आन्तरिक संगठन ढीला नहीं होना चाहिये। जो भी तत्व इस प्रकार के हैं जो कि गड़बड़ी पैदा करते हैं और हमारे रास्ते में बाधा डालते हैं, वे देश-द्रोही हैं। उनको ऐसा करने का कभी अवसर नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। उनको इसका मौका नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे किसी भी प्रकार की कोई बाधा पहुँचा सकें।

हमारे यहां बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज हैं। कानपुर जैसी जगह पर बड़ी बड़ी गन फैक्ट्रीज हैं। वहां पर वार मॅटोरियल तैयार होता है। हमें ध्यान रखना है कि वहां पर काम अच्छी तरह से चलता चला जाए। अगर हम वहां के मजदूरों को या कहीं और किसी फैक्ट्री के मजदूरों को कहते हैं, उनको प्रेरित करते हैं कि वे चौबीसों घंटे काम करें तो कहीं उनको भड़काने वाले या कहने वाले ऐसे तत्व सिर न उठावें कि आज तो कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है इतना काम किया जाए, जिस तरह से पहले काम किया करते थे, वैसे ही कार्य करते चले जायें, अगर चीन आ जाए तो कोई बात नहीं है, आखिर हम भी तो साम्यवादी हैं और चीन भी तो साम्यवादी है, सारे संसार का साम्यवाद एक ही है, समस्त संसार साम्यवाद के अन्तर्गत आने वाला है, सारे संसार के मजदूर एक हैं। सारे संसार के मजदूरों को एक मानने वाली पार्टी, सारे संसार के मजदूरों को आवाहन देने वाली जमायत ने ही हमारी पर्वतमालाओं पर संघर्ष किया है, संग्राम छेड़ा है और ऐसे अवसर पर इस प्रकार के जो तत्व हैं, उनको किसी भी भी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी पैदा करने का अवसर हमें नहीं देना है।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का एक भी मान-

[श्री गोमेन्द्र झा]

नीय सदस्य यहां पर नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे आपकी अनुमति से गए हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्त में मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस एक्ट के द्वारा हम अपने जवानों को इस बात का आश्वासन दे दें कि जिस मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिये वे अपने प्राणोत्सर्ग कर रहे हैं, उस मातृभूमि की रक्षा में योग देते हुए हम भी देश में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखने में कोई कसर उठा नहीं रखेंगे और इतिहास बाद में इस बात को नहीं बता सकेगा कि हम इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था न बनाये रख सकें और देशद्रोही तत्वों ने इसमें खलल पैदा किया और हमारे इन प्रयत्नों को नुकसान पहुंचाया। इतिहास यह न कह सके कि जब हम दुश्मन से मुकाबला कर रहे थे उस वक्त देश द्रोहियों ने गड़बड़ पैदा की और अपने इन प्रयत्नों में वे कामयाब हुए, गफलत हुए।

श्री बागड़ी : एक बात में कहना....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर आपको वक्त मिलेगा तब आप बोल लेना।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर कांग्रेसी की कम्युनिस्ट बीबी ही तो क्या वह इनफार्मेशन देगा या नहीं देगा।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं कि इस तरह का बिल बनना चाहिये और इसकी परम आवश्यकता है। जो देश इस समय देश में हैं, उसको देखते हुए इस बिल के आने की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

किन्तु इस बिल में किन बातों का समावेश हो, कौन सी बातें इसमें रहें, कौन सी बातें ऐसी हैं जो उचित नहीं हैं या उचित नहीं हो सकती हैं, और उन पर अमल किस प्रकार से होगा, इसमें मतभेद हो सकता है और है। जो पिछला डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट अंग्रेजों के जमाने में बना था उसकी भाषा और इसकी भाषा में कोई विशेष अन्तर नज़र नहीं आता है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जिस प्रकार से इस बिल को अमल में लाने की बातें होती थीं आज वे समस्याएँ भी हमारे सामने हैं या नहीं हैं, इस पर विचार हमें करना है।

जहां तक सरकारी मशीनरी का ताल्लुक है, वह बहुत कुछ नहीं बदली है। जहां तक राजनीतिक दलों का तरीका सोचने का है, वह बहुत कुछ नहीं बदल गया है। मैं श्री रंगा की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि जब इस पर अमल होगा तो लोगों को यह महसूस करने का अवसर नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये कि दूसरे विचारों के लोगों को दबाया जा रहा है जो देशभक्त भी हैं, उनको दबाया जा रहा है। इस तरह के लोगों की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। इसमें एक लज्ज लिख देने से यह नहीं हो सकता है। आपको ही सोचना होगा कि यह किस प्रकार से हो सकता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं आपका ध्यान कुछ दूसरी बातों की तरफ भी दिवाना चाहता हूँ। विशेष तौर से पृष्ठ ७ पर ग्राइंट २५ जो है, उसमें लिखा हुआ है :—

“the control of agriculture (including the cultivation of agricultural land and crops to be raised therein) for the purpose of increasing the production and supply of food-grains and other essential agricultural products.”

यदि व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो जो भी लोग वास्तविकता को जानते हैं वे यह समझते हैं कि अगर डिफेंस आफ

इंडिया एक्ट के तहत ऐसी बातों को लाया जाएगा कि जो बहुत भारी तकलीफ देने वाली होंगी, तो बहुत बाधा हो सकती है। ग्राम किसान को अगर हम पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए उत्साहित कर सकते हैं तो वह कानून के जरिये से नहीं कर सकते हैं, उसके लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण पैदा करके ही कर सकते हैं। इस कानून के जरिये से यदि हम उसकी पैदावार को बढ़ाने की बात करेंगे या उससे कहेंगे कि वह अमृक फसल पैदा करे और अमृक फसल पैदा न करे और अगर उसने ऐसा नहीं किया तो उसको दस वर्ष की सजा हो सकती है तो किसान आतंकित हो जायेंगे और वे लोग जो देश के दुश्मन हैं, किसानों को भड़काने में भी समर्थ हो सकते हैं। इसलिए व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से भी यह चीज बहुत गलत है। इसलिए मैंने यह संशोधन भी दिया है कि हम पैदावार की बात न कर के बाकी जितने कंट्रोल वगैरह के कार्य हैं जो होने चाहिये, उनको कर सकते हैं। यह एक ऐसा विषय है जिस के बारे में मैं अपने कांग्रेसी साथियों से भी कहूंगा कि अधिकतर किसानों के क्षेत्रों से जो चुन कर आए हैं, वे इस पर विचार करें। वे तो किसानों की मनोवृत्ति को जानते हैं। साथ ही साथ यह सरकार के लिए व्यावहारिक भी नहीं होगा कि जो करोड़ों आदमी हैं, उनके ऊपर कोई बात लादी जाए कि अमृक फसल वे पैदा करे और अमृक फसल पैदा न करें। अगर ऐसा करना भी हो तो इसके लिए एक अलहदा एक्ट होना चाहिये जिसके अधीन लोग साधारण कोर्ट में जा सकें, जिसमें जमानत का सवाल हो न कि इस एक्ट के अन्तर्गत जिसमें न जमानत का सवाल हो और न कुछ और हो। इस बात को इसके तहत लेने से, यह डिफेंस का काम न हो कर उल्टे और भी खतरे का अन्देशा हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं रखना चाहता हूं वह पेज ४ की सब-क्लाज (५) है। इसमें

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लिखा हुआ है :—

"preventing the spreading without lawful authority or excuse of false reports or the prosecution of any purpose likely to cause disaffection or alarm, or to prejudice India's relations with foreign powers or to prejudice maintenance of peaceful conditions in any area or part of India, or to promote feelings of ill-will, enmity or hatred between different classes of the people of India;"

यह बिल्कुल सही है, इसमें दो मत नहीं। लेकिन इसको अमल में लाने का जो तरीका और मशीनरी है, उसको जब हम देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि कि सरकारों को रुल बनाने समय बहुत कुछ फिक्र करने की जरूरत होगी ताकि अन्याय न हो सके, और ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर, जिनके विषय बदले की भावना से लोग काम करते हैं, यह हथियार न चलाया जा सके। इस बात की सुरक्षा इसमें नहीं है। इसमें इस प्रकार की सुरक्षा करने की जरूरत है।

इसमें ऐसी बात भी रख दी गई है :

"controlling the possession, use or disposal of, or dealing in gold, coin, bullion, bank notes, currency notes securities or foreign exchange".

फाइनेंस डपार्टमेंट के जो तरीके हैं वे साधारण रूप से दूसरी जगह भी काम में लाये जा सकते हैं। जहां तक बैंक नोट्स और कौसी का सवाल है, वह ऐसा मामला है जो डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट से कोई विशेष सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है।

फिर इसमें रखा गया है :

"Prohibiting or regulating meetings, assemblies, fairs and processions".

हमारे पास यह इतना बड़ा कानून इस देश में है, जिसकी तहत हम रोज काम

[श्री काशोः राम गुप्त]

करते हैं। इसलिये इसको डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट की तहत लाने की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

"Prohibiting or regulating meetings, assemblies, fairs and processions".

ऐसी चीजें तो जब हमारे यहां अंग्रेज हुकूमत थी तब लागू होती थीं। अंग्रेज हुकूमत जो थी वह विदेशी हुकूमत थी। वह अपने डर की वजह से इन बातों को रखती थी। अब हमारे यहां अपनी हुकूमत है, इस समय हिन्दुस्तान के आदमियों का अधिकार यहां पर है और साधारण तरीके से काम लिया जा सकता है। लेकिन अगर इस तरीके से यहां पर अधिकार लिये जायेंगे तो उनका मिस्यूज हो सकता है। इसलिये जब यह सब बातें देखने में आती हैं तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जिस समय यह बिल बनाया गया उस समय यह नहीं सोचा गया कि हमारा देश एक आजाद देश है, यह अंग्रेजों के समय की तरह से गुलाम देश नहीं है। आज जो हमारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी है उस की जो मनोवृत्ति हो रही है वह इस प्रकार की है कि वह इसे सोच नहीं पाई है।

मैंने एक दो सज्जनों से खेती के बारे में चर्चा की तो हमको जवाब दिया गया कि पहले भी यह प्राविजन रखा गया था लेकिन उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस चीज का कोई इस्तेमाल ही नहीं होगा है उसको रखने की क्या जरूरत है। उसको कानून में रख देने से हानि होने की संभावना होती है।

इसी तरह से पेज ६ पर नं० ४३ है। उसमें यह लिखा है :

"ensuring the accuracy of any report or declaration legally required of any person".

यह एसा बातें है जिससे बहुत सी कानूनी पेचीदगियां आ सकती हैं। अगर हम उनको

इस एक्ट की तहत रखते हैं तो जो और साधारण चीजें हमने इसमें रखी हैं और जिनका रोकना आवश्यक है, उनके सम्बन्ध में इसका इस्तेमाल व्यावहारिक नहीं रहता बल्कि उस में कठिनाई उत्पन्न होती है।

इसी तरह से पेज १७ पर है। जो स्पेशल ट्राइब्यूनल बनाई गई है और उनको अधिकार दिये गये हैं तो आखिर में लिखा है :

"Sessions Judge. Additional Sessions Judge, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate".

आखिर में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट और ऐडिशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट्स लिखा गया है जिनके बारे में हम और आप सब जानते हैं। माननीय सदस्य भी यह अनुभव करते हैं, चाहे वे कांग्रेस पार्टी के हों या दूसरी पार्टियों के, कि जो यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट्स और ऐडिशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट्स हैं वह सरकारी मशीनरी के अंग हैं और वे अब भी निष्पक्ष हो कर काम नहीं कर सके हैं। इसलिये हमारी यह मांग रही है कि जुडी-शिअरी बिल्कुल अलग रहें। अब अगर ऐसे लोगों पर जिनके पास हजारों काम रहते हैं अगर उनको ट्राइब्यूनल की ड्यूटी दे दी जाय तो यह और ज्यादा व्यावहारिक हो जायेगा और कठिनाई पैदा करने वाला हो जायेगा। इसलिये डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट्स या ऐडिशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट्स को यह अधिकार देना खतरा बढ़ा देना है और इससे अन्याय होने की संभावनाएं बढ़ जाती हैं। साथ ही जैसी शंकायें लोगों को है कि इससे राजनीतिक बदला निकाला जा सकता है और भी बढ़ जाती हैं।

अभी मैं अपने क्षेत्र में गया था। वहां पर जब मैं डोनेशन्स लेने की बात कर रहा था तो एक पंचायत समिति के प्रधान ने कहा कि कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो हमारे कहने से डोनेशन्स नहीं देते हैं, उन पर हम आर्डिनेन्स क्यों न लागू

कर दें ? इस प्रकार की चर्चायें लोग साधारण तौर से करते हैं। लोग इस तरह के मौकों की तलाश में रहते हैं और यह ऐसा मौका है जिसमें बहुत से लोगों से, चाहे वे राजनीति पहलू के न भी हों, तो भी बदला निकाला जायेगा। हमारे देश में ऐसा स्वर्ग नहीं आ गया है कि लोगों की भावनायें एकदम से बदल गई हों बल्कि उनमें अनुचित लाभ उठाने की कोशिश करने की प्रवृत्ति हो जाती है। इसलिये मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि इस बिल में से वह धारायें जो कि केवल कठिनाई पैदा करती हैं, जिनसे देश की सुरक्षा होने का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उन को इससे अवश्य निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये।

अंग्रेजों के जमाने की एक बात मुझे याद है। एक रेल के अफसर मुझ से कुछ बातों पर नाराज हो गए। उन्होंने देखा कि मेरा एक मकान रेलवे स्टेशन के पास है। वहां पर जो तार हुआ करते थे उनसे होकर आने का लोगों का अभ्यास हो गया था। वे उधर से आ जाया करते थे, पब्लिक आया जाया करती थी। वह तार कटे हुए थे। उस अफसर को मौका मिला और उसने रिपोर्ट कर दी कि मेरे ऊपर डफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट के मातहत मुकदमा चलाया जाये क्योंकि मैंने रेल के तार काट रखे हैं। इस तरह की बातें की गईं। उस वक्त तो यह बहाना था और कांग्रेस वालों के विरुद्ध यह सब किया ही जाता था अंग्रेज हुकूमत की तरफ से। लेकिन आज भी कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि लोग इस तरह का बहाना न बना लें। इसलिये इसमें जो प्रोवाइड किया गया है कि लोगों को कम से कम तकलीफ हो, वह लिख तो दिया गया है लेकिन आखिर इस एक्ट पर अमल कौन करेगा ? यहां से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट तो करने जायेगी नहीं, न प्रदेशों के मिनिस्टर या चीफ मिनिस्टर करेगी। इस पर अमल करेगी सरकार की मशीनरी और करेंगे वे लोग जो उससे सम्बन्धित रहते हैं। इसलिये हम को वास्तविकता की तरफ से आँखें नहीं बन्द

करनी चाहियें। हमें दुश्मन का मुकाबला करने के लिये इस एक्ट का इस्तेमाल सख्ती से करना है, लेकिन अगर हम इसमें इस तरह की धाराओं को रख दें जिनसे यहां के करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन का सम्बन्ध हो जाये, तो यह बहुत गलत चीज हो जायेगी।

मैंने बार बार इस बात का उदाहरण दिया कि खेती के मामले में हमें बहुत सतर्क होने की आवश्यकता है। हम खेती की पैदावार बढ़ायें क्राप पैटर्न भी दें लेकिन उसके लिये हम अलहुदा कानून बना सकते हैं न कि उसको डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट के तहत रखें। यहां सिर्फ लड़ाई चलाने का सवाल ही नहीं है और भी आवश्यक हो जाता है परिस्थिति को देखते हुए कि हम खेती के लिए दूसरी बातें करते। क्योंकि ऐसी धारायें इस एक्ट में रख देने से ऐसे लोगों को बल मिलता है जो कि कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग के विरोध में हैं। वह कहेंगे कि सरकार इस एक्ट के जरिये से कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग करायगी। जो लोग इस प्रकार का अन्दाजा लगाते हैं, उनको मौका दिया जाए या गलत वातावरण बनाया जाये वह चीज ठीक नहीं होगी। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जो धारायें इस प्रकार की हैं जिनकी जगह साधारण से साधारण कानून से भी काम चल जाता है, उनको कृपा करके इस कानून के अन्दर न रखा जाये।

अतः मैं मुझे एक बात कहनी है और वह यह कि हम से आशा की जाती है कि इस एक्ट के पास हो जाने के बाद जितते भी लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं वे देहातों में जाकर इस तरह से काम करें कि जिससे वातावरण अच्छा बनें। लेकिन यह बड़े जोखिम का काम है क्योंकि जब भी विरोधी दल के लोग कुछ काम करते हैं तो जो हमारी रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग हैं वे इसका दूसरा अर्थ लगाते हैं। और जब रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग काम करते हैं तो उसमें कई तरह की गन्दगियां आ जात हैं। इसलिये हमें बतलाया जाये कि हम किस

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

प्रकार से इस पर भ्रमल करायेंगे ताकि जनता में गलत भावनायें न फैलें। हमारे ऊपर बड़ी से बड़ी मुसीबत आ सकती है और न मालूम क्या हो सकता है। उस वक्त हम इस एक्ट का सही इस्तेमाल करें यह सरकार की मशीनरी पर अवलम्बित नहीं रहता है। वह जनता के नुमाइन्दों पर अवलम्बित रहता है। कानून से भले ही हमारा वास्ता न हो लेकिन भ्रमल में हमारा भी कुछ वास्ता होगा। हमें सोचना है कि हम किस तरह से इस के भ्रमल में योग दें। इस लिये इस एक्ट के पास होने के बाद इस के भ्रमल के बारे में सतर्क रहना होगा, सहा को शोशियारी से काम लेना होगा और हम सबको इसके लिये तैयारी करनी होगी। जब हम यामों में जाते हैं तो डोनेशंस लेते हैं या लोगों को संगठित करने के लिये बातें करते हैं या यूथ संगठन को बढ़ाते हैं। जब हम संगठन को ढायेंग और कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स के कामों को बदलेंगे तो वहां हमें यह भी बतलाना होगा, खास कर उन एरियाज में जो कि बार्डर के नजदीक होते हैं, चाहे वह बार्डर चाइना का हो या पाकिस्तान का हो, कि हमें वहां पर सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिये अगर कोई यह समझ बैठे कि जब हम एक्ट पास कर देंगे तो उसके बाद हमारा कोई कर्तव्य नहीं रहे जायेगा इस सम्बन्ध में, यह बहुत भारी भूल होगी। इस एक्ट के पास होने के बाद हमारा कर्तव्य बढ़गा और इसलिये हमें देखना है कि इस एक्ट में से वे धारायें निकाल दी जायें जिनसे जनता का अहित होता है, सरकार का जिन से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है, सुरक्षा का कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। कुछ धारायें मैंने बतलाई हैं, कुछ धारायें वे लोग बतलायेंगे जो मेरे बाद बोलेंगे। मैं आशा करता हूं कि उन धाराओं पर पुनर्विचार करने के बाद उनको निकाल दिया जायेगा।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): On a point of informa-

tion. Since the House is sitting up to the 11th December, are you extending the hours for this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, it will be extended.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब यह बिल हाउस के सामने आया है और जिसका स्वागत करने के लिए मैं खड़ी हुई हूं, यह मुनासिब न होगा अगर मैं उसके बारे में कुछ और भी न कह दूं। आज जो अभी एक कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य ने गिरफ्तारियों के बारे में कहा, उससे कुछ मिलती जुलती बात में होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहती हूं। इसलिये मैं यह बात नहीं कहती हूं कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने जो कुछ किया बहुत अच्छा किया, जो प्रस्ताव उन्होंने अब पास किया है उसको उन्हें कम से कम एक साल पहले पास करना चाहिये था। यह बात मैं इसलिए भी नहीं कहना चाहती हूं कि कम्युनिस्ट या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अच्छी है या अच्छी नहीं है। मैं जो बात कहना चाहती हूं वह इसलिए कि कांग्रेस अच्छी है और कांग्रेस हुकूमत अच्छी है। इस वक्त मैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मीन्स और एंड्स में नहीं जाना चाहती और न मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि उनको अच्छा समझती हूं या अच्छा नहीं समझती। अगर मैं उनको अच्छा समझती होती तो मैं उसी पार्टी में होती। लेकिन मैं जानती हूं कि कांग्रेस अच्छी है और उसके उसूल अच्छे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि अगर कांग्रेस में किसी कम्युनिस्ट की पत्नी हो तो क्या होगा। मैं एक कम्युनिस्ट की पत्नी हूं और उन सदस्य के साथ हमदर्दी जाहिर करती हूं जो इतने असभ्य मेम्बर की पत्नी हूं। मैं और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहती।

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: On a point of order. Is it parliamentary to call a Member uncivilised? I want a ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Is it proper to call a Member uncivilised?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. She may go on.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : मैं अपने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को कह रही थी कि मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करती हूँ। यह बहुत मुनासिब वक्त पर लाया गया है। इस वक्त शत्रु नें देश पर आक्रमण किया है तो हमारे देश का आज कोई भी बच्चा ऐसा नहीं हो सकता जो अपना सब कुछ देने को तैयार नहीं है। आज लोग पैसा दे रहे हैं, जेवर दे रहे हैं, बाडर पर जिन्दगी दे रहे हैं। अगर मैं आज उठ कर कहूँ या कोई भी सदस्य यह कहे कि हमारी बोलने की या काम करने की आजादी कायम रहे तो यह बहुत अनुचित बात होगी। जहाँ लोग जिन्दगी दे रहे हैं, और उनको देनी भी चाहिये, वहाँ कोई फंडामेंटल राइट या और कोई छोटी मोटी चीजें जो काम में रुकावट डालती हों उनको कायम नहीं रखा जा सकता। मैं तो यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर जवानों के बाडर पर जिन्दगी देने से देश की आजादी बच सकती है और देश के अन्दर कुछ लोगों के जेल में जाने से—चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों—देश की आजादी बच सकती है या उनको फांसी लगने से देश की आजादी बच सकती है तो उनको आज उससे इन्कार नहीं करना चाहिये।

मैं अपने होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अपनी परसनल नालिज से कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो गिरफ्तारियाँ हुई हैं वे इनडिस्ट्रिक्मिनेट हुई हैं। मैं ऐसे बहुत से लोगों को जानती हूँ कि जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी द्वारा रिजोल्यूशन पास करने से बहुत पहले से उसके खिलाफ काम कर रहे थे, चीन के खिलाफ बोलते थे और बयान देते थे, लड़ाई के लिए काम करते थे और पैसे जमा करते थे। मुनासिब होगा कि जो दिल्ली के कांग्रेस के सदस्य हैं वे उनके बारे में कुछ कहें। पर यहां गिरफ्तारियाँ

बहुत कम हुई हैं। यहां तीन गिरफ्तारियों के बारे में मैं जानती हूँ। उनमें से एक के बारे में तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना। लेकिन दो के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि वे बहुत काम कर रहे थे, पैसा जमा करने में उन्होंने बहुत काम किया, उनका कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था, न उन्होंने उनको वोट दिया—(Interruptions) मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन सब लोगों को ये इंड्ट्रक्शन देनी चाहिए कि इस चीज को बड़े एहतियात से इस्तेमाल करें और इस बात को देखें।

रिपोर्टिंग के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ :—

Shri Manaen (Darjeeling): On a point of information, on a point of clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a point of order or information?

Shri Manaen: On a point of clarification. Are the Communist Party members arrested on the evaluation of the individual member or on the report of the Intelligence Department?

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : इसलिय मैं कहना चाहती हूँ

Shri R. S. Pandey: On the basis of the information with the Government certain people were arrested. I think Government should be considered correct, so far as their action is concerned, instead of briefing on behalf of some one who has been arrested.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is it you are objecting to?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We do not know.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): I rise on a point of order, whether now is the time to refer to cases.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: He asked me to quote instances.

Shri P. R. Patel: . . . and to say that out of the three cases, there are two which have not been proper, and that the detention was not proper. I wanted to know one thing from you. The point of order is this, that if she refers to these two cases, would the other Members be allowed to support these two cases and say that they were correctly taken into detention. They are absent today, and in their absence would it be proper to discuss a matter which will go in their favour or against?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is no point of order in it. She may refer to cases to show that there is sabotage in the country.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : मैं माफी चाहती हूँ। मुझसे तो इन्हीं साहब ने पीछे से कहा कि इंसटांस दो तो मैंने दिया, नहीं तो मैं नहीं देने वाली थी।

तो मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि इस कानून को बहुत ग़लतियाँ से इस्तेमाल किया जाए, जिसके खिलाफ इसको काम में लाया जाए, और उसके केस को बहुत ढंग से स्क्रीनआईज किया जाए। भ्रक्सर ऐसा हुमा करता है कि गड़बड़ी के दिनों में कुछ लोग ऐसी चीजों का, दुश्मनी की वजह से या किसी और वजह से नाजायज फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं और उससे हमारी हुकूमत पर दोष भाता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ। मगर इग्नोरेंस से या किसी और वजह से इन कामों में गलती हो जाती है तो उससे सरकार बदनाम होती है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि मैं इस बिल को इसलिए भी बेलकम करती हूँ कि आज भी हमारे देश में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, ऐसे समाज हैं, बहुत से ऐसे संगठन हैं जो ऐसे कामों में लगे हैं जो देश की रक्षा को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। और मैं होम मिनिस्टर

साहब का ध्यान उस तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ। खास तौर पर एक जमाअत है जिसका नाम है राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ। मेरी होम मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना है कि जो वह संगठन काम कर रहा है उसको वह खुद देखें। मैं दरखास्त करती हूँ कि

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आपके पास कोई ऐसी सूचना है क्या ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever anybody wants to say, he must say to me, and not to the Member.

Shri Lahri Singh: On a point of order.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Can two Members stand together? It will create confusion and disorder.

श्री लहरी सिंह : प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हाउस में किसी पार्टी पर अटैक न हो, आप जनरल बात कह सकते हैं, किसी पार्टी के बारे में नहीं कहना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your point of order.

Shri Lahri Singh: My point of order is that no attack on any party should be made in the House, unless there are certain grounds to establish it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let not this occasion be taken to sling mud at other parties.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब के नोटिस में बहुत जरूरी बात लाना चाहती हूँ

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इनसे पूछा जाए कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ देश के बिगाड़ के लिए क्या कर रहा है

16 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This cannot go on, two Members standing at a time and speaking.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस डिफेंस ऑफ इंडिया बिल में देखा है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसमें यह प्रोवाइड किया है कि इस वक्त जो कोई एक दूसरे के खिलाफ हेट्रेड फैलायेगा, एक क्लास के और दूसरे क्लास के बीच नफरत फैलायेगा और देश की रक्षा के काम में नुकसान पहुंचायेगा तो उसे डिफेंस ऑफ इंडिया रूल्स के मातहत सजा दी जायेगी। आज की नाजूक घड़ी में जबकि इस देश की हर एक स्त्री, पुरुष और बच्चा मुल्क की रक्षा करने के लिए तैयार खड़ा हुआ है और अपना योगदान दे रहा है तो यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि कोई भी काम या हरकत जिससे एक जाति और दूसरी जाति, एक धर्म और दूसरे धर्म, एक भाषा और दूसरी भाषा बोलने वालों के बीच नफरत फैलती हो, उसको रोक जाय और ऐसी हरकत और काम पर निषेध रूप से यह डिफेंस ऑफ इंडिया ऐक्ट लागू होना चाहिए।

इस सिलसिले में मुझे अपने होम मिनिस्टर की सेवा में निवेदन करना है कि हमारे देश के अंदर एक ऐसी जमात है जोकि विधान के खिलाफ काम करती है और जो हमारा विधान है उस के खिलाफ प्रीच करती है। उस जमात की चंद बातों में आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं। राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के संचालक गुरु गोलवालकर ने जनसंघ के मुखपत्र आर्गेनाइजर में छपे एक लेख जिसका कि शीर्षक है :—

Identification with traditional Hindu national life can only be the bases of emotional integration—

इसके मुताबिक गुरु जी ने पूना में यह कहा है :—

"The Jews and the Parsis have identified themselves with Hindu society. But the same is not the case with Christians and Muslims. It is a manifest fact of our history that it is the Hindu society which has regarded Bharat as its motherland and built up a mature national life here. This, consequently, is the Hindu Nation.

उनका राष्ट्र धर्म यह है :—

"हिन्दू जाति का सुख दुख ही मेरा तथा मेरे परिवार का सुख दुख है। हिन्दू जाति का संकट ही हम सब लोगों के लिए महा संकट है। हिन्दू जाति का अपमान ही हम सब लोगों का अपमान है, इस प्रकार की अपने मन की भावना प्रत्येक हिन्दू की रग रग में भर देना ही राष्ट्रधर्म का मूलमन्त्र है।"

(Interruptions).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (विजनौर): श्री ए. प्वाण्ट और आर्डर, सर। कल जिस समय रंगा जी का भाषण हो रहा था और उन्होंने अपने भाषण में चक्रवर्ती श्री राजगीपालाचार्य के कुछ उद्धरण इस सदन में दिये तो उस समय कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से अनुरोध किया गया कि जो व्यक्ति यहां नहीं है और जो अपने सम्बन्ध में यहां कोई सफाई पेश नहीं कर सकता उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई चर्चा इस सदन में नहीं हो सकती। वही बात मैं समझता हूं कि श्री गोलवालकरजी और राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के बारे में भी लागू होनी चाहिए। यहां सदन में उसकी चर्चा चलाना जिसकी कि कोई सफाई न दे सके, यह सदन की मर्यादाओं के विपरीत है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको इस बारे में व्यवस्था देनी चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will avoid using names.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): On a point of order, Sir. She is not men-

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

tioning names: she is only quoting from a newspaper article of somebody; she is not mentioning any name herself.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Yesterday also Shri Ranga was quoting from the papers and the Chair ruled yesterday that the name of Shri Chakravathy Rajagopalachari should not be taken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She is reading from the papers: she is not herself criticising.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के संकट काल में जब कि राष्ट्रीय एकता की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है और तमाम देशवासियों के कंधे से कंधा मिला कर एक जुट हो जाने की जरूरत है और जबकि देश का बच्चा-बच्चा मातृभूमि की हिफाजत के लिए अपनी जान देने को तैयार है, मैं अपने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ की राष्ट्र-धर्म की डेफ़िनीशन क्या है और यह कि वह साफ़ तौर से हमारे विधान के खिलाफ है.....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I seek your guidance. Right from the Prime Minister, everybody is now seeking for a united front. May we request our sister not to disturb that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She may try to avoid offending others.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी: मैं तो आपसे कह रही हूँ कि देश के हजारों और लाखों बच्चे जबकि पैसा पैसा चंदा दे रहे हैं और देश की पुकार पर सर्वस्व न्योछावर करने को तैयार हैं, आर० एस० एस० वाले उन मासूम और भोले बच्चों के दिल में राष्ट्रधर्म आदि की ऐसी गुमराह करने वाली डेफ़िनीशन देकर उनके दिमागों में जहर भर रहे हैं और अगर उनको यह जहर भरने दिया जाता है तब

देश में एकता कैसे कायम हो सकेगी और देश की रक्षा कैसे हो सकेगी? सरकार को इस तरह की बेजा हरकत करने वालों के खिलाफ कड़े कदम उठाने से हिचकना नहीं चाहिए.....

श्री बड़े: आज राष्ट्रीय संकट काल में हम सब लोग और पार्टियाँ एक हो गयी हैं, देश की रक्षा के काम में सब एक साथ हैं इसलिए ऐसे समय में मेरी बहन द्वारा इस तरह आपस में मतभेद रूपी जहर फैलाना उचित नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to avoid all offensive phrases.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पन्द्रह दिन से रोज़ यहां पर कांग्रेस को गाली देते हैं, जवाहरलाल नेहरू के खिलाफ बोलते हैं और हम सब उसको सुनते हैं और बर्दाश्त करते हैं तो एक ऐसी जमात जो कि आज भी राष्ट्र के हित के खिलाफ काम कर रही है क्या उस जमात का मैं जिक्र नहीं कर सकती? बड़ी अजीब बात है कि आज हमारे देश के सरकारी कर्मचारी कांग्रेस के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते, पी० एस० पी० के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी या जनसंघ के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते लेकिन यह आर० एस० एस० जमात जो कि कहलाती तो सांस्कृतिक जमात है लेकिन काम राजनीतिक करती है, उस राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के वे मेम्बर हो सकते हैं।

श्री बड़े: नहीं हो सकते हैं।
(Interruptions)

16.07 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair].

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी: मेरा कहना है कि दरअसल यह सांस्कृतिक जमात न

होकर राजनीतिक जमात है। उसकी राष्ट्र धर्म की राजनीति की, इंडे की और सिटीजन की डेफनीशन बिलकुल अलग है और वही मैं अपने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बतला रही हूँ। उनके राष्ट्रधर्म की डेफनीशन यह है :—

“हिन्दू जाति का सुख दुख ही मेरा तथा मेरे परिवार का सुख दुख है। हिन्दू जाति का संकट ही हम सब लोगों के लिए महा-संकट है.....

श्री बड़े : श्रीन ए प्वांगंट श्रीफ आर्डर, सर। आजकी इस नाजुक घड़ी में किसी व्यक्ति अथवा संस्था के खिलाफ नहीं बोलना चाहिए क्योंकि इस तरह आपस में मतभेद का जहर फैलगा और जो सबने मिल कर एक साथ देश की रक्षा करने का व्रत लिया है, माननीय सदस्य यह कह कर उस एकता को नुकसान पहुंचा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तो आम हुक्म नहीं दिया जा सकता है कि बिलकुल किसी को कोई फ्रिटिसाइज न करे मगर यह जो हम लोगों ने अभी अपनी एकता दिखलाई है तो यह बेहतर होगा कि हम ऐसी बात न करें जिससे उस एकता को नुकसान पहुंचे और हमारी ओर से सदा यह यत्न रहना चाहिए कि वह एकता हमारी बनी रहे। इसलिए इस वक्त जितना कम हो सके एक दूसरे पर नुक्ताचीनी की जाय।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : लेकिन जिनकी बाबत में कह रही हूँ वे यहाँ पर नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप उनकी बाबत जिश्न कर रही हैं जोकि यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं तब तो मैं इसके लिए आपको इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : मैं तो जमात की बात कर रही हूँ। अब जमात तो यहाँ मौजूद है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बेहतर होगा कि आप अब और जिक्र न करें। मुझे अफसोस है कि कल श्री रंगा ने यह नुक्ताचीनी कांग्रेस पार्टी और उसके लीडर की शुरू की और मैंने यह समझ कर कि शायद वह इंडेड मालूम होते है इस लिये मैंने उनको रोका नहीं और खामोश रहा लेकिन बेहतर यह होगा कि हम सब लोग इन बातों से परहेज करें।

श्री बड़े : ग्रानरेबुल लेडी मेम्बर भी शायद इंडेड मालूम होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस बात का ख्याल रखें और अपन लफ्जों को तौल कर बोलें। वे इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि हम ने अभी जो एकता दिखलाई है उस में ऐसा न हो कि बाकी दिन जो हमें बैठना है, उस में हम उस एकता को बिगाड़ दें बल्कि उसे और ज्यादा मजबूत करके हमें जाना चाहिये।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मैं नहीं कह रही हूँ बल्कि मैं तो आर्गो-नाइजर से कोट करके बतला रही हूँ कि आज जब देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता बनी रहने की आवश्यकता है, यह लोग इस तरह की से जहर फैलायें जिससे कि एक धर्म और दूसरे धर्म के लोगों के बीच नफरत फैले, एक सिटीजन दूसरे सिटीजन को इस देश का सिटीजन न समझे, अगर इस तरह से एक दूसरे के लिये नफरत फैलेगी तो देश की रक्षा करने का जो व्रत हम ने लिया है उसके रास्ते में मुश्किल पेश आयेगी। मैं तो उस में से कोट करके यह बतला रही हूँ कि इस तरह से जो राष्ट्र-धर्म, सिटीजन आदि की परिभाषा की जाती है उससे देश की सुरक्षा के काम में बाधा आने वाली है। मैं तो होम-मिनिस्टर साहब को यह बतलाना चाहती थी कि आज भी हमारे देश में एक ऐसी जमात है जो कि इस तरह की हरकतें कर रही है और मैं उस जमात के बारे में अपनी ओर से न कुछ कह कर उन्हीं

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

को यहां पर कोट कर रही हूं। उस जमात की "राष्ट्र धर्म" की डेफिनेशन अलग है, "राष्ट्रीयता" की अलग है, उन को "झंडे" की डेफिनेशन अलग है, उनकी "नागरिक" का डेफिनेशन अलग है। यः सब हमारे कानून और कांस्टीट्यूशन के विपरीत पड़ती हैं। (Interruptions) इस लिये मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, हो लिया। अब आगे चलिये।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : . . . "राष्ट्र-धर्म" की डेफिनेशन बता रही थी, जो कि इस तरह है, "हिन्दु जाति का सुख दुख ही . . . (Interruptions)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्या . . .

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : स्पोकर साहब, मैं इस को क्वोट क्यों न करूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Order, order. I might be allowed to regulate the debate.

अब माननीय सदस्या इस पर क्यों ज़िद करती हैं, वह क्यों उती बात को हैम्पर कर रही ह ?

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : "इस प्रकार की अपनेपन की भावना प्रत्येक हिन्दू की रग रग में भर देना ही राष्ट्र-धर्म का मूल-मंत्र है"। (Interruptions)।

Shri Bade: What is this? I do not understand. (Interruptions).

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: You won't understand. (Interruptions)

Shri Bade: . . . why she is quoting all these definitions. Are we anti-nationalist? (Interruptions)

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस का कोई मत-लब नहीं है।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : वह एक सांस्कृतिक जमात कहलाती है और उस को सरकार का पूरा प्रोटेक्शन मिलता है कि वह राजनीतिक जमाअत नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारी उस की मीटिंग में जा सकते हैं, जब कि वे हमारी जमाअत की मीटिंग में नहीं जा सकते हैं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि वह एक राजनीतिक जमाअत है। मैं उन को उस जमाअत की "राजनीति" की डेफिनेशन बताना चाहती हूं, क्योंकि वह कहेंगे कि वह राजनीतिक जमाअत नहीं है। राजनीति की डेफिनेशन यह है . . . (Interruptions)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम को इस बारे में शास्त्रार्थ करने के लिये समय दिया जाये। हिन्दुस्तान में जो भी रहता है, वह हिन्दू मात्र है। मैं आप का ध्यान दिला रहा हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले सभी हिन्दू हैं। वे कुछ भी समझते हों, इस प्रकार की भावना से प्रोजन नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर दूसरे माननीय सदस्य उन का ज्यादा वक्त न लें, तो मैं सारा वक्त माननीय सदस्या के नाम लिखा दूं, ताकि वह जल्दी खत्म करें।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : पन्द्रह मिनट से यही कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्या से मैं यह दरखास्त करना चाहता हूं कि वह बार-बार जोर दे कर उसी बात को दोहराती जा रही हैं। अब हो लिया। उन्होंने अपने आर्ग्यूमेंट्स दे दिये हैं। अगर उन के पास और कोई प्वाइन्ट है, तो वह कहें।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : उन्होंने कहा कि . . . (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर "उन्होंने कहा"। मैं इस की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता। (Interruptions)

में इसको नहीं चलने दूंगा। मैं इस को बन्द करता हूँ। अगर माननीय सदस्य जिद करेंगे, तो मुझे निकालना पड़ेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : टाइम भी हो गया है।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : स्पीकर साहब आप ने क्या मना किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तीन चार दफा मना किया है कि इस बात को छोड़ कर माननीय सदस्य अगली बात पर चलें, लेकिन वह उसी बात को छोड़ रही हैं कि उन्होंने क्या कहा, उस जमाअत की क्या डेफिनेशन है।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) : वह बात कहिये, जिस में सारांश हो।
(Interruptions)

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : जब आज भी सब लोग संगठन के लिये कह रहे हैं और यहां पर भी यह अपील कर रहे हैं, तो फिर आप होम मिनिस्टर साहब को यह बात क्यों नहीं सुनाने देना चाहते कि आज भी हजारों की सादाद में हमारे लोगों का यह बताया जा रहा है कि "मुसलमान तथा ईसाई आक्रमणकारी के रूप में आये। वे भारत के अभिन्न अंग नहीं बन सकते। (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यह निकालना पड़ेगा। अगर माननीय सदस्य मेरे मना करने पर भी नहीं मानतीं, तो मुझे बन्द करना पड़ेगा।

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: Then I do not want to speak. इसका क्या मतलब है ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। जहां कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री बागड़ी, ने माननीय सदस्य के बारे में कोई बात कही—मैं उनकी बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ—जो उन्होंने कहा कि माननीय सदस्य की स्त्री से हम को बड़ी हमदर्दी है, जिस के यह

असम्भव पति हैं। क्या किसी माननीय सदस्य के बारे में "असम्भव" शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया जाना पार्लियामेंटरी है ? क्या वह संसदीय परम्परा के अन्तर्गत ठीक है या नहीं ? अगर ठीक है, तो फिर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि असम्भवता का जो वातावरण पैदा किया जा रहा है, उस में इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेरी मौजूदगी में नहीं हुआ। उस वक़्त जो साहब प्रेजाइड कर रहे थे, उन के नोटिस में लाना था। इस वक़्त में इसका नोटिस नहीं ले सकता।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उन्होंने इसका निर्णय नहीं दिया, इस लिये मैं आप के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उन्होंने निर्णय नहीं दिया, तो मेरे पास उस की अपील नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं आप का निर्णय चाहता हूँ कि "असम्भव" शब्द पार्लियामेंटरी है या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कन्टेस्ट के बग़ैर मैं कैसे फैसला कर सकता हूँ ? मैं उसको निकाल कर देखता हूँ। श्री फ्रैंक एन्थोन:

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not in the House when my esteemed friend Prof. Mukerjee, Spoke, but I believe he spoke with a great deal of a sense of distress at the news in the papers this morning about the country-wide arrests of members of his party. This decision to arrest a large number of members of the communist party could not have been an easy decision and certainly not a pleasant decision. But I am one of those who feel that it was a necessary decision, taken according to a stern sense of duty. Many of us who know them, some of the members

[Shri Frank Anthony]

of the Congress Party who like them, who have respect for them—people like Mr. Hiren Mukerjee—will feel a little sad on their personal account. But what is involved is not personality. What we have to consider is the position of a party with certain covered purposes and policies. Certain individuals are casualties, that is, casualty at the alter of war.

I for one say it, not with any sense of glee but with a certain sense of satisfaction, that it is a good thing that the Government has at last realised the need for maintaining the civilian morale. It is notorious that democracies move slowly. It is equally notorious that our own democracy moves more slowly than others, because in many ways, we are an easy-going people. In the words of the Prime Minister, we are a mild, gentle, ahimsa-loving people and that makes us even more unrealistic than others. We have paid and we continue to pay the price of lack of realism in many spheres. We have paid the price of lack of realism in the international sphere. Thank God, under the impact of the grim reality of war, we have been able to repair some of that damage of lack of realism in the international sphere. We are still paying dearly for lack of realism in the military sphere. Even there, let us hope that we will be able to repair some of the damage. But what I feel is we cannot take any risks whatsoever, so far as the civilian morale is concerned.

I said the other day that what the country needs is total mobilisation. At that time, the Government demurred somewhat to that proposition of mine. What is total war? Somebody on the Congress Benches, a senior Member, said, if we mobilise for total war, it will mean nuclear war. What I meant was that war fought in a modern context today, even in a relatively modern context, must necessarily be a total war in

the sense that there must be total mobilisation, in the sense that your civilian is in many ways more important, your civilian morale is more important than your military man and your military morale, because on your civilian morale, on the maintenance of your civilian morale, will depend whether we lose or win. That is why I feel that we dare not make any mistake, so far as the internal civilian position is concerned. We may be able to repair the damage done internationally. We may be able to repair the damage done militarily. But we will never be able to repair any damage if our civilian morale is undermined, if in the civilian population the will to war is demoralised.

That is why I say this with great respect, to Mr. Hiren Mukerjee. In every party, even in the communist party, in spite of its avowed policies, of course they are good, decent people but are misguided. That is the tragedy. The hon. Lady Member who spoke before me referred to some other party. I do not want to make a reference; I am not in a sense saying that it is only the communist party that we should bear in mind. There are probably other groups, there are probably members in the Congress Party itself, fellof-travellers, crypto-communists, who in their own way are helping to demoralise the national will and spirit to war. What I say is this. I am talking in terms of a party. As a party, I feel that the threat to the country from Indian communism is a greater threat than the threat from Chinese communism. I feel that, because we are dealing with a party which has perfected the techniques of confusing, which has perfected the technique of demoralising the people—you have a party here that is wedded fanatically to international communism. You have a party here that is wedded fanatically to the victory of world communism. Now, a party which has that as a basic tenet, how can that party—I am talking in

terms of a party—do anything but ensure the victory of world communism, do anything but ensure the victory of Chinese communism, do anything but ensure the defeat of Indian democracy? That is why I am glad that this sense of awareness, this sense of realism seems to have been borne in on the Government today.

And, I wish here only to indicate, what I feel are, three major grave danger points. I do not wish to mention names, but I know that certain leading members of the Communist Party were using the Prime Minister as a stalking-horse. The Prime Minister is nothing if he is not an ultra-democrat, he is ultra-sensitive; but sometimes—and that is what I said and he resented it—ultra-sensitivity, ultra-softness can be a danger to a country at war. And I say this. I have allowed the Prime Minister—whatever he likes to call it, whether he calls it a luxury or anything else—to retain his policy of non-alignment. But the Communists have been his greatest supporters. Why? They have given a cunning, a vicious twist, a Communist oriented twist to the Prime Minister's policy of non-alignment. And, they continue to do it. They are using him as a stalking-horse, his naivete in this matter.

Sir, what they are saying is this: no socialist country can aggress. And it has been said in this House: we must not under any circumstances buy arms, we must pay for them. This is all a vicious communist orientation to the policy of non-alignment. What can we buy?

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Sir, I rise to a point of order. What the hon. Member is saying has little relevance to the subject. He is a lawyer; he must stick to the point at issue.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am very sorry that a fellow member of the Bar has not been able to follow an elementary line of reasoning.

Shri K. C. Sharma: This is no substitute for legal arguments.

Shri Frank Anthony: Sir, what I was trying to say is this. Here we are dealing, and I am dealing, with the civilian aspect of the Defence of India Bill, and I say the most important, the most crucial aspect, which my unfortunate friend has not been able to understand, is the maintenance of civilian morale. I am pointing out that the greatest single menace to the maintenance of civilian morale are the techniques of the Communist Party. I hope my hon. friend has been able to get a glimmering of understanding of what I was trying to say.

I was saying this, that they have used the Prime Minister's policy of non-alignment. There is another grave danger point. That is the Communist dominated and Communist unions. I know, because I have had something to do with unions, that the Communists have infiltrated into and they dominate most of our ordnance factory unions here. That is a grave menace I know that they dare not say anything openly about sabotaging the war effort. But remember this, it is a truism which has come down from the time of the October Russian Revolution. How did they bring it about? One of their basic techniques was this: keep the army ill-equipped, sabotage the war effort in your ordnance factories, an ill-equipped army will be defeated, the country will rise in revolt and a minority political group like the Communists will ride on that crest to political power. Remember this, one of your gravest dangerous spots is the attempt, not only the attempt but certainty, that the Communist-dominated unions will, according to their scientifically-perfected techniques, do their best to undermine and to sabotage your war production. And I say this too. There is another danger point, and the danger point is in our border areas. I have always said this, that this is one of the prongs of the multi-facet attacks, of the multi-pronged attacks if you like, on

[Shri Frank Anthony]

this country by communism. It is a grand strategy—military expansion on one side, subversion and infiltration on the other. And I said this long ago—I do not know whether anybody else agreed with me; I know the Prime Minister did not—that one of their plans is, after getting a bridgehead, to subvert and infiltrate through our border areas NEFA, Assam and Bengal. So, I say this, this offer that the Communists are supposed to make, it is palpably a trick, a snare. Let us see what they do, but I am quite clear, with this sort of Chinese Communist bag of monkeys, they will produce many tricks before they attempt to move out of NEFA area. I feel almost certainly that before they begin to move out from the first of December, almost certainly, they will lay the ground work for a Communist regime in the NEFA area. They will have plenty of Indian puppets, drawn from the Indian Communist Party, to ensure a puppet Communist regime there to take over.

Shri Ansar Harvani: They will not get any Indian puppets.

Shri Frank Anthony: That is one of the most dangerous falacies.

As I have said, Chinese communism has never come to power by a frontal military attack. What did they do with Viet Nam? What are they doing in Laos? They are creating their bridgeheads. As I said the other day, Stalin said to the Indian Communists: you are morons, you undertook your Telengana revolt before having a land bridgehead. Now they have created a land bridgehead. I was in Bengal the other day and I met the officials from Assam. They told me that every village in Assam, every village in Bengal has a Communist cell. Their field work is something with which the Congress people cannot begin to compare their work. My friend, Shri Jagjivan Ram, is shaking his head. He does not realise the dedication of the

Communist Party, their capacity to have cells in every village.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I know something more than you.

Shri Ansar Harvani: You do not know a Congress man.

Shri Frank Anthony: I hope the Congress also has its cell.

But what I am saying is this, that you will have a ready-made, powerful fifth column in this country. What was the technique that the Communists employed in Viet Nam to bring it under their control? How did they do it? Not by a frontal attack; they infiltrated; they subverted; they had Communist puppets among the Viet Nameese people. Then, do you mean to say that they will not be able to mobilise tens of thousands of Indian Communists? That will be one of the next stages in their plan. They will arm them, they will train them in guerilla warfare. Their next phase will be Indians fighting Indians, as Viet Nameese in Viet Nam. Indians will be purporting to fight Indians for their cause. That is the next stage of the warfare. As I said I will ask the Government to bear this in mind. Before the Chinese clear out of Indian territory, they will have laid the ground work, a tremendous ground work for this preparation in respect of subversion and training of saboteurs and guerillas.

I want to say something more directly on the Bill. There will be little disagreement with the general intendment of the Bill, with the general tenor of the Bill, but I say this, that let us recognise it—I have gone through it fairly carefully as a lawyer—that the powers that we are taking are absolute; they are not only absolute, the powers that we are taking are Draconian. The fact, the simple fact, is that we are superseding civil liberties; we are superseding fundamental rights. They are all

being put into cold storage. I am prepared to accept this that a necessary hostage to the grim reality of war is the supersession of civil liberties, the supersession of fundamental rights.

But I would say this that there is a real danger specially in the States that these Draconian powers will be abused, that these Draconian powers will be used as instruments of oppression. There is always that danger. That is why I am very glad that the hon. lady Member, who spoke before me, had the courage to indicate what she regarded perhaps as a wrong exercise of this power because in the final analysis this is not subject to judicial review. Remember this also that we are giving power—I do not know whom you are giving it to—but we are giving power to an official, absolute, unfettered discretion in his subjective satisfaction to detain without trial. We do not know who will do it. Then, we are giving powers to punish upto ten years. I was glad to see the comment by the hon. Law Minister that the punishment upto five years even will be subject to appeal. But whom are we giving it to? We are giving it to a special tribunal.

When I was speaking on the Law Ministry's Demands, I spoke of one of the essential attributes of the rule of law, the predominance of the legal principle. I said then and without qualification I say that the legal spirit in India has receded, that since independence the executive has shown increasing impatience with judicial control and checks. I said this too that deliberately the executive has impaired and undermined the independence of the judiciary. When I said that I had the affirmation of the Law Commission. Look at the conclusion of the Law Commission. It is a disheartening conclusion that even the appointments to the Supreme Court in this country have not been made on merit. They have been made on other considerations that is, on considerations of religion and considerations of region. It is a terrible

indictment that even into appointments to our Supreme Court, according to the Law Commission, these considerations have entered. I know, as a practising lawyer, that these executive and political considerations are entering in everywhere. In our High Courts today the executive has played utter havoc with our judiciary with the result that there is very little, if any, independence left in our judiciary.

What I say is this. Let us be a little careful. The hon. Prime Minister objected to my talking of brutalisation. He did not answer any of my other questions, but he took a phrase completely out of its context. I said: Brutalise. War is necessarily a brutalising process whether we like it or not, the most decent nations rub off a certain amount of brutalisation. Its leaders rub off a certain brutalisation. But I myself, more than the hon. Prime Minister, am against that kind of brutalisation which means the undermining of the rule of law. That is brutalisation, undermining of the rule of law, because when a nation loses its legal conscience, when a nation loses its essential democratic sense then it is brutalised. That form of brutalisation I am against.

I say this with great respect that your special tribunals being able to sentence to death, who will appoint people to them? Even the judiciary is today at the beck and call of the executive. It is a tragedy. I know, you lay down their qualifications. Their qualifications mean exactly nothing. When I was talking to a former Chief Justice of India I told him, "I had just argued a case in one of our leading High Courts and the members of the Bar had come to me and complained of senior judges of the High Court waiting on the Ministers hoping, after they retire, to get executive preferment." He was then the Chief Justice of India.

Shri K. C. Sharma: There should be no blackmailing of the judges.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is no black-mailing. I am not saying even what the Law Commission has said. The then Chief Justice told me, "Mr. Anthony, if the High Court Judges only waited on Ministers, it would be something; but they usually wait on Deputy Ministers." I have said that before. So, I say, "Be careful with the special tribunals". I do not know how you are going to appoint them. You may say they will be people with ten years experience. But they will be political appointees at your beck and call. They will not dare to exercise any judicial independence. And that is my fear.

We may be fighting a life or death struggle. Let us not abandon the basic democratic decencies. Let not a single innocent man be sentenced to death. Let not a single innocent man be sent to jail merely because your Special tribunals have not got the necessary judicial independence that they should have. I say this. This is a test of our character. I say this to the Home Minister, it is a test of our character. I am against giving hostages to parties that may impair or imperil our security. At the same time, I am against giving hostages to abuse of power by the executive. I am afraid of that. I am really afraid that in the States particularly you will use this an instrument of political revenge. I hope that will not occur.

As I said, we are on test. The Government today is on trial. Democracy still is on trial in this country. We are fighting because we have a firm dedication to democracy. I say this that this will be one of your greatest tests. We accept it. Your greatest test will be as to how you implement it. Let us hope you will never implement it in such a way as to allow democracy to degenerate into an abuse and excessive exercise of political power.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Sir, I rise to support wholeheartedly the Bill

which has been placed before the House. This Bill is quite befitting the time. This Bill gives power to the officers that they may deal with the situation. Here, in this House, it is criticised in various ways. The other day, without any controversy, wholehearted support was given to the Prime Minister's Resolution. Un-qualified support was given. I was surprised to see today why the Communist party which supported wholeheartedly the Resolution, has opposed it. I do not know why Shri Ranga has opposed it. They may have some motive behind. I do not understand.

As regard to Communists, when I heard the criticism, I think of the whisper in Assam before the passing of the Resolution. What is the whisper that I heard from the Communist party or the other circles and from students of the University was, Sir, that the Communist party will now rule Assam—the Communist party of Assam will be handed over power by the Communists of China. There are some—I do not like to mention names—leaders of the Communist party who were Ex-M.L.As. sometimes, They said in a shop or somewhere that they must rule Assam under China. They compare this to Formosa. They say, Assam will be like Formosa. When I heard of Shri S. N. Mukerjee, I was convinced why they say like that. I am convinced why the students tell me like that. That is, now the cat is out of the bag. The Communist party supported the Resolution in a patriotic way. They wanted to show to the country that they are also patriots. Only because some people have been arrested, they are now revising. They are now afraid of. They say that the Communist party will not be able to show that they are patriotic in the country. That is the point.

Shri Ranga also opposed the circular issued by the A.I.C.C. The circular is meant for Congressmen to see the safety of the States. I do not know why Shri Ranga has opposed it. If he

thinks that the country is bigger than a man or a personnel, I do not think he should oppose this. The other day, he questioned whether Prime Minister should be leader of war time. We all stood united and supported him and accepted him as the Leader of the Nation. Still, he questioned him now? I know why. They are thinking that the party of their own is greater than the country. This Bill provides power to the officers so that those miscreants cannot do any harm to the nation.

Sir, I come from the State of Assam. The State of Assam is turned into battle field of China. And what are the proposals which the Chinese have put forward for negotiations? For negotiations they say that the customary line should be regarded as the basis. What do they mean by the customary line? To my knowledge, by customary line, they mean the whole border of NEFA. The NEFA area which is about 35,000 square miles, and they want this NEFA area. But I am sure that with their proposals they will not stop and after they take NEFA; their aim is at the oil-fields at Digboi, Naharkatiya and so on. Therefore, we should be very cautious. We should not relax or slow down.

Now, I come to this Bill and I shall state what I understand the purpose of this Bill to be. This Bill provides power for civil defence measures. And civil defence is something which has to be looked to very seriously, particularly as regards the State of Assam. The reason for my saying 'particularly as regards the Assam State' is that Assam is in a delicate position, because if you were to go to Assam, you will have to go through a narrow 40-mile corridor through Bengal. At the same time, you have got also only two lines of communications one is the railway line and the other is the National highway. This railway line and this highway line pass all through some villages which cannot be trusted. In fact, the other day, I asked a question how to protect this railway line and this highway line.

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Coming to civil defence, I want the hon Minister, therefore, to tell us what kind of man has been appointed there as Controller of Civil Defence and Director of Homeguards.

If because of the policy of non-violence and the policy of a secular state, we do not look to the security of the State, I do not think we can protect this state of ours. Because of certain wrong doings of our Government, or because of some wrongful policy of the Government of India, we cannot die like cats and dogs in Assam. Therefore, I want that the Government of India should look to this point also regarding civil defence.

I come from the State of Assam and I am receiving letter after letters that the Communist Party people have penetrated in the whole tribal area and the foot-hills, and they are undergrounding there. I do not know if my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee knows it or not; I think he knows it, and that is why he is objecting to this Bill. I submit that there should not be any leniency in arresting the Communist Party members if found guilty. At the same time I find that people are now talking of various things about the party. As I said a little while ago, a party cannot be bigger than the country. So, we should not think on party lines or in terms of parties. We are here to protect the whole country and we have to think only on those lines.

I am sure that this communist China will not stop at getting Assam only. They would like to have Bengal also. I do not think that it will be very difficult for them just to bombard this great city of Delhi, once they get into Bengal.

This is how we are in a precarious position internationally. They want to put us in a precarious position, by asking us to decide whether we would go to the red line or to the non-Communist line. That is the position. This is not a type of fight for a territory, for this area or for that area. This is

[Shri Basumatari]

a fight between two 'isms'; it is a fight between communism and democracy. So, this is a fight which is not a small one.

In this matter, you know very well the attitude of Pakistan. We should not say and think for a moment that we are having a secular State. In the name of secular State, you cannot kill all the people in Assam. Therefore, I warn the Government of India to be serious about this thing. I did not like to speak all these things in details; I did not like to mention anyone by name, but I would only say that you should be very serious about the men who are there in power. They do not think of the country; they seem to think only of their powers; they seem to think, 'Let your country go to dogs; we must have the power'. I say that this is the mentality and these are the people there. Rightly, my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony was referring to the Ministers. There are Ministers—I do not refer to the Ministers here but to the Ministers in Assam—who do not think of the country at all.

Therefore, I say that this Bill is quite befitting the situation in the country, and if this Bill is passed, it will be able to give protection to the country.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): These Defence of India Rules are very comprehensive and I welcome them because of this emergency, this critical situation that is facing the country today. Under normal circumstances, these Rules would have been preposterous, but because of this national crisis, if the Rules take away some of the liberties of our people, I would welcome it because we want to face a relentless enemy.

Now, when this emergency was declared together with the promulgation

of Defence of India Ordinance, I had the pleasure of listening to Peking Radio. The Peking Radio broadcast was wailing over these measures adopted by our Government because of the perfidious attack she has launched against us. Do you know how Peking Radio described this Ordinance and the state of emergency? The Peking Radio said—'here is India like a *Ramayana* demon trying to crush the liberties of the people of India. This comes from a country where, it pains me to say, there is no liberty. This comes from a country which by its aggression on our territory has created the conditions necessitating this Ordinance. This comes from a country where people are herded like ordinary cattle into so-called communes, where they are whipped to work, where they are penalised to work, where they live like serfs, like slaves. That is their standard. And what about the communes? The history of these communes is a sordid history of suppression and oppression, of morbidity and of sub-human treatment.

These are the people who have been accusing us of fettering the liberties of people because of the conditions that China herself has created by her aggression. This criticism of fettering the liberties of a country comes from a country—from China, I mean—that covets our territory, a neighbour's territory. Fettering the liberties of whom?—I would ask. Fettering the liberties of those people who are, according to them, pro-Chinese and pro-progressives. If we want to fetter the liberties of any body, it is the liberties of these people who want to undermine the preparedness or defence preparations of this country at this most critical hour of our destiny and history.

Therefore, when Peking Radio offers this criticism, I say it is unfounded. China should have pondered over the fact that it is she who has created the conditions for this type of emergency in our country.

16.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Very recently, China has published a book and circulated it widely in Ceylon. It is a 42-page book entitled *More on Nehru's Philosophy*. What does this book say? This book tries to develop one theme, the theme that is perpetually dinned into our ears over Peking Radio broadcasts. What is that theme? This book says there are progressive and pro-Chinese elements in India who want to rebel against the bourgeois government of the country, who want to establish a 'workers' raj', as Shri H. N. Mukerjee has said. Now, here are people, meaning the Indian Administration, who have oppressed and suppressed, these progressives! It is this book that has been widely circulated in Ceylon today, in the midst of this conflict between the two countries, that has announced Mr. Nehru's philosophy like that for consumption in our neighbouring countries.

What is China doing? China is in a very nefarious way trying to drive a wedge between two sections of the population of our country. They categorise the population of India into two groups: one the progressives and the other the "reactionaries". Who are the progressives in this country today? Those people who support China—they are the "progressives" today according to Chinese terminology. Those people who are ready to betray the country, who are ready to undermine the attempt of this country, this nation, to preserve its independence, its freedom, they are the progressives according to Chinese terminology.

Who are the reactionaries? The reactionaries are those people who want to fight for the freedom of the country, who want to preserve the unity of the country, who want to preserve the solidarity of the country. I want to ask these people, the Chinese, who are the reactionaries in India today? Is the shoe-shine boy in Connaught Place who has given all his earnings to the

National Defence Fund a reactionary? Is the chaprasi of the Prime Minister's secretariat who has left to fight the Chinese in NEFA a reactionary? Are the jawans who have bled in defending our frontiers reactionaries? Are those people, the political parties in this country who want to defend the honour of this country, the prestige of this country, are they reactionaries? That is the nefarious game that Peking is trying to play with India.

That is why I say these Defence of India rules might fetter the liberties of the people to a certain extent, but the tremendous response of those people in the China lobby today is there. I will only say what Shri Anthony said, that every care should be taken to see that these Defence of India rules are not misused. I would request you to see that no honest person, in the name of these rules, is brought to book or arrested. These rules should be implemented with a very fair mind, with a sense of justice.

I do not want to say anything about the Communist Party, but I had the pleasure of listening to Prof. Mukerjee. He said he was pained because of the news of the arrest of some 350 members of the Communist Party, his comrades. It has pained us also, because our rules had to be used to arrest people who belong to this country, to this soil, because of their conduct, because of their behaviour.

The Defence of India rules must be all-embracing. There can be no compromise when the question of the freedom of the country comes, and that is why, however much it might pain me, I would say that this is the most legitimate action that the Government has taken.

Prof. Mukerjee has said that the arrest of the Communist might mean the undermining of the national efforts, the defence efforts. I do not understand how. It is this argument that some of the communist leaders put forward in South India. They said that, if communists are not taken into the

[Shri Hem Barua]

defence committees, they would see that the work in the factories suffers...

Shri Ranga: Ordnance factories.

Shri Hem Barua: ...that the work in the ordnance factories suffers. Fortunately or unfortunately, they have some control over the workers, but I am quite confident about our workers also. These communists cannot lead them to paralyse the work, because our workers are also impelled and inspired by a sense of patriotism. They also know that this country belongs to them. They also want to make the utmost sacrifice. This is being reflected in the tremendous response that the country is getting today from the workers. Therefore, to boast that they would paralyse the factories if they are not taken into the defence committees is a tall boast. China might welcome that, we are not going to welcome a boast of that sort.

I have seen the resolution of the Communist Party, read it as thoroughly as possible. It pains me to say this. I do not say that there are no patriots in the Communist Party, there are patriots in the Communist Party, but at the same time, even after this resolution was adopted, in spite of the fact that there are loopholes in the resolution itself, there were people, even top-ranking communist leaders, who went about preaching a separate doctrine calculated to undermine our national front. I would have liked these honest people here, our communist leaders, to come out with open denunciation of them, they could have denounced these leaders. They have not denounced them. We would have appreciated their sincerity of purpose in tune with their resolution if they had come out with disciplinary action against these people. Did they come out with disciplinary action.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): They hope to win them back.

Shri Hem Barua: After the resolution was adopted a spokesman of the

party explained it further: no such action is contemplated. Why? If we think today that the Communist Party wants to preserve this pro-Chinese wing deliberately so that it may be utilised when the appropriate moment comes, can they argue that it is not so. It can be interpreted like that. I say that their honesty and sincerity could have been proved if they had taken disciplinary action against those people. But they have not.

Now, what about the communist parties of the world? From Tokyo to London all the communist parties of the world with a singleness of purpose and mind have supported the Chinese aggression on India. The Chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party sends a telegram of congratulations to Soviet Russia for not siding with India or giving any offer of help to India. It is the British Communist Party with which I am told the Indian Communist Party has moral, material and spiritual connections, that has come out with a truly wonderful argument it has accused India—an imaginary charge—of firing the first shot against the Chinese in NEFA out of which the conflagration broke. I would have very much appreciated the Communist Party doing one thing: sever its connection with the world communist movement. But it has not. Or, on the other hand has it made any appeal to the communist parties of our neighbouring countries or of the Afro-Asian countries to condemn Chinese aggression in unqualified terms? So far I do not know of any communist party, except one of course, condemning the Chinese perfidious aggression on India. It has not been done.

Now, what about the resolution itself? It does not speak of the true character of the Chinese aggression. The resolution negatively says that the party could not expect a socialist country trying to settle a border dispute by force of arms. This is what *Pravda* also says, on the 5th Novem-

ber: "the desire for war is alien to the very nature of a socialist State." This is what Shri Dange said when the first Chinese aggression came to our notice I remember Shri Dange saying: "this cannot happen because China is a socialist country." They still pin their faith on this imperialist, power-mad, power-hungry, and power-intoxicated communist country like China. How can have you faith in these people? Now, what about the functioning of the party? In some parts of this country, they are functioning in a very odd way. I said on the floor of this House that in the border areas of West Bengal and Assam the communists collected money from the people and issued receipts to them telling them to preserve those receipts so that these receipts might be delivered to the Chinese when they come as liberators! Now, my hon. friend Shri Vasudevan Nair gave a reply and he said: "Mr. Hem Barua is a blind man." I am a blind man, even love is blind, because, I could see through the intentions of the Chinese much before these people could see.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am more convinced that you are blind. I am a blind man because I have seen through the intentions of the communist party's resolution, and if this is blindness, I would say that I am cent per cent blind! It is the love of my country that has made me blind.

17 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Would he like to continue?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, Sir.

Shri Ranga: I thought we were going to sit till 6 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Was it declared?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member desires to finish, we can sit for some time more.

Some Hon. Members: No. No.

17.01 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: I have to make an announcement. This morning we were told by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the committee representing different groups, Congress as well as others, had met and they have decided that we will sit up to the 11th December as originally planned. That had been announced here by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

The second thing that the committee decided was that during these days,—because we had not been sending notices to the Ministries and we could not now call upon them to answer because ten days' notice was not there—there would be no Question Hour till the 11th, that this is only for this session and would not apply to any other session that comes after this, and that we will sit from 12 o'clock to whatever time we like to, to give the Ministries more time for concentrating their attention towards the war effort and for defence purposes. That is for the House as well as for the Government to consider. Probably, in my opinion, it would be much better if we sat either in the morning or in the evening. If they think that it could be from 12 to 5 I would have no objection. Either it may be from 9 to 1 or half-past one, or, after lunch, from half-past two to seven or half-past seven. Anyhow that can be considered.

Then the Committee has also decided that there will be no questions with regulation notice. Short notice questions would be allowed but the Members would realise that they must also be essential and important ones. First I will exercise the discretion whether really the question should be admitted or not, and whether it is really worth answering by the Minis-

[Mr. Speaker]

ter. Then the Minister has that option to accept it or not as is under our rules.

This should also be borne in mind, namely, that there would not be a large number of questions. At the most every day, normally I could allow only two short-notice questions, but if there are more than two, and after the Minister has not accepted that notice, if I feel that there is some question in respect of which information must be given to the Members, I will admit it as an unstarred question and ask the Minister to send that information to the Member himself, so that that information could be had.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad): It may be placed on the Table.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Would you consider one or two Calling Attention Notices?

Mr. Speaker: I am not debarring that. They would be independent things. I am not talking of them because that would continue. These are the things that I wanted to convey to you. I am sure the House agrees to all this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you to see that this arrangement is only for this session? Then, I would suggest that the sitting may be from 2 to 7. That will be a good time if you agree.

Mr. Speaker: Unless the Government representative also has his say, I could not decide about the time—whether it suits the Ministries and the Government people also—because we want to give them facility so that they might have more time to attend to defence efforts.

Well, so far as these sittings are concerned, there is a desire that from Monday onwards we might sit either

in the morning—half-past nine to one,—or, after lunch, in the evening, from half-past two to seven. I do not know whether Government would find it more convenient, because Members of the House think that that would give more time to the Ministers to attend to their work and they can come after the lunch hour. If the Minister wants to consult the other Ministers, he may do so.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Regarding the new arrangement which you propose for being enforced from Monday, I would like to have time to consult the others and tell you tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: We will start at 12 o'clock on Monday and we will decide then.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Tomorrow we meet at 11 as usual?

Mr. Speaker: The whole arrangement begins from Monday. Tomorrow we meet at 11, as usual.

Shri Ranga: You may kindly agree to extend the time for this Defence of India Bill by two or three hours for the general discussion.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I think there is a justifiable demand on the part of Members; there is not so much pressure of time and we can extend the time.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: By 2 hours.

Mr. Speaker: As already desired by hon. Members, we will have 10 hours.

17.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 23, 1962 (Agrahayana 2, 1884 (Saka)).

[Thursday, November, 22 1962/Agrahayana 1, 1884 (Saka)]

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698	Sterilisation of patients suffering from Leprosy	2874—75
699	Drinking water supply to Municipalities in Punjab	2875—76
700	Recovery of sales tax paid by D.G.S. & D.	2876—77
702	Foreign Exchange Banks	2877
703	Gandak Project	2877—78
704	Increase in D.A. of Central Government employees	2878

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
705	L.I.C. policies	2878—80
706	Municipal Corporation	2880—81
707	New Children's Hospitals in Delhi	2881
708	Eye diseases	2881—82
709	Family Planning	2882—84
710	Primary Health Centres	2884—85
711	Water supply in Kerala	2885
712	Shortage of medical personnel in Delhi	2885—86
713	Joint pool of power for Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan	2886
714	Violation of foreign exchange regulations	2886—87
715	Recognition to Unions of Government employees	2887
716	Under invoicing in exports	2888
717	Scheme for acquisition and development of land	2888—89
718	Costing cells for river valley projects	2889—91
719	Cure of colitis	2891
720	D.V.C. Navigational canal	2891—92
721	Repayment of Central loan by States	2892—93
722	Settlement of East Pakistan refugees	2893
723	Irrigation Schemes in Madras State	2893—94
724	Survey of Hydro-electric Projects	2894
725	Shortage of power in Eastern India	2895
726	Repayment of loans in Indian exports	2895
727	Srisallam Hydro-electric Project	2896
728	Provision for projects	2896—97
729	M.D. and M.S. courses of Bhopal	2897
730	Rural electrification in Kerala	2897—98
731	Right Bank Power House at Bhakra	2898
732	Mental hospitals and lunatic Asylums	2898—99
733	Anti-water logging in Punjab	2899—2900
734	C.H.S. in Delhi	2900
735	Properties of mango seed	2900—01

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
736	Kosi Project	2901-02
737	Nurses in Agartala hospitals	2902
738	Drugs	2902-03
739	Overtime allowances	2903
740	Agricultural Development Finance Corporation	2903-04
741	Import of printing machinery	2904
742	Sharavathi Hydrel Project	2904-05
743	Two-roomed quarters for Class IV Government employees	2905
744	Cultivation of "Lang"	2906
745	S.P.E. enquiry into Dandakaranya Project irregularities	2907
746	Housing for landless agricultural workers in Punjab	2907-08
747	Dams in Mysore	2908
748	Power generating Units in Tripura	2908-09
749	Markets in Agartala	2910
750	Central Council of Sanitary Inspectors	2910-11
751	Opium Factory, Ghazipur	2911
752	Ayurvedic medicines	2911-12
753	Awards for medical books	2912
754	Ayurvedic and Unani drugs	2912-13
755	Intensive programme for rural housing	2913-14
756	Plague cases in Madras and Mysore	2914
757	Hydro Electric Schemes on Suil river	2914-15
758	Survey of medicinal plants used in Ayurveda	2915
759	Koyna power supply to Goa	2915-16
760	Thermal Power Station in Jammu and Kashmir	2916
761	Drinking Water Schemes in Vidarbha	2916
762	Drop in profits of public sector industries	2917
763	Monkey menace in South Avenue and South Block areas	2917
764	Poppy cultivation	2917-18

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
765	Upper Jamuna valley Electric Supply Company	2918
766	Donation of blood for Jawans	2918-19
767	Water supply in Calcutta	2919
768	Sharavati Valley Project	2919-20
769	Defence Gold and Prize Bonds	2920
770	Salal Hydro-Electric Project in Jammu and Kashmir	2920-21
771	Contraband gold haul at Bombay	2921

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) Text of letter dated 4th November, 1962, from Premier Chou En-lai to the Prime Minister of India.

(ii) Text of reply dated 14th Nov. 1962, from the Prime Minister of India to the Premier Chou En-lai.

(2) A copy of the Public Debt (Annuity Certificates) Third Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1257 dated the 29th September, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Public Debt Act, 1944.

(3) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, (English and Hindi versions) for the year ending the 31st March, 1962 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(4) A copy of Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1961-62 along

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 41B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules 1960:—

(a) G. S. R. No. 1395 dated 27th October, 1962.

(b) G. S. R. 1396 dated the 27th October, 1962.

(c) G. S. R. 1397 dated the 27th October, 1962.

(d) G. S. R. 1398 dated the 27th October, 1962.

(e) G. S. R. 1437 dated the 3rd November, 1962.

(f) G. S. R. 1439 dated the 3rd November, 1962.

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) G. S. R. No. 1400 dated the 27th October, 1962.

(b) G. S. R. 1401 dated the 27th October, 1962.

(c) G. S. R. 1402 dated the 27th October, 1962.

(d) G. S. R. 1403 dated the 27th October, 1962.

(e) G. S. R. 1421 dated the 3rd November, 1962.

(f) G. S. R. 1432 dated the 3rd November, 1962.

(g) G. S. R. 1433 dated the 3rd November, 1962.

(h) G. S. R. 1434 dated the 3rd November, 1962.

- (7) A copy of Notification No. F. 4 (33)/62-Fin. (E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th October, 1962, containing the Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

Rules, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi.

- (8) A copy of Notification No. 13/62 dated the 27th October, 1962 making certain amendment to the General Regulations of the Industrial Finance Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

- (9) A copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 642 dated the 12th May, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1947.

- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Rules, 1952, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947:—

(i) G. S. R. No. 897 dated the 15th July, 1961.

(ii) G. S. R. No. 972 dated the 29th July, 1961.

(iii) G. S. R. No. 50 dated the 13th January, 1962.

(iv) G. S. R. No. 264 dated the 3rd March, 1962.

REPORT OF PUBLIC AC- COUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED

2930

Third Report was presented .

ARREST OF MEMBER

2930

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received intimation from the Superintendent of Police, Tiruchirappalli, that on the 21st November, 1962, Shri R. Umarath, Member, Lok Sabha, had been arrested under Section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, and remanded on the same day to the Court of Addi-

ARREST OF MEMBER—*contd.*

COLUMNS

tional First Class Magistrate of Tiruchirappalli, for a period of fifteen days pending action under Defence of India Rules.

LEAVL OF ABSENCE . . . 2931

The following Members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House :

- (1) Shrimati Lalita Rajya Laxmi
- (2) Shri Lal Shyam Shah
- (3) Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar
- (4) Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon
- (5) Shri Babunath Singh
- (6) Shri Era Sezhiyan
- (7) Shri Yashwantrao Martand Rao Mukje
- (8) Shri T. Abdul Wahid and
- (9) Shri Ramachandra, Ulaka.

BILLS PASSED . . . 3932—56

- (i) The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal

BILL PASSED—*contd.*

COLUMNS

Nehru) moved that the Pondicherry (Administration) Bill be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

- (ii) The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved that the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

2968—69,
2976--3068

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Defence of India Bill continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1962/AGRAHAYANA 2, 1884 (SAK.4)—

Further consideration and passing of the Defence of India Bill and consideration of Private Member's Resolutions.