

Third Series, No.15

Wednesday, November 14, 1962  
Kartika 23, 1884 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Session  
(Third Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi

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

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 14th November, 1962/  
Kartika 23, 1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Chinese ordered to leave India

+

- \*174. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chinese who have been ordered to leave India since 30th June, 1962; and

(b) how many of them obeyed the orders?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). Since 30th June, 1962, orders to leave India have been served on 24 Chinese nationals. Of these, five have complied with the orders and have left. In the case of the remaining 19, as well as those Chinese nationals whose stay in India is not regarded as desirable, Government will have to take special steps in the light of the latest developments.

2063(Ai) L S —1.

**Shri Yashpal Singh:** How many Chinese are employed in the Chinese Embassy in Delhi and in the legations at Calcutta, Bombay and other places?

**Shri Datar:** I have not got those figures here.

**Shri Yashpal Singh:** What is the total number?

**Mr. Speaker:** Those figures are not available.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What restrictions and curbs have been imposed on the movements and activities of other Chinese personnel or Chinese nationals resident in India, and are there reasons to believe that the much-publicised gestures—the pro-India gestures—of some of those Chinese may be a mere camouflage for their real intentions?

**Shri Datar:** The Government have been keeping a watch on all those persons whose activities are likely to be either anti-Indian or anti-social. Government are taking necessary steps in this matter.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** My question has not been answered. What restrictions and curbs have been imposed so far? Have the Government imposed any curbs or restrictions on the movement and activities of other Chinese who have not been asked to quit India?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** We have issued orders accordingly.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What does that “accordingly” mean, Sir?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** That is, imposing restrictions on those Chinese.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know if the hon. Home Minister is aware

that behind the Regal Cinema a few Chinese have hired a flat in which they are indulging in many suspicious activities?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is, how many have been ordered to leave India. We should not go into other matters.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** I am asking about those people who have been seen indulging in anti-social activities.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Government is extra careful and watchful in this regard. I do not want to dilate upon it, but we do propose to take very strict action in regard to those Chinese who are considered to be a security risk.

**श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो चीनी नागरिक भारत में इस समय रह रहे हैं, पिछले कुछ दिनों में, जब कि संकट कालीन स्थिति आई है, उन की भ्राष्ट्रीय गतिविधियों का कुछ पता चला है? यदि हाँ, तो भविष्य में उन को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय सोचे हैं?

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** कुछ पता तो हम लोग लेते ही रहते हैं, लेकिन उस को बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस वक्त वैसी कार्यवाही ज्यादा है भी नहीं, क्योंकि उन को भी इस बात का डर है। अगर कोई कार्यवाही है, तो वह छिपी हुई है, जिस के बारे में, जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, हम पता भी रख रहे और कड़ी कार्यवाही भी कर रहे हैं।

**श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :** भारतवर्ष में जो चाइनीज हैं, उन में कितने हिन्दुस्तानी नागरिक हैं और कितने चाइनीज हैं?

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** मैं उन की ठीक संख्या तो नहीं बता सकता, लेकिन हम दोनों ही की तरफ सावधानी बरत रहे हैं।

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Would the hon. Minister tell us, out of these 24 persons referred to here who have been served with deportation orders,

how many of them were nationals of the Chinese People's Republic, how many were Stateless persons and how many had become Indian nationals?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I cannot give the details, but we have put all of them in the same category, and whatever action will be taken will have to be taken against all of them.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know if anybody from the Ladakh side is included among those Chinese who have been ordered to leave the country?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is going into too much of a detail.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** It is a very important question, Sir.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I am sorry I am not aware of it.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** Are the Government aware that there is in existence a Chinese school in Makun in North-east Assam and that has been helped by the Chinese Consul-General in India, and may I know whether strict vigilance has been kept on the teachers of this school?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Yes; in fact, we have made enquiries and have collected the necessary information in that regard. We will keep a strict watch on that also.

कोयले की कमी  
+

{ श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :  
श्री भगवत झा आजाद :  
श्री भक्त दर्शन :  
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :  
श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
\*१७५. { श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :  
श्री रा० शि० पांडे :

{ महाराज कुमार विजय आनन्द  
श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :  
श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ :  
श्री सरजू पांडे :  
श्री प्र० के० देव :  
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

क्या खान और ईचन मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने  
संसद् के गत सत्र में आशा व्यक्त की थी कि  
कोयले की कमी सितम्बर अथवा अक्टूबर,  
१९६२ तक काफी दूर हो जायगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या  
प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) क्या नदियों द्वारा कोयले का परिवहन  
करने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से हो रही  
बातचीत में अन्तिम निर्णय किया जा चुका है  
और यदि हां, तो उस की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

खान और ईचन मंत्री (श्री के० दे०  
मालवीय) : (क) तथा (ख). पिछले दो  
महीनों में, कोयले के परिवहन से सम्बन्धित  
स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है और रेल तथा  
सड़क दोनों द्वारा अधिक कोयले का भेजा जाना  
सम्भव हो गया है ।

(ग) बिहार में कोयला खानों से इलाह-  
बाद में उपभोक्ताओं के लिये सड़क तथा नदी  
द्वारा कोयले के परिवहन से सम्बन्धित  
योजना के अन्तर्गत एक परीक्षण क्रिया  
( trial run ) को शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित  
करने की आशा है । निकट भविष्य में  
गंगा ब्रह्मपुत्र वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट बोर्ड ( Ganga-  
Brahmaputra Water Transport Board )  
के नौका समुदाय के हिस्से को इस्तेमाल करते हुए  
प्रतिमास में लगभग कोयले के ८००-१०००  
टन उठाये जायेंगे । दीर्घ कालीन योजना के  
लिये अध्ययन कार्य को किया जा रहा है,  
जिस के द्वारा यह सम्भावना है कि प्रतिवर्ष में  
सड़क तथा नदी द्वारा कोयले का प्रेषण ३.५  
मिलियन टन तक बढ़ाया जा सके ।

[(a) and (b). During the last two  
months, the position relating to trans-  
port of coal has shown considerable  
improvement and it has been possible  
to move more coal both by rail and  
by road.

(c) Under the scheme for transport  
of coal by road and river from coal  
mines in Bihar to consumers in  
Allahabad, a trial run is expected to  
be undertaken shortly. In the im-  
mediate future about 800-1000 tons  
of coal per month will be carried by  
utilising part of the fleet of the  
Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport  
Board. Studies for the long term  
scheme, in which it might be possible  
to step up the movement of coal by  
road and river to 3.5 million tons per  
annum are being undertaken.]

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब तक इस हाउस में  
यह प्रैक्टिस रही है कि अगर सवाल हिन्दी में  
हो, तो उस का जवाब पहले हिन्दी में दिया  
जाता है और फिर अंग्रेजी में । अगर उसी  
प्रैक्टिस को जारी रखा जाय, तो अच्छा होगा ।  
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अभी हाल ही  
में प्रधान मंत्री जो ने जो देश के कारखानों  
से अपील की थी कि उन को अपना उत्पादन  
बढ़ाना चाहिये और उत्पादन तब तक नहीं बढ़  
सकता है, जब तक कि उन को कोयला पूरा  
न मिले । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस  
संकट कालीन स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये  
मंत्रालय न कोयले को पहुंचाने के सम्बन्ध में  
कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की है और अगर की है,  
तो उस का विवरण क्या है ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : इधर इस संकट में  
हमारे मंत्रालय ने विशेष तरीके अख्तियार  
किये हैं और करीब करीब हर एक मुख्य  
कोयला खान वाले से सम्पर्क कायम किया है ।  
उन्होंने ने अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाया भी है ।  
सड़क से कोयले का मूवमेंट भी बढ़ाया गया है ।  
मैं कलकत्ता जा रहा हूँ, जहां हमारी और  
उन की बैठक हो रही है और हम एक नया कार्य-

क्रम बना रहे हैं, जिस के द्वारा हम सड़कों पर ज्यादा कोयला चला सकेंगे। रेलों के द्वारा कोयले की मूवमेंट बढ़ी भी है। मेरा ख्याल है कि स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है और बड़े बड़े स्थानों पर कोयले के बड़े बड़े डम्पस बनाने का हम शीघ्र प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** मैं न अपने पहले अनुपूरक प्रश्न में माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी पूछा है कि क्या सरकार इस संकट-कालीन स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये कारखाने व्युत्पन्न को पूरा कोयला दे सकेगी। इस स्थिति में वह अन्तिम रूप से कब तक समर्थ हो सकेगी ?

**श्री के० दे० मालवीय :** मैं ने अभी कहा है कि इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं कलकत्ता जा रहा हूँ और स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये और कोयले का उत्पादन कितना बढ़ाया जा सकता है, सड़कों पर कितना ज्यादा कोयला ले जाया जा सकता है, इन सब प्रश्नों पर बात चित करने के बाद, मुझे पूरी आशा है, ज्यादा कोयला पैदा और मूव किया जा सकेगा।

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों को सहयोग प्राप्त है अथवा नहीं ? जिस बैठक में भाग लेने के लिये माननीय मंत्री जा रहे हैं, क्या उस में इस विषय पर विचार होगा कि राज्य सरकारों से भी पूरा सहयोग कि लिया जाय ?

**श्री के० दे० मालवीय :** राज्य सरकारों से हम को पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त है। जहाँ तक सड़कों की मरम्मत करने का प्रश्न है, हम उन के साथ बात चित कर रहे हैं।

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know whether the increased supply by this movement mentioned in the answer has been more or less neutralised due to the increased demand in the country?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** There has been increased demand both by the industries and also by the civilian consumers who utilise coal for burn-

ing brick. We are trying to persuade them to restrain the consumption of coal where it can be restrained, because we want to concentrate on increasing production. But it is not a fact that there has been a very exceptional demand on account of this.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know supply of coal to the far off States like Punjab from the Bengal and Bihar coal fields and the results achieved so far?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** As and when we get an opportunity to get one or two more rakes of wagons for a week or two weeks, we increase the supply.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether the Government has received any complaints and whether the Government is aware that the scarcity of coal to consignees has been aggravated by deliberate extensive under-loading of wagons for the parties; if so, what steps Government has taken to curtail this sort of under-loading?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I am not aware of any deliberate under-loading of wagons. But there has been some complaint in regard to less receipt of coal. As soon as we received those complaints we enquired into those specific reasons as to why it happened.

**श्री सरजू पांडे :** क्या इस बात की जांच की गई है कि नदियों से कोयला ले जाना सस्ता पड़ेगा या सड़क से ले जाना सस्ता पड़ेगा ? अगर नदियों के जरिये ले जाना सस्ता पड़ेगा तो कितना ज्यादा कोयला नदियों के जरिये ले जाया जायेगा ?

**श्री के० दे० मालवीय :** बुनियादी तौर पर नदियों से अगर कोयला ले जायेंगे तो सस्ता जरूर पड़ेगा रेल के मुकाबले में। लेकिन पूरी योजना को चालू करने में कुछ समय लगेगा। शुरू शुरू में मुमकिन है उस को ले जाना महंगा पड़े। लेकिन फिर भी इसे करना चाहिये। हम दूसरे सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों से, और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से परामर्श कर रहे हैं। शायद दो चार

दिन में फैसला हो जायेगा और हम काम जल्दी शुरू कर देंगे ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether it is a fact that in the ordnance factories—there are 19 ordnance factories—which are manufacturing arms and ammunitions there is shortage of coal; if so, what steps the Government have taken to see that these ordnance factories do not suffer round-the-clock work on account of shortage of coal?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I do not think there is any shortage of coal.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has suggested to the Prime Minister to the effect that the coal industry should be nationalised in the interest of our economy and in order to avoid scarcity, may I know what steps have been taken so far or are proposed to be taken?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a matter of wide policy.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** सवाई माधोपुर की सीमेंट फैक्टरी ने क्या कोई इस तरह की शिकायत फोटों के साथ भेजी है कि बैंगल आघे भरे आते हैं ?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is going too much into details.

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** क्या उन उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी जो इस समय लड़ाई में काम आने वाला सामान तैयार कर रहे हैं, कोयले की सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में ?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a suggestion for action.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** May I know whether in view of the large number of sugar factories and the headquarters of the N.E. Railway in Eastern U.P., any attempt is being made to set up a coal dump in Eastern U.P.?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is going into minor details.

**श्री तुलशी दास जाधव :** कोयला न मिलने की वजह से क्या कोई कारखाना बन्द भी हुआ है क्या ?

**श्री के० दे० मालवीय :** मुझे मालूम नहीं ।

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know what further steps Government have taken to give the necessary financial assistance to Singareni collieries to increase coal production in the coal fields?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** That does not arise out of this question.

Some Hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. We have spent 14 minutes on two questions. I will allow only two or three supplementaries on each question.

#### Geological Survey in West Bengal

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\*176. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri N. R. Laskar:**  
**Shri B. K. Das:**

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey was conducted in the foot-hills of the Eastern Himalayas in West Bengal recently;

(b) if so, the result of the survey; and

(c) whether the survey is still carried on or has been abandoned?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmamah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The survey has brought to light the occurrences of dolomite, coal, and copper in the area. A reserve of 6096 million tonnes of dolomite of very high quality has been estimated in the Jainti area of Jalpaiguri district West Bengal. A reserve of 20:32 million tonnes of non-coking, flaky



coal has been estimated in the foothills of the Darjeeling district. The copper ore occurrences in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts have been found to be sporadic.

(c) The survey is being continued.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** The Parliamentary Secretary just now stated that deposits of dolomite. . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Why should he repeat what he has stated and take the time of the House? He remembers well what he has stated just now.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know what steps Government have taken to exploit all the reserves?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** The detailed investigation of dolomite occurrences in Jalpaiguri District was carried out during 1959-62 on the basis of which the deposits have been demarcated for exploitation by Hindustan Steel Limited.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether any person has applied for the lease of these coal and dolomite deposits?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** It is not to our knowledge. I want notice for that.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether Cooch-Bihar District which is by the side of Jalpaiguri District has also been surveyed?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):** We do not have information about that at present with us.

**Shri Manaan:** In which part of Darjeeling District has coal been found and, would the hon. Parliamentary Secretary please tell us, what is the quality of coal that has been found?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is going into too much of detail, I suppose.

**Shri Tyagi:** It is black coal!

**Shri Hajarnavis:** I cannot specify the exact part in Darjeeling District. The quality is non-coking and plaky.

### Import of Furnace Oil

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Shri Bibhuti Misra:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri N. R. Laskar:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Daji:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
\*177. Shri Warrior:  
Shri Mohsin:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:  
Shri S. B. Patil:  
Dr. L. M. Singhi:  
Shri Mate:  
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Managing Director of Indian Oil Company visited U.S.S.R. for talks with the U.S.S.R. Government for import of furnace oil; and

(b) if so, the results of the talk?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah):** (a) and (b). As a result of his visit to the U.S.S.R., the Managing Director, Indian Oil Company Limited, has been able to arrange for the import of additional quantities of furnace oil needed by the Company.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : फरनेस आयल कितनी मात्रा में मंगाया है और उसकी पर टा क्या कामत होगी ?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):** So far as the quantity is concerned, I think the figure will have to be determined from time to time. As regards the price, it is something which is not disclosed by any company.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह कोई ऐसा मेटर है कि जिसकी डिस्क्लोज न किया (Interruptions.)

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** What? The price cannot be disclosed?

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Why can the price not be disclosed?

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Are there any special reasons for the price not being disclosed?

**Shri Tyagi:** Is it still under negotiation or has it been fixed?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** Sir, it is like this. It is a company which competes with other firms. Other firms are under no obligation and are reluctant to give this information. They do not supply that information even to the Government. So, should a Government Corporation be put in a position which is somewhat at a disadvantage to private companies?

**Mr. Speaker:** Then he should seek refuge under 'public interest'. He must say that.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** This is an agreement with USSR. Is there any private company functioning in USSR?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** The Managing Director does think that it would not be in the public interest to disclose it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, he is shilly-shallying and dilly-dallying.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** How can it be in the public interest?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** This must be clarified.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister has said that private companies do not want to disclose it, that they do not even tell this to the Government. But this is an agreement with USSR and there is no question of any private company coming in. What is the ground on which it is being refused? That could not be the ground for it; if there is anything else, that might be told to the House.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** So far as the quantity is concerned. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said that he is not prepared to disclose the price.

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** It is mainly the question of availability of discount from the USSR in order to make the price competitive. We think that we have got sufficiently good discount from them. The Indian Oil Company is reluctant to indicate it to us because of the competitive pressure of other private companies. We have asked that they might reconsider the advisability of letting us know as to what the quantum of discount is. If they tell that to us, we should certainly tell it to the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** By private company it was intended to convey that it was our company?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** No, Sir. Private companies are also competing and they want to know as to what the quantum of discount is which we are getting from USSR. If they indicate the price, they will certainly know all about it. Therefore, although we appreciate the difficulties of the Indian Oil Company, perhaps they would be well advised if they indicate to us as to what the quantum of the discount is. So far they were reluctant to give. If they give us the information we will certainly give it. (*Interruption*).

**Several Hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I do not know why hon. Members should be so anxious to probe into this thing. Do they consider that there is some mischief being played there? If the agreement is with the U.S.S.R., of course, there cannot be anything fishy in that. If it is with the Government, at this time, the Minister feels that it is not in the public interest. Should we press it further?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** That is not the point. The point is different. According to him, the private company may come to know of the price. It will be to our interest that private companies may offer the thing at a lower rate than that. What disadvantage is

will be to our country by private companies knowing about the price?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot enter into that discussion unless I am convinced that there is something very radically wrong. I have to accept the statement when the Minister says.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I remind you, Sir, it was you who suggested public interest? He was hesitant as to whether it was public interest or Government or Russian interest.

**Mr. Speaker:** Because if the Minister says that it is not desirable, Mr. Kamath will stand up and say that that is no excuse. Therefore I suggested directly that he should say that it is not in the public interest. Now, the Senior Minister has said that it is not in the public interest.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is something else that he has stated. It is the Indian Oil company that refuses to disclose the price.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member should realise that if the Minister says that it is not in the public interest, *prima facie*, I should accept it.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Besides that, he has also stated that it is the Indian Oil Co. that refuses to disclose the price to the Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** I should not enter into detailed arguments just at this moment.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is it a State to State transaction? That would clear.

**Shri Hem Barua:** How does the Indian Oil Co. come in? The Indian Oil Co. is a Government company. How is it that it does not disclose the price to the Government?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** There should be a Half-an-hour discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने और देशों

फर्नेस आयाल के बारे में सीक्रेटली पूछा था कि है कि उन के तेल का क्या भाव पड़ता है ? और अगर पता लगाया है तो क्या इस की कोई जांच पड़ताल की है कि कहां से तेल ज्यादा और सस्ता मिलेगा ?

**श्री को० दे० मालवीय :** हम को बहुत सस्ता फर्नेस आयाल मिलता है और दाम बहुत मुनासिब हैं जो हम से लिल जाते हैं, और कम्पीटीशन में, मेरा ख्याल है, हम ने दूसरी प्राइवेट कम्पनियों की बनिस्बत ज्यादा रकम बचाई है। लेकिन मैं हाउस से यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि हमें मजबूर न करें क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में नहीं है, बावजूद इस के कि हम ने आयाल इंडिया कम्पनी से यह कहा है कि वह मुनासिब समझते हों तो फिर इस मामले पर गौर करें ताकि हाउस को सन्तोष हो सके।

**Some Hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Should any further supplementaries be put?

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order, Sir, the Minister again has admitted that it is the Indian Oil Company which functions under the Government that refuses to let the Government know about the prices. How is it that a department or autonomous body. . .

**Mr. Speaker:** The company can also put it to the Government that it is not advisable. If the Government agrees, it would remain there. If the Government does not, certainly they should give direction that it must be done in this manner. Where is the harm? I do not see anything.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Has it given any direction? I agree with you entirely.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he agrees, he might kindly resume his seat.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** From which other countries we were so long importing furnace oil and how the quality of these imported articles compare with the present one from the U.S.S.R.?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Private oil companies which are having refineries here are supplying us petroleum products including furnace oil also. From where they purchase it and supply it to us is not known to us. They are one bloc of suppliers. The other bloc is the USSR which supplies under rupee payment arrangement. These are the two blocs of suppliers and we are trying to get petroleum products including furnace oil from some other sources.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Have there been any efforts to import furnace oil from other countries and if so, what quantities are being imported or are being proposed to be imported from countries other than the USSR at present?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The bulk of the supplies is from non-USSR sources, in respect of furnace oil.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** What is the percentage?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I have not got the percentage with me just now.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Co. is faced with a very serious shortage of storage capacity for this furnace oil and other petroleum products, and if so, whether any plan has been undertaken to keep pace with these imports which are being contracted for, in the matter of developing the storage capacity?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** It is true that we are short of storage facilities. We are only a two-year-old baby now, as against 50-year or 60-year-old establishments of the Standard Vacuums and the Burmah Shells who have got their storage capacities. We are very fastly developing our installations, and we hope that next year, we shall be adequately equipped with all these storage facilities.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know to what extent the present negotiations will be able to cover the gap?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The consumption of furnace oil is mounting at a

very high rate in the country because of many factors such as the growth of industry, the expansion of our plants and also the comparative shortage of coal etc. Therefore, the gap is also increasing. We are trying to reduce the gap by import from all sources and also by increasing the capacity in our own refineries, but there is a limit to increasing the capacity.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. Q. No. 178.

**An Hon. Member:** May I suggest that Q. No. 185 also may be taken along with this?

**Mr. Speaker:** If the hon. Minister agrees, I have no objection.

#### Gauhati Refinery

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- { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri N. R. Laskar:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
 \*178. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Y. N. Singha:**  
**Shri P. K. Ghosh:**  
**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of the Gauhati refinery was suspended during the recent floods in Assam;

(b) if so, for how many days it was suspended;

(c) whether any damage was caused to the refinery due to this flood; and

(d) if so, the amount involved therein?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 15 days.

(c) No damage to the refinery units or equipment was caused.

(d) Does not arise.

### Gauhati Refinery

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- \*185. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of daily crude oil supplied to the Gauhati Refinery through Oil India (P) Ltd.,

(b) the total quantity of this oil refined since 1st July, 1962; and

(c) the extent of the target 'fulfilments by this supply of crude oil through Oil India (P) Ltd.?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) The average rate was 500 tons per day by rail from 5-8-1961 to 12-4-1962. Since 26-4-1962 the monthly rate of crude oil delivered by pipeline varied between 16,216 tons to 31,293 tons according to the requirements of the refinery.

(b) 55,354 tons refined during 1-7-1962 to 30-9-1962.

(c) The target of 2,250 tons of crude oil per day required by the refinery can be fulfilled by Oil India Limited.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether the refinery authorities had anticipated the flood and if so, what precautionary measures were taken by them?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The floods in Assam last year were unprecedented. The nature of flood cannot be predicted. Normally, we take precautions against these floods, but when they are exceptional and abnormal, the ferries are suspended, and, therefore, dislocation is bound to happen.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether the refinery is now working at its optimum capacity, and if not, when it will work at its optimum capacity?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The refinery is now practically working to its

normal capacity. There is only a small gap between that and the maximum capacity, because the clearance of our stocks is not perhaps completely finished; we cannot move as much as we would like to move in order to clear our stocks, because of too much crowding on that side, but we hope that the maximum production will start very soon.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know whether we are getting full co-operation from the Rumanian collaboration to run this refinery?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** There is no question of that. Most of them have gone. Probably thirteen or fourteen are left.

**Shri Tyagi:** As the Gauhati refinery happens to be situated at a place of strategic importance, may I know if proper precautions have been taken to protect this refinery against air raids?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is too wide a question for this Ministry to answer.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि बाढ़ की सूचना पहले से नहीं जानी जा सकती। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब बाढ़ आ गयी उस वक्त काम को सावधानी से चलाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये थे, और क्या ज़रा भी क्षति नहीं हुई ? और अगर बाढ़ के कारण कोई क्षति हुई तो क्या ?

**श्री के० दे० मालवीय :** मैं ने यह नहीं कहा था कि बाढ़ का पता नहीं चला। मैं ने कहा था कि बाढ़ की भयंकरता के बारे में कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता था। जैसा मैं ने कहा जब बड़ी बाढ़ आ गई तो जो रेलवे की फेरी चलती थी वह बन्द हो गयी। जब वह बन्द हो गयी तो हमारे इस्टालेशन्स का तेल रुक गया और इस वजह से रिफाइनरी को बन्द करना पड़ा और १५, १६ दिन काम नबन्द रहा इस से क्षति हुई।

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** May I know whether there is any expansion scheme for this Gauhati refinery?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Yes, there is an expansion scheme which is going on in the routine way.

**Shri Ranga:** What is meant by 'routine way'?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I would explain it to enlighten my hon. friend. According to our present schemes, by the end of the Plan, we have to expand the refinery capacity to a certain extent. We have not taken recourse to any abnormal methods to expand the capacity. It is just going on in the routine way.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know if all the three units, the coking unit, the oil distillation unit and the kerosene refining unit, are completed in the Gauhati refinery by now? If not, how do Government propose to do with the balance of the oil transported by Oil India and the oil that is refined there?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** All the units are now functioning normally. When I referred to a certain gap in the full installed capacity and the actual through-put, I said that perhaps on account of the storage capacity being full, the full capacity was not being utilised. But all the three units are functioning.

**Shri Basumatari:** I could not follow the answer given to an earlier question. I want to know whether the work was stopped in the refinery itself or the flow of crude oil from the field was stopped.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** When the refinery is stopped, the piping of crude oil will also have to be stopped, if the storage capacity is full.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** How much higher is the refinery located as compared to the normal flood level of the Brahmaputra?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I have not got that information.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** The Minister said that along with the suspension of work of the Gauhati refinery, supply of crude oil was also stopped. If so, was the production of crude oil also suspended?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The production of crude oil is regulated to the flow-out from the oil field according to its utilisation. When the oil will be utilised in the Barauni refinery, more crude oil will be produced from the oil fields.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** What is the normal supply of crude oil reserve in the refinery and was it not possible to utilise it when the pipeline was closed for 16 days?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** There are two types of storage tanks, one for the petroleum products that come out of the refinery. They are stored and transhipped to the western part of the country. The storage capacity was choked and, therefore, work in the refinery had to be suspended.

**Mr. Speaker:** Were there no reserves of crude oil stored?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** No. The reserves are in the pipes themselves. There is not much reserve left in the storage tanks.

#### Seizure of Cartridges found in a Hotel in Delhi

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**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:**

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

**Shri P. Kunhan:**

**Shri Mohammad Elias:**

**Shri Daji:**

**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

**Shri Nambiar:**

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

\*179. **Shri K. N. Tiwary:**

Shri Dasaratha Deb:  
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
 Shri Kapur Singh:  
 Shri P. K. Ghosh:  
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Maharajkumar Vijaya  
 Ananda:  
 Shri Y. D. Singh:  
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:  
 Shri Tan Singh:  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
 Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in September last several hundred cartridges were seized by the Delhi Police from the possession of an American national in a room of a New Delhi hotel;

(b) whether a large quantity of cartridges was also found on search of his private plane at Safdarjang Airport; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). 766 and 10,000 shot-gun cartridges were recovered respectively, from the room in the Asoka Hotel and the private plane of the foreigner.

(c) He has been prosecuted under section 19(f) read with section 20 of the Indian Arms Act. The matter is sub-judice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government have been able to find out the source from which this foreigner brought this huge amount of cartridges into our country?

Mr. Speaker: That the enquiry should reveal. The matter is sub-judice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: But this can be said from where he brought it.

Mr. Speaker: How can they say. This also will have to be found out in the enquiry.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: They can at least say that they have not found out.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if the hon. Minister could give us any idea of the motive behind it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What shall the police do then, if the hon. Minister gives the motive?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether that foreign airlines of which this gentleman is reported to be the chairman or president, has been continuing regular flights through India, touching Delhi. Is the position still unchanged?

Shri Datar: That airline had entered into a contract with Air India International, and therefore they were flying.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
 एक आवश्यक प्रश्न करना था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आगे आवेगा वह  
 इससे भी ज्यादा आवश्यक है ।

Siliguri-Gauhati Pipeline Project

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\*180. { Shri Morarka:  
 Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 589 on the 13th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the Project Report of Siliguri-Gauhati Pipeline Project;

(b) if so, its nature; and

(c) the total cost involved in this project?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Bechtel Corporation of the U.S.A. have been entrusted with the design, engineering and construction management of this Pipeline Project.

(c) About Rs. 6 crores.

**Shri Morarka:** What would be the total length of this pipe line, and what would be the exact estimated cost?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** This is a scheme to construct a 160 mile pipe line. The dimension will be 8", and the total cost, as I said, will be Rs. 6 crores, including foreign exchange.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know whether the equipment necessary for this pipe line, pipes etc., would be supplied by Rourkela, or whether they would be imported from abroad?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The present scheme is to take the entire stock from Rourkela.

#### Sun Cookers

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\*181. { **Shri Morarka:**  
       { **Shri K. C. Pant:**  
       { **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**

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

(a) whether the sun cooker has been perfected and whether it is proposed to be produced on a commercial scale; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). A type of solar cooker was developed by the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi and patented in 1952. The patent was leased out to two firms for commercial production, but the off take has been very limited.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know the total amount spent by the Government or the laboratory on this experiment?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** It is not possible to give any account of this separately because this was taken as part of the normal activities of the National Physical Laboratory, and therefore no separate accounts were kept.

**Shri Tyagi:** Does it cook at all?

**Shri Morarka:** Why has not it become popular? Is it effective, or has it failed?

**Shri Tyagi:** The Sun is defective!

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The major difficulty is that you want a cooker which can be worked all the year round. Now sometimes there are rainy days. Secondly, it does not work at night. These are the two basic difficulties. As I told the House earlier, we have tried to divert attention to other uses of solar energy rather than cooking.

**Shri Morarka:** Could not these difficulties have been foreseen?

**Shri K. C. Pant:** In view of the immense potentialities of utilising the energies of the Sun for generating power in sub-tropical countries like India, may I know if the Government has undertaken any programme exclusively devoted to tapping Sun energy in India?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not the Sun energy that is under question, but it is the cooker. We are directly connected with the cooker only. The whole Sun cannot be brought in, to whatever use its energy may be put.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** May I know whether these cookers were used for cooking or making things hot?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** They were used for cooking, and an hon. Member of this House used these cookers for a long time, but because of the two difficulties I mentioned, that they are not usable at night and so far no adequate battery for storing this energy has been devised, they have not proved very effective.



**Mr. Speaker:** Is it only on the testimony of that Member that it has been given up?

**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:** May I know whether Government was aware of these difficulties before launching upon perfecting this sun cooker?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** When an experiment is undertaken by scientists they naturally take certain risks. If this had succeeded it would have solved a very important problem in the country. Unfortunately this experiment has not been very successful. As I said to the House before, it has been quite effective in heating water and now we are mainly concerned in seeing whether we could produce electricity.... (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Before the hon. Minister answers the questions, the hon. Members get up twice and thrice and interrupt him.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Will the hon. Minister give us some idea of the price of the sun cooker?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** It was being sold at about Rs. 80.

**Shri Basumatari:** May I know whether it is in the private sector or the public sector?

• **Mr. Speaker:** It is in-between. Next question.

#### **Machinery to Enquire into Charges of Corruption against a Minister**

\*183. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to supplementaries raised on Starred Question No. 667 on the 29th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any machinery exists for holding an enquiry into allegations of corruption against a Minister of Government;

(b) if so, the *modus operandi* thereof, and subsequent procedure in the event of a *prima facie* case being established; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). Such allegations can be enquired into where necessary according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

(c) Does not arise.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Since Independence against how many Ministers—I mean ministers in the larger sense of the word, inclusive of all the categories—have allegations or reports of corruption been unfortunately lodged with the Government and in how many such cases have enquiries been made and with what result?

**Shri Tyagi:** On a point of order, Sir. What is his question? Has he read in any newspaper or has he got any substance on which he is proceeding? This is an insinuation.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is only asking for the number of complaints that have been received against Ministers.

**Shri Tyagi:** Against how many Ministers?

**Mr. Speaker:** If there is none, the Home Minister can say that no complaint was ever received against any Minister.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** Shri Kamath's question includes ex-Ministers also.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It covers anticipating Ministers too!

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** In some cases it was a few years back that some enquiries were made. In regard to the Ministers of one of the States about which perhaps some of the hon. Members know—especially Shri Kamath should be aware of it because he also comes from the same State and I am sorry it is his State there were some complaints and one person was convicted.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That was before it became part of my State.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Then two or three enquiries were made but there was not sufficient evidence available. I think this matter is as old as five or six years or a little more.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is Government aware of the widespread feeling that the current drive for austerity and sacrifices would fail to make the tremendous psychological impact it should on the people unless the evil of corruption is tackled rigorously at all levels, and if so does Government propose to modify or reorientate its present somewhat anaemic and wobbly attitude towards corruption?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is too wide a question.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I crave your indulgence....

**Mr. Speaker:** What should I do in this respect? He points out many faults that are beyond the scope of this question. The question asked is: what is the machinery to enquire into the allegations against a Minister.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The answer was given that....

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes; the answer only was that sometime back there were certain complaints.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The answer to the main question shows that, throughout, their attitude was anaemic and wobbly. There is no firm and vigorous policy with regard to corruption. May I submit, in all humility....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. If he thinks that that is anaemic and something else also, that can be revitalised in a different manner; not by a supplementary question.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You will help us, Sir.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Is it not a fact that certain investigations undertaken against Ministers of certain States

were abandoned after finding that there were some materials and they were not carried to a logical conclusion? Is there any such case within the knowledge of the Government?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I would very much wish that the hon. Member had not put this question. It is absolutely unfair to insinuate in an indirect manner against the Government or against the Ministers. If there is any definite case, let him write to me and I am prepared to look into it.

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** भारत के भूत-पूर्व वित्त-मंत्री, श्री चिन्तामणि देशमुख ने पीछे इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य दिया था कि अगर सरकार कोई निष्पक्ष जांच कराये, तो मैं कुछ मंत्रियों के सम्बन्ध में एक अधिकृत सूची पेश करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस सम्बन्ध में कौन सा पालिसी अपनाई गई थी और वह बात बीच में ही क्यों समाप्त हो गई ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह सवाल यहाँ पैदा नहीं होता। सवाल यह है कि तहकीकात की मशीनरी क्या है और माडस आपरेंडो क्या है। इस वक्त सवाल यह नहीं है कि किसी ने क्या कहा था और क्या किया गया था।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** जब बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टर्स पब्लिकली यह ऐडमिट करते हैं कि हम वार के लिये तैयार नहीं थे और इस से चाइना को मजबूती पहुँचती है, तो क्या यह सारी नेशन की शिकायत नहीं है कि हमारे देश की कमजोरी जाहिर की जा रही है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** He should not give the impression that Members of Parliament, seasoned and tried, put supplementary questions that are quite wide of the mark. We are being watched every moment. The world is watching us. They should be amusing to the eye and interesting to the ear. Questions that are not connected should not be put at all. There ought to be some seriousness about it.

**Shri Ranga:** Our difficulty is, we do not know whether any question from us will be amusing to the ear and pleasing to the eye.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's questions are: I assure him.

**Shri Ranga:** Thank you. Just as there is a rule insisting upon gazetted officers to state how much property they have when they join duty—and they are also to renew this statement from year to year—may I know whether there is any rule in this respect, and if not, whether the Government would consider the advisability of instituting such a rule which would also apply to those people who are Ministers of the various ministries?

**Shri Tyagi:** And also M.Ps.

**Mr. Speaker:** The second part is a suggestion. The first part may be answered.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** The hon. Member wants to know whether—

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether there is a rule that if the Ministers, when they are appointed, are required to file a list of their property when they enter the post and when they quit office.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** No, Sir. There is no such rule.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Do the Government propose to have such a rule?

**Mr. Speaker:** The proposal had been made many a time.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** माननीय गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि कुछ मिनिस्ट्रों के खिलाफ शिकायतें आईं, जो कि निराधार पाई गईं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने वे शिकायतें की, क्या उन को सजा देने का सरकार के पास कोई जरिया है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल मिनिस्ट्रों के बारे में है, शिकायत करने वालों के बारे में नहीं।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग मिनिस्ट्रों के विरुद्ध शिकायत करें और वह शिकायत निराधार साबित हो, तो उन लोगों को सजा देने का कोई तरीका सरकार के पास है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह दूसरा सवाल है।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** गृह मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा है, यह उसी के बारे में सप्लीमेंटरी है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर।

**Mizo National Front**

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\*184. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Tan Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the organisers of the independent Mizoland movement are setting up volunteer forces; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to curb such activities?

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

(b) The State Government are keeping a careful watch on developments. The Central Government are also keeping themselves informed of the situation.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Mizo movement is helped by foreigners and foreign countries militarily, morally and materially and if so, what steps have been taken to intercept such support to the Mizoland movement?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** It is difficult for me to say anything on that matter here, because it is not so easy to know about specific countries which are taking interest in this movement. Still,

we have some information and I would not like to disclose it.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether an approach has been made to the organisers of the Mizoland movement to join hands with the defence efforts in India in view of the present crisis that has been generated by the Chinese aggression and if so, what is the reaction of the organisers of the Mizoland movement?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** The hon. Member will be glad to know that without any effort on our part, they have held a conference and passed a resolution saying they are lending their support to the Government.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a previous occasion, in reply to a supplementary by me, the very same thing was said that a careful watch was being maintained on the activities on the Mizoland front. Now we find that they are organising themselves into volunteer forces. May I know what steps Government have taken, because of the emergency particularly, to ban this organisation from functioning?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** It is hardly necessary in view of what I said before. I hope the hon. Member will appreciate the present position and do nothing which will unnecessarily hurt or annoy those people.

**Shri Ranga:** May I know what active steps Government have taken in order to reconcile these people to our administration, to our national leadership and national Government and to see that their cooperation is maximised?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** The Assam Chief Minister is taking interest in that matter and has written to us also as to what they propose to do.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** May I know whether there is any foreign instigation to this movement?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I have already answered that question.

2063 (Ai) LS—2.

## Business Management

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\*186. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:  
          { Shri Rameshwar Tanti:  
          { Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether the two schools for business management have been started at Calcutta and Ahmedabad;

(b) how many trainees have been admitted to start with and whether it is proposed to admit more trainees hereafter;

(c) the main subjects that are being taught to the trainees in these schools; and

(d) the minimum qualifications for admission to these schools?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) The Calcutta Institute has started functioning. Arrangements are in progress for starting the Ahmedabad Institute.

(b) 24 trainees have been admitted for the first short-term course started by the Calcutta Institute in October last.

When fully organised, each Institute will admit 60 candidates for regular post-graduate courses in addition to short-term courses.

(c) Industrial and Business Management are the subjects of study for regular post-graduate courses. Short-term courses will deal with functional aspects as for instance, Marketing Planning, Financial Control, Personnel Management, etc.

(d) The courses are open generally to executives working in industrial, commercial, administrative and other organisations. A limited number of young graduates will also be admitted.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know how long this course will last and whether students are admitted from both public sector and private sector?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** In the first course, about 24 people have come. There are people from both private and public sectors, Government as well as industries. The regular course would be generally of two years' duration.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know how long it will take to complete the full contingent of trainees in Calcutta school and how long it will take to start the Ahmedabad school?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** As I said, the short-term course of five weeks has already started in Calcutta. The regular course is expected to start sometime towards the end of next year in Calcutta. In Ahmedabad, it may take about a year more.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know if State-wise quotas will be fixed for admission and whether such schools will be opened in other parts of the country also?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** We are having two all-India institutes for the present. If necessary later on other institutes may be opened. It is not necessary to fix State-wise quotas; we are having students from all over India.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** May I know whether the institute at Calcutta is being financed entirely by Government or the private sector also is contributing to the expenses?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The industry is also making a substantial contribution.

**Shri Basumatari:** While it is purely on a commercial basis, may I know whether there will be some quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reserved in these institutes?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Generally it is for people who have already had business experience for some time and are in managerial positions. I do not think it will be possible to make any special reservation for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in this context.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** This school of business management was first proposed to be started in the University of Bombay. Thereafter it was shifted to Calcutta. Is there any proposal to start it by the University of Bombay and, if so, may I know what progress has been made there?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The first part of the hon. Member's question is incorrect. Different universities have other kinds of business courses—commercial courses—and even now there are post-graduate courses in other areas. These two institutes were intended to be established in Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

#### Geological Survey Team in Spiti Valley

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{ **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**  
 \*187. { **Maharajkumar Vijaya**  
**Ananda:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff of Central Geological Survey was trapped by a moving glacier in Spiti Valley on the 26th September, 1962; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the details of the incident is placed on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

A party of the Geological Survey of India consisting of two Assistant Geologists, one Surveyor and one Technical bearer had gone on an expedition in accordance with the annual field programme of the Geological Survey of India for 1962-63 to Barashigri glacier on 14th June, 1962 and

were expected to complete their assignment by the 28th September, 1962. Barashigri lies at a height of 13,000 feet approximately and is about 25 miles East-South-East of Khoksar near the confluence of the Barashigri nala and the Chandra river. They were camping at Barashigri glacier in the Lahaul Valley in connection with geological investigations. They had completed their mapping work for the season and were to start from there on 21st September. But it started raining on 19th and 20th and on 21st it snowed heavily; as a result of which there were huge snow slides and avalanches in the area thus marooning the party. Due to shortage of food and fuel they had to live practically on one meal a day. As no help could reach them due to difficult nature of the terrain on the 24th they had no alternative but to abandon the equipment and leave the camp. They trekked carrying with them the maps and plans prepared by them over 6 kilometres on fresh snow, crossed the Shigri river; bivouaced on snow, and the next day crossed chest-deep Chandra river and reached Chotadhara rest-house by night. Thereafter the party trekked for six days to reach Khoksar at the base of the Rohtang pass on the Lahaul side; rested for a few days and arrived at Manali on 6th October, 1962. There was no loss of life or serious injury among the party. The equipment abandoned by the party was subsequently recovered.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** From the statement I find that they were trapped by about the 19th of September and they arrived in Manali on 6th October, 1962. How is it that no help or assistance was given to them during all these days when they were suffering such a great hardship?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** Sir, it was all along raining on the 19th, 20th and 21st September. Due to the difficult nature of terrain they could not move out of their camps. The Defence Ministry air-dropped some supplies

but because of the difficult nature of the place it is doubtful whether those supplies reached them. After the rains stopped they all left the camp and it took about six days for them to walk through that difficult region and reach Manali.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The whole thing happened on the 19th September, and the party reached Manali on 6th October. There was a gap of about 16 days in-between. May I know if we have not the sources by means of which these persons could communicate with us, whether we have not got the resources by means of which we could send them some relief?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** They trekked carrying with them the maps and plans prepared by them over 6 kilometres on fresh snow, crossed the Shigri river.....

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** All that is in the statement.

**Shri Thimmaiah:** They crossed rivers and walked over fresh snow.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Parliamentary Secretary is only reading from the statement. But his difficulty is that the answer is already in the statement and because the hon. Member is insisting he is reading from it.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis):** On the 20th and 21st there was heavy rain. It was followed by very heavy snow. All attempts to establish communications with them were made but failed. Efforts were made to air-drop supplies. Whether they reached them or not it is very difficult to say. In the meantime the party started on its way back. Because of the very difficult terrain that they had to traverse they sometimes rested at some places and that is how it took 16 days for them to reach Manali. If they had come straight, it would not have taken them so much time.

**Mr. Speaker:** His object in asking that question was to know whether it was not possible or it was too risky to send them supplies at the spot where they stayed at least when they left famished and were short of food. He wants to know whether they could not have been given some supplies.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** Attempts were continuously made and whatever possible was done. But it must be admitted that it was not of much use.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In view of what has happened there, are the Government going to take any precautionary measures so that such persons do not suffer in future when they are trapped by glaciers?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** We will certainly take steps, but there can be no precaution against weather which breaks out untimely.

**Shri Hem Raj:** May I know whether any information was given by the Meteorological Department that snow is coming earlier than usual?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** Not that I am aware of; but it would be exceedingly difficult to transmit any such information to the advance party.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Has Government given or does Government propose to give any rewards to those villagers and others who helped this party with food or otherwise and assisted in rescue operations?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** That is a suggestion for action.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know when the recordings of the survey made by this survey party reached the headquarters?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** Subsequently all that equipment which was left behind was got by sending a special party.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Tribal Students in Post-Graduate Classes

\*182. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any arrangement between the Tripura Administration and the Universities of other States regarding the admission of Tribal students into Post-Graduate Classes without going through hard competition; and

(b) if not, whether Government intend to have some seats in Post-Graduate Classes in Universities of neighbouring States reserved for the Tribal students who graduated without honours?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) to (b). The information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

### Coal Freightage

\*188. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent increase of coastal freight by 10 per cent for coal carrying; and

(b) whether the repercussions of this increase of coal freight rates on the cost of coal transport by sea to different centres of consumption have been calculated and the economics of sea-borne coal transport ascertained on that basis?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir. The increase in coastal freight rates in respect of coal shipped from Calcutta effective from 1-6-1962, is:

- (1) 10 per cent for all ports upto Cochin; and

(2) 15 per cent for all ports beyond Cochin.

(b) The overall cost of transport of coal by the sea route will undoubtedly increase. The consumer, however, will not be affected as he will be given a subsidy almost equivalent to the difference between the freight by the rail-cum-sea route and the all-rail route. This subsidy is met from the excise duty levied on coal and coke and the consequence of the increase in shipping freight would be a larger outgo from the proceeds of the said excise duty.

### Oil Refineries

\*189. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 588 on the 25th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken on the proposals made by Private Sector Oil Companies for utilization of the excess capacity available with their Refineries processing imported crude; and

(b) if so, particulars thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They have been temporarily permitted to operate at the maximum capacities available.

### Vocational Training in Schools

\*190. { Shri Warior:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have supplied machinery to schools in various States for vocational training; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### उत्तर प्रदेश में त्रिवर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम

\*१९१. श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या शिक्षा शांत्रो २५ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६०४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के चार राज्य-विश्वविद्यालयों ाँ, आगरा, इलाहाबाद, लखनऊ और गोरखपुर में त्रिवर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम जारी करने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, उस के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उक्त विश्वविद्यालयों में कब तक उस के लागू हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली) :

(क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने एक समिति की नियुक्ति की है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष इस समिति के अध्यक्ष होंगे। दीवान आनन्द कुमार, सदस्य, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, श्री प्रेम कृपाल, सचिव, शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय के एक प्रतिनिधि, श्री सेमुअल मथार्ड, सचिव, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और डा० पी० जे० फिलिप, विकास अधिकारी, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, इसके सदस्य होंगे। यह समिति उत्तर प्रदेश के चार राज्य विश्व-विद्यालयों में त्रिवर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से वित्तीय सहायता के संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार के विस्तृत वित्तीय प्रस्तावों पर विचार करेगी।

राज्य सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को यह भी सूचित किया है कि उच्च माध्यमिक पाठ्यक्रम और उस के पश्चात् त्रिवर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम लागू करने के प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति नियुक्त की है



और राज्य सरकार इस समिति की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् ही, विश्वविद्यालय. अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त समिति से परामर्श करेगी। आयोग उस समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त होने की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है :

### Education Ministers' Conference

\*192. { Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the various topics that were discussed in the Education Ministers' Conference held recently at Delhi;

(b) the conclusions arrived at and the measures which the Government propose to take to implement them;

(c) whether Central Government were urged to open more Central Universities in various States; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 48.]

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under examination.

### Nahorkatiya Natural Gas

\*193. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to supply the Nahorkatiya Natural Gas in piped form to the tea estates or to nearby towns;

(b) if so, what action has so far been taken to implement this proposal; and

(c) what are other proposals to utilise the Nahorkatiya Gas?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Negotiations are being carried on by the Assam Government with tea estates to finalise the terms and conditions of supply of gas to the tea estates. Distribution of gas in the nearby towns for domestic and industrial purposes is likely to be taken up by the State Government at a later stage.

(c) Power generation, fertilizer, carbon black, cement, acrylic fibre.

### Sampurnanand Committee Report

\*194. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Daji:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Warrior:  
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:  
Shri Mohsin:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:  
Shri S. B. Patil:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Narendra Singh  
Mahida:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Basumatari:  
Shri A. N. Vidyalamkar:  
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sampurnanand Committee to examine the role of education in promoting integration in National life has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the important features thereof;

(c) whether the report has been considered; and

(d) if so, the nature of decision taken?

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

(b) Copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). The recommendations are under consideration by the Government.

### Teaching of Science

- \*195. { Shri Warrior:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to implement the recommendations of the National Seminar of Science consultants for improvement of science teaching in elementary stage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) The Report is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

### Vice-Chancellors' Conference

- \*196. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri J. B. S. Bist:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri Buta Singh:  
Maharajkumar Vijaya  
Ananda:  
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:  
Shri Balmiki:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities discussed the change-over to regional languages;

(b) what other problems were discussed and recommendations made thereon at the Conference; and

(c) the reaction of Government on the recommendations?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Judicial Enquiry into Andaman Firing

- \*197. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:  
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 129 on the 8th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the judicial enquiry into Andaman police firing has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the report of the enquiry and its findings?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** (a) Yes.

(b) The report is under examination.

### Cycle-Challans

364. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total amount realised from Cycle-Challans by the Delhi Police in 1962-63 so far?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** Rupees two lakhs, thirty thousand, one hundred and forty only.

### Rural Housing Scheme

365. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Joti Saroop:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how much money has been earmarked by the Centre for subsidizing the Rural Housing Scheme for the backward communities under the Third Plan, and what amount has already been advanced to the State of U.P. for this purpose?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** There is no scheme designated 'Rural Housing Scheme' for backward communities under the Third Plan. There are, however, some schemes of housing in the programme under the

Plan for the welfare of backward classes. The schemes will largely benefit rural areas. The total provision made in the Plan for these schemes is Rs. 897.78 lakhs.

According to the procedure for payment of Central assistance to States for execution of Plan schemes, 'ways and means' advances are given monthly by the Ministry of Finance keeping in view the Central assistance admissible to the State for the Plan as a whole in the particular year. The advances are not given against specific schemes. Therefore, it would not be possible to state what is the advance given to the Government of U.P. for housing-schemes alone.

#### Grant to Utkal University

**366. Shri Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total grant given to the different colleges and Utkal University in the State of Orissa during 1961-62 by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the earmarked grants already given or to be given during 1962-63 to these institutions?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) Rs. 14,69,963.47.

(b) No grants are earmarked by the University Grants Commission.

#### Educational Tours of Students

**367. Shri Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of aid sanctioned to the Government of Orissa during 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far for conducting educational tours of students within as well as outside the State?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** Due to paucity of funds, no amount was sanctioned to Orissa Government or any other State Government for Educational tours in the year 1961-62. During 1962-63, a sum of Rs. 2,200 has been allocated to

the Orissa Government for direct disbursement to the eligible institutions of the State.

#### Primary School Teachers in Tripura

**368. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Primary teachers who serve in the inaccessible areas of Tripura;

(b) total number of such teachers who have been accommodated in Government quarters;

(c) whether such primary teachers are given any special Hill allowance; and

(d) if not, whether any special Hill allowance is proposed to be given to such teachers?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

#### Social Education in Tripura

**369. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the social organisations of Tripura who get financial assistance from the Social Education Board of Tripura;

(b) the amount granted to each organization during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(c) the principles followed in granting such assistance?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

### Gharchukti Tax

370. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tribal people who have to pay Gharchukti Tax in Tripura;

(b) whether such taxes have any relation with zooming (shifting cultivation);

(c) whether Tripura Administration discourages zooming by Tribals; and

(d) if so, whether they propose to abolish the Gharchukti Tax?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) 33,320.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) According to existing law in Tripura, those who give up Jhum (Zoom) cultivation and take to plough are exempted from payment of Gharchukti Tax, and so the question of abolition does not arise.

### Assistance to Hindi Institutes in South

371. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance given to the different institutes in the South for the development of Hindi during 1962-63 so far with break-up and name of each Institute; and

(b) the details of the schemes undertaken by these Institutes to utilise the amount sanctioned?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure, No. 49].

### Engineering Colleges in Kerala

372. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineering colleges to be established during the Third Five Year Plan period in Kerala; and

(b) the names of the places where the colleges will be established?

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

(b) Kothamangalam and Calicut.

### Zoological Survey of India

373. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proper Zoological Survey of India has been conducted;

(b) what species of animals and more particularly of wild animals, have been found to have gone out of existence or are near it; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government on such reports, if submitted to them already?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Yes, Sir. The fauna, amounting to some 80,000 species of animals, birds, insects and smaller organisms, are so far known from the country. It is a continuing process.

(b) A list is given below:

(i) Probably extinct from India:

- (1) Hunting Leopard.
- (2) Two-horned Rhinoceros.
- (3) Pink-headed Duck.
- (4) Mountain Quail.

(ii) On the verge of extinction:

- (1) Asiatic Lion.
- (2) One-horned Rhinoceros.
- (3) Brow-antlered Deer.

- (4) White-winged wood-duck.  
(5) Great Indian Bustard.

(c) The Government constituted in 1952 the Indian Board for Wild Life for ensuring protection of the vanishing Wild Life of the country. Rules and Regulations for affording protection and sanctuaries to such wild animals, for discouraging their slaughter by regulating shooting licences and by banning or restricting export of trophies, skins and other necessary animal products, have also been formulated in consultation with the State Governments.

#### Educational Tours of Students

**374. Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts sanctioned to different States during 1960-61 and 1961-62 for educational tours of the students; and

(b) the actual amount utilised by the States during the same periods?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). 1960-61. A statement showing Statewise information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix 1, annexure No. 50].

1961-62. Due to paucity of funds no amount was sanctioned to any State Government for Educational tours in the year 1961-62.

#### Consumption of Petroleum

**375. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage rate of increase postulated for the consumption of petroleum by passenger cars during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the share of bus transport in it?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) The consumption of motor gasoline by passenger cars (including buses) is likely

to increase, during the years 1961 in 1966 by a little over 5.8 per cent (compound).

(b) Taken separately, the consumption of this fuel by bus transport is likely to fall during this period by 2.4 per cent (compound).

#### Suicides in Delhi

**376. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suicides attempted in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last ten years, yearwise, and the number of cases in which the attempts were successful;

(b) whether there has been a noticeable increase in the number of suicides recently;

(c) whether any study has been made to find out the causes of increase in the suicide rate;

(d) whether any trends are discernible with regard to the causes and the age and sex groups and the social and economic strata of those attempting to end their lives; and

(e) how many of the suicides were committed by (i) the educated, (ii) the unemployed, and (iii) for reasons of extreme poverty?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):**

(a)—

Year	Number of attempted suicide cases	Number of cases of suicides
1952	35	[ Figures not available ]
1953	23	
1954	33	
1955	36	
1956	32	
1957	40	
1958	32	
1959	36	105
1960	23	90
1961	44	95
1962	34	103

(upto 16-10-1962)

(b) There have been some fluctuations from year to year in the reported cases of alleged suicide.

(c) and (d). No systematic study or research has been undertaken in this regard. However, "disturbed family life" appears to account for a majority of cases of attempted suicide.

(e) (i) No record is maintained by the Police with regard to the number of educated persons who committed suicide.

Year	(ii) Unemployed	(iii) Extreme poverty
1955	3	5
1956	2	4
1957	2	1
1958	2	..
1959	3	4
1960	7	..
1961	3	1
1962	2	3
Upto 15-10-1962.		

#### Scientists on National Register of Scientists

377. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scientists registered in the National Register for Scientific and Technical Personnel so far year-wise and category-wise i.e., M.Sc., Ph.D. and D.Sc.; and

(b) the number of scientists who have been absorbed in service and the number which are still unabsorbed?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) So far, 1,50,000 scientists and technical personnel have enrolled themselves in the National Register; no year-wise figures are main-

tained. The break-up according to degrees is as follows:

Category	Total enrolment	Doctorate (Ph. D., D.Sc., D. Phil.) percentage of total
Post-graduate scientists	40,000	14.0
Graduate Agricultural Scientists	8,000	
Engineers and Technologists (Degree holders)	50,000	0.5
Engineers and Technologists (Diploma holders)	40,000	
Medical Specialists	12,000	6.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,50,000</b>	

(b) The National Register is essentially a 'clearing house' for information regarding scientific and technical manpower resources of the country. Details of employment are not known. According to the 'Unemployment Live Register', 1326 persons were unemployed as on 1st October, 1962; most of them were fresh graduates.

#### विदेशियों की मूर्तियों का हटाया जाना

३७८ { श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :  
श्री हेम राज :  
श्री सरजू पांडेय :  
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन स्थानों में भारतीय नेताओं की मूर्तियाँ स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया है जहाँ किसी समय विदेशियों की मूर्तियाँ थीं किन्तु अब उन्हें वहाँ से हटा दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये मूर्तियाँ कब तक और किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित की जाएँगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). जिन स्थानों से विदेशियों की मूर्तियां हटाई गई हैं, उन पर भारतीय नेताओं की मूर्तियां स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में नया विश्वविद्यालय

{ श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :  
३७६. { श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :  
{ श्री ई० मधुसूदन राव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में एक और विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के बारे में अब तक और क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या इस विश्वविद्यालय के लिये विदेशों से कुछ धन प्राप्त होने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या इस विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ाये जाने वाले विषयों और पाठ्यक्रमों में वर्तमान विश्वविद्यालय से भिन्नता रहेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है तथा उस का न्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क), (ग) और (घ) विषय अभी तक विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) दिल्ली में एक और विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिये कोई विदेशी सहायता लेने का विचार नहीं है ।

### Prohibition

6380. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what main steps were taken by the Delhi Administration regarding the enforcement of prohibition in the year 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The following measures were in force in Delhi Territory during 1961-62 in the matter of enforcement of prohibition:

1. Reduction in the number of country liquor shops from 7 to 2 and removal of the remaining two shops to remote localities.
2. Reduction in the saleable strength of country liquor from 20 degrees under proof to 50 degrees under proof.
3. Prohibiting public drinking in restaurants and dhabas etc. of both foreign and country liquor.
4. Prohibiting the sale and consumption of foreign liquor in cinemas and railway refreshment rooms.
5. Licensing the sale of foreign liquor in clubs and restricting the consumption therein by members only.
6. Confining the consumption of foreign liquor in hotels to the residents of the hotel in their rooms only.
7. Reduction in the possession and retail sale limit of foreign liquor from 12 quart bottles to 2 quart bottles in the case of whisky, brandy, rum and gin and 8 quart bottles in the case of beer and cider.
8. Introduction of 120 dry days in a year.
9. Prohibiting the sale of country liquor and foreign liquor to persons below the age of 25 years.
10. Imposition of ban on advertisements for drink.
11. Enhancement of punishment for repeated offences and

prescribing a minimum punishment for illicit distillation.

12. Reduction in the sale hours.

13. Increase in the rates of duty. In addition to this the Delhi Administration made certain regulations during the year 1961-62 to control the sale of spirituous preparations capable of being mis-used as drink. The enforcement of these regulations has, however, been stayed by the circuit bench of the Punjab High Court in Delhi on a writ petition filed by the interested parties.

#### Special IAS Recruitment

381. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of candidates taken from State Services for I.A.S. under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** 182 Officers were appointed to I.A.S. from State Services under the I.A.S. Special Recruitment Scheme.

#### Production of Coal

382. { **Shri B. K. Das:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Dr. P. Mandal:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal raised by National Coal Development Corporation from the collieries under their management during the last year and during the first six months of the current year;

(b) whether the total capacity is not being worked up; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) to (c). During the year 1961, the National Coal Development Corporation produced 7.65 million tonnes and during the first six months of the current year they produced 3.68 million tonnes of coal.

The National Coal Development Corporation achieved a rate of production of 13.7 million tons (13.9 million tonnes) in the last quarter of the Second Plan against their target of 13.5 million tons (13.7 million tonnes) per year. Thereafter, production from the Corporation's collieries has been deliberately curtailed. This was principally owing to the unusual rise in pithead stocks which increased to 1.67 million tons by 31st March 1961.

#### Kerosene Price

383. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the retailers have been charging exorbitant prices for I.O.C. Kerosene in Western U.P., and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to remedy the situation?

**The Deputy Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) No, Sir. No report of this type has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### U.G.C. Committee on Teaching System in Schools and Colleges

384. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back a committee was appointed by the University Grants Commission to suggest changes and improvements in the teaching system prevailing in schools and colleges to-day and that committee has already submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the Committee's main recommendations?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee has not yet finalised its recommendations.



# Petro-Chemical Industries in Ceylon

385. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Ceylon have requested India for assistance in preparing a project report for petro-chemical industries in Ceylon;

(b) whether the request has been considered; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and c) The matter is under examination.

पेंशन पाने वाले

३८६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :  
श्री भगवत झा आजाद :  
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :  
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह ८ अगस्त, १९६२ के अतागकित प्रश्न संख्या २३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पेंशन वृद्धि अथवा अन्य सुविधाएँ देने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उस के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) मामला अभी विचाराधीन है ।

## Teachers' Welfare Fund

387. { **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how far the community has responded to the appeal for funds for Teachers' Welfare Fund on the 5th September, instituted as Teachers' Day; and

(b) what are the collections in Delhi and in each of the States?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava):** (a) The response from the community has been quite satisfactory.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

## जम्मू और काश्मीर में कोयला

३८८. { श्री भागवत झा आजाद  
श्री भक्त दर्शन :  
श्री प्र० के० देव :

क्या खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूगर्भ शास्त्रियों को जम्मू और काश्मीर में जंगलगली क्षेत्र में कोयला मिलने की संभावनाओं का अनुमान है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस का विवरण क्या है ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा जंगलगली क्षेत्र में किये गये प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण ने कोयले की दो या तीन स्तरों, जिन में से प्रत्येक की मोटाई अधिकतर ०.६ मीटर से लेकर १.५ मीटर तक है, के साथ कोयला का ऊपरी क्षितिज (upper horizon) को सूचित किया । फिर भी भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा मुत्तल लेन क्षेत्र में उत्तरोत्तर लिये ये व्ययधन कार्य ने कई स्तरों के साथ निम्न श्रेणी के कोयले की क्षितिज की विद्यमानता को सिद्ध किया है । इन स्तरों में से एक की मोटाई ६.४ मीटर से अधिक है ।

### Artificial Rice

389. { Shri Morarka:  
Shri Rajeshwar Patel: }

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the progress made so far in the production of artificial rice?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** The product known as Tapioca Macaroni (previously called Artificial Rice) has been developed and made on Pilot Plant scale by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. Consumer acceptability trials carried out in Kerala over a period of eighteen months have proved its usefulness.

### Tribal Rest House at Subroom

390. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no water arrangement near the Tribal Rest House at Subroom Town;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide a tube-well or pond near the said Tribal Rest House; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be done?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):**

(a) No. A ring-well is already in existence near the said rest house.

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

### Total Prohibition in Punjab

391. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have decided to

hold a referendum in December over the question of enforcing total prohibition in the State; and

(b) whether the State Government consulted the Central Government and the Planning Commission before making such declaration?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) The proposal of the Government of Punjab to hold a referendum in the State in December on prohibition is only to ascertain the public opinion on the limited question whether complete prohibition should be introduced in the State immediately or through a phased programme so as to cover the entire State by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) No.

### सरकारी कर्मचारियों के कार्य की दशा

३६२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :  
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २१ अगस्त, १९६२ के नागरिक प्रश्न संख्या ४६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में निम्न बातों की जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की कार्य की दशा का अध्ययन करने के बारे में जो अन्तर्विभागीय समिति नियुक्त की गई थी उस के द्वारा की गई मुख्य सिफारिशें ;

(ख) समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा किये गये निर्णय; और

(ग) उक्त सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में की गई प्रगति ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : रिपोर्ट की एक प्रतिलिपि तथा रिपोर्ट के १०६ से ११४ पृष्ठों पर दी गई सिफारिशों के बारे में स्थिति का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल. टी. ५२११६२]

**दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिये  
शिक्षा संहिता**

३६३. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :  
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :  
श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २६ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या ६६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या दिल्ली के संघीय क्षेत्रों के लिये इस बीच नई शिक्षा संहिता को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :**  
शिक्षा संहिता को जल्दी ही अन्तिम रूप दे देने की आशा है ।

**National Institute of Sports at  
Patiala**

**394. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to start a Rifle, Pistol and Clay Pigeon Trap and Sheet Wing at the National Institute of Sports at Patiala?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** The Hon'ble Member himself made a suggestion to this effect on 30th August, 1962 to the Director of the Institute. The Director has requested the Hon'ble Member to provide more particulars about his suggestion. On receipt of the required particulars, it may be possible to process the case further.

**National Council of Educational  
Research**

**395. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made and the nature of work done in the National Council of Educational Research set up in September, 1961;

(b) the estimated amount to be spent on the building of the National Institute of Education; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 51].

**National Federation of Indian Women**

**396. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a charter of demands had been drawn up at the fourth congress of the National Federation of Indian Women held in October, this year;

(b) if so, what main demands were incorporated in the charter; and

(c) what is Government's decision thereon?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) Government have not received any communication in the matter from the Federation.

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

**College Fees**

297. { **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Basumatari:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no uniformity in charging fees from students, lumpsum or otherwise, in different colleges run by Government or private Trusts or Institutions in Union Territories; and

(b) whether Government propose devising ways and means so as to make it possible for all the colleges to follow a uniform or a near-uniform procedure with regard to (a) above?

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

(b) No, Sir.

**Palam Airport**

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

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequacy of arrangements at the Palam Airport with regard to the handling of passengers, arriving by Foreign Air Services, by the Police station there; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to improve matters?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The police staff, both at the Palam and Safdarjang Airports in Delhi, has been strengthened during the past few years. However, in view of the steady increase in traffic at these airports, the question of further augmenting the staff to speed up the clearance of passengers is under consideration.

**चमोली मुख्यालय में रिहायशी और कार्यालयों के लिये स्थान**

३९९. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमावर्ती चमोली जिले के हैडक्वार्टर चमोली में कर्मचारियों के निवास और सरकारी कार्यालयों के निर्माण की योजना कार्यान्वित करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त योजना के लिये सहायता स्वरूप कितनी रकम देने के लिये तैयार हो गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शतार) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव नहीं

रखा है। हां, भारत सरकार, उत्तर खड्ड डिवीजन में तैनात अपने विशिष्ट अधिकारियों और उन के निजी कर्मचारियों की रिहायश और कार्यालयों के लिये भवन बनाने या हासिल करने पर लगने वाली लागत देने को सिद्धान्ततः सहमत हो गई है।

**Ankleshwar Oil**

400. Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Joti Saroop:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how much oil has so far been produced at the Ankleshwar Oil Fields, since it began production in August, 1961;

(b) where that oil has been refined; and

(c) how far production of this crude oil has resulted in foreign exchange savings?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 258,375 metric tons till the end of October, 1962.

(b) At Burmah Shell and ESSO Refineries at Bombay.

(c) Approximately Rs. 183 lakhs.

**Violation of Traffic Laws by Embassy Cars**

401. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether several complaints regarding the infringement of ordinary traffic laws in Delhi by cars bearing C.D. number plates have been received; and

(b) if so, what action has so far been taken in the matter to prevent violation of traffic laws?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) In 1961 there were 109 cases of infringement of traffic regulations by

C.D. cars; upto 31-10-62, there have been 104 such cases. These infringements relate to improper parking over speeding, plying against prohibition, disobedience of traffic signal, driving either without light or with dazzling light. In accordance with the instructions on the subject, these cases were referred by the Delhi Administration to the Ministry of External Affairs for appropriate action.

(b) Information is being collected about the action taken in these cases.

#### Central Board of Child Welfare

402. **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 479 on the 21st August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Central Board for child welfare has been considered;

(b) if so, what are its aims and objects; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) to c). The proposal has since been considered and it has been decided not to set up a separate Central Board for Child Welfare.

#### Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes

403. **Shri Da'jit Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Punjab State in 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far for Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes; and

(b) the amount asked for by the Punjab Government during the same period?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount asked for			Amount allotted		
	State Sector	Central Sector	Total	State Sector	Central Sector	Total
1961-62	1.83	5.00	6.83	1.83	2.32	4.15
1962-63	1.702	1.96	3.662	1.702	1.96	3.662
TOTAL	3.532	6.96	10.492	3.532	4.28	7.812

#### Grants from U.G.C.

404. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how many Universities in the country have not utilised the grants fully given by the University Grants Commission during 1961-62?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** Grants have been

paid by the University Grants Commission to the Universities during 1961-62 under the following three heads:—

- (i) Grants paid in full and final settlement of the schemes sanctioned earlier.
- (ii) Grants paid for continuing works the completion of

which may take much more than a year.

- (iii) Grants paid for schemes which may be finalised in the same year.

The utilisation of grants for (ii) above, the Commission examines and settles only when the scheme is completed. The utilisation of grants for (i) and (iii) above, the Commission has to wait for completion certificates and audited accounts of the University for the particular year concerned. The audited accounts are usually received about two years after the close of the financial year in which the grants are paid i.e. audited accounts for 1961-62 can be expected sometime in 1963-64 only, and as such the Commission cannot say at this stage what grants paid during 1961-62 have actually been utilised.

### Three Language Formula

**405. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Governments which have approved the Three Language formula and have agreed to introduce the same;

(b) the names of the States which have refused to adopt the same and those that have taken no decision yet; and

(c) whether a statement will be laid on the Table showing in what manner various States have started implementing the formula?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) to (c). All the States have accepted the three-language formula with some variations to suit local conditions. A statement containing the upto-date information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 52].

### Teaching of English

**406. Shri A. N. Vidya'ankar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of States have decided to introduce teaching of English from the Third Primary standard;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has tendered any advice to these States in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that experts on basic system of education have expressed strong object against the introduction of other language than the mother tongue at that early stage in basic schools; and

(d) if so, what adjustment is suggested in order not to retard introduction of basic system of education in all primary schools?

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

(b) This subject was discussed by the Conference of Chief Ministers and Central Ministers held in August 1961 which recommended that the study of English and Hindi should begin at an early stage. This recommendation has been circulated to State Governments for information and necessary action. It is for each State Government to determine the exact stage at which the teaching of another language should begin in view of local conditions and needs. The recommendation made by the State Education Ministers Conference held in August 1961 and the National Integration Council which met in October 1961 that the study of English, if it is to be learnt well, must commence at an early stage was sent to the State Governments for necessary action.

(c) Some persons have expressed such a view.

(d) It is for State Governments to decide their own policy in this regard.

### Milk from Green Leaves

407. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported discovery by U.K. vegetarian research workers of a process of producing milk from green leaves;

(b) whether it is a fact that a research institute in Mysore is co-operating in this work with its U.K. counterparts; and

(c) whether Government have investigated the potential value of this kind of milk for a country like India?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) There have been some newspaper reports to this effect

(b) No, Sir, but some work is being done by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore on leaf protein.

(c) The milk-like emulsion produced from green leaves has a strong odour and green colour and is not likely to be accepted as a substitute for milk.

### एण्ड्रजगंज में विस्फोट

४०८. { श्री मोहन स्वरूप :  
श्री राम रतन गुप्त :  
महाराज कुमार विजय  
प्रानन्द :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि ५ अक्तूबर, १९६२ को एण्ड्रजगंज नई दिल्ली में एक शौपड़ी में एक जोर का धमाका हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त घटना स्थल स सैनिक किस्म के १५ बम बरामद किये गये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या व्यौरा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय म राज्म मंत्री (श्री बातर) : (क) हां ।

(ख) और (ग). १४ सैनिक किस्म के अघिस्फोटक (Detonator) उस शौपड़ी से बरामद हुये जिसमें विस्फोट हुआ था ।

### निर्धन विद्यार्थियों के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां

४०९. श्री तन सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने धनहीन व योग्य छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिये कोई नो करोड़ रुपये की योजना स्वीकार की है; और

(ख) इस योजना को किस प्रकार कार्यान्वित किया जायगा ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### उत्तर प्रदेश में खनिज पदार्थ

४१०. श्री सरजू पांडेय : : क्या खान और ईंधन मन्त्री १८ जून, १९६२ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या ३२९७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जमौली और मिर्जापुर में जिन खनिज पदार्थों का पत्ता लगा था क्या उनकी खुदाई का काम शुरू हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने और कौन-कौन से खनिज पदार्थ निकाले जा चुके हैं ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्रालय म उपमन्त्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) इन क्षेत्रों में भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग/भारतीय

खान ब्यूरो द्वारा अभी अन्वेषण कार्य हो रहा है। इसलिए, फिलहाल, चमौली और मिर्जापुर जिलों में चूना पत्थर के अतिरिक्त किसी खनिज पदार्थ की व्यापारिक पैमाने पर खुदाई नहीं हो रही है।

(ख) मिर्जापुर जिले से चूना पत्थर का वार्षिक उत्पादन लगभग ३,००,००० टन है।

### व्यायाम प्रशिक्षण

४११. श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १३ अगस्त, १९६२ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या ६३६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शारीरिक शिक्षा तथा मनोरंजन केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड ने उच्च अध्ययन या देशी शारीरिक क्रियाकलापों तथा शारीरिक शिक्षा में अनुसन्धान के लिये, जिस योजना की सिफारिश की थी उसका विवरण क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या इसके लिये कुछ छात्र-वृत्तियाँ दी गई हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) केन्द्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा और मनोरंजन सलाहकार बोर्ड ने ६ और ७ जुलाई, १९६२ को हुई बैठक में अपनी अनुसन्धान उप-समिति को यह निर्देश दिया था कि वह देशीय शारीरिक क्रियाकलापों के लिये छात्र-वृत्तियाँ प्रदान करने और शारीरिक शिक्षण की योजना के बारे में ब्योरे तैयार करे। उप-समिति ने १६ अक्टूबर, १९६२ की अपनी बैठक में कुछ प्रारम्भिक कार्य किया है और कुछ अतिरिक्त आंकड़े भी माँगे हैं, जिनके आधार पर समिति को आशा है कि वह दिसम्बर, १९६२ में होने वाली अपनी अगली बैठक में योजना तैयार कर लेगी और उसके पश्चात् वह योजना अनुमोदन के लिये बोर्ड को भेजी जाएगी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Government Engineering College, Chandigarh

412. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Production Engineering Course, the first of its kind in the country has been started in the Government Engineering College, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, whether the course has been started with some foreign collaboration or is entirely going to be an Indian venture; and

(c) how far such a course will be introduced elsewhere in the country?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A special Diploma Course in Mechanical Engineering has been started at the Chandigarh Engineering College for training in the manufacture of various industrial products.

(b) No foreign collaboration is involved.

(c) No other State Government has so far proposed starting of a similar course.

### Abolition of Himachal Pradesh Landed Estates Act

413. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand in Himachal Pradesh to amend the Big Landed Estates Act; and

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representations and whether they propose to amend it and in what respects?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes. In view of the fact that a Legislative Assembly would be established in Himachal Pradesh, it is contemplated that the question should more



appropriately be taken up by that Assembly.

**Team of Indian Botanists to U.S.S.R.**

**414. Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Indian Botanists visited U.S.S.R. in October, 1962; and

(b) if so, what was the specific purpose of the visit of this team?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Yes, Sir. The team is still in U.S.S.R.

(b) To collect plant specimens, seeds, living plants, where possible and explore different floristic regions of the Soviet Union. The visit is in reciprocation of a visit by Russian Botanists in 1961, as a part of the Cultural and Scientific Exchange Programme between India and U.S.S.R.

**Indian National Commission for Co-operation with U.N.E.S.C.O.**

**415. { Dr. P. Mandal;  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;  
Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the items that have been discussed in the Fifth Conference of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with the UNESCO?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** The Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO at its fifth Conference on 26-27 September, 1962 considered the Secretary-General's Report on the activities of the Commission for 1960-62; rules for admission of non-governmental organisations as associate members of the Commission; applications from non-governmental organisations for admission as associate members; reconstitution of the National Advisory Committee for the UNESCO East-West Major Project; proposed programme and budget of

UNESCO for 1963-64; and the future programme of work of the Commission.

**Tribal Housing in Punjab**

**416. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total amount allocated for the tribal housing scheme in Punjab State during 1962-63 so far?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** In the Backward Classes Sector of the Third Five Year Plan there is no Scheme of tribal housing in Punjab.

**प्राइमरी स्कूलों में विद्यार्थी**

**४१७. श्री किशन पटनायक :** क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्राथमिक स्कूलों में भर्ती होने वाले बच्चों की संख्या में १९६१-६२ में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि पश्चिम बंगाल और कलकत्ता में बहुत कम प्रगति हुई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :**

(क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों और संघीय क्षेत्रों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**राजाओं द्वारा राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में दान**

**४१८. { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :  
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :**

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत के कितने राजाओं ने अपने प्रिवी पर्स में भारतीय सुरक्षा कोष निमित्त कटौती की है तथा अपनी संचित धन राशि में से कितना सोना दिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय व राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : सब नरेशों से भारतीय सुरक्षा कोष में नकदी और सोना देने तथा प्रत्येक व्रैमासिक किस्त पर अपने प्रिबी पर्स का १० प्रतिशत (५०,००० रुपये वार्षिक या इससे कम प्रिबी पर्स पाने वाले नरेशों के सम्बन्ध में ५ प्रतिशत) का निश्चित अंशदान देने के लिए प्रार्थना की गई है। राजकुमारों से भी रक्षा बौदों में उदारतापूर्ण धन लगाने की प्रार्थना की गई है। उत्तर अभी प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। अब तक ५८ नरेशों ने राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में नकद धन देने की स्वीकृति दी है। दो नरेशों ने क्रमशः १६७० ग्राम तथा ४५ तोले सोना दिया है।

"Metropolitan Council for Delhi"

419. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has suggested that a "Metropolitan Council" be set up in Delhi to replace the Corporation; and

(d) if so, what is Government's decision on this proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No such suggestion has been received from the Delhi Municipal Corporation so far.

(b) Does not arise.

पेट्रोलियम टेक्नालाजी

४२० { श्री बड़ :  
श्री कछवाय :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पेट्रोलियम टेक्नोलोजी कोर्स भारत में कहाँ कहाँ और किन-किन संस्थाओं में पढ़ाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इण्डियन स्कूल आफ माइंस बनबाद में भी उक्त शिक्षण दिया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सभी सरकारी उपक्रमों में उक्त संस्था के विद्यार्थियों को डिग्री देने के बाद नौकरी पर रखा नहीं जाता ; और

(घ) घनबाद के इण्डियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स में से सन् १९६१ तथा १९६२ में कितने विद्यार्थी डिग्री लेकर उत्तीर्ण हुए ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबिर) (क) और (ख). दो संस्थाएँ इस विषय की शिक्षा दे रही हैं। इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलोजी खड़गपुर में पेट्रोलियम रिफाइनरी इंजीयिरी में एक पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कोर्स की व्यवस्था है और इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइंस घनबाद में पेट्रोलियम टेक्नोलोजी में प्रथम डिग्री कोर्स की शिक्षा दी जाती है।

(ग) छात्रों को तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग और दूसरे अर्ध सरकारी तथा निजी संगठनों में काम दिया जाता है।

(घ) १९६१	२६
१९६२	१६

Uniforms for Delhi School Students

422. { Shri Buta Singh:  
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students of Government aided schools in Delhi are being compelled to purchase school uniforms by the respective managements;

(b) whether Government have received complaints from poor parents expressing their financial inability to comply with such orders of the school authorities; and

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

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) In the schools, where uniforms have been prescribed, the students are required to come in such uniforms.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Scholarships to Technical Students

423. { Shri Buta Singh:  
Shri Gulshan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the scholars in receipt of Merit and Merit-cum-means scholarship awards have to spend more than Rs. 75 per month towards their hostel dues in the engineering colleges throughout India;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to increase the scholarship amount to facilitate the scholars to meet their expenses on purchasing books and stationery; and

(c) if so, what are the decisions of the Government?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) The value of Merit-cum-Means scholarships awarded in the engineering colleges has been fixed at Rs. 75 after taking into consideration on an all-India basis various factors such as Hostel fees etc. Besides the scholarshipholders enjoy exemption from the payment of tuition fees. The amount is therefore considered to be adequate.

(b) and (c). At present there is no proposal to enhance the value of such scholarships.

#### Scholarships to Technical Students

424. { Shri Buta Singh:  
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Re-

search and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the engineering colleges in India do not decide the grant of scholarships (both Merit and Merit-cum-means) to the Technical Students till the end of the academic year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that considerable difficulty is being experienced by financially poor students to pilot their studies by paying the fees etc. in advance; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure payment of scholarship awards before the end of the first term?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) to (c). Some complaints were received last year and steps were taken to ensure that most of the scholars are paid their scholarships before the end of the academic year. No complaint has been received in the current session.

12 hrs.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1962-63

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1962-63.

12.01 hrs.

#### RESOLUTIONS RE: PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY AND AGGRESSION BY CHINA—Contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further discussion on the resolutions moved by the hon. Prime Minister on the 8th November, 1962, along with the amendments that had been moved. Shri Oza.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** Sir, may we have an idea as to when the hon. Prime Minister will give a reply?

**Mr. Speaker:** At 4 o'clock the hon. Prime Minister will be replying to the debate.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Would it not be possible, if the hon. Prime Minister agrees, that he replies when he is fresh tomorrow morning after the Question Hour, so that the debate may continue till the end of the day today?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, that is not possible. I have considered that.

**Shri Oza** (Surendranagar): **Mr. Speaker,** Sir, I whole-heartedly support the two Resolutions moved by the hon. Prime Minister. The whole nation has been shocked and grieved by the ruthless and unscrupulous attack made by China. We feel more deeply hurt because a treacherous deal has been meted out to us by a nation whom we thought to be a friend. It was with this nation that we sat some years back at Bandung along with other Afro-Asian nations and dreamt of forging solidarity between the Asian and African countries and of extending mutual aid for development. It was this nation whose cause we espoused in international forums even at the cost of misunderstanding among other friendly nations.

It is rightly said that the wounds of ingratitude and betrayal are more painful. But does this mean that we are sorry for what we did in the past? Definitely not. Our foreign policy was not adumbrated only from narrow considerations but for larger ends of world peace. It is not such that it cannot bear the impact and test of a situation the like of which we are facing today. I have no doubt in my mind that a policy which is good for peace is also good in such exigencies. If we change it at present, we would be open to criticism by other countries and it will appear that we are not practising what we used to preach. Has the nation also not endorsed it times without number, on so many occasions? Would it be fair to our leadership to turn round at this stage and to say that what is done is not proper?

There is also some talk about the real intentions of the aggressor and about our unpreparedness. When a trespasser enters our premises, should the family sit down and start discussions about his intentions or start finding fault with the members of the family for some alleged negligence? All efforts should be directed towards removing the trespasser. It is with a similar mood that we should divert all our energies. In the hour of trial only weak people start apportioning blame. We should behave like mature people and meet the situation with calm, cool, calculated and determined will.

Our jawans are valiantly fighting on the border. We will not grudge them whatever they need. We will procure it here or abroad and will strain every nerve to support them in every imaginable way possible. The leader has given us the clarion call. Let us stick to our position, high or humble and perform whatever functions are assigned to us.

There is great upsurge of enthusiasm. It is highly necessary that this should be channelised. People have contributed liberally and will continue. But, there is a limit for an average citizen to do so. I think that we should give the people some concrete programmes. Otherwise, I am afraid there will be frustration and dissipation which state of affairs also is very dangerous. Every Ministry should devise what it expects the citizens to do while following his normal and natural avocations.

Consumption pattern about tea, sugar, cloth, oil, etc., should be laid down, if necessary. People should be asked to take pledges about doing something or abstaining from doing something. I feel that hoarding will not take place at the sellers point. I am sure neither the Government nor the people will tolerate it. But, I am afraid at the consumers level perhaps it may take place. Therefore, it is necessary that the Government should give proper guidance to the citizens.

[Shri Oza.]

The struggle is likely to be a long one as is indicated by our leader. Speaking at a public meeting, he even suggested conscription though at a future date. In that case, we should start giving preliminary training to our youngsters so that they can be immediately commissioned to action if need be. Austerity should be the climate of the day. All ostentatious expenditure should be eschewed at all levels, whether Government, social or individual.

Again, I take this opportunity to pay my homage to the jawans who have laid down their lives and assure them on behalf of this House and the area from which I am coming that we will not stint from our duty and we will do whatever is necessary to support them when they are fighting on the frontier and shedding their blood for the protection of the motherland.

**Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella):**  
Mr. Speaker, I rise to join the hon. Members from all sections of the House who have paid their humble tribute to our heroic armed forces who are engaged in a life and death struggle to safeguard the sovereignty and sanctity of our motherland. The epic that they are inscribing with their undaunted courage and determination will be etched in the memory of every generation of our countrymen. The callous and cynical manner in which China has betrayed the trust and friendship of our people will go down as the darkest, most deceitful and vile piece of treachery that has tarred the history of humanity. To deal effectively with a wily and unscrupulous enemy of this kind, it is necessary that we have a clear assessment of the objectives and strategy of our adversary.

The colossal failure of China's leap forward and the fissures that came to light in her leadership compelled China to look for something to distract and confuse her people and to bolster the unity of her leadership. China could not brook the existence

of a successful rival in Asia, an example of democratic socialism in a country that dared to differ and managed to prosper. It wants to discredit India and discourage others from following our example. It wants to put India's economic progress in jeopardy by confronting us with an economic dilemma, compelling us to choose between spending on defence and spending on development. China wants to confront us with a political dilemma by bringing pressure on us to give up non-alignment and seek the security of a military alliance. China wants to stake her claim for the leadership of world communism.

It has been said that the treacherous invasion that China has launched is reminiscent of the Imperialist expansionism of the 18th century. This is no doubt true, Sir. But, Sir, it is equally true that China is a Communist country. The pontiffs of Communism have often told us that a Communist country—by the very absolutism that it receives from the ideology it professes—can never be an aggressor; that all progressive people know that what looks like aggression to the bourgeois eye is in fact only liberation. China believes in this process of liberation. China has always believed that war is inevitable for Communism, that peace is only a preparation for war. This war, therefore, is a war that China is waging for the expansion of the frontiers of Communism. It is evangelic expansionism; if it is Imperialism, it is Messianic Imperialism.

Sir, it is true that we have not launched a crusade to rid the world of Communism. But it is equally true that this is a defensive war that we are waging in defence of our territory and our ideology of democratic socialism and peaceful co-existence.

12.10 hrs.

Sir, some hon. Members, particularly of the Swatantra Group, have taken panic and asked us to discard non-alignment in penitence and contrition. I venture to suggest that this is a

dangerous and wholly unwarranted counsel. I wholeheartedly support the policy of non-alignment, because non-alignment is the surest guarantee of a sovereign nation's right to independence of judgment. It cannot be given up without diluting or surrendering our sovereignty at the counter at the back-door. Sir, the counsel is unwarranted because when the testing time came, we found that our non-alignment did not prevent us from taking military assistance. It did not prevent others from giving military assistance. Why then should non-alignment be given up?

Sir, this does not mean that this hour of crisis should not be one of deep self-introspection. It is today incumbent on us to examine how far we have had regrettable lapses, how far we have let bad advocacy affect our good cause, how far, for fear of taking the lead, we have stood in stately, and sometimes sullen, isolation, and in the last minute, allowed ourselves to be stampeded by a bumptious section of the non-aligned.

Sir, the role of the Communist Party has been referred to by many hon. Members. The spokesman of the Communist group said: 'History will give you the answer'. Sir, I wish he had not invoked history. The history of the Communist Party in India is not too flattering, and has given little proof of patriotism. Lenin has referred to the desire to defend a bourgeois State as 'defencism' and said that this defencism is "treason to socialism, and a complete renunciation of internationalism, no matter by what fine phrases and practical considerations it may be justified". That, Sir, is what the *Pravda* and *Izvestia* recently reiterated when they warned against the chauvinistic character of nationalism and exhorted the Party to take an internationalist view. All this shows that history gives us the right, nay, casts on us the duty to be sceptical. An hon. Member from the Communist Bench told us yesterday that the proof of the pudding is in the

eating. In all humility, Sir, I would say that when what is to be proved is whether there is a trace of poison in the pudding, no wise man will test it on his tongue. He would far rather send it to the laboratory. The Government will, therefore, be perfectly justified if they refuse to take risks with the security of a State at war.

I feel that the House and the country must be fully aware of the tactics and strategy of warfare that China has developed in the last thirty years. China has a mighty military machine tuned to a revolutionary method of warfare. She has evolved a highly effective and battle-tested combination of traditional warfare and guerilla warfare, of long fluid fronts and positional warfare, of concentration of massive forces to annihilate a segment of the rival army, especially where the lines of communication are tenuous, of quick campaigns and a protracted war. Such an enemy has to be fought on the military, economic, ideological, psychological and diplomatic fronts. On the military front, we must match their strategy, tactics and force of arms. We must train the people of our border areas in guerilla warfare, and the entire country in civil defence. On the economic front, we must maximise production, ensure supplies and organise an effective distribution system that leaves no loopholes for traitors and profiteers.

Sir, our cause is just. Our determination is firm. Our dedication is complete. Victory will certainly be ours.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri** (Berhampur): During the last few weeks, we have witnessed a national upsurge the like of which has never been known even in the glorious history of our country so far. Even foreign observers like Mr. Stephen Hugh Jones of the *Manchester Guardian* have been impelled to compare

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

this national upsurge to the awakening of a giant. But, at the same time, the time has come when a few weeks have elapsed since the attack began, we must pause a little and take stock of the hard realities of the situation. I am a little dismayed to find that even persons who have been in responsible positions have got into the habit of using emotive words and to shut their eyes to the stark and hard realities of the very precarious military and strategic situation in which we find ourselves as a result of our past mistakes and lack of preparations. Very eminent persons, persons who have held very responsible positions and even the highest positions in the State have been putting strategic objectives before our defence planners which bear no relation either to the realities of the situation or to our nation's defence capabilities. It has been seriously suggested that we should not merely stop at dislodging and driving out the Chinese from our territories but we should plan for going over to the offensive and liberate Tibet.

We have to bear in mind that, whoever has been responsible for it, in the north-east we have allowed the Chinese to occupy strategic mountain passes with long and careful preparations made over months and years. The terrain there and perhaps the onset of winter will increase difficulties for them in spite of the logistic advantages which they enjoy. But except for this, after the snows melt the enemy will be in a position to deploy his troops wherever he chooses, and he can spread over the plains of India. We should not forget that hard reality.

In Ladakh, all our advance posts have been dislodged or wiped out. In the front also, the initiative and logistic superiority is still with the enemy. For the present, there is a bull and perhaps large-scale operations will not be possible during the

winter. But for us the choice in Spring will be either to leave the Chinese position at the head of these passes alone or to make a desperate attempt to dislodge them. Assuming for a moment that the Chinese will limit their operations to conventional weapons, we have to bear in mind the military implications of the whole situation. I would refer the House, the defence planners and the Prime Minister to the letter that Field Marshal Auchinleck has written to the *London Times* which was published here on the 8th November. He has said:

"India, because of Kashmir, has the north-western frontier problem in Ladakh. In Ladakh, the western frontier with Pakistan is some thousand miles long. Should she be faced in addition with a permanent threat by the Chinese in the north-eastern approach, which is a reality now, her military burdens might well be insupportable".

He concluded by saying:

"Even the British with all their resources and complete control of a unified India had never to contemplate such responsibilities".

We have to bear in mind that our front on the north-eastern frontier, about 500 miles long, is one of the most difficult terrains of the world, and in the north-west in an equally difficult terrain, we have a front about 400 miles long. To ask us to undertake the military burden of liberating Tibet and to put that as a serious military objective is something which passes my comprehension.

Coming to the diplomatic situation as it is today, we are all very grateful to friendly nations for the help they are giving. At the same time, we must bear in mind that wars these

days are not won simply by military operations. There is such a thing as diplomatic offensive—diplomatic warfare. Far the present, taking advantage of the lull in fighting, the Chinese have opened a peace offensive. We have to scan the trends of public opinion in foreign countries. Even in one country which has stood by us in this hour of danger very gallantly and very nobly, I mean U.K., a representative cross-section of public opinion has been agitating for a negotiated peace even on Chinese terms. How is it that our diplomatic mission in U.K. has not put our case squarely before the British public? How is it that even representative papers like the *London Times* or the *Manchester Guardian* or the left-wing journal *New Statesman and Nation*, which are not communist journals nor are known to be friends of communists, have been advocating that we should seriously consider the Chinese proposals?

Why is it that our case, our terms, the justice of the counter-terms that we have put forward, are not put before the British public opinion very ably and with sound advocacy? I might even refer to the news that has just been put out by *Reuters* this morning that this peace offensive of the Chinese through the British press has assumed a proportion which has impelled even the British Prime Minister, Mr. Mac Millan, to make a statement that he is willing to advise India to have a negotiated peace, but that it must be peace with honour. We must take serious measures through our radio broadcasts and also through our diplomatic missions to counter this kind of propaganda.

In conclusion, I must also say a few words about the home front, and must remind this House that the challenge of this Chinese aggression is not merely a military one. It is also a challenge of social revolution. The whole country and the people have

painful memories of the war years of 1940-46; they knew one kind of war operations, they knew how the war economy operated in those days under the imperialist rulers—Shri Jai Prakash Narain has reminded us of this in a recent statement, and I quote him:

"The challenge of China is not only a military one. It is also the challenge of social revolution.... I am not thinking at the moment of any heroic state action to usher in the revolution. I am thinking of the attitudes of the top layers of our society. The challenge of China cannot be effectively met if those attitudes are not changed.... If lack of imagination and initiative, complacency, bureaucratism, pettiness, favouritism, selfishness, profiteering, partisanship and other plagues of our national life are allowed to continue, this upsurge of national enthusiasm might prove to be a mere flash in the pan."

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (बेबरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीन ने भारत में पराक्रमण किया है, उससे न केवल भारतीय समाज को बल्कि सारे संसार को यह शिक्षा मिली है कि किसी देश पर शासन करने वाला परिनायक तंत्र, चाहे वह व्यक्ति का हो और चाहे दल या गुट का, जब शक्तिशाली होता है, तो वह राजनीतिक संतुलन खो देता है और इस प्रकार मानव समाज और अपने पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के लिये घातक सिद्ध होता है।

जो चीन अभी कुछ दिन पहले तक पंचशील की हामी भरता रहा, जो विश्व-शान्ति की बात करता रहा, जो सह-अस्तित्व का नारा लगाता रहा, आज वह अपने एक पड़ोसी राष्ट्र और उस मित्र राष्ट्र पर पराक्रमण कर रहा है और गोले बरसा रहा है, जिसने उस के नये शासन को राजनीतिक गम्भीरता



[श्री विश्व गय राय]

दिलाने में काफी हाथ बंटया है। यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि भारत पर जो आक्रमण हुआ है, वह केवल सीमा-विवाद के कारण नहीं है, बल्कि चीन की महत्वाकांक्षा के कारण है, जिस से प्रेरित हो कर वह न केवल इंडोनेशिया और लिबतनाम आदि छोटे मोटे देशों पर अपना आधिपत्य जमाना चाहता है, बल्कि जन-संख्या की दृष्टि से संसार के दूसरे नम्बर के देश पर भी अपना प्रभुत्व स्थापित करना चाहता है। इस तरह से वह सारे एशिया के जन-समूह पर अपना आधिपत्य जमाने के बाद दूसरे राष्ट्रों का शोषण करने के लिये—वह शोषण राजनीतिक हो अथवा आर्थिक—सारे विश्व पर स्वामित्व करने की आकांक्षा रखता है।

हमारे देश के उत्तर में जो संघर्ष हो रहा है, उस को इस समय इस देश में भी और बाहर भी एक सीमा विवाद समझा जाता है, लेकिन सम्भव है कि आगे चल कर यह विवाद विचारों का संघर्ष हो जाये। वह संघर्ष लोक-तांत्रिक सिद्धान्तों को मानने वाली शक्तियों और ऐसे लोगों या ऐसे दलों का संघर्ष होगा, जो एकतन्त्र अधिनायकतन्त्र या फिक्टेडशिप में विश्वास करते हैं। इसलिये, जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने पहले ही कहा है, हमें आज के लिये ही नहीं, बल्कि बहुत दिनों के लिये पूरी तरह से तैयार होना है, क्योंकि यह युद्ध, यह संघर्ष, थोड़े दिनों का नहीं, अपितु बहुत दिनों तक चलने वाला है।

यह अच्छा हुआ कि भारत के स्वतन्त्रता-संग्राम के जिस सेनानी, वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में भारत न एक हो कर साम्राज्यवाद का अन्त किया, उसी के जीवन काल में—यद्यपि उन के वृद्ध होने पर—वह समय आ गया है कि अपनी स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा की जाय। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जिस तरह से राष्ट्र ने पराधीनता से

मुक्ति पाने के लिये एक झंडे के नीचे एकत्र हो कर संसार के सब से शक्तिशाली साम्राज्यवाद का नाश किया था, उसी तरह से वह प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में, इस युग में जो बहुत बड़ा संकट हमारे देश पर आया है, उस का मुकाबला करेगा और उस को दूर करने में ही नहीं, बल्कि चीन की महत्वाकांक्षा का विध्वंस करने में भी सफल होगा। अज हम देखते हैं कि चाहे खेत हो, चाहे फैक्टरी हो और चाहे दिल्ली जैसे बड़े बड़े शहर, हर स्थान के लोगों की एक ही आवाज है और वह यह कि “नेहरूजी आगे बढ़ें, हम उन के साथ हैं, हम उन के झंडे के नीचे हैं।”

मैं देश के उस हिस्से से आता हूँ, जो उत्तरी सीमा के पास है। वहाँ पर शिक्षा आदि की कमी है और बाढ़ आदि आकस्मिक विपत्तियों से लोग पीड़ित हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वहाँ पर उत्साह इतना है—मैं ने देखा—कि एक साठ सत्तर बरस का बूढ़ा, जो खेत में काम कर रहा था, कह रहा था कि यदि चीन देश पर आता है, तो यदि कुछ नहीं रहेगा, तो फावड़े से ही उस का सिर काटेंगे। यही नहीं, पांच छः वर्ष के छोटे छोटे बच्चे भी, जो कि पढ़ लिख भी नहीं सकते हैं, कहते हैं कि हमें क्या करना है। कई बच्चे तो यह कहते हैं कि हम लड़ाई पर कब जायेंगे। हम ने उन को कहा कि नेहरू जी से पूछता, वही बतायेंगे।

यह ठीक है कि जो राष्ट्रीय संकट कभी कभी हम पर आते हैं, उनके कारण आर्थिक दृष्टि से जनता को कष्ट होता है और उस को और भी कई प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ का सामना करना पड़ता है, लेकिन ऐसे संकट राष्ट्र की एकता को बढ़ने, पनपन और सुदृढ़ होने का अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। हमारे देश में पिछले समय में राष्ट्रीयता की कमी हो गई थी और चारों ओर भाषावाद, साम्प्रदायिकता, फूट और

क्षेत्रीयता का बोलबाला था। उन सब बातों को भूल कर आज सब लोग एक हो रहे हैं। और भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता को बलवान बना रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारी राष्ट्रीयता को सुदृढ़ और बलवान करने का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि कि हम दूसरे राष्ट्रों का शोषण करेंगे, जैसा कि चाहना करना चाहता है, बल्कि हम तो दूसरे राष्ट्रों के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न करते हुए उनकी स्वतन्त्रता को बनाये रखने या प्राप्त करने और उन के विकास और प्रगति में अपना योग देना चाहते हैं। हमारी इसी नीति के कारण विश्व के अधिकतर देश इस समय हमारे साथ हैं और हम को सहायता दे रहे हैं। भले ही कुछ कम्युनिस्ट देश हमारे साथ खुल कर न हों, लेकिन उनके मन हमारे साथ है। मुझे आशा है कि संसार के सब राष्ट्र चाहे वे किसी भी गुट में हों, हम को सहायता और प्रोत्साहन देते रहेंगे।

लेकिन हमको इस बारे में सचेत रहना चाहिये कि यह संघर्ष केवल दस बीस बरस चलने वाला नहीं है। आज चीन जैसा बलवान और बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या वाला राष्ट्र हमारा विरोधी बन रहा है। इस लिये हम को शताब्दियों तक उस के आक्रमण का मुकाबला करने और संघर्ष करने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। हमारे राष्ट्र में दर्शन का सदा से प्रभाव रहा है और हम लोग सैद्धान्तिक बातों में दिलचस्पी लेते आये हैं। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम में मासल स्पिरिट बढ़े। आज हम को देश में यह भावना पैदा करनी चाहिये कि यदि कोई दुश्मन देश पर आक्रमण करता है, तो हम डट कर उस का मुकाबला करेंगे।

अन्त में मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तरी सीमा से लगे हुए क्षेत्रों, नागालैंड, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और जम्मू काश्मीर आदि में सैनिक शिक्षा की जल्दी से जल्दी व्यवस्था की जाये। मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार स्कूल-कालेजों में इसका आयोजन करने जा

रही है। लेकिन सब से पहले उत्तरी सीमा पर इस का काम शुरू किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री मा० ला० दर्मा (चित्तौड़गढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना सुझाव ही आप के सामने रखने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पांच दिन से यहां पर इस विषय पर बहस चल रही है और इस में सभी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों ने एक मत से हमारी जो नीति है, नान-एलाइनमेंट की, उस में तथा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी में विश्वास प्रकट किया है। हालांकि मैं जानता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों ने अपनी पार्टी की दृष्टि से भी कुछ बात कही है। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाईयों न देश के पक्ष में प्रस्ताव पास किया है। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी उनको कोसने का यह समय नहीं था, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ। उन्होंने देश का साथ देने का वचन दिया है। और ऐसी हालत में हमें कोई अपशब्द उन के बारे में नहीं कहने चाहिये ये। मैं ने पेकिंग रेडियो को सुना है। उसने कम्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज के टोटो साहब को गद्दार बताया है। इस के साथ ही साथ उसने हमारे डांगे जी को भी गद्दार बताया है। यह मैं ने खुद सुना है। चाहे किसी भी कारण से हो, मगर जो आज हमारे साथ है, जाहिरा तौर पर साथ है, उस को उराम ख्वाह हम धक्का दें, यह सही चीज नहीं है। जब उन्होंने ने एक राय से प्रस्ताव पास किया है, तो हमारा यह फज हो जाता है कि हम उन को भी अपने साथ ले कर चलें।

आज जो एम० पीज० हूँ वे भी देश सेवा करने के लिये उत्सुक हैं काम करने का उन को तजुर्बा है। इन में से कई हमारे देश की आजादी के लिये लड़े हैं। उन्होंने ने देश का आजाद कराने की जो जद्दोजहद हुई थी, उस में अपनी जिन्दगियां गाली हैं, उनसे काम लिया जाये। बड़ी भारी ताकत है उन में। व चाहते हैं कि हाउस जल्दी से जल्दी बन्द किया जाये और हमको काम सौंपा जाये। हमें २१ रुपये की भूख नहीं है। आज लोग इस

[श्री मा० ल० वर्मा]

बीज नो नहीं चाहते हैं, वे हर कुर्बानी करने को प्रातुर हैं ।

यह चमन यों ही रहेगा और सैकड़ों बुलबुलें अपनी बोली बोल कर खाली यूँ ही उड़ जायेंगी ।

मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश-द्रोही कम्युनिस्टों को गिरफ्तार किया है । मगर याद रखिये हमारे में से भी कुछ सफेदपोश ऐसे हैं जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में कहते हैं कि शान्ति के मोके पर हमें एक प्रधान मंत्री की जरूरत है और युद्ध के मोके पर दूसरे ही प्रधान मंत्री की जरूरत है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो इस तरह की देश-द्रोह की बातें करते हैं, उन को भी गिरफ्तार किया जाये । यही न समझ लिया जाये कि घर के बाहर ही सांप हैं, घर में भी सांप घुसे हुए हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कम्युनिस्ट भी हैं, इन को भी याद रख लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, आराम से बैठना चाहिये, आप तो बोल चुके हैं ।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ :

सबसे रफ़ीके सफर में लुटेरे  
खुदा के लिये इन से बच कर निकलना  
बे झूले सियासत न तेरे न मेरे ।

मैं पत्रकारों को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़े संयम से काम लिया है । हमारे यहां कई ऐसे मोके आये, कई भाषण हुए लेकिन पत्रकारों ने एक लाइन भी नहीं लिखी । जिन पत्रों ने इनको भेजा हुआ है, इन संवाददाताओं को भेजा हुआ है, उन्होंने भी देश भक्ति का सबूत दिया है और देश में सुरक्षा का वातावरण बनाये रखने में

सहयोग प्रदान किया है । इसके लिये उनको भी धन्यवाद दिया जाना चाहिये ।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी रात दिन काम कर रहे हैं और उन को कभी भी फुर्सत नहीं मिलती है । उन्होंने जिन्दगी भर काम किया है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आज उन का हौसला और भी बढ़ गया है । कांग्रेस में भी अगर कोई ऐसे लोग हों जो उन के खिलाफ हैं, उन को भी हम समझ लेंगे, उन से भी हम निपट लेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को मैं इसी वक्त नहीं निपटने दूंगा ।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : अब मैं जो कुछ मुझे सुझाव देन हूँ, उन को आप के सामने रखता हूँ ।

मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि विकासखंड बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिये जायें और विकास अधिकारी, ग्राम सेवक, ग्राम सेविकाओं का उपयोग युद्ध जनित कार्यों में किया जाये ।

इसी प्रकार विकास तथा अन्य अनावश्यक कार्यों में लगी हुई जीपों का उपयोग सुरक्षा कार्यों में हो ।

कृषि, सिंचाई, यातायात, उद्योग, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, ऋण, तकावी, इत्यादि काम पुराने सरकारी विभागों के हाथों से हो और सत्ता विकेन्द्रीकरण की संस्थाओं द्वारा यह सब सेवायें चालू रहें ।

फिल्मों, रेडियो इत्यादि पर प्रेम तथा विलासितापूर्ण प्रदर्शन, संगीत आदि बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिये जायें और बीर रस पैदा करने वाले कार्यक्रम चालू हों ।

युद्ध मोर्चे की तैयारी के लिये यनिवर्सिटी, कालेजों इत्यादि के छात्रों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाने की घोषणा हो चुकी है। मगर राइफल का ईतिजाम नहीं है। महाराजा कर्णीसिंह जी ने घोषणा की है कि १८०० राइफलें वह देने को तैयार हैं। दूसरे राजा महाराजाओं को भी ऐसा ही करना चाहिये और इन सब राइफल का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये। ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को इसकी ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिये।

भारत साधू समाज ने अपील की है और कहा है कि हम साधू शामिल होने के लिये सैयार हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मौके पर नौजवान साधुओं को इस काम में लगाया जाए और उनको मोर्चे पर भेजा जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी बैठे रहें। उन्होंने साधुओं का नाम लिया है स्वामियों का नहीं लिया है।

श्री मा० सा० बर्मा : विलासिता की सामग्री का आयात और प्रयोग बन्द कर दिया जाए। हमारे कमल नयन बजाज जी ने अरीज की है कि ऐसी सामग्री का आयात बन्द कर दिया जाए। मैं यह भी उन बहनों से अपील करूँगा कि जो इस सदन की सदस्यार्थ हैं कि वे लिपस्टिक जो लगा कर आती हैं, वह भी लगानो बन्द कर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात और ऐसा मुझाव नहीं देना चाहिये।

श्री मा० सा० बर्मा : विदेशों में पीस फ्लाउण्डेशन के नाम पर कुछ लोग चले जाते हैं, उनको बिल्कुल भी विदेशी मुद्रा न दी जाए और इसकी हर सम्भव तरीके से बचत

की जाए। इससे पीस होने वाला नहीं है। आज यह फिजूल का खर्चा है।

विदेशी बैंकों में भारतीयों की भ्रामनत, मुद्रा, सोना इत्यादि जो जमा है, उसको तुरन्त भारत में मंगाया जाए और उसका उपयोग देश रक्षा के काम में किया जाए।

विदेशों में ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त इंजीनियर्स को, चाहे वे बाहर सर्विस में लग गये हों, वापिस बुलाया जाए और उनकी सेवाओं से लाभ उठाया जाए।

सांस्कृतिक प्रोग्राम बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिये जायें। इस वक्त बच्चों को नचाने की जरूरत नहीं, उनके हाथ में तलवार पकड़ाने की जरूरत है।

केन्द्र और राज्यों में जो कर्मचारी बड़ी संख्या में हैं, उनकी तादाद कम की जाए। इसी प्रकार अण्डर सेक्रेटरी, असिस्टेंट सेक्रेटरी, ज्वायन्ट सेक्रेटरी भारी तादाद में हैं, इनकी तादाद को भी कम किया जाए।

इस संकट के समय में किसी भी पदाधिकारी को एक हजार से अधिक वेतन नहीं लेना चाहिये।

**Shrimati Lakshminikanthamma** (Khammam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may God bless our Prime Minister with health and long life on his 73rd birthday today. It is said in Vedanta that a person likes his wife not because of the wife but because she is his wife, that is, his self is there. So also he likes his son not because of the son but his self is there. Similarly, the people of India love the Prime Minister because he is their Prime Minister.

Today, we cannot divide India and the Prime Minister. India is our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister is our India. I heard the Prime

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

Minister speaking at a meeting. He said he has been thinking about Bharat, and that he felt that it is the teeming millions of this country that are going about who represent Bharat; that that is Bharat. He placed his love and faith and confidence in them and the people in return love him. He voices the aspirations and the ambitions of the people of this country, and that is how and why he is loved.

The personality of our Prime Minister does not consist in the fact that he is five feet six inches or so. It is not that which has attracted him to the people. But it is Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who has loved the people and the people have loved him. The personality of the Prime Minister is as vast as India itself.

There are of course the fault-finders. Fault-finders will soon be left with faults and all friends will leave them. If our hon. friend Shri Ranga does not understand the greatness of our Prime Minister, at least let him learn it from his American friends. They know our Prime Minister better; the people in foreign countries know our Prime Minister and his greatness much better than some of the people here. Yesterday, I was very glad that the Maharaja with the saffron turban said that he will give his unstinted support to the Prime Minister at this juncture.

**Mr. Speaker:** He resents this title of Maharaja. He says he is not a Maharaja.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** I am afraid I do not have much time left. Let me thank Lord Venkateshwara of Tirupathi. As a member of the board of trustees, as soon as I appealed to the board, they immediately agreed to invest 10,000 tolas of gold in gold bonds and Rs. 10 lakhs in

defence bonds. This is in fact God's own war against Godless fanaticism.

I have a suggestion regarding the facilities that we have to provide to our soldiers who are fighting in the field. It is said that the soldier lives in his stomach. That does not mean that the soldier lives for his stomach only; he lives for his country first and for himself next. But he likes to go about with a full stomach to fight well for the country. Now we have to drop food for him. I suggest that we must get better tinned food wherever that is available and see that it is given to our jawans.

Another suggestion I wish to make is that we should never reveal our secrets, what is going on there, what ammunition we have, what are our weaknesses and strength, etc. As far back as in *Mahabharata*, *Raja niti tantra* was explained to Yudishtra that "the enemy should not know our position, our strength and our weaknesses". As our Prime Minister has often times warned us, we should never demoralise our services. I also agree with some Members that the services of ex-army people should be taken. Hereafter we should be alert. We should imagine the dangers in future and be prepared for them.

The women of this country have never lagged behind the men. They are equally courageous, if not more. History has proved it. History has sufficient proof that there are no technical objections for women to go and fight in the battlefield. She can hold a rifle; she can serve as a nurse; she can go about from house to house and collect medicines, blankets, etc. for our services. A clear programme should be chalked out to make the best use of our women.

I was proud when the Prime Minister announced that we are not going to surrender to the enemy; we will

vindicate our honour and drive away the enemy from the sacred land of ours.

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

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** It is said in *Bhagvad Gita* that for a man of honour, dishonour is worse than death. What he has decided upon, the country applauds.

In the newspapers, they write about donations and gifts. It is the cost of freedom that we are paying. Why should we call it a gift or donation? This word 'donation' should be removed hereafter.

Our Prime Minister has given a call that we should make a supreme effort. Somebody should explain in intelligible terms what supreme effort is. A reasonable formula has to be placed before the country. I would like to spell supreme effort like this: One-sixth of your income towards investment in National Defence Fund and two-thirds of your savings towards defence bonds or gold bonds as the case may be.

Today China has launched a war. China expected that we will be divided as soon as this war is declared on the country, but we stood as one man.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member should resume her seat now. Shri Jashvant Mehta.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar):** Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by the Prime Minister. Lots of suggestions have been made in the last five days by different Members. The situation is very serious. As our Home Minister stated in the Rajya Sabha yesterday, the enemy is organising all his efforts on the borders of the Himalayas. We have to fight against this mighty enemy and throw him out of our frontier. The Prime Minister has explained the aggressive

character of China all through the history. China has betrayed our trust. There can be no compromise with them till we clear them out of our frontiers. Mr. Tyagi has rightly warned the Government and I support the stand taken by him. It is the right reflection of the people's mind in this country that there should not be any compromise unless the aggressors have been thrown out from our motherland.

There is tremendous support from the people. It is a massive uprising, a spontaneous one. It is a supreme trial and test for our national leadership whether it will be able to harness the tremendous energy generated by the shocks of Chinese aggression. People want a positive programme. Government should mobilise all the energy generated for making all-out efforts. It is unique in history that 430 million people are ready to do whatever is possible to help the Government in defeating the enemy. All the political parties have supported the Government fully. It is for the leadership to lead the nation.

I would like to suggest that in extraordinary circumstances, extraordinary decisions should be taken. This is the right opportunity to build our country and make it stronger. The Prime Minister has taken a right step in the right direction by inviting the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to join the Cabinet. It has been well appreciated throughout the country. The centre has been strong, but still I would request the Prime Minister to make the centre stronger by taking the best talents of the country in the Cabinet. The time has come to strengthen the Central Government.

I would also support the suggestions made by some Members that compulsory military training should be given to all young and able-bodied persons in the country. Total mobilisation should be made and a pro-

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

gramme should be chalked out to harness all our resources.

I would like to say a word about the CPI. As stated by our Home Minister yesterday, he has put certain conditions for testing the sincerity of the communist party of the country. Our Home Minister stated that they should leave their extra-territorial loyalty. As a further test of the communist party in this country, I would suggest that either they should sever their relations with international communist movement or they should go out with a delegation to the communist countries and expose the Chinese aggression.

Sir, I support the non-alignment policy. I also believe that there should not be any objection in taking arms for defence from whatever quarter they may come.

Lastly, I want to make one important suggestion to all the political parties in the country. The nation is at stake, our motherland is in danger and at this critical juncture I would say that the time has come when the leadership of all the political parties, when they have supported the cause and they have all agreed that we should throw out the aggressors should fold their flags. That does not mean the winding up of the political parties. But a national leadership should be created. All our petty differences should be forgotten for the time being. The Prime Minister also should come out of that narrow circle and come out with a national programme to lead the nation. He should invite all the political parties to mobilise all the resources for support to fight the Chinese aggression.

**Shri J. R. Mehta (Pali):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to have this opportunity to add my little voice in support of the resolutions moved by

the hon. Prime Minister, which reflect the grim determination of not only this august House, but of the entire nation not to rest content until we have driven out these mad and perfidious adventurists of China from the sacred soil of our motherland.

While it is true that in a way we have been caught napping and unprepared, as is always the case when one is the victim of treachery, nothing can be more heartening than the way in which every son of the soil irrespective of party, caste, sex or age has rallied to the country's cause fully prepared to sacrifice every thing that he holds dear to save the integrity and honour of the motherland.

The treacherous Chinese people perhaps counted without their host when they suddenly mounted this attack on us. They had thought that India, with its diverse castes, creeds and languages and regional rivalries, will be easily cowed down; and they had also perhaps counted on the support, overt and covert, of the Communist Party of India. But they must have been seriously disillusioned by now. As the Home Minister aptly observed the other day, one good effect of the Chinese treachery has been that States in India have disappeared as it were. I go further and say that even castes and parties have disappeared. So far as castes are concerned, there is now only one caste in India. Every citizen in this land is at present a kshatriya. I ask China to take note of this. And, every citizen of India is also a nationalist, whatever party he belongs to; and this applies even to the Communist Party in India. Sir, whatever our past experience of them, let us welcome their latest attitude of unequivocal support in this hour of crisis. After all, let us appreciate that it could not have been easy

for them to shake off their inhibitions and extra-territorial loyalties for which they have been notorious. I venture to say that this change in the attitude of our Communist friends is a development of great significance in the history of what is known as international communism. At any rate, it means a great slap in the face of China. So, let us not grudge the devil its due.

Sir, I should also like to say a word to those who say, in season and out of season, that our non-alignment policy has failed and that we should drop it. I would ask those friends, in all humility, to take note of the fact that more than 40 nations have already condemned the Chinese aggression and pledged their moral support to the Indian cause. Many of them are prepared to give arms, and give them without strings or pre-conditions. Is this a failure of non-alignment? Even Russia, as the Prime Minister expects, is not going to back out of its promise to supply us M. I. G.'s. and in spite of a temporary aberration under the stress of the Cuban crisis Russia is trying to revert to its neutralist attitude. Do we want to edge Russia on to go all out in support of China by dropping our non-alignment policy? This applies more or less to Ghana, who initially gave evidence of a pro-Chinese bias, but is now having second thoughts about its attitude. Again consider the attitude of President Tunku Abdul Rehman of Malaya, who though a Muslim, has gone to the length of opening an India-aid Club in his own country. Lastly, the latest attitude of Marshal Tito is also significant in this connection. Let us see all these facts in their proper perspective and not sacrifice statesmanship at the altar of sheer bravado.

Even a person of the meanest intelligence must appreciate that this struggle, which has been forced on us, is likely to be long and bitter. We are told that the Chinese have 50 to 60

lakhs of people in their regular armed forces, and a number twice or thrice or four times is available in reserve. While we are ourselves a big country, the Chinese have definitely the advantage of numbers. But let us not unduly exaggerate the importance of numbers. There is always a difference between a holy and an unholy war, and as some English poet had said: "my strength is the strength of ten because my heart is pure". In this context, I am reminded of my early days when I heard that Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jodhpur and Maharaja Ganga Singhji of Bikaner had gone to China with the British Expeditionary Force. I am sorry, Sir, that China should have forgotten the taste which we gave them at that time of the stuff we are made of. I assure them that history is going to repeat itself again.

But while we need not give undue importance to mere numbers, we must not be complacent either. We must raise an army of comparable proportions as also an air force no less formidable. Let us get all the latest weapons of defence as well as offence as early as possible to secure parity if not superiority over our vily opponents. From this point of view, one is rather surprised at the news given out by an American spokesman two or three days back that the airlift of arms required by India has ended. He added that America can continue the air-lift if required by India. I should have thought that we have to be more enthusiastic than they can be in meeting our arms requirements. I hope it will not be a case of, मुद्दी सन्त वाह

चुस्त ।

I should also like to extend this observation to another sphere. There is an unprecedented enthusiasm among the people to enrol themselves in the armed forces or to receive military training. It is up to the Government to see that not one of these able-bodied persons goes disappointed. I hope Government will not lag behind



[Shri J. R. Mehta]

the enthusiasm of the people. At the moment the enthusiasm of the people seems to be ahead of that of the Government. So I hope Government will buck up and think seriously about it.

I am no strategist, but in waging a war with a country like China with its vast numbers and its total disregard of all civilised canons of warfare, we must think of diversionary tactics. It will not be appropriate for me to go into the details of this question here, nor am I qualified to do so. But this aspect will need the urgent and careful attention of those who direct and formulate the strategy of war.

Now, one word, with apologies, about the border of Rajasthan. I think no attention is being given to that long border. While I hope that our neighbour on the other side will behave, our experience shows that we should be cautious and we should guard it before anything happens.

In conclusion, I would say that I have firm faith in the destiny of India, and I hope and pray that God will give us the strength, the vision, the fortitude and the spirit of sacrifice that may be needed to vindicate the cause which we have at heart, and that neither the people nor the Government will be found wanting.

13 hrs.

**श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे जो बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिये धन्यवाद।

चीनी आक्रमण के कारण आज हमारा देश एक माहान् संकट की स्थिति में से गुजर रहा है। पंचशील के सह-अस्तित्व के सिद्धान्त का गला घोट कर चीन ने हमारे साथ जिस विश्वासघात का परिचय दिया है, वह इतिहास के काले पन्नों में कोसने वाली काली कहानी भर बन कर रह जायगी। युद्ध को

घृणा की वस्तु समझने वाली और "जियो एवं जीने दो" के नारे में विश्वास करने वाली मानवता की पीढ़ी किन शब्दों में चीन को धिक्कारेगी, इसका निर्णय बस केवल समय करेगा।

अपनी आक्रामक और विस्तारवादी नीति के कारण साम्यवादी चीन ने साम्यवाद के उसूलों का भी कत्ल कर दिया है। भारत के लोग एक ओर जहाँ मानव के दिल में मानव के लिए प्यार, सहयोग और भ्रमन-चैन के आधार पर कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना में व्यस्त हैं, वहाँ दूसरी ओर साम्यवादी चीन अपनी विस्तारवादी और साम्राज्यवादी नीति के कारण भारत के साथ साथ सम्पूर्ण विश्व को तीसरे विश्व युद्ध की धधकती ज्वाला में जबरन डकेल कर भस्म कर देना चाहता है।

चीन के द्वारा पैदा की गई यह लड़ाई हम पर थोपी गई है और इस युद्ध का परिणाम चाहे जो कुछ भी हो, पर हमें चीन द्वारा दी गई इस चुनौती को स्वीकार करना है। भारत की सम्पूर्ण जनता का स्वाभिमान आज जाग उठा है। हमने बड़े गर्व के साथ चीन की चुनौती को स्वीकार किया है और इसके लिये हम सब कुछ न्योछावर कर देंगे। जब तक भारत के एक एक बच्चे में भी खून की अन्तिम बूंद तक घोष रहेगी, तब तक हम भारत की एक इंच भूमि भी चीन के अधिकार में नहीं छोड़ेंगे।

चीन ने भारत की उस सीमा को ललकारा है, जो सदियों से हमारा सन्तरी रहा है। आज चीन की दृष्टि हमारे पवित्र हिमालय की ओर है, जो हिमालय हमारी प्राचीन सभ्यता और संस्कृति की जननी है। हिमालय हमारी मां है, जहाँ से हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति गंगा, जमुना और ब्रह्मपुत्र आदि

नदियों के रूप में निकलती हैं। हमारी सांस रहते कोई भी हमारी मातृभूमि का बाल बांका नहीं कर सकता।

भारत की बढ़ती हुई प्रगति शायद चीन को अच्छी नहीं लगी। स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद एक ओर तो हम पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से देश को सब तरफ से खुशहाल बनाने की कोशिश करते रहे और दूसरी ओर चीन अपने यहां के लोगों को भूखा रख कर युद्ध की तैयारी करता रहा है। अब लगता है कि आज से कुछ वर्षों पहले का "हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई" वाला नारा चीन के लिये एक होंग और मझाक था और हम अनजाने अपने बहुत बड़े दुश्मन को भाई समझते रहे।

भारत में एक के एक बाद एक सफल होती हुई योजनायें और तीव्र गति से हो रहा भारत का विकास शायद चीन की नज़रों में खटकने लगा है और चीन ने आक्रमण कर के हमारी प्रगति की राह में एक रोड़ा अटकाना चाहा है। शान्तिप्रिय होने के कारण एशिया के साथ सम्पूर्ण विश्व में भारत का प्रभाव बढ़ता गया है। परन्तु चीन को यह बात शायद अच्छी नहीं लगती कि भारत विश्व का एक अगुआ राष्ट्र बन जाए। चीनी आक्रमण ने भारत के समक्ष एक प्रश्न-चिह्न खड़ा कर दिया है कि हम इस परिस्थिति में क्या करें, कहाँ जाएं।

आज हमें अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये अच्छी तरह तैयारी कर लेनी है। इस परिस्थिति में हमें सभी प्रकार की आलोचनाओं को छोड़ कर प्रधान मन्त्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में एक होकर चीनी आक्रमण का मुंहतोड़ जवाब देना है, जिससे फिर कभी चीन भारत की ओर नज़र उठाने की कोशिश न करे। कालेजों में सैनिक शिक्षा को अनिवार्य करके प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को तैयार करना है। आज देश के नौजवानों को अपनी जिम्मेदारी

अच्छी तरह समझनी है। भारत के एक एक व्यक्ति को आज देश की रक्षा के लिये शक्तिशाली सिपाही बन जाना है। सरकार द्वारा सीमा पर पड़ने वाले राज्यों में सैनिक शिक्षा को अनिवार्य कर देने के निर्णय का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। परन्तु यह काम शीघ्रता से और सभी राज्यों में होना चाहिये। आज हमें प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को जगाना है और अपना सब काम बड़ी लगन से करना है, क्योंकि व्यक्ति की चेतना ही स्वतन्त्रता की कुंजी होती है।

आज की इस परिस्थिति में तो सब ब्रे बड़ा खतरा हमारी तटस्थतापूर्ण नीति पर आ पड़ा है। हमारे कुछ अजीब दोस्त यह तर्क पेश करते हैं कि भारत को अपनी रक्षा के लिये किसी फ्रोंज़ी गुट में शामिल हो जाना चाहिये। परन्तु मैं खुले शब्दों में कहूँ कि ऐसे लोग एक ओर से भारत को बचा कर दूसरी ओर इसकी विजय को किसी गुट के हाथों सौंप देना चाहते हैं। यह विपत्तिकाल तो हमारे साहस और धैर्य की अग्नि-परीक्षा का काल है। तटस्थता की नीति के कारण ही संसार के दोनों ही गुट भारत को श्रद्धा और आदर को दृष्टि से देखते हैं।

हमारी सम्पूर्ण प्रगति की तह में हमारी तटस्थ नीति ही है। अतः हमारे लिये यह लाज़िम नहीं कि हम किसी गुट में शामिल हों। हमने मित्रता के आधार पर सारे मित्र देशों से सहायता मांगी है और हमें मिली भी है। आज का वर्तमान संकट केवल भारत का नहीं, बल्कि शान्ति और चैन से जीने वाले एशियाई और अफ्रीकी देशों के लिये भी है। आज हमारा सिर स्वभावतः ही उन मित्र देशों के प्रति आदर से झुक जाता है, जो किसी न किसी रूप में भारत की सहायता कर रहे हैं। तटस्थता हमारे समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना का आधार है और इस प्रकार की समाज-स्थापना हमारा लक्ष्य है।

[श्री न० प्र० यादव]

चीनी आक्रमण के कारण हमारे देश के अन्दर भी कई प्रकार के संकट उत्पन्न हो जाने की आशंका है, जिसके लिये सरकार को सजग रहना चाहिये। इस अवसर का लाभ उठा कर मुनाफ़ाखोरी और मूल्यों में अधिक चढ़ाव हो सकता है। हर्ष की बात है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों की बढ़ती को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने कदम उठाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और मुझे विश्वास है कि जनता का सहयोग पाकर राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व सिर नहीं उठा सकेंगे।

इस परिस्थिति में हमें अपने अन्य पड़ोसी देशों के साथ भी मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्धों को मजबूत करना है। पड़ोसी और मित्र-राष्ट्र नेपाल के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्धों को हमें और भी दृढ़ करना होगा। पाकिस्तान के कुछ पत्रों ने भी भारत-विरोधी कदम उठाया है और ये सारे कुचक्र चीनी खुफियों के हैं। चीन के कुछ समर्थक अपने देश में भी प्रश्रय पा रहे हैं, जिन पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जानी चाहिये। इस समय समाचार पत्रों की जिम्मेदारी बहुत अधिक बढ़ जाती है कि वे किसी प्रकार के ऐसे समाचारों को स्थान न दें, जिससे जनता में गलतफ़हमी पैदा हो।

देश की सुरक्षा की तैयारी जोरों से होनी चाहिये, क्योंकि अगर संकट कुछ समय के लिए टल गया, तो इस की आशंका बनी रहेगी। देश के कुछ औद्योगिक यूनिटों को अस्त्रशस्त्र बनाने के काम में भी ले लेना अधिक उचित होगा। फिर भी तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की सफलता के प्रति भी हमें सावधान रहना है। हमें विश्वास है कि तीसरी योजना भी सफल होगी और विजय भी हमारी ही।

आज देश की जनता जिस शूरता और वीरता का परिचय एक होकर दिखा रही है, वह इस बात का संकेत है कि हमारा प्रजातन्त्र

टूटेगा नहीं और स्वतन्त्रता कायम रहेगी चीन ने हमारी जिस भूमि पर अधिकार कर लिया है, उसको ले लेने का हम को व्रत लेना है।

आज हमारा मस्तक उन जवानों के प्रति झुके बिना नहीं रहता, जो अपनी जान की बाजी लगा कर सदियों में देश-रक्षा के महान् काम में व्यस्त हैं। वे हमारी स्वतन्त्रता के प्रहरी हैं।

एक बार हम फिर उन जवानों के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं, जो देश की रक्षा करते हुए वीर गति को प्राप्त हुए हैं। भगवान् उन की दिवंगत आत्मा को शान्ति दे। ये शहीद भारत के भावी अभ्याय की मूल्यवान् कड़ी हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा रखे गये दोनों प्रस्तावों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly support the two Resolutions, moved by our beloved Prime Minister. I offer my homage on this occasion to those valiant martyrs who sacrificed their lives on the snowy Himalayan heights for the freedom of our country and pay my tribute to the brave soldiers who are now fighting heroically on our borders against heavy odds. I pay my respects to the leaders of all the political parties who have pledged full support to our Prime Minister and our Government. The whole-hearted and spontaneous support of all the political parties and all the people of India to the defence of our country at this hour of trial, rising above all differences of caste and creed, language and province, is a unique event in our history. The cruel aggression of China on our sacred soil has shocked the heart of every Indian. The Chinese aggression is the most perfi-

dious aggression in modern history. It is absolutely unprovoked and is pre-planned. It is nothing less than hitting a loyal and trusting friend in the back.

The motives of China in invading India are more than one. The foremost motive is her expansionist and imperialist aim. China was always expansionist, whenever she had a strong central Government and whenever her neighbours were weak. This trait of expansionism has become most pronounced in Communist China. The 1956 and 1960 maps of Communist China confirm this. Recently, in the last week of June 1962, I happened to see the Chinese map of 1960, and I was shocked to find in its large areas of India, west and south of the Himalayan ranges, included in the Chinese territory.

The second motive must be China's will to impose totalitarian communism on democratic India, in conformity with the policy of international communism. The third motive, as I understand, is China's jealousy of India's rapid economic development in a totally democratic manner, India's building up of a socialistic society in a non-violent way and India's standing forth as the bastion of democracy in the whole of Asia.

Whatever be the motives of her aggression, Communist China stands condemned as a naked aggressor on the Indian soil by all the civilized countries of the world. She has flung to the winds all canons of civilized international behaviour and has adopted as her creed war and violence, deceit and dissimulation, treachery and double dealing.

Our Prime Minister has, for the past five years, tried all possible methods of negotiation for a peaceful settlement of the border trouble, but has tragically failed. All peace talks and negotiations have almost lost their meaning, when Communist China has proved herself absolutely unreliable.

If at any future time, on account of international intervention—the intervention of the neutral countries of Asia and Africa and Europe, or the intervention of Russia which cannot be completely ruled out—China agrees to cease fire and peace talks, India, then in her own honour, has to insist on China withdrawing her forces, to their position before 8th September 1962, that is, north of the McMahon line as suggested by our Prime Minister. We need not completely close our doors against all offers of peace and negotiation, if they are consistent with India's honour and dignity and territorial integrity. Modern war is total war and we can easily imagine its infinite capacity for terrible and total destruction. While our ultimate aim should be peace, we should not at this grim hour slacken in the least our war effort. The entire governmental machinery and the entire life of the nation should be placed on a war footing. Agricultural and industrial production ought to be maximised, and the supply of essential consumer goods like food and clothing ought to be ensured at reasonable prices to all the people of the country by special governmental measures. There should be an un-interrupted flow of food and clothing, arms and ammunition to our soldiers at the fighting front. We should solicit and accept the maximum military aid from all friendly countries on lend-lease basis. We should get from them the most modern weapons, both light and heavy, including automatic weapons, tanks, jet fighters and anti-aircraft guns. We should show our deep gratitude at this juncture to the western democratic countries like the U.S.A., Canada, Britain, and France which have most magnanimously come to our help at this hour of need.

While accepting foreign military aid, let us lose no time in taking steps to manufacture all possible modern weapons of war in our own country. It is heartening news to hear that our

[Shri Muthiah]

armament factories are working day and night for maximum output.

While accepting military aid from friendly countries at this time, we need not surrender our basic policy of non-alignment which is in accord with our highest culture and tradition, our national genius and temperament and above all, our role as the greatest peace force in the world. We should, however, draw closer in friendship to all the democratic countries of the West and the East.

An important factor conducive to victory is national diplomacy. It is as important as military aid. Let us not at this hour of national crisis say or do anything to embitter our relations with Pakistan and drive it into the enemy's camp. Let us do our utmost to befriend it now by all possible and honourable means, diplomatic and otherwise. Let us at the same time protect our borders with Pakistan with vigilance and strength. Let us improve our relationship with Nepal. Let us refrain from saying or doing anything which may positively antagonise Russia and which may make it our enemy and the open supporter of China.

It is the duty of our Government to keep up the present morale of our soldiers and our people and increase it by efficient and effective propaganda through the All India Radio and through the press. It should create in our soldiers a sense of security and for this, it should give prompt monetary help to the orphaned and distressed families of the fallen and crippled soldiers.

This is a time when the entire resources in manpower and materials have to be mobilised. People should be persuaded to contribute most liberally men and money and material goods. Military training should be imparted to millions of able-bodied men who should be recruited without

delay. The civil defence should be well organised, and for this, the N.C.C. and the Home Guards should be fully utilised. All precautions against possible air-raids ought to be taken at all important and vital places.

Let us, at this hour, take a solemn pledge to offer our blood and sweat, our toil and resources to our country and with faith in God and in our ultimate success, let us march as one man to absolute victory over the Chinese. Our leader calls us, and let us awake, arise and stop not till the goal is reached. Jai Hind.

**श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (बांदा) :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी के प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूँ। शान्ति के समय में उन्हें बहुमत प्राप्त था, आज जब भारत पर संकट आया है तो उन्हें देश का पूर्ण समर्थन प्राप्त है। वे आज शान्ति के अग्रदूत के रूप में और भारत की महान् आत्मा के रूप में हमारे सामने उपस्थित हैं। रामलीला मैदान में उन्होंने कहा कि हम चीनी हमलावरों को पूरी ताकत से हरायेंगे, उनसे लड़ेंगे और बाहर खदेड़ेंगे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि मैं राष्ट्र को बहादुर बनाना चाहता हूँ, उसे बहादुर बना हुआ देखना चाहता हूँ पर मैं राष्ट्र को ब्रुटेलाइज नहीं करना चाहता। नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी का मैं अब भी समर्थन करता हूँ और किसी कीमत पर भी उसे छोड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। इससे हम लोगों को ऐसा लगा मानो सरदार पटेल की दृढ़ता और साहस, महात्मा गांधी की सत्य और अहिंसा में निष्ठा और शान्ति के अग्रदूत नेहरू की क्रियात्मक शान्ति, साकार हो कर प्रधान मन्त्री के रूप में बोल रही हो। हम जाग उठे हैं। ४४ करोड़ नर-नारी आज तन कर खड़े हैं और तब तक दम न लेंगे जब तक चीनी हमलावरों को भारत की भूमि से बाहर न खदेड़ देंगे। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि विजय हमारी होगी।

इसमें भी कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि सारी दुनिया के शान्तिप्रिय लोग हमारा साथ देंगे। पर जिस कपट, छल तथा बर्बरता से चीनियों ने हम शान्तिप्रिय लोगों पर हमला किया है उसने हमें मजबूर कर दिया है कि हम आत्म रक्षा के लिये शस्त्र उठायें और लड़ें। जिस मनोवृत्ति का परिचय चीन ने दिया है, उसका मुझे क्या सभी को खोभ है। पर सबसे बड़ा खोभ और दुख इस बात का है कि न्यूकलीयर वार के खतरे से भयभीत संसार और मानवता के सारे शान्ति प्रयासों को, आधी शताब्दी की करोड़ों आदमियों की दुनिया में शान्ति लाने की कोशिशों को, चीनियों ने इस हमले के द्वारा नेस्तनाबूद और बर्बाद कर दिया है। शान्ति की इन कोशिशों को उसने दो सौ साल पीछे धकेल दिया है।

इसने जो धक्का भारत को पहुंचाया है वह तो पहुंचाया ही है पर कम्युनिज्म और उसके तमाम तथाकथित सिद्धान्तों को उसने बिल्कुल ढहा कर चकनाचूर कर दिया है और बिल्कुल मिट्टी में मिला दिया है। यहां तक कि कम्युनिस्ट बेचारों को तो इस चीनी हमल ने कहीं मुंह दिखाने लायक नहीं रखा है। इसीलिये सच्चे सिद्धान्तों के रक्षक कम्युनिस्ट, श्रीमन्, हमारा साथ दे रहे हैं और हमारे साथ हो गए हैं।

इस सदन के द्वारा मैं मिस्टर झुश्चेव से पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या कम्युनिज्म और उसके द्वारा स्पोर्टिड पीस के यही अर्थ हैं कि घोखा देकर किसी शान्ति प्रिय राष्ट्र पर क्रूर तथा बर्बर हमला कर दो। आज वे या अन्य कम्युनिस्ट देशों के नेता इसे कैसे बर्दाश्त कर रहे हैं। आज चंगेजखां की क्रूरता, नादिर शाह की बर्बरता और नेपोलियन बोनापार्ट विश्व विजय की घृणित आकांक्षा और हिटलर की खून की प्यास लेकर चाउ एन लाई ने लाखों लाचार तिब्बतियों के खून से अपने हाथ रंग कर शान्तिप्रिय भारत

पर हमला किया है और आगे बढ़ रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं आज कि उन्होंने क्यों मोन साध रखा है? क्या यह छिपा है कि बेचारे असहाय तिब्बती बन्दूक और तलवार की नोक पर बिना राशन पानी के बर्फीले पहाड़ों में कुत्ते बिल्लियों की तरह मारे जा रहे हैं? मुझे तरस आता है उस निरीह भूखी तथा भोली भाली विवश चीनी जनता पर जिसे युद्ध में पागल हुए चाऊ एन लाई गोली या तलवार की नोक पर जबर्दस्ती मरने को भेज रहे हैं। यह कौन सा कम्युनिज्म का सिद्धान्त है, कहां की शान्तिप्रियता है। भूख ने चीन में हाहाकार मचा रखा है। मैं श्री झुश्चेव से अपील करती हूं कि मावता की रक्षा के लिए, उस शान्ति की रक्षा के लिये जिसके वे समर्थक थे और हमेशा से समर्थन करते रहे हैं, तुरन्त चीनी बर्बरता और बोनापार्टिज्म को रोकें और कम्युनिज्म के नाम पर जो बड़ा कलंक लगने वाला है, उससे उसे बचा लें वरना उनकी शान्ति मरघट की शान्ति बन जाएगी, कब्बिस्तान की शान्ति बन जाएगी। मैं चाहती हूं कि वे अपने परम मित्र भारत का खुल कर साथ दें। मैं संसार के तमाम डिमाक्रैटिक देशों से यह अपील करती हूं कि वे इस हमले को केवल भारत पर किया हुआ हमला न समझें, बल्कि यह हमला पूरी मानवता पर है, पूरी शान्तिप्रिय और डिमाक्रैटिक नेशन्स पर है। जो खतरा द्वितीय महायुद्ध के समय हिटलर से विश्व को हुआ था, वही खतरा आज एशिया नहीं वरन् पूरे संसार को चाऊ एन लाई के बोनापार्टिज्म से हो रहा है। सेक्रेट वार में जो देर की गई, जो भूल की गई, मेरा अनुरोध है कि संसार के डिमाक्रैटिक देश फिर वही भूल न करें। जब हिटलर ने आघे संसार को बरबाद कर दिया तब वे संगठित हुए। यह बहुत अच्छा समय है, अब और बरबादी बढ़ने से पहले हम संगठित होकर और पूरी ताकत से चीनियों का मुकाबला करें। क्योंकि यह हमला मानवता पर

## [अ.मतां सावित्री निगम]

है इस लिये हम लोग बिना किसी रोक टोक के, बिना किसी बन्धन के, बिना किसी हिचक के जो हेल्प जिस देश से मिलती हो, उसे खुशी से हासिल करें। हम लोग भारत को बचाने के लिये ही नहीं, बल्कि शान्ति और मानवता को बचाने के लिये यह मदद ले रहे हैं। यह मदद हमें नहीं मिल रही है बल्कि हम उनकी मदद कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से मैं देशवासियों से भी एक अपील करना चाहती हूँ और अपने देश की सरकार से अपील करना चाहती हूँ, कि हमें जितने भी बचत के तरीके हो सकते हैं उनको अपनाना है, नानएसंशल कोंस्ट्रक्शन से हम को बचना है। हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े पूंजी-पतियों और व्यवसायियों ने बड़ी बड़ी रकमें दी हैं, लेकिन मैं अदब से कहना चाहती हूँ कि उनकी वे रकम आम तौर से शेअरहोल्डर्स के रूपों में से दी गई है। मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूँगी कि वे और बड़ी बड़ी रकमें दें अपने मुनाफों अथवा अपने कमीशन में से।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस देश के बहुत से बच्चे भारत माता के सपूत बड़े बड़े राजे महाराजे, दोनों हाथों से खुल कर मदद कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं उनसे कहूँगी कि यह समय है, यह देश की मांग और पुकार है, कि वे अपने आप अपनी प्रीवी पर्सों में कट करावें। मैं देश के तमाम मन्दिरों के पुजारियों और उन धर्मवीर लोगों से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि उनके मन्दिरों में आज २५ लाख तोले सोना जो रक्खा हुआ है तथा रजवाड़ों में जो लाखों तोले सोना पड़ा हुआ है उसे वे तुरन्त देश की रक्षा के लिये दें। यदि आज दस लाख तोले सोना भी हम को मन्दिरों और रजवाड़ों से मिल

सकेगा तो मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे यहां का आर्थिक स्तर बहुत ऊंचा हो जायेगा। साथ ही जो सोने की कमी आज हमारे यहां दिखाई देती है उसको हम बहुत हद तक पूरा कर सकेंगे। उनसे मेरा अनुरोध है कि ऐसे परीक्षा के अवसर इतिहास में सदियों में एक आध बार ही आते हैं। क्यों न आज वे लोग भी अपने रूपों में से, अपनी प्रीवी पर्सों में से कुछ दें, क्यों न देश के पुजारी और धर्मवीर लोग अपने सोने में से देश के लिये कुछ दें? आज भी देश में सच्चे देशभक्तों की कमी नहीं है। मुझे विश्वास है कि यदि सारे देश के लोग इस तरह से एकत्रित होकर इस मुकाबले पर डट जायें तो शीघ्र ही विजय हमारी होगी। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

**श्री रणजय सिंह (मुसाफिरखाना) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

मैं तो आज से नहीं, बहुत समय पहले से इस बात का मानने वाला हूँ कि "वीरभोग्या बसुन्धरा"। संसार में वीरों का ही आदर होता है। "द्वोपि दुर्बल घातकः" इस प्रकार हमारे देश में भी हमारे उठने की आवश्यकता थी, जगने की आवश्यकता थी। १५ फरवरी, १९२९ और ३० मई, १९६२ के अपने भाषणों में मैंने इस बात की प्रार्थना की थी कि हमारे देश में ऐसा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये जिसमें कि हमारी शक्ति बड़े और हमारे देश में आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रों से सुसज्जित सेना होनी चाहिये। वह जो सेना होगी वह अहिंसा को मानने वाली होगी और संसार से हिंसा को दूर करेगी और अहिंसा स्थापना करेगी, अशान्ति को दूर करके शान्ति की स्थापना करेगी। इस प्रकार से मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया था और आज मुझे यह सुन

कर सन्तोष हो रहा है कि सभी ओर से यह माँग की जा रही है। पहले कभी भी हमारे ऊपर ऐसा दायित्व नहीं आया था इसलिये हम अपनी सैनिक आवश्यकताओं को अनुभव नहीं कर रहे थे, लेकिन मने आज यहां देखा कि पहले जो बातें होतीं थीं उनमें बड़ा परिवर्तन हो गया है, और मुझे इस बात का हर्ष है कि हमारा वीर भारत फिर से जाग उठा है और आज स्थान स्थान पर वीर भारत के बच्चे तैयार हो रहे हैं इस बात के लिये कि वे अपने देश की रक्षा करेंगे, भारत माता के मुकुट हिमालय की रक्षा करेंगे और जो भी आवश्यकता होगी उसमें अपना सर्वस्व अर्पण करेंगे। जैसा यहां पर एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हिस्ट्री रिपीट्स इटसेल्फ, उसी प्रकार से हम देखते हैं कि महाभारत के समय भी यही हुआ था कि अर्जुन ने हथियार रख दिये थे। वह उस समय ममता और मोह में पड़ गया था क्योंकि हमारे देश की नीति "बमुधेव कुटुम्बकम्" की थी। सब अपने हैं, सब को मिल जुल कर चलना है। मेल होने की नीति बड़ी अच्छी है किन्तु किन्हीं दुर्दान्त लोगों से, जो कि अपने सिद्धान्त के विरुद्ध हों, बिल्कुल विपरीत हों, और जिन से ऐसी आशा न हो कि वे शान्ति की रक्षा करने के लिये तत्पर होंगे, पाला पड़े तब इस नीति से कैसे काम चलेगा? इस सम्बन्ध में भारत में यह बात आई और उसी अर्जुन ने, जिसने हथियार रख दिये थे, जो लड़ने में संकोच करता था, यह प्रतिज्ञा की :

"अर्जुनस्य प्रतिज्ञे द्रुवे, न दैन्यं न पलायनम्"

इसी प्रकार से हम भी तैयार हुए। मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जिस वीर रस या संचार किया जा रहा है अगर वह उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ता रहा, सदैव और स्थायी रूप से हमारे देश में वीरता का संचार होता रहा और संगठन रहा तो हम अधिक से अधिक शान्ति की

स्थापना कर सकेंगे। चीन बहुत बड़ा देश है अगर उस हाथी ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया है तो भारत भी शेर है और उस हाथी को पछाड़ने के लिये वह बहुत शक्तिशाली है और वह दब नहीं सकता है। इसलिये हाथी और शेर की इस लड़ाई में जो कि चल रही है दुर्दान्त चीन को पता चल जायेगा कि उसने किस को छेड़ा है।

जैसा यहां कई मननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है यह मानी हुई बात है, और मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूँ कि चीन वाले हमसे ईर्ष्या द्वेष रखते हैं। उन लोगों ने भारत को दबा लेना चाहा। उन्होंने समझा कि भारत की जो नीति है उससे अनुचित लाभ उठा कर भारत को घे दबा लेंगे और पहले एशिया में और फिर संसार में अपना प्रभुत्व बढ़ा लेंगे। लेकिन अब उन्होंने समझ लिया है कि भारत दबने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें बराबर तैयार रहना है। मुझे भी यदि गोली चलाने का अवसर मिले तो यह मेरे लिये परम सौभाग्य होगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि इन चीनियों को निकाले बिना न तो संसार में शान्ति स्थापित होगी और न भारत में शान्ति होगी। मान लीजिये कि हमारे मार्ग में कठिनाइयाँ हैं तो हम उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करेंगे मैं जानता हूँ :

"Let the road be rough and dreary, And its end far out of sight, Foot it bravely, strong or weary, Trust in God and do the right."

इस प्रकार से हमें करना है। हमारी भारत माता जो है उसकी सेवा के लिये हम सब तत्पर हैं। यहां सब ओर से कहा गया कि हमारे यहां वीरता का संचार हो। रेडियो के कार्यक्रमों में भी वीरता का भाव हो। राष्ट्रीय



[श्री रणजय सिंह]

गान हों इसी प्रकार से उन पर जो बैड बाजे बजें वे लड़ाई के बजें। आज देश में सैनिक शिक्षा का प्रचार किया जाये। आज मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि मैं कोई बहुत काम कर सकता हूँ, लेकिन जैसा बीकानेर के महाराजा ने कहा, मैं उसका पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ और उसी के अनुसार हमें तैयार होना चाहिये और देश को तैयार रहना चाहिये। जिससे जो कुछ हो सके उसमें उसको संकोच नहीं करना चाहिये। जो कुछ मैं कर सकता हूँ उसके लिये मैं तन, मन और धन से तैयार हूँ। आप मुझ से हर एक सेवा ले सकते हैं। अगर आपको राक्षसों की आवश्यकता हो, तो मेरे पास भी कुछ है मैं आप को उन्हें अर्पित कर सकता हूँ। देश की रक्षा के लिये, जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा अगर सैनिक शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है तो मुझे जो भी कार्य सौंपा जायेगा उसको करने के लिये मैं सहर्ष अवैतनिक रूप से तैयार हूँ।

इसके बाद मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। केवल अपने स्वर्गीय भाई श्री रणवीर सिंह को इन पंक्तियों में प्रार्थना कलंगा कि :

“हिमकुधर किराटे जाहदवी हार शुभ्रे,  
परिकर मुचिविन्ध्यात्रंकृते रत्नगर्भे ।  
गलिलनिधि मुसेव्ये पीतपादाब्जदिव्ये,  
बनुमति सुरंगने मातृमूने नमस्ते ॥”

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Shri H. C. Soy.

**Shri R. P. Singh (Chapra):** Is it possible for me to get time to speak?

**Mr. Speaker:** When the hon. Member was called, he was absent.

**Shri R. P. Singh:** That is true, Sir. I have been waiting here for five days, and just for two minutes I had gone out, and during that time probably I was called.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member cannot choose his own time. When I give time, he is absent. Now, I shall consider his case after others have been exhausted.

**श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे जो दो मिनट का समय दिया गया है उसका हिसाब रखा जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हमारे बहादुर जवान चीनी हमलावरों का मुकाबला नेफा और लदाख क्षेत्र में कर रहे हैं और जब हम सारे देश में तन, मन, धन से टोटल मोबिलाइजेशन की तैयारी कर रहे हैं, उस वक्त भी हम यह मान रहे हैं कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति और पंचशील की नीति दुस्त है। मगर यह भी बिल्कुल सही है कि वैदेशिक नीति की उपयोगिता को हमने बहुत ज्यादा खींचा है उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सींचने के कारण ही हम यह महसूस नहीं कर सके कि तिब्बत पर जो हमला हो रहा था उससे हमको क्या खतरा था। अक्सार्ड चिन क्षेत्र में जो सड़क बन रही थी उस वक्त भी हमने खतरा महसूस नहीं किया। पांच बरस गुजर गये हमने इस बीच में खतरे की गहराई को महसूस नहीं किया। चीनी हमलावरों ने हमें काफी समय दिया। तो मैं अब यह सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो महंगी भूलें हम से हो गयी हैं, इनसे हम कौनसा सबक सीखें।

जहां हम चीनी हमलावरों को निकाल बाहर करने में लगे हुए हैं वहां हमको अपनी उस सीमा पर जो पाकिस्तान के साथ लगी हुई है नजर रखनी चाहिए, यह न हो कि हम उस को बिल्कुल भूल जाएं। इस सारी तैयारी के साथ में उसका भी हिसाब रखा जाना चाहिए और हम उस और भी काम करें।

यह अच्छी बात है कि पाकिस्तान के प्रेजीडेंट अयूब साहब ने कस एक ऐसा

वक्तव्य दिया जिससे लगता है कि वह हमारा साथ देंगे। लेकिन हम याद रखें कि पिछले १५ सालों में उन्होंने जो भी हमारे साथ किया है वह दोस्ती का बरताव नहीं है हालांकि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने हमेशा उन की ओर दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया। इसलिये अगर उन्होंने दो शब्द कह दिये तो हम को उससे खुश नहीं हो जाना चाहिये। उस सिवाने की भी हम को पूरी तैयारी करनी चाहिए।

मैं इस सुझाव का स्वागत करता हूँ कि हम को अपने उत्तरी इलाके में लड़ने के लिये खास तौर की फौजें तैयार करनी चाहियें। हमको एक हिमालयन आर्मी और हिमालयन फोर्स तैयार करनी चाहिए। मैं आपके जरिये से सदन को बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में ऐसे लोगों की कमी नहीं है जो कि हिमालय क्षेत्र में काम कर सकते हैं। कल एक माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया कि सारे उत्तरी प्रदेश में ऐसे लोग काफी हैं। हमारे छोटा नागपुर के इलाके में इस प्रकार के आदिवासी और अन्य पहाड़ी लोग काफी हैं जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बहादुरी से लड़ सकते हैं बशर्ते कि उनको फौजी ट्रेनिंग दी जाए। उनमें से अभी भी बिहार रेजीमेंट में हैं। इस रेजीमेंट में यह निहायत जरूरी है उनके अपने ही अफसर हों।

एक और चीज मैं आपके जरिये सदन को बतला देना चाहता हूँ। यह अच्छी बात है कि हम लोगों ने कांगो में अपनी फौजें भेजी हैं और गाजा में भी अपनी कुछ फौजें भेज रखी हैं। इस प्रकार जो हमने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के काम में भाग लिया यह एक अच्छी बात है, लेकिन क्या हमारा अपना इतना जबरदस्त युद्ध चल रहा है तो ऐसे समय में हमको उन फौजों को अविलम्ब बुला लेना चाहिये और अपने युद्ध के क्षेत्र में उनको लगा देना चाहिये।

एक और चीज। जहां हम इतनी सारी तैयारी कर रहे हैं, हम को इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि चीजों के मूल्य न बढ़ने पावें। कल एक माननीय सदस्य ने छत्तीसगढ़ की बात कही। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि विहार और उड़ीसा के जिन क्षेत्रों में हमारे कारखानों में आवश्यक सामान बन रहा है वहां अन्न के दाम बेतरह बढ़ गए हैं। इस पर हमें रोक लगानी चाहिये। उस इलाके में हमारे जो कारखाने हैं उनमें हम फौजी सामान बनाना चाहते हैं। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि जो लोग वहां काम करें उन पर बेहद महंगाई का असर न पड़े ऐसा प्रयास हमको अविलम्ब करना चाहिये।

एक और चीज है। उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। कल हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में कहा था कि हमारा जो इन्फार्मेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग विभाग है उस का इस लड़ाई के जमाने में एक खास रिप्रिजेंटेशन किया जा रहा है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। जैसाकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, और जैसा कि हम जानते हैं, यह युद्ध एक दो बरस चलने वाला नहीं है, हो सकता है कि यह कई बरसों तक चले। इसलिये इस लम्बे अरसे के लिये हमारी युद्ध की जो तैयारी हो वह तेजी से चलनी चाहिये और जनता में जो जोश और उत्साह है चीनो हमलावरों को निकाल बाहर करने का वह कायम रहे इस बात पर भी हमें विशेष ध्यान रखना होगा। इसलिये जो हमारी इन्फार्मेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग की मशीनरी है उसको नये सांचे में ढाला जाना चाहिये।

इस के अलावा हमारे केन्द्र में और राज्यों के प्रशासनों में जो भी पब्लिक रिलेशन्स के विभाग हैं उन को भी नये सांचे में ढाला जाये।

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

मैं एक और चीज का समर्थन करता हूँ जोकि यहां कही गई है। इस इमरजेंसी के समय में वे विभाग जो अनावश्यक समझे जा सकते हैं, जैसे सांस्कृतिक विभाग है, और इस तरह के जो और विभाग हैं उन को समाप्त कर देना चाहिये। कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट विभाग से भी हम को जितना लाभ होना चाहिये था नहीं हो सका है। इसलिए यह बिल्कुल सही होगा अगर कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट विभाग की जो जीपें हैं उन को फौजी काम में लगा दिया जाये और इस विभाग में जो सोशल आरगेनाइजर आदि लोग बेकार पड़े हैं और कोई विशेष काम नहीं कर रहे हैं उन को हम युद्ध के काम में इस्तेमाल करें।

एक और चीज है, वह यह कि मिलिटरी प्रिपेरेशन के लिये हमारे जितने भी कारखाने हैं जिन में इंजिनियरिंग का सामान बनता है उन को हम फौज के काम में लगा दें। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

**Shri A. N. Vidyalkar** (Hoshiarpur): I have much to say, but in the short time available, it will not be possible for me to say everything I want to.

First of all, I express my full satisfaction that in this debate almost all Members have lent their full support to Government. While I am glad on this account, I regret that some of the speeches made in the House, mostly from Opposition Benches, have not impressed me favourably. For one thing, they lack the quality of self-restraint which is very essential at this moment. In many of the speeches, snubs and sneers were hurled at the Treasury Benches. Things were depicted as if the leaders of the present Government who are bearing the burden are good for nothing fellows, they are very weak and will not be capable of lead-

ing the country to victory. I feel at the present moment such speeches are not useful for building up morale in this country which is very essential in fighting this war.

In Delhi we have so many persons coming from abroad. Also there are various political lobbies. Through these lobbies various rumours are spread and various ideas are being given.

13.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Some of these people try to exercise their pulls in order to influence our policies. We have got to be very cautious at this moment. I would say at present nothing should be said to confuse people's minds. In Gita it is said:

न बुद्धि भेदम् जनयेत् अज्ञानात् कर्म संगिनाम् ।

At present we want to spur people to action. If at this moment confusion is caused and policies and actions are criticised in a way as to create doubt and suspicion, it would be very wrong. Therefore, I feel that the tone and temper of our speeches must be changed here as well as in public. I have heard some speeches in public made by members of certain parties—I will not name them—that followed the same line. In those speeches an impression has been created that this Government has not done its duty, and that since they talk more of peace than of war, they will not be able to bear the burden. I think this attitude is wrong.

Secondly, we have been very much ridiculed because of our talking of peace and non-alignment. Personally, I feel this is not a sign of weakness. During our independence struggle, Gandhiji always cherished the friendship of the British people. He always talked of peace, of friendship with

the ~~weakness~~ sh, but his talk was not out of weakness, but strength. Everybody felt then, we talked so because of the inherent strength that we possessed. I think that this matter of peace and non-alignment has been very much misinterpreted and mis-represented, and the idea has not been fully appreciated.

I am reminded that in the days of Maha Bharata, Guru Dronacharya was also confronted with a similar situation. He was a great scholar as well as a warrior. So, confronted with a similar situation, he told his opponents:

पुरतश्चतुरो वेदाः पृच्छतः सशरं धनुः  
इदं द्रोगस्य सामर्थ्यं शास्त्रादपि शरादपि ।

Almost similar words have been said by Pandit Nehru to the Chinese now. Dronacharya said: I know the Vedas and the shastras. I am prepared to talk, to talk reason, I am prepared to argue with you. This is the first thing I want to do. But if you are not prepared to talk reasonably, if you want to use violence, then I have got my bow and arrow, I have got the power to fight against you. Dronacharya is capable of both things, and he is prepared either to talk with *shastra* or to fight with *sastra*.

That is our position. That is why we talk about peace. That is why Gandhiji said to the British people that we wanted their friendship, but friendship with honour. We wanted them to leave our country because it is unjust to rule over another country. Therefore, Gandhiji talked, and he talked from a position of strength. So also, Pandit Nehru says we are prepared for talks. He also speaks from a position of strength. Therefore, whenever such a situation arises, we always talk in the same way. This is our tradition. We want peace, but if the other side is not prepared to listen to reason, we are prepared for war also.

In our country, the Vedas say:

यत्र ब्रह्म च क्षत्रं च सम्यंचौ चरतः सह

*Brahma* and *kshttra* both go together. We should not misunderstand or misrepresent our peace talk. In fact, all wars are waged for the sake of peace. If the other party is not prepared to listen to reason, then we are prepared for the other thing also. And how do we fight?

कृतं मे दक्षिणे हस्ते  
जयो मे सव्ये आहितः

"I fight with the right hand, and with the left hand I receive the garlands of victory. That is our ideal, and with this balance of mind we should proceed.

Perhaps nobody has reminded the House so far that the hilly areas where we are fighting have received little attention by way of development so far. They continue in the same condition. We should pay attention to develop them, to properly populate them; we should open industries, develop agriculture, and do whatever we can, because the development of the areas is very necessary. Otherwise, the Chinese will exploit their poverty and weakness. Therefore, I want that we should pay special attention to the hilly areas and develop them.

Secondly, we should exercise self-restraint in speech, action and every mode of life. We should not believe in rumours.

Thirdly, just as we regard and respect our soldiers who are fighting on the front, similarly we should regard and respect those soldiers who are fighting on the home front. There are the factory workers and peasants, and we should take full care of them.

My hon. friend mentioned about the pensioners and others. I might

[Shri A. N. Vidyalkar.]

say that in the Punjab, our Chief Minister has ordered all the Deputy Commissioners to prepare lists of all the residents of the districts who are going to the front for fighting, that these should keep in touch with the families of those soldiers, so that if they felt any difficulties, they should help them. I think this should be followed in other States also.

**श्री गहमरी (गाजीपुर) :** डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, सर्वप्रथम मैं भारतीय सेना के उन जवानों के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ, जो कि शत्रु का मुकाबला करते हुए वीर गति को प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस के बाद मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रस्तावों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

मेरे क्षेत्र में चीनी हमले के बाद जो प्रतिक्रिया हुई है, मैं उस को इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं गहमर गांव का रहने वाला हूँ, जो देश का सब से बड़ा गांव है। उस की बीस हजार की आबादी है और हमारे लगभग दो हजार जवान फंट पर हैं। मेरा लड़का, मेरा भाई, मेरा चचेरा भाई और भतीजा भी फंट पर हैं। गांव में कोई ऐसा परिवार नहीं है, जिस के दो तीन लड़के फंट पर नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में कोई गांव ऐसा नहीं है—पंजाब को ले कर मैं कहता हूँ—जिस में इतने सैनिक हों। जो जवान छुट्टी पर गहमर आये हुए थे, तार आने पर वे सैकड़ों की तादाद में खुशी खुशी फंट पर चले गये। मिलिटरी गाड़ियां गहमर स्टेशन से रोज पास करती थीं और कोई गाड़ी ऐसी नहीं जाती थी, जिस में दो चार जवान गहमर के शरीक न हों। वे लोग जयजयकार करते हुए और हंसते हुए नौका की तरफ जा रहे हैं।

एक जवान की हाल ही में शादी हुई है और डा० रामसुभग सिंह के गांव की

तरफ की बह लड़की है। वह गौने में आई हुई थी। बक्सर स्टेशन पर उस की अपने शहर से मुलाकात हो गई। पल्टनवालों को सिविलियन लोगों से बात करने की इजाजत नहीं होती है। लेकिन मुलाकात होने पर उस खड़की ने अपने पुरुष को टीका लगाया और कहा कि दुश्मन को पीट न दिखाना।

हमारे गांव में एक मीटिंग हुई और हजारों की तादाद में मर्द-औरत जमा हुए। सब लोगों ने यह संकल्प किया, यह प्रस्ताव पास किया, कि अगर किसी का बेटा मरे, किसी औरत का पुरुष मरे, तो गांव के लोगों और घर वालों को आंशू नहीं बहाने हैं, क्योंकि इस से दुश्मन को बल मिलेगा। यह दढ़ निश्चय यह वहां पर किया गया।

इस सदन के कम्यूनिस्ट सदस्य, श्री सरजू पाण्डेय, जानते हैं कि हमारे अगल-बगल में राजपूत पठानों के गांव हैं। हर गांव से सौ, दो सौ पठान रोज भरती होने आते हैं और कहते हैं कि बिना तनखाह के हम देश के लिये लड़ेंगे।

हमारे दोस्तों ने फौजियों की तनखाह बढ़ाने का सुझाव दिया है, पेंशन बढ़ाने का सुझाव दिया है। मैं फौजी गांव का रहने वाला हूँ। मैं सदन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां के सिपाही पेंशन बढ़ाने के आज हक में नहीं हैं, वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस को बढ़ाया जाये। आज हम को तनखाह न दी जाये, तब भी हम लड़ने को तैयार हैं। हमारे बड़े, हमारे बजुर्ग जो १९१४ और १९४० में रिटायर हुए हैं, जो फौज में जा चुके हैं, वे कहते हैं कि गहमरी, क्या बात करते हो, दुनिया में कोई सिपाही नहीं है जो हिन्दुस्तानी सिपाहियों का मुकाबला कर सके, उनके मुकाबले में खड़ा हो सके। अगर कोई

खड़ा हो सकता है तो जापानी और जर्मन सिपाही ही खड़ा हो सकता है। सब देशों के सिपाहियों का मुकाबला हमारे इलाके के सिपाही कर चुके हैं। फ्रांस में सैकड़ों आदमियों की कब्र बन चुकी है, हमारे गांव के लोगों की कब्र मैसोपोटोमिया में बन चुकी है। हमारा गांव बहादुर आज का नहीं, अंग्रेजी राज का बहादुर चला आता है। जब १८५७ में बगावत हुई थी, उस वक्त जितने सूबदार थे, वे सब बागी हो गए थे। वहां पर जितने पलटनी आदमी थे, वे १९४२ में जो आन्दोलन छिड़ा था, उसमें शरीक हुए थे। वे भी गुलामी करते थे लेकिन देश के प्रति जो उनकी भावना थी, वह मैं आपको बताता हूं, उसका एक नमूना बताता हूं। बर्मा बटालियन फोर्स के नायक कमांडेंट श्री नारायण सिंह थे। उनके मकान को डिनामाइट से १९४२ में उड़ाया गया। सन् १८५७ में गांव तोपों से बराबाद कर दिया गया। यह उस गांव की हिस्ट्री है।

जो उत्साह और जो उमंग मैंने अपने हल्के इलाक में देखी, उसको देख कर चकित रह गया। सन् १९२० से मैं कांग्रेस में हूं। मैंने देश में इतनी एकता कभी नहीं देखी है। हिन्दू, मुसलमान, हरिजन और यहां तक कि चमार सभी हमारे खित्ते में आज एक हैं। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बक्सर में चौसा में जो १८५७ की लड़ाई हुई थी, उसमें एक चमार ने सैकड़ों अंग्रेजों को मौत के घाट उतारा था। हमारे फौजियों का आज मोरेल बहुत ऊंचा है और इतना ऊंचा है कि कोई हिसाब ही नहीं है। मैं जब यहां आया तो यहां का नजारा देख कर मुझे कुछ तकलीफ हुई। बाहर के नजारे में और यहां के नजारे में मुझे फर्क मालूम पड़ा। यहां के बहस मुबाहिसे को सुन कर मुझ कण्ठ पटुचा। विरोधी पार्टियों के कुछ लोगों ने ऐसा व्यवहार किया जैसे उनका फर्स्ट टारजेट माओ त्से तुंग नहीं, चाऊ एन लाई नहीं बल्कि उनका फर्स्ट टारजेट नेहरू है। मैं उन पार्टियों का नाम लेना नहीं चाहता। मैं तो यह समझ कर आया

था कि आज देश के लोग यह सोचेंगे कि देश हर पार्टी से ऊंचा है, कोई पार्टी की बात आज नहीं करेगा, पार्टी की बात करना गुनाह समझा जाएगा, पार्टी देश से नीचे समझी जाएगी। इस प्रस्ताव का यहां पर समर्थन तो किया गया है लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने रिजर्वेशन के साथ किया है। मैं मुस्लिम लीग का आभारी हूं उसके लिए जो रुख उसने अपनाया है। इसमाईल साहब ने बहुत ही सोबर स्पीच की है मैं उनका कायल हो गया हूं। स्वतंत्र पार्टी के कुछ लोगों ने काफी कुछ कहा है। कुछ ने नेहरू की लीडरशिप के बारे में कहा है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास कोई आल्टरनेटिव भी तो नहीं है। किसे लीडर बनायें? क्या लोहिया साहब को बना कर काम चला सकता है आज हमारे सामने कोई आल्टरनेटिव नहीं है। ऐसी अवस्था में तथा ऐसे वक्त में हम को सर्वसम्मति से इस संकट की घड़ी में उनको नेता मान कर उनके पीछे चलना है। आज दुनिया में उनसे अच्छा कोई दूसरा प्रीमियर नहीं है। मैं कहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान नहीं बल्कि दुनिया में सब से अच्छे प्रीमियर वही हैं। उनके पीछे हम चलें, यही मेरा सुझाव है।

**Shri Ram Chandra Malik (Jajpur):**  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to say some points in the House. I add my support also to the two resolutions moved by the hon. Prime Minister. When India is engaged in her planned development schemes under the right leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when her people are living peacefully and when they are trying to establish friendship with the other nations, just at the moment she has treacherously been attacked by the barbarous China, a mighty aggressor in the present world. This aggression of China on us is completely unlawful. From the Puranas we are aware of the event that the "king Kamsa" was killed in the long run due to his barbarous, treacherous and mischievous deeds

[Shri Ram Chandra Majhi]

with which he gave enormous troubles to "Devaki" and her husband "Vasudeva" putting them under his personal custody. Epic Ramayana gives still finer examples in this context. We worship Sita as the Mother Goddess. We also worship India as our mother:

“जननी जन्म भूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी”

In the fighting that took place between "Rama and Ravana" on account of Sita's kidnapping by the latter, the demon king "Ravana" was killed at the end; so also the barbarous, treacherous, ungrateful aggressor, unscrupulous China will no doubt be defeated ultimately and we will surely recover our lost territory:

यदा यदाहि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत :  
 श्रम्यात्यानधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहं  
 परित्राणाय साधूना विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां  
 धर्मं संस्थानपार्थाय संभवामि यगे यगे ।'

We believe that when the country is in a dangerous position, when the people are oppressed or depressed by the "Saitans," God incarnates himself in man, when the weight of sin was unbehavable in earth. Though Gandhiji has gone for ever from this mortal world, the world will not forget his advice and message. We should forget the past and prepare for the future for the defence of our motherland. The whole country is ready itself to meet the challenge and will not rest till the Chinese imperialism is out sided from India. We have to work hard and do our duty: "Do your duty that is the best; leave unto thy Lord the rest." We must also take steps to train our Forces in the use of all modern arms that we got from other countries.

14 hrs.

Now, I want to say a few words about my State of Orissa. The Orissa Government have already given Rs. 1 crore to the National Defence Fund. The Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister have promised to collect more than 10,000 tolas of gold

throughout the State. Already more than Rs. 4 lakhs have been collected from the Orissa State, and they are going to collect more funds.

We are getting all kinds of support throughout the country. Even the blind and the poorest men of the country are contributing their best to the National Defence Fund. At the present hour of emergency it is the duty of all of us to forget our small and petty domestic quarrels and stand united as one team to drive out the Chinese from our motherland.

We will never forget, and are grateful to all those countries who have offered their help and sympathy to India without any hesitation.

“उस्त्ववे व्यसेने चैव धमिकय राष्ट्रविप्लवे ।  
राजद्वारे स्मशानेश्चय यो तिष्ठति सः बन्धवः”

**"A friend in need is a friend indeed." Doctors, engineers, technicians and other persons who are serving in foreign countries may please be requested to come to India in this hour of crisis and serve here. Pressmen and representatives of newspapers, writers and poets, may be requested to move their pen in such a manner as to encourage the youth and the whole masses of the country. During this time, we have to work hard. We should not lose heart.**

"Standing at the foot, boys  
Gazing in the sky  
How can you get up boy  
If you never try?  
Tho' you stumble oft boys,  
Never be downcast;  
Try and try again, boys;  
You'll succeed at last."

हमें न टोके हमें न रोके कभी न रुकने वाले हैं  
उचित कर्म के न्याय धर्म के पथ पर चलने हैं

Sir, while coming from Orissa to attend this session here, I have seen

## Aggression by China

two doctors. Both of them, husband and wife, are serving in the army. The doctor's name is Capt. P. K. Jena. The lady doctor was also with him. Though she was pregnant, still, she was going to attend to work in the Kashmir area to serve the country. So, when all the people are going to serve the country, and when all of us are trying to drive out the Chinese from our country, I definitely know that the Chinese will go out from our noble country.

**श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की अखंडता तथा स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा में शहीद हुए सैनिकों को मैं श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ ।

जरायू पिता गांधी के नेतृत्व में भारत ने विश्व साम्राज्यवाद की जड़ को हिला दिया तो पंडित नेहरू के नेतृत्व में भारत विश्व साम्यवाद की साम्राज्यवादी लिप्सा को भी मिटा देगा । हम साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ हैं, चाहे वह पूँजीवादी हो अथवा साम्यवादी, पश्चिमी हो या पूर्वी ।

इस बहस के दौरान किसी सैनिक गुट में शरीक न होने की हमारी विदेश नीति की चर्चा की गई है । स्वतन्त्र पार्टी तथा जनसंघ ने इस नीति का विरोध किया है । समझ में नहीं आता कि भारत किसी सैनिक गुट में क्यों शरीक हो ? अपनी आजादी की रक्षा के लिये दूसरों से अस्त्र शस्त्र लेकर लड़ना और सैनिक गुट में शरीक हो कर संसार में संहार की ब्यूह रचना करना दोनों दो बातें हैं । जहाँ हम अपनी आजादी की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं वही संसार में शान्ति भी चाहते हैं । सैनिक गुटबन्दी का आधार ही गलत है । सैनिक गुटबन्दी विश्व युद्ध यानी संसार के सर्वनाश की व्यापक तैयारी है । निस्सन्देह गांधी का भारत इस नीति के खिलाफ है । किन्तु क्या साम्यवादी को नानभलाइनमेंट में आस्था है ? नानभलाइनमेंट किस से ? रूस तथा अमेरिका की सैनिक गुटबन्दी से । क्या साम्यवादी दल में यह नैतिक हिम्मत है कि वह रूसी सैनिक गुटबन्दी का निन्दा करें ? पूर्वी

योरप के देशों में रूसी फौज की उपस्थिति का विरोध करे ? हंगरी की क्रांति के क्रूर दमन का विरोध करे ? तिब्बत पर चीनी हमल के विरोध की बात तो दूर रही दलाई लामा को भारत में शरण देने का विरोध किया इन साम्यवादियों ने । बहुत दिनों तक साम्यवादियों ने इस बात का प्रचार किया कि चीन ने हमला नहीं किया होता अगर हम ने दलाई लामा को शरण न दी होती । क्या यह साम्यवादी दल की नान-भलाइनमेंट की नीति है ? सी० पी० आई० ने आज तक कभी विश्व साम्यवादी सम्मेलन के सामने यह सृष्टाव रक्खा है कि रूस अपनी सैनिक गुटबन्दी को तोड़ दे ? विदेशों से सैनिक अड्डा हटा ले ? नानभलाइनमेंट का तकाजा है कि हम अमेरिका के सैनिक अड्डे के खिलाफ ह और रूसी अड्डों के खिलाफ भी, चाहे वह अड्डा पाकिस्तान में हो टर्की में हो अथवा क्यूबा में । साम्यवादी दल ने आज तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं पर जितने प्रस्ताव पास किये सभी रूसी नीति के आधार पर । यह बात अलग है कि कम्युनिस्ट रूस को भी नानभलाइनमेंट ही समझ बैठे हों । कम्युनिस्टों को मेरी एक ही सलाह है— “परोपदेशे पाण्डित्यं” क्यों ? एक हिंसक के मुंह से अहिंसा का ‘उपदेश’ शोभा नहीं देता ।

कम्युनिस्टों की नजर में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बराबर बदलते रहे हैं । यह तो प्रधान मंत्री ही कहेंगे कि साम्यवादियों की धारणा किस हद तक सच्ची है । रजनी पाम दत्त, भारतीय साम्यवादियों के गुरु, की एक किताब है “ब्रिटेन्स क्राइसिस आफ एम्पायर” । प्रथम तो उस ने भारत को स्वतन्त्र माना ही नहीं तथा प्रधान मंत्री को निम्नो इम्पीरियलिस्ट, जूनियर पार्टनर आफ एंग्लो अमेरिकन इम्पीरियलिज्म, डालिंग आफ इम्पीरियलिज्म आदि धिनोने शब्दों से विभूषित किया ।

भारतीय साम्यवादियों का इतिहास देशद्रोह तथा अहिंसकता का उदाहरण है । साम्यवादी



[श्री योगेन्द्र शा]

की अन्तिम लड़ाई में इस पार्टी के लोगों ने खुफियागिरी की, देशभक्तों के घर जलवाये तथा राष्ट्रीय नेताओं को अपमानित किया।

आजादी के तुरन्त बाद पी० सी० जोशी के नेतृत्व में "आल सपोर्ट टु नेहरू गवर्नमेंट" कहा। फिर १९४८ में वी० टी० रणदिवे के नेतृत्व में यह कहा कि भारत आजाद नहीं है। मुक्ति संग्राम छेड़ दिया। कत्ले आम किया। जब यह मुक्ति संग्राम विफल हुआ तो पुनः राजेश्वर राव के नेतृत्व में नारा दिया कि भारत में चीन की तरह की क्रान्ति होगी। आज उस की नीति सरकार का समर्थन करने की है। पता नहीं कल क्या नीति होगी। नीति बदलने में इन लोगों को ज्यादा समय नहीं लगता। एक नेता को डिनाउंस कर देंगे, नीति बदल लेंगे। कोई शर्म इस में उन को नहीं होगी। इतिहास से सबक ले कर अगर इस दल ने आज भी सही कदम उठाया, अपने कलंकित इतिहास को बदला, देशभक्ति का परिचय दिया, तो फिर देखा जायेगा। हम उन के ऊपर विश्वास कर लेंगे। अभी तो देखना है।

चीन ने हमारे ऊपर हमला क्यों किया? साम्यवादी दल के मुख्य पत्र 'न्यू एज' में श्री डांगे के वक्तव्य के आधार पर एक विश्लेषण छपा है। उस में कहा गया है कि चीन हमारी जमीन नहीं चाहता क्योंकि उसका अपना देश बहुत बड़ा है। घन नहीं चाहता। अगर घन चाहता तो हांगकांग नजदीक है, जहां अधिक घन है। साम्राज्य नहीं चाहता। अगर साम्राज्य चाहता तो और भी छोटे देश हैं। उस ने लिखा है कि चीन को हमारी नीति समझने में धोखा हो गया है, गलतफहमी हो गई है। क्या यह विश्लेषण साम्यवादी दल की देशभक्ति की निशानी है? देश भर में यह मांग हो रही है कि साम्यवादी दल चीन समर्थक अपने सदस्यों को पार्टी से निकाल दे। किन्तु

साम्यवादी दल ने इन भारतीय चीनियों की गिरफ्तारी का विरोध किया है। गुस्सा जाहिर किया है। उन को क्यों इतना मोह रणदिवे से है? रणदिवे लाइन के अनुसार भारत को आजाद होना अभी बाकी है। रणदिवे ने जिस मुक्ति संग्राम की शुरुआत की थी उस की पूर्णाहुति करने चीनी फौज आ रही है। चीन हमारी जमीन चाहता है, घन चाहता है। पूर्वी योरप के रूसी साम्राज्य की तरह वह चीनी साम्राज्य चाहता है ताकि एशिया में जनतन्त्र का नाश हो जाये।

पाकिस्तान चीन तथा रूस से दोस्ती चाहता है। चीन की परवाह नहीं, किन्तु हमें सतर्क रहना है कि रूस पाकिस्तान का साथ नहीं दे। अगर रूस-चीन-पाकिस्तान का एक गुट हो तो हमारे लिये यह मौत का रास्ता है। हर कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा बैर खत्म हो। पाकिस्तान भी सोचे कि चीन ने मैकमोहन रेखा को यह कह कर अस्वीकार किया है कि मैकमोहन रेखा तो ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की सृष्टि है। और पाकिस्तान किस की सृष्टि है? इस का उत्तर देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

अन्त में दो शब्द नेतृत्व के प्रसंग में। स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के नेता ने प्रधान मंत्री को युद्धकालीन नेतृत्व के लिये अयोग्य बतलाया है। यह गैरजिम्मेदारी की बात है। जिस तरह स्वातन्त्र्य संग्राम में गांधी जी का विल्कप नहीं था, उसी तरह आज स्वातन्त्र्य रक्षा संग्राम में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का विल्कप नहीं है। राष्ट्र पिता के नेतृत्व में हम ने आजादी प्राप्त की। नेहरू जी के नेतृत्व में हम उस की रक्षा का व्रत लें। आज उन का जन्म दिवस है। मैं ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह उन को दीर्घ जीवन और सुन्दर स्वास्थ्य दे।

Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah (Jhalawar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,

much has been said on this topic in this House; and there is a grave peril that our country faces today. So, I feel that this is no time to go into the post-mortem of our various policies. It is a very serious situation that we are faced with and this is a time for work and for less talk.

I feel that whatever is said in this House must be very carefully weighed, for all words uttered here go outside, which may be detrimental to our security.

It is a very good thing to hear the Prime Minister's statement that there will be an enquiry held into the defence department. This is not the time to hold it, but whenever it is held, the jawans and the defence personnel who are directly concerned should also be consulted.

Regarding arms preparation, I will say that it is time for us to get all aid from whatever quarter we can. We are thankful to those countries, especially the USA, U.K., Canada and France who have rushed to our aid in this hour of peril. But it is time the USSR also brought to life in a more practical way the various gestures and overtures that they have been extending to us over the past decade. I am reminded of a saying that goes—"the hands that help are holier than the lips that pray".

Regarding increasing our armed forces, I would submit that it is time that we increased our army and built up air force capable enough not only of protecting our borders and our nation, but if need be, bringing terror into the enemy's heart. We need missiles and all other such weapons system. Sophisticated weapons cost a lot of money, but we should have them if we are to fight the enemy, who is ruthless and barbaric. Special equipment is needed for our forces, to fight in regions where the altitude is very high. The normal trucks, tanks and all the rest of equipment are normally meant for fighting in plains. We need to make a special effort to see that whatever equipment we have to

bring in has to be suited for that particular altitude.

I would also refer to our second line of defence. It is necessary that we must have a single organised unit under a central command. In this emergency, instead of proliferation of control, there should be a tendency to have all the strings in one hand, since we are facing an enemy who is highly centralised and who believes in centralisation in its extreme and we have been preaching decentralisation for the last so many years. I am referring to the various organs like NCC, ACC, Territorial Army and the National Volunteer Rifles, which has been recently formed.

Regarding the formation of our National Defence Council, I feel it is a very good move. But from the composition of this big body, it seems that it is meant only to give directives and make the people understand the emergency. I hope that this newly constituted body will not only prepare the nation for the emergency, but will give effective and firm contribution to our defence policy.

I would now refer to the strategic importance of our lines of communication and roads in our border areas. I will specially mention that these roads should be in a good position and built to take heavy traffic of military vehicles. They should not crumble to dust with the passage of just one single convoy. I am particularly referring to the Hindustan-Tibet road.

Keeping roads free of civilian traffic in times of war is a very important measure that our Government needs to go into. I will remind the House that France in 1940 was choked of all operations, because there was operations because there was so much influx of civilians on those roads that essential military operations were not possible.

I would also recommend that our telecommunications and all means of communication from our commands must be always working. The security of our defence installations must be guarded. Bridges, dams, factories and

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all industrial complexes need to be put under air raid protection.

Regarding this talk about limited warfare, I have heard it with regret and remorse. We have started talking of a limited war even before we waged it. We have been driven to war, not by our choice, for everybody in this world including India desires that bloodshed should be obliterated. India had been so much enthused by its dedication to the dove of peace that it has made us unfamiliar with the outside world and with the horror and realities of war. It is only now that we are realising this error after Messrs Mao, Chau and Teh have roasted that dove in cold blood. I do not want to sound an alarmist, for our alarm bells never rang when the yellow thug entered our backyard. Nor do I share the opinion of those sabre-rattlers that we have no sabres.

I will touch on another very important point. That is regarding the military intelligences. When we are fighting the enemy, it is imperative to know what we are fighting and where. An army that fights a war without an intelligence system is like somebody groping under the dark. We must know from where the enemy is going to strike, with what force and when he is going to strike. Unless we improve our military intelligence and be in a position to monitor all the radio broadcasts—the various army broadcasts of the Chinese communists—our army will not be in a position to fight where it is needed with sufficient force.

Finally, I have to say that we must be very careful about our installations and guard them from sabotage. We must look at the war in its real sense and not take things as they are normally done. We are in a state of emergency and things should show that we are really at war and not like what we were all these days.

There was much talk about non-alignment. After much thinking I have come to the conclusion that whatever impediment you may put on it, India, when faced with fighting the forces of evil, will always align herself with forces of good. For, no price is too high to pay for defending freedom.

**Shri Subbaraman (Madurai):** Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me. I join with the previous speakers and pay my humble homage to all the jawans who have laid down their lives in defence of the country. While supporting the motions moved by the Prime Minister, I would like to say a few words. The reaction of the Chinese aggression on our soil is the same throughout the country. There is spontaneous indignation and awakening in the innermost villages as in the farthest parts of the country. The response to the appeal and call of the Prime Minister to repel the aggressor from all the State and districts is heartening.

The whole country has realised that it is a great danger to our country, to democracy and freedom. So, all dissensions which were weakening the very foundation of the country since some years have disappeared and a new and proper attitude has risen among all the people irrespective of caste, creed, language, region, etc. The change has come to us as if in a magic. So, in a way good has resulted out of this evil. We find enthusiasm everywhere. Men and women, young and old, children, students, workers, learned professions, Government servants, etc. are all prepared to do their utmost for repelling the enemy from our country. This eagerness should be properly utilised to the best advantage of the country. The enthusiasm among the people is the most essential thing for success in our efforts.

But that alone would not take us far and long, as the war that is thrust

on us would be a long drawn one. It should be sustained. Therefore, all steps should be taken up so that our enthusiasm and determination to fight the aggressor do not slacken even a little.

All our attention should be concentrated in our efforts to drive out the aggressor at the earliest. Other things should wait till then. Development of our country should, of course, be continued and carried on. But whichever is not urgent and essential in the perspective of our efforts to throw out the aggressor should be postponed.

The strictest economy should be adopted in all departments of the Government. Austerity measures in our conduct and life as in the Government should inspire the general public to follow.

It is very difficult to imagine how the war will turn itself. We should, therefore, be prepared to face worse situations and far greater sacrifices. We must steel our heart for any suffering. All our villages should be self-sufficient. We have been propagating this idea since years. But this has become our utmost necessity now. More encouragement should be given to the villagers to grow more food, raw materials and other necessities of life. We must keep aside all other things and enable our leaders and officers to concentrate on our defence efforts.

Law and order should be maintained by us and the police should be relieved of their normal functions. They should be spared and relieved for purposes like second line of defence.

Sir, a righteous man suffers for the cause of his ideal and principles. So also has our country to undergo sufferings now. We preach peace. We went to distant parts of the world to bring out settlement and peace whenever and wherever there was

clash. We have not joined any power bloc. Besides, we were very friendly with China and took up her cause in the United Nations. Such a country as ours has been betrayed by our neighbours, the Chinese, and aggression made on our country by them. It is, therefore, argued that our country has to give up the policy of non-alignment. But this non-alignment has brought us support and appreciation all these years. The military and moral aid that we are getting now is only due to that. Moreover, we are not expected by those countries giving aid to us to change our policy. While that is so, there is no necessity to revise it now.

Another thing that is said is, we are poor and therefore we should get arms free as we cannot afford to pay for them. That is not a right attitude, I would like to submit. Though poor, we must first exhaust all our resources to throw out the enemy. Only with the utmost sacrifice on our part we will deserve the freedom we enjoy. It is for the rest of the countries then to offer their maximum help to us. The fight is not only for our country but it is for others also and for peaceful co-existence.

One has to admit that it is only with arms that we would be able to resist the aggression in the situation in which we are placed now. It may be frightening to imagine the cost that we have to bear to effectively arm ourselves and push out the powerful enemy. But whatever it may be, we must be prepared for it. Resist we must, in whatever way it is possible for us. Inner strength and self-reliance are the first requisites for any resistance. They should be developed. Besides, all the training we had under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and guidance should be fully utilised.

The present situation requires every one of us to do our duty with patriotic spirit behind it. In whatever

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position we are, whether we are peasants, workers, landlords, industrialists, merchants, doctors, engineers, lawyers, teachers or government servants, all of us should work hard and produce more and more. We should waste less and work efficiently so that defence efforts do not suffer the least. By this we give strength and courage for our army and jawans to fight successfully. We would be failing them and, consequently, our country, if we do not carry on our duty with a patriotic attitude. When our jawans are giving their lives, we must at least do our duty most efficiently. This is also the only thing every one of us can do to throw out the aggressor.

**Shri Daffe (Miraj):** Sir I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on this grave occasion. While, Sir, I stand to support the resolutions moved by the Prime Minister, my first words must be for our jawans who have laid down their lives in honour of our motherland. To them, Sir, I pay my homage with the deepest respect and gratitude.

Sir, the Prime Minister has rightly told us that this is a grave occasion in the history of our nation. The invasion by China is a very very serious matter which will have a tremendous effect upon our national life and existence. In this nuclear age, Comrade Mao has developed his own theories about war and conquest of territories. It must be remembered, Sir, that he and some others, who have used these theories, have been found to be dangerously near success. In all that we do, therefore, Sir, it would be incorrect to under-estimate the magnitude and gravity of the impact of the invasion upon us. We had other people's examples before us, and in that we were forewarned. But, it is never too late to mend, Sir, because in our beloved Prime Minister we have a dynamic personality who could rise to the occasion and who has the solid will of the people behind

him, and there is no doubt that he will lead our nation to a triumphant success.

It is of supreme necessity, therefore, Sir, that the people of our country are made to understand our enemy first and his intentions. Indeed it is one of the first and most important principles of war to make people fully realise and understand the aggressor. Both the battle and the home fronts could not be effectively built up without this. Given the tools, weapons, helicopters and planes and the right leadership, our armed forces are quite capable of driving the invader away from our soil on the battle-front. But, I submit, they equally need a powerful and well-organised home-front that will sustain their moral, courage and bravery. Being an ex-serviceman myself, Sir, I know from personal experience what a home-front means to a fighting soldier, especially in a long-drawn war. It is imperative, therefore, that we quickly build up a powerful and surcharged home-front with expert advice. This is all the more necessary because we have to protect and preserve at all costs our own democratic system of life against this invasion.

Civil defences, propaganda, economic measures and controls, food supply and marshalling of the industries for defence purposes constitute the bulk of the home-front. Various measures with regard to these have already been suggested by my hon. friends here. I shall, therefore, not repeat them.

As regards propaganda—this is very important—I submit that we have yet to do quite a lot. The propaganda machinery should be carefully geared so as to be more effective both for internal as well as external service.

On the diplomatic front the nation trusts the Prime Minister to do the needful. Our non-alignment policy is sure to prove successful. We read

in the papers about the approaches and moves made by different Heads of States. We are most grateful to the U.S.A., U.K. and Canada for the timely assistance which these countries have rendered us in our hour of need with the full appreciation of our non-alignment policy. I hope that they continue to do so according to our needs. And may I submit, Sir, that we should not hesitate to accept it whenever we need it so long as the national emergency exists.

With regard to our two most important strategic neighbours, Pakistan and Nepal, an understanding appears essential in the present context of things. Both these countries face the common danger along with us. With all cordiality, therefore, they should be made to see through it for our mutual benefit.

Our friends here from Assam and NEFA yesterday have given us an account of their respective areas and the wonderful morale of our brothers and sisters there. Nothing is more heartening than this news, Sir, as it comes almost from the battle areas. I marvel their courage and express my gratitude to these people. It may perhaps be fitting, Sir, to put an Army man as Governor there at this juncture. Such an appointment will boost the morale of the people as well as assist the Army Commander there.

About our Indian communist friends I wish to say one or two words. In Maharashtra we had enough experience of these friends. I am glad they have now fallen in with the national line. Whether this resolve of theirs is due to the force of circumstances or is genuine is yet to be seen. They are a shrewd lot, Sir, and therefore require to be watched carefully.

One last word about the sittings of Parliament I would like to suggest during this emergency. Except for the Budget Session, I think it will be advisable for the Parliament to meet

at least for about a week or for ten days every month, so that the Members may be put to know what is happening and might suggest certain things from time to time and keep in touch with the capital. But I leave that matter to you, Sir, for your discretion.

Once again I support the resolutions that have been moved and I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

**श्री ऊटोया (शहडोल):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय भारतीय भूमि पर चीनी आक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में हम जब भी विचार करते हैं तो हमारे सामने मूलभूत प्रश्न उठता है कि यह संघर्ष किस भू-भाग पर हो रहा है। हमें इतनी बड़ी असफलता क्यों देखनी पड़ती है, और भविष्य में हम क्या करें ताकि हमारे लोगबाग की तथा मुल्क की सुरक्षा कायम हो सके। यह अधोषित युद्ध उस भूभाग पर हो रहा है जो जंगली और बर्फीला प्रदेश है और प्रधान मंत्री के शब्दों में जहां घास पात भी नहीं उगती और जहां इन्सान का रहना दूभर है। साथ ही यह वह भूमि है जिसे चीनियों ने अन्न, तेल, मछलियों और जंगली जड़ी बूटियों की खान बतलाया है। हम समझें या न समझें, हमारा देश आज भी सोने की चिड़िया है जिसका शिकार तुर्क, मंगोल, हूण आदि जातियों ने बार बार करने की कोशिश की। हम पर आक्रमण किये, मगर हम ने अपना बचाव भरसक किया। आज परिस्थितियां कुछ बदली हुई हैं।

आज चीन का इरादा क्या है? यह बात एक दम स्पष्ट है। वह एशिया में भारत को सर्वोत्कृष्ट राष्ट्र देखना नहीं पसन्द करता। किन्तु भारत सर्वोत्कृष्ट एशिया में ही नहीं विश्व में रहेगा। जब सिथियन और अन्य लोगों के आतंक से आर्य जाति तंग आ गई तो उनकी बेड़ि को ठीक करने के लिये बौद्ध धर्म के

[श्री ऊटीया]

अनुयायों वहां गये, और अपने अप्रुव नेतृत्व से उन का उद्धार किया। किन्तु आज फिर के मस्तिष्क में चीटे चूहे खाने से रोग लग गया है, और वे हमारी जड़ी बूटियों का अपहरण करने पर तुल गये हैं। स्पष्ट है कि चीनी हमला चीनियों के लिये भले हो नई बात हो लेकिन भारत के लिये नहीं, चाहे भारत सरकार अब भी हजारों साल पुरानी मैत्री का ह्वाब क्यों न देखती हो।

हाल में प्रधानमंत्री महोदय ने दिल्ली की दो लाख जनता की भीड़ में भाषण करते हुए कहा कि लड़ाई में हमें चीनियों से एक सबक मिलता है, हम भी उनकी नकल करेंगे, अपना रवैया बदल कर अपने को मजबूत करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने लंका यात्रा से पूर्व पालम पर अपनी शक्ति आजमाये बिना क्यों शत्रु को खदेड़ देने का ढिंढोरा पीट दिया? और जब वे उलटे हमें खदेड़ने लगे तो ८ सितम्बर सिर पर सवार हो गया। अगर ८ सितम्बर की स्थिति मंजर थी तो यह बला क्यों मोल ली? हम तो चाहते हैं कि ८ सितम्बर नहीं बल्कि आठ शताब्दी ई० पू० तक चल जायें, लेकिन वे जाना नहीं चाहते। यह सही है कि उन्होंने चीन की दीवार बना कर अपनी सीमा की रक्षा की और हम विरोध पत्रों का दूसरा हिमालय खड़ा करने में लगे रहे। उन्होंने हमारी भूमि में अक्षय चीन सड़क का निर्माण किया है, कैंटोनमेंट और चौकियां कायम की हैं और हमें पता तक न चला। ये स्वयम् तो सोते रहे और देश से कहते रहे: जागो, जागो। देश जम गया पर सरकार नहीं आखिर हमें यह मात खानी पड़ रही है। हमने कई गलतियां कीं। भारत सरकार की प्रचार व प्रसार शक्ति का पूरा उपयोग न करके, केवल यही स्वीकार किया गया कि

पाकिस्तानियों ने वहां घुस बठ की, और एक-एक विरोध पत्र भेज दिया। अगर पाकिस्तानी हमारी सीमा से कर्नल भट्टाचार्य को खींच कर जबर्दस्ती गिर-फ्तार कर सकते हैं और चीनी हमारी चौकी के निहत्थे जवानों को कैद करके यह साबित कर सकते हैं कि वे उन की भूमि में गस्त करते हुए पकड़े गये तो क्या यह भारत की अकर्मण्यता नहीं? जब वे हमारे जवानों को घसीटे ले जा रहे थे तो भारत सरकार यहां कुछ विरोधी सदस्यों को घसीट रही थी, और उसी घसीट में दुर्भाग्य से सुरक्षा मंत्री जी भी आ गये। फर्क इतना ही रहा कि वे जेल नहीं गये। हमारे मित्र जेल भी हो आये। हालांकि हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री देश की दी हुई २० करोड़ रुपये की रकम सन् १९६०-६१ सैन्य शक्ति मजबूत करने में खर्च नहीं कर सके और निहत्थे जवानों को गलत कमांड में सीमा पर भेज कर सफाया करा दिया। खैर भारत माता के करोड़ों पुत्र और मिल जायेंगे। अब तो रिजर्व सैनिकों को बुलाया गया है। हमने अपना पक्ष सम्भालने के ब्याल से सीमा संघर्ष के विषय में संसार के सभी राष्ट्रों से संपर्क स्थापित कर के परामर्श किया। दक्षिणी अफ्रीका और पुर्तगाल से इसलिये पत्र व्यवहार नहीं हुआ कि हमारे दौत्य सम्बन्ध उनसे नहीं हैं। जब गोम्रा जैसी छोटी पुलिस कार्रवाई में हमारे सम्बन्ध टूट गये, चाहे वह कार्रवाई वोटों पर असर डालने के ध्येय से ही क्यों न हुई हो, तो हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि चीन से अब तक यह सम्बन्ध क्यों कायम है। पंडित नेहरू आज उस देश के उत्कृष्ट पद पर हैं जिसके नरेश चक्रवर्ती भरत और प्रधानमंत्री चाणक्य रह चुके हैं। पुस्तकालय में चाणक्य का अर्थशास्त्र ग्रन्थ और पंडित नेहरू की डिस्कवरी आफ इंडिया एक ही

में भोजें गज रखते हैं। फर्क भाषा

का है। हमारे वर्तमान हिन्दुस्तानी प्रधान मंत्री का भाषा अंग्रेजी है। अर्थशास्त्र भारतीय पढ़ते हैं। इसकवरी आफ इंडिया अंग्रेज पढ़ते हैं। इन्हीं पंडित नेहरू की वजह से काश्मीर का मामला टेढ़ी खीर बन कर रह गया है और जब तक पाक हिन्दुस्तान रहेंगे यह समस्या बनी रहेगी काश्मीर चा जिस के हाथ में हो। यह तो सरदार पटेल जैसे राजनीतिज्ञ की करामात थी कि ६०० रियासतों को एक करके जनतंत्र का विगुल फूँका था।

अगर हमने लंका के राजा के शत्रुभाई विभीषण का राजतिलक अपना भूमि में कर दिया था तो क्या धर्मनिष्ठ दलाई लामा को विभीषण नहीं बनाया जा सकता। क्या अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान प्राप्त करके प्रधान मंत्री मानसरोवर और कैलाश का महत्व भूल गये।

सोने का स्मर्गलिंग करना मामूली अपराध था। आज संकट काल में उसे कानूनी रूप में वैध मान कर सुरक्षा कोष में लिया जा रहा है। हम तो कहेंगे कि एक तिथि नियत करके सारा सोना जब्त कर लिया जाये और उस तिथि के बाद सोना रखना अवैध करार दिया जाये। ठीक है, देश का सहयोग तब, मन और धन से ही मिलना चाहिए।

लेकिन फिर योजनाओं में कटौती करें और वह भी पैसा सुरक्षा कोष में भर कर इस्तेमाल करें यह कहां तक उचित है। सरकार को साधनों की कमी कभी नहीं रही। सरकार ने उसका उचित उपयोग नहीं किया। सुरक्षा मंत्री का इस्तीफा इसका सबूत है।

अब क्या हम यह भरोसा करें कि पार्टी का भेदभाव छोड़ कर उन व्यक्तियों के सुझावों पर सरकार अमल करेगी जो राष्ट्र को दसियों साल से उचित राय देते आ रहे हैं। चाहे वे किसी पार्टी के हों उन की राय से ही नए रक्षा मंत्री का चुनाव करना ज्यादा हितकर होगा।

**श्री कामले (लाटूर) :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में जो प्रस्ताव माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की ओर से रखा गया है उस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपने विचारों को रखने का प्रयत्न करता हूँ।

भारत की इस समय की परिस्थिति संकटावस्था होते हुए भी चैतन्यपूर्ण है। यह देश अपने विकास के हेतु कार्यरत है। आजादी के बाद लोकतंत्र प्रणाली के अनुसार जनता ने अपने प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा न केवल पार्लियामेंट या विधान सभाओं का शासन संभाला बल्कि जिला बोर्ड, तालुका, पंचायत और ग्राम पंचायतों को भी अपने हाथों में लेकर काम करना आरम्भ किया। प्रजातंत्र की जड़ें देश भर में फैल गयीं और देश अपने विकास में मग्न हो गया।

ऐसे समय इस लोकतंत्रीय भारत पर चीन व सीमा विवाद उपस्थित कर योजनाबद्ध सशस्त्र हमला किया। देश चौकन्ना हो गया। सारी जनता क्रोधित हो उठी। एक ज्वाला सी फैल गयी। सीमा पर हमला किया, यह तो हमारी आजादी पर आघात है, ऐसे शब्द जब भारत के लोकप्रिय नेता पं० जवाहरलाल जी ने कहे, तब क्या पक्ष, क्या धर्म, और पंथ, क्या बूढ़े, जवान और बालक, क्या गरीब और क्या धनी, सब ने अपने मतभेदों को भुला कर एक आवाज से कहा कि जब आजादी को खतरा है, तब हम अपना बलिदान दे कर भी इस खतरे को मिटावेंगे। यह देश की आज की अवस्था है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस समय भारत की तटस्थ नीति की चर्चा करते हुए आलोचना की और नीति परिवर्तन की मांग की है। लेकिन उन्होंने कोई नया उपाय नहीं बताया। हमारी तटस्थ नीति अब तक कामयाब रही है, अब भी कामयाब



[श्री कानले]

है और भविष्य में भी कामयाग रहेगी। इससे हटने का कोई प्रश्न इस समय नहीं है न होने की जरूरत है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने चीनी आक्रमण की निन्दा करते हुए शासन के दोषों को बतलाने की चेष्टा की है। मैं उनसे विनम्रता से कहूंगा कि दोष निकालने का यह समय नहीं है, अब पैर में कांटा चुभता है तो उसको तुरन्त निकाल फेंका जाता है। इस पर चर्चा नहीं होती कि कांटा किस झाड़ का है, कहाँ पड़ा था, कैसे चुभा? कांटा निकालने के बाद जरूरत हो तो सोचा जाता है। हमारे सिर पर संकट है। हम पहले संकट को दूर करे और बाद में जब फुसंत हो चर्चा करेंगे, दोष भी निकालेंगे। माननीय सदस्य को कहीं किसी बात का खतरा महसूस हो तो वे सीधे प्रधान मंत्री के पास अपनी बात कह सकते हैं। यहां सदन में रक्षा विभाग के सम्बन्ध में रहस्य की जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न न करें। अगर लोकतंत्र के नाम पर हम अपने भेदों को प्रकट करगे तो शत्रु पक्ष उसका लाभ उठायेगा। शत्रु पक्ष की बहुत सी बातों का और हलचल का हमें आसानी से पता नहीं चलता। दोषों की चर्चा करके आपसी मतभेद को न आने दें। युद्ध के समय दो बातों का परहेज नितान्त आवश्यक होता है। एक है आपसी मतभेद और दूसरा अपने रहस्य का स्फोट। हमें जरूर लोकतंत्र प्रणाली के अनुसार चलना है किन्तु समय पर मयायोग्य अपने कदम को रख कर चलें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोकतंत्रीय, तटस्थ नीति के शान्तिप्रिय भारत पर आक्रमण की खबर सुनते ही दुनिया के बहुसंख्यक देशों ने भारत के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट की। अमरीका और ब्रिटेन ने तो ऐसे संकट के समय में सक्रिय साथ दिया। निन्दा किसी शर्त के अपने हथियार भारत को खाना कर दिए। इन देशों के प्रति भारत सदा कृतज्ञ रहेगा। अन्य देशों ने भी भारत के लिये धन और

शस्त्र देने की घोषणा की है। उनके प्रेम को भी भारत नहीं भूल सकता।

अब भारत एक नये मोड़ पर खड़ा है। अब हमें सजग हो कर संकट का सामना करना है। लड़ाई सीमा पर ही सीमित है, ऐसा हम न समझें। सीमा पर लड़ने वाले सैनिक तो लड़ेंगे ही। वे केवल सैनिक ही नहीं हैं, वे तो मातृभूमि के रक्षक हैं और उसी भावना से संकट का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं। जिन्होंने इस संकट में अपनी प्राणाहुति दी, उनके प्रति मैं श्रद्धांजलि अर्पण करता हूँ। सारा देश श्रद्धांजलि अर्पण करता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ तो सशस्त्र सेना की तैयारी करनी है, दूसरी तरफ देश में जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है ताकि हमें अन्य देशों के सामने इस के लिये हाथ न फैलाना पड़े। हमारी योजनाओं को हमें सफल बनाना होगा। खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद तथा औजार की सप्लाई करना पड़ेगा और किसान की अवस्था को ध्यान में रख कर आवश्यक सहायता देने का प्रबन्ध शीघ्र गति से ही ताकि आने वाले नये वर्ष में अन्न धान्य की वृद्धि सहज गति से हम कर सकें। इस समय शस्त्र के अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई भी वस्तु बाहर से मंगवाने की जरूरत न पड़े ऐसा यत्न होना चाहिये। शस्त्र भी अपने ही देश में बनाने लें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है चाहे इस कम में थोड़ा समय लगे।

ऐसे समय में हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था सुदृढ़ करने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। इस समय ऐसे खर्च जो न करने पर ही हमारा कोई खास नुकसान नहीं होता, बन्द कर देने चाहिये, जैसे कल्याण विभाग और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम आदि बन्द कर देना चाहिये। इन के बारे में फुरसत के

समय सोचा जाएगा। इन कार्यक्रमों को रोकने से लाखों रुपयों की बचत हो सकती है। माननीय सदस्य श्री डेबर भाई के उस सुझाव का मैं अनुमोदन करता हूँ जो उन्होंने डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स की चीजों के सम्बन्ध में दिया था। उनको सरकार अपने उपयोग में लें ताकि काम करने में सुविधा हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हो सके तो ऐसे संकट के काल में केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल तथा प्रांतीय मंत्रिमंडलों में सदस्यों की संख्या कम कर दी जाए। ऐसा करने से भी खर्च में बचत हो सकती है।

सिनेमा, सिगरेट, चाय आदि चैन की वस्तुओं पर टैक्स बढ़ा कर आमदनी में वृद्धि की जा सकती है। चाय के उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर देश की खपत को कम करके उसका बाहर निर्यात करें तो बहुत सी आमदनी बढ़ सकती है। जहाँ चालीस साल पहले खेती का टैक्स निर्धारित किया गया है उसको बढ़ाया जा सकता है और अन्य साधन भी घन संग्रह के सोचे जा सकते हैं।

अब मैं प्रचार तंत्र के विरुद्ध में कहूंगा। प्रति दिन रेडियो और अखबार से समाचार का प्रसारण होता है। लड़ाई की खबरें जब रेडियो पर आती हैं तब बाजारों में लोगों की भीड़ लगी रहती है। पाकिस्तान रेडियो और पीकिंग रेडियो भारत के विरुद्ध प्रचार इस तरह से करते हैं कि लोगों में घबराहट पैदा हो जाये। ऐसे प्रचार पर देश में पाबन्दी लगायी जाए। सरकार और नेता ऐसे प्रचार तंत्र का निर्माण करें कि जिससे जनता में बैचेनी पैदा न हो। प्रमुख व्यक्तियों द्वारा रेडियो पर भाषण करायें। गलत अफवाहों को फैला कर समाज में जातीयता और पार्टी के नाम पर कहीं अशान्ति फैलाने का प्रयत्न हो तो उसको शीघ्र गति से रोकने का प्रबन्ध

करना चाहिये। आन्तरिक शान्त वातावरण का बनाये रखना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

वस्तुओं के मूल्य में अकारण वृद्धि करने का प्रयास किसी ने कहीं भी किया हो तो उसका शीघ्र प्रबन्ध करें और यथायोग्य दंड दें ताकि कोई ऐसा साहस फिर से न करे।

श्री विश्वनाथ पण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का दिन बहुत ही पवित्र है क्योंकि आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय की वर्षगांठ है। आज सारा राष्ट्र उनका अभिवादन करता है और उनके प्रति श्रद्धा प्रकट कर रहा है, और आशा करता है कि वृद्धि दीर्घायु हों। उसी के साथ देश यह प्रार्थना करता है कि उनके नेतृत्व में हम विजय हों और चीनियों को नेफा तथा लद्दाख से खदेड़ दें।

इस के पहले कि मैं कुछ कहूँ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने जिस प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है वह राष्ट्र की वाणी है। राष्ट्र इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर एक स्वर से उस प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करता है और मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं अपने जन सैनिकों के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ जिन्होंने पुण्य भूमि मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिये अपना जीवन प्रदान किया और उन सिपाहियों के प्रति मैं श्रद्धा प्रकट कर रहा कि जो नेफा और लद्दाख में मोर्चों पर लड़ रहे हैं।

आज विश्वासघाती चीन ने भारत पर हमला किया है, उस भारत पर हमल किया है जिसमें उसे मैत्री का विश्वास दिलाया था जिस भारत देश ने उसे पंच शांति का पाठ पढ़ाया था, जिस भारत देश ने हजारों वर्ष से उन्हें सभ्यता और संस्कृति का पाठ पढ़ाया था जिस भारत देश के

## [श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

वह शिष्य रहे। जिस भारत देश के महात्मा बुद्ध ने उन्हें अहिंसा और मानवता का पाठ पढ़ाया, उस भारत पर उन्होंने हमला किया और ऐसा करके उन्होंने एक अनैतिक कार्य किया है। लेकिन हमको इस के से घबराना नहीं चाहिये। हिमालय जो भारत का प्रहरी रहा है उसका उन्होंने भेदन किया है। लेकिन वे भूल गये कि उस हिमालय के बाद एक दूसरी पंक्ति है इस देश की ४४ करोड़ जनता की। उस जनता का मनोबल, त्याग और तपस्या ऐसी है, उन को पीछे धकेल देगी और उन को नेफा और लद्दाख से पीछे हटना पड़ेगा। उन को झुकना पड़ेगा और उन का मुंह काला हो जायगा। उनको विश्वास हो जायेगा कि उन्होंने भारतवासियों के साथ जो अन्याय किया है, वह शलत है और उस को सहन नहीं किया जायगा।

हमारे देश के बहादुर जवान संसार के जिस किसी युद्ध-क्षेत्र में भी लड़े हैं वहां उन्होंने बहादुरी का खिताब हासिल किया है और उन्होंने साबित कर दिया है कि अगर संसार में कोई नव से बलिष्ठ और बहादुर कोम है, तो वे भारतवासी हैं, इस में शक नहीं है।

चाइना ने एक विस्तारवादी नीति का अनुसरण किया है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन उस की यह नीति हिन्दुस्तान पर नहीं चल सकती है, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में जन-जागरण हो चुका है और उस में चेतना आ गई है। चीनियों ने एक झटका दिया और हिन्दुस्तानी जाग उठे। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान पर एक ईंट फेंकी और हिन्दुस्तान जाग उठा। आज हिन्दुस्तान के नर-नारी बाल-वृद्ध और नौजवान सब जागरूक हैं और इस लिये चीन कभी भी हिन्दुस्तान को अपने कब्जे में नहीं ले सकता है। वह समय शीघ्र आयगा, जब कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हम उन को अपने देश की सीमा से निकाल कर बाहर करेंगे।

आप भूलें नहीं कि आज युद्ध के दो भारी अपराधी हैं चू-एन-लाई और माओ-त्से-तुंग। वे एक साम्यवादी देश के रहने वाले हैं, समाजवाद के प्रचारक हैं और फिर भी उन्होंने एक समाजवादी विचार धारा को मानने वाले देश पर हमला किया है। उन की वही गति होगी, जो कि नात्सीवाद और फ़ाशिस्टवाद की हुई थी। उनका हिटलर और मसोलोनी जैसा अन्त होगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि अपनी भूल को स्वीकार करेंगे। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी रहेगा।

कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों के प्रति बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। यह पहली मर्तबा है, जब कि कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना के समय में सर्व-सम्मति से . . .

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** सर्व-सम्मति से नहीं, बहुमत से।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** . . . बहुमत से इस आशय का प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि वे भारतवर्ष के राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में हिस्सा लेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन के इस प्रस्ताव का हम सब को आदर करना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि अपने प्रस्ताव में उन्होंने जो भावनायें प्रकट की हैं, उनको वे कार्यान्वित करें। अगर वे ऐसा करेंगे तो उन की वफ़ादारी साबित हो जायगी, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ये भी आदमी, जो भी पार्टी—वे बाहर के हों या भीतर के—हम को समर्थन देती है, उसको कुबूल करना चाहिये।

लेकिन इस के साथ ही हमें यह नहीं भूल जाना चाहिये कि अपने देश में जहां कहीं भी लड़ाई हुई, पंचमांगि ने उस हमको घोषा दिया और उनके कारण हम

को हानि उठानी पड़ी । उस तरफ हम सब का ध्यान जाना चाहिये । लेकिन पंचमांगियों से भी बढ़ कर वे लोग हैं, जो कि मुनाफाखोरी, रिश्वतखोरी और काला बाजार करते हैं । उन की तरफ भी हम सब को और सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने पंचशील के सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित जो वैदेशिक नीति बनाई है, राष्ट्र ने उस को स्वीकार किया है और उस का पालन किया जा रहा है । इस आपत्ति-काल में हमको पंचशील के तत्वों को नहीं छोड़ना है और उन पर दृढ़ रहना है । इस विचार-धारा पर दृढ़ रहने के कारण ही आज पश्चिमी राष्ट्र हमारी मदद कर रहे हैं । इस बात से हमें नहीं घबराना चाहिये कि रूस हमारी सहायता करता है या नहीं । हमें इस बात पर विश्वास होना चाहिये कि हमारे देश के रहने वाले हमारे नौजवान, बूढ़े और बच्चे और हमारे कारखानों और खेतों में काम करने वाले लोग सजग और तैयार हैं, चाहे रशा हमारी मदद करे या न करे ।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिणी कोरिया से हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे हैं । वहाँ के लोग चाइना से लड़ चुके हैं । हम को उन का सहयोग प्राप्त करना चाहिये । इसके अलावा पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों, नेपाल और पाकिस्तान आदि, से हमारे सम्बन्ध उत्तम रहने चाहियें । हमें उन को बताना चाहिये कि जिस तरह से आज हमारे देश पर खतरा है, कल उन पर भी हो सकता है और इस लिये उन को भी हमारा साथ देना चाहिये ।

अब मैं एक दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य अब ख़त्म करें ।

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**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** मैं भी ख़त्म करता हूँ । अभी मेरा टाइम है ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं, श्री तुलसीदास जाधव ।

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे आज बोलने का अवसर दिया है ।

इस प्रस्ताव के चार पांच भाग हैं । हमारी सेना के जो नौजवान शत्रु का मुकाबला करते हुये काम आये, मैं उन का अभिवादन करता हूँ और उन को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ । हमारे जो जवान आज वहाँ पर लड़ रहे हैं, वे हमारी प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं । प्रधान मंत्री के एलान के बाद इस देश के सब लोगों ने चीन के आक्रमण का मुकाबला करने के लिए जो दृढ़ निश्चय किया है और इस के लिये वे जो सहायता और सहयोग दे रहे हैं, उसके लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ । जिन देशों ने इस संकट-काल में हमारी मदद की है और हम को हथियार वगैरह भेजे हैं, उन को भी मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ । जो मित्र विपत्ति के समय सहायता करता है, उस को ज्यादा धन्यवाद देना चाहिये । एक कहावत है :—

“He gives twice who gives quickly, but he gives many times more than twice who gives warmly, affectionately, with deep feeling, straight from the heart.”

इस लिये जिन देशों ने हमारी मदद की है, उन को मैं हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

जिन १११ देशों को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने सहायता और सहानुभूति प्राप्त करने के लिये ख़त लिखे, उन में से ४० देशों ने उस ख़त का उत्तर दिया । उन को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ । जिन देशों ने हमारे ख़त का उत्तर नहीं दिया है, वहाँ पर स्थित हमारे एम्बेसेडर्ज का यह काम है कि वे

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

उन देशों के अधिकारियों के पास जायें और उन को इस बारे में इतिला दें और हमारे खत का उत्तर देने की सलाह दें।

चीन के हमले के बारे में मेरी तो यह राय है कि यह चीन की बड़ी भारी भूल है। मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने अभी बताया है कि अगर कोई देश दूसरे देश पर हमला करता है, तो उस का नतीजा क्या होता है। उस का नतीजा वही होता है, जो कि नैपोलियन का और अभी अभी १९४५ में हिटलर का हुआ। आज चीन-लेनिन, मार्क्स और एंजल्ज के तत्व-ज्ञान पर चलना चाहता है नैपोलियन ने जब दूसरे पर आक्रमण किया तो उस के बारे में एंजल्ज की क्या राय थी, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

"Engels, co-worker with marx, observed:

"The general war against Napoleon was the return blow of the national sentiment of all the nations which Napoleon had trampled under foot."

जब कोई दूसरे देशों पर हमला करता है, तो उन देशों में इस प्रकार का रिएक्शन पैदा होता है, जो कि हमला करने वाले को खत्म कर देता है।

ट्राट्स्की ने जब "विक्टोरियस मार्च" और परमानेंट रेवोल्यूशन का नारा लगाया, तो लेनिन ने उस का विरोध किया।

"Trotsky raised the slogan for a 'victorious march' of the Red Army through Europe and developed the theory of 'Permanent Revolution'. This was opposed by Lenin who was the first to enunciate the theory of peaceful co-existence between States with different social systems. It was clear to him that any attempt to impose revolution on another country would indeed provoke the resistance of the people, apart

from the physical difficulty involved in such a foolhardy venture."

इतना ही नहीं, और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं, जिन में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। आखिर में लेनिन ने कहा है :—

"It shows the farsightedness of Lenin that he did warn against the danger that under the excuse of spreading socialism there might come up on the part of the imposing State what he termed selfish interests and attempts to ride on somebody else's shoulders."

जबरी करने वाले स्टेट में स्वार्थी भाव प्राता है।

जब आप अपना उद्देश्य दूसरे देशों पर जबरदस्ती लादना चाहते हैं या लादने का प्रयत्न करते हैं तो उसका रिएक्शन यहां तक होता है कि करने वाले को खत्म होना पड़ता है, यह लेनिन ने, मार्क्स ने और एंजल्ज ने बताया है।

15 hrs.

इतना होते हुए भी आज चीन ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया है। उसने ऐसा क्यों किया है, इसको आप देखें। आप देखें कि हमारा शुत्रु से ही क्या रुख रहा है और हम क्या कहते रहे हैं और क्या करते रहे हैं। आप उस पत्र व्यवहार को देखें जो भारत और चीन के बीच हुआ है। उसको पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि हमने सदा ही बड़ी मीठी भाषा का प्रयोग किया है, हमने सदा ही बातचीत से इस समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश की है लेकिन चीनी पत्रों को पढ़ने से जाहिर होता है कि एक्चुअल कंट्रोल का जो उसने जिक्र किया है, उसका साफ मतलब है कि चीन ने हल्ला किया है, उसने जबरदस्ती हमारी भूमि पर कब्जा किया है और उसके मित्र को पोंछे से जम्बिया से मारने की कोशिश की है।

हिन्दुस्तान ने चीन के लिए क्या कुछ नहीं किया। उसने यू० एन० ओ० में उसको सीट दिलाने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया है। उसको गुरु में ही मान्यता प्रदान की है। तिब्बत को मान्यता प्रदान की है। १९५४ में चाऊ एन लार्ड और माओ-से-तुन्या यहां आए थे और उनसे हमारी बातचीत हुई थी और तब उन्होंने कभी नहीं कहा कि हमारे जो मैप्स हैं, वे मैप्स उनको स्वीकार नहीं हैं और न ही पत्र-व्यवहार जो हुआ है, उसमें उसने ऐसा कहा है। उसने मौका पा कर हम पर हमला किया है। जिस तत्व ज्ञान पर वह चलना चाहता है, उस तत्व ज्ञान को भी इससे खतरा है, यह चीन को पता नहीं है, वह इसको नहीं समझता है। जिस नाटविक ज्ञान पर वह चलना चाहता है वह फलीभूत नहीं हो सकता है। उसको सैटबैक मिलेगा, यह उसे याद रखना चाहिये।

इटली के टोगलियेटी जोकि पहले नम्बर के कम्युनिस्ट है और जो कम्युनिज्म के पुजारी हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि दोनों को मिल कर काम करना चाहिये, युद्ध करना ठीक नहीं है। इसका मतलब यह है कि वह हमारी बात को ठीक समझते हैं, नव चीन की बात को ठीक नहीं समझते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि चीन गलती पर है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस बोर्डर के झगड़े को मिल बैठ कर, बातचीत से हल करना चाहिये, झगड़ा करना ठीक नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं कुछ सर्जेशन दे कर समाप्त करता हूं। पहला मेरा सर्जेशन यह है कि जो बार्डर पर रहने वाले लोग हैं, जो ऐसे इलाके में रहने वाले लोग हैं जो खतरे वाला इलाका है, उनको हथियार दिये जाने चाहियें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सोने के बारे में श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने जो वक्तव्य निकाला है, उसका मैं अभिनन्दन करता हूं। फार्वर्ड

मार्किट को जो बन्द किया है वह सही किया है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि पंजाब में मिनिस्ट्री को जो रिड्यूस किया गया है, वह सही दिशा में कदम उठाया गया है। . . . . .

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कहां रिड्यूस किया है ?

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : इस दिशा में जो वह सोच रहे हैं, इसको मैं सही मानता हूं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सैटर में भी वह चीज हो जाए।

मेरा यह भी सर्जेशन है कि पब्लिसिटी ज्यादा होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि देहातों में जो लोग हैं, जो जवान लोग हैं, उनको भी ए० सी० सी०, एन० सी० सी० जैसी संस्थाओं में लिया जाना चाहिये और उनको मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिये।

महाराष्ट्र के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हिमालय को सैयादरी की सपोर्ट है। देश की रक्षा में महाराष्ट्रियन कभी पीछे नहीं रहेंगे। वे हमेशा इसके लिए तैयार हैं और देश-रक्षा के काम में किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं।

**Shri Balgovind Verma (Kheri):**  
Before I proceed further, I would like to pay my homage to those valiant martyrs of ours, who have laid down their lives for the sake of our Motherland, and I would also like to pay may tribute to those who are standing face to face with the enemy in order to get him out. Through this House, I also want to tell those jawans on our frontiers that they should not think that they are only mercenaries fighting for the sake of a few chips, but they are our flesh and blood, and they are the noblest part of our lives,

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

and that we solidly stand behind them. It is our sacred duty to see that the families of these jawans are well looked after, and that they should not be allowed to think that after these jawans there will be nobody to look after them.

The fact that China has invaded our territory has shocked the conscience of the peace-loving people of the world. To some extent I think that this invasion is of our own making. Had we not recognised the suzerainty of China over Tibet, China would not have dared to look at us. Moreover, when China occupied a portion of our Ladakh, we kept silent, and then we tried to solve this matter by peaceful negotiations. This was taken by the Chinese as a sort of weakness in us, and that is why they have dared to cross our frontiers.

Now that this crisis has come, we should be prepared to face it and face it with firm determination. We should see that these invaders are thrown out, and thrown out in time. I think that this crisis has come to us as a blessing in disguise. Now, the whole nation is standing as one behind our beloved leader Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and this is a unique opportunity that we could never think of. We hope that this upsurge which is found in the people in abundance will be kept alive for all times to come.

The enemy that we are faced with is a treacherous one. He can use all those methods and devices which we may not even think of. Therefore, it has become our imperative duty to see that all the wings of our Armed Forces are strong. We should see that our aerial power is really of such a type that it may strike the enemy in his entirety. We should see that our aerial power is superior to that of the Chinese, because the Chinese may attack us at any time, and we cannot believe them. They are very treacherous, and, therefore, we have to be on our guard.

I would like to say one thing more, namely that if we want that this menace of the Chinese should be minimised, if not today, at least tomorrow, we shall have to destroy their bases in Tibet, and that is of paramount importance.

The time has also come when we should try to befriend the Kuomintang Government, that is, the Government of Chiang Kai-shek. This Government is in close terms with the USA, and, therefore, we should rather request the USA Government that they should ask the Kuomintang Government to invade the mainland.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : वह सरकार भी मैकमोहन लाइन को नहीं मानती है, आप उन से कह कर क्या करेंगे ?

**Shri Balgovind Verma:**.... They may accept it or not, but the time is such that they can take advantage of the present position, and if they invade the mainland, they are sure to come out victorious, because another front will be opened there and the Chinese will be diverted towards that, and that will be to our advantage as well. Therefore, I say that we should ask the Kuomintang Government that they should see that they take advantage of this most opportune moment.

Many of our friendly countries of the West are giving help to us at this time of crisis, and we are very grateful to them, and we hope that they will be coming forward to help us in a greater measure because this war is not between China and India but it is between communism and democratic people. Therefore, the greater they help us, the better it will be, and it will also be in their interests to do so.

I would suggest that our Prime Minister should appoint roving Ambassadors and also send personal emissaries abroad who may visit the Heads of our friendly countries

abroad, and post them with the latest developments that are taking place in our country, because that is most urgent. If we do everything through our ambassadors, sometimes it is late. It is time that we keep our friends informed of everything that is taking place here every now and then.

I may frankly tell you—whether we may accept it or not—that if we have to deal with the Chinese properly, we have to do certain things. I think the time has come when the Dalai Lama should be recognised as the head of the Government of Tibet. We should not be content with throwing the invaders out of our soil, but we should also keep the invaders from Tibet in order to make it a buffer State so that this menace may not recur.

I am coming from a district which is on the border, the district of Kheri which has a border with Nepal. Conditions in Nepal are not very good. We should not be complacent about that side. We have come to know that thousands of Chinese are there on the soil of Nepal. The Nepal Government is removing the posts which were there from time immemorial. We do not know what their intentions are. Some trenches are also being dug. Therefore, I call upon my Government to be very careful on that side.

One thing more.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should resume his seat.

**Shri Balgovind Verma:** You have got sufficient time. The Prime Minister is replying only at 4 p.m.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are other Members also wishing to speak. Shrimati Kamala Chaudhuri.

**श्रीमती कमला चौधरी (हापुड़) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री ने इस सदन में जो महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है,

में उस का हार्दिक स्वागत करती हूँ और नम्रयन करती हूँ ।

वास्तव में इस आपात्कालीन अधिवेशन में सब से महत्वपूर्ण प्रकरण यह प्रस्ताव है जिस का सारे देश की जनता ने हार्दिक स्वागत किया है । वास्तव में यह हमारे लिये सम्मान-पूर्ण भी है, और भारतीय भावना को अनुकूल है, क्योंकि चीनियों ने पंचशील के आदर्श को ठुकरा कर, उन सिद्धांतों को भुला कर, हमारे ऊपर धोखे से आक्रमण किया और जो हमारे वीर मातृ भूमि की रक्षा के लिये वहां बैठे थे उनका निर्दयता से रक्त बहाया । सचमुच जिस देश का इतिहास, जिस का साहित्य गौरवपूर्ण गाथाओं से भरा हुआ है वह इस आघात को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता । चीन का यह आघात केवल हमारी सीमाओं पर ही आघात नहीं है, बल्कि भारत के जन जन के हृदय पर चीनियों ने यह आघात किया है और प्राण रहते हमारा देश उस का मुकाबला करेगा । और हमारे देश की जनता ने इस का परिचय भी दिया है ।

प्रधान मंत्री के संकेत मात्र पर हमारे देश ने अपने धन, अपने स्वर्ण के खजाने खोल दिये हैं, हमारी बहनों ने अपने सोहाग चिन्ह मंगल सूत्र तक रक्षा कोष के लिये अर्पित किये हैं । यह एक वह चिन्ह है जिस को हम अपनी विजय का चिन्ह कह सकते हैं । मुझे पूर्ण आशा है जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा, अन्त में एक न एक दिन विजय हमारी होगी । और सचमुच हम विजय प्राप्त कर के रहेंगे ।

आज दुनिया के सामने यह तथ्य स्पष्ट हो गया, चीन तथ्य पर धोखे का पर्दा नहीं डाल सकता, सब को मालूम हो गया कि उस का यह दावा कि उस के द्वारा हस्तगत सीमायें हमारी न हो कर चीन की हैं, यह बिल्कुल असत्य है, यह झूठ है । हमारा साहित्य इस का सबल प्रमाण है कि जिस हिमालय की हम पूजा करते रहे हैं, जिस पर वह अधिकार जमाय



## [श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

बैठा है, वह बहुत काल से हमारी सीमायें रही हैं। हिमालय की गौरव गरिमा का गान हम ने गाया है “वह सन्तरी हमारा, वह पासवां हमारा”, उस को हम भूल नहीं सकते। चीन उस को ले ले यह असम्भव है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कुछ शब्दों में कि जैसा हम ने यहां पांच दिन तक देखा, जो वातावरण हमारे माननीय सदस्यों न उपस्थित किया, जब हम जनता के बीच में जाते हैं तो इसके विपरीत अधिक उन का प्राणदायक व उत्तम सहयोग पूर्ण बड़ा सबल वातावरण प्रतीत होता है। आज जब कि हमारी मातृ भूमि के ऊपर संकट है, जब कि आज हमारी उस आजादी पर, जिस को हम ने बड़ा त्याग और बलिदान कर के पन्द्रह वर्षों पूर्व हासिल किया उस पर चीन द्वारा आक्रमण हुआ है, इस संकट के समय अगर हम यहां बैठ कर आपस में नुक्ता चीनी करें, सरकार की गलतियाँ और भूलें ढूँढते रहे, हम नेहरू जी की गलतियों को देखते रहें, तो यह हमारे लिये शोभनीय नहीं है। मैं बहुत अदब से कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह वह समय है जब कि हमारी जनता ने साहस दिखलाया है तो हम भी सारी छोटी छोटी बातों को भूल कर, राजनीतिक मतभेदों के ऊपर उठ कर, जनता को यह नारा दें कि हम सब को एक हो कर चीनियों का मुकाबला करना चाहिये और देश के संकट में अपनी आहुतियाँ डालनी चाहियें। मुझे खुशी है कि जिन पार्टियों से हमारा मतभेद है, व चाहे जहां भी रहें लेकिन इस यज्ञ में, इस स्वातन्त्र्य युद्ध में, हमारे साथ रहेंगी। मैं इस का स्वागत करती हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि इतिहास बहुत अच्छी तरह, बहुत बारीकी से, देखेगा कि इस युद्ध में, इस स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में, किस की आहुतियाँ सब से अधिक पड़ती हैं।

मैं सदन का बहुत अधिक समय नहीं लूंगी, केवल दो चार बातें आप के सामने रखना

चाहती हूँ। हमारी सरकार को इस का ध्यान रखना है कि वर्तमान वातावरण से लाभ उठाने के लिये कुछ ऐसे क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने की हमें जरूरत है जिस से देश में कुछ गम्भीरता उत्पन्न हो। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आज देश ने जो उत्साह दिखाया है, वह केवल एक उफान बन कर रह जाये। इसलिये हमें अपने प्रचार साधनों की ओर ध्यान देना होगा। सरकार के पास पब्लिसिटी का सब से बड़ा जरिया रेडियो है। उस को थोड़ा बदलना चाहिये। मैं चाहती हूँ कि अब हमें वहां से सिनेमा के गाने न सुनाई दें। रेडियो के द्वारा हमें वीर गाथायें सुनने को मिलें और हमारे देश के बच्चों के कानों में मारु बाजों का संगीत सुनाई दे। राष्ट्रीय गीत सुनाई दें जिस से हमारे ऊपर जो बड़ी भारी आपत्ति यह आई है उस में हमारा देश तन, मन और धन सब कुछ दे कर बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानी के लिये तैयार रहे।

अन्त में मैं शहीदों के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करती हूँ।

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी सावधानी से आज छः दिनों से यहां पर भाषण सुन रहा था। यहां पर बहुत अच्छे अच्छे सुझाव दिये गये। देश की जनता को धोखा दिया गया, देश कैसे अन्धकार में था, देश में तैयारी नहीं थी, यह समय अब इस आलोचना का नहीं है; इस समय अब इस की बहस नहीं है। अब यह देखना है कि हमें करना क्या है। एक मसला है :

“बीता ताहि विसार दे,  
आगे कां सुधि लेय”

हमें देश की आजादी को कायम रखने के लिये लड़ने की तैयारी करनी है। इस के लिये थोड़ा समय में मैं यह कहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर तैयारी हो, युद्ध के ह तरह के आधुनिक औजार बनाइ

जाये । बाहर से मदद ली जाये और जितनी भी मिल सके, जिस कीमत पर मिल सके, उसे हम को लेना है । सिविल डिफेंस के लिये हमें यह देखना है कि हिन्दुस्तान में शान्ति रहे, अराजकता न फैले । प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया जाये । प्राइस लाइन, जो बहुत जरूरी है, उस को कंट्रोल में रखना है । ब्लैक मार्केटिंग्स से देश को बचाना है और देश के अन्दर डिसप्लिन कायम रखनी है । यह जो सिचुएशन हमारे सामने आ गई है उस में जरूरी है कि हमारे अन्दर दोस्त और दुश्मन की पहचान हो । असली दोस्त वही है जो मुसीबत में हमारे काम आये । उसको अंग्रेजी में इस तरह कहते हैं :

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नादान दोस्त से दाना दुश्मन अच्छा होता है । नादान दोस्तों से मेरा मतलब पाकिस्तान, इंडोनेशिया, रूस आदि से है जिनसे सतर्क रहने की जरूरत है ।

तीसरी चीज जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, वह है :

“घर का भेदी लंका ढावे ”

इस प्रकार के घर के भेदियों से सावधान रहना चाहिये चाहे वे किसी पार्टी के हों ।

तटस्थता के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि हमको तटस्थता की नीति पर कायम रहते हुए भी बाहर से जितनी भी मदद मातृ-भूमि की रक्षा के लिये मिल सकती है अवश्य लेनी चाहिये ।

साथ ही मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह साफ साफ बताने के लिये प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह ८ सितम्बर की लाइन का क्या महत्व है । जब हमने यह संकल्प लिया है कि हम चीनियों से अपनी एक एक इंच भूमि लेकर चैन लेंगे और उनको अपनी धरती से खदेड़ देंगे, तो यह ८ सितम्बर के क्या मानी हैं ।

कैबिनेट के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि कैबिनेट में और मंत्रालयों में जितनी कमेटियां आदि बनायी जाएं उनके अन्दर फेवरिज्म न बरता जाए । यह संकट का समय है । सारी दोस्ती, दुश्मनी और डिफरेंसेज को भुला कर उनमें ऐसे आदमी रखे जायें जिनकी सेवायें नेशन के हित में हों । चापलूसों, हामी भरने वालों, गलत रास्ता बताने वालों और धोखा देने वालों को उनमें न रखा जाये । यह इम्तहान का समय है । अभी तक जो गलती हुई उसको तो नेशन ने भुला दिया लेकिन आगे भी अगर इस तरह की गलती हुई तो शायद देश खतरे में पड़ जाएगा ।

लीडरशिप के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि आज देश जन, मन और धन से सेन्की-फाइस के लिये तैयार है, उसको ऐसी लीडरशिप मिले जिससे कि देश के अन्दर जो यह भावना है वह मिट न जाए और देश को नुकसान न हो जाय ।

इनफारमेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग के बारे में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि रेडियो से बहादुरी के गीत सुनाए जाएं, सिनेमा के गीत न सुनाय जाएं । त्याग, बलिदान, भारत माता की बलिवेदी पर प्राणों की आहुति देने के लिये देश तैयार हो जाये ऐसे गाने सुनाये जाएं ।

अखबारों के सम्पादकों से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे इस तरह की भावना न फैलायें कि जिससे जनता के ऊपर बुरा असर पड़े । मुझे पता चला है कि नौ जवानों में कुछ इस तरह के अखबार जाते हैं जिन से उन पर बुरा असर पड़ता है । ऐसे अखबार उनके पास न जाने दिये जाय ।

यह पी सुनने में आयात कि उन जवानों के ऊपर, जो कि लड़ाई के मोर्चे पर लड़ रहे हैं उनकी जमीन आदि के बारे में समन सर्व किए जाते हैं । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

प्रकार के मुकदमों वाले समन वहां पर न भेजे जाएं। जवानों की जान माल और उनके बच्चों की रक्षा का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाय।

खर्च की कमी के बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि जो भी मेम्बर अपनी सराविस आफर कर सके करे और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस सदन का हर एक मेम्बर अपनी एक एक महीने की तनखाह डिफेंस फंड में दे और जितने मिनिस्टर हैं वे एक हजार से जितना ज्यादा पाते हैं वह डिफेंस फंड में दें। और हर चीज में इकानमी होनी चाहिये, यह मेरी प्रार्थना है।

जब दूसरा महायुद्ध हुआ था तो यहां तरह तरह की प्रेक्टिसेज होती थीं, लाइट बन्द रखी जाती थी और खाइयां आदि खोदी जाती थीं। हमको भी इन तरह की चीजें करनी चाहियें क्योंकि पता नहीं कि लड़ाई कब तक चलेगी और कहां तक फैलेगी।

मैं एक दिन अखबार पढ़ रहा था तो मैंने दक्षिण भारत के एक ज्योतिषी की भाविष्यवाणी पढ़ी थी, उसमें उसने कहा है कि यह लड़ाई चार साल तक चल सकती है और यह हिन्दुस्तान तक ही सीमित न रह कर सारी दुनिया में फैल सकती है।

सेल्फसफीशेसी के बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि हम हर मानी में अपने देश को सेल्फ-सफीशेंट बनायें, खास कर फुड प्रोडक्शन के बारे में हमें सेल्फसफीशेंट होना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारे फुड मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि हर महीने ५० हजार मन गेहूं बाहर से मंगावेंगे। मेरा सुझाव है कि इसको कम करके हमको देश को सेल्फसफीशेंट बनाना चाहिये।

आखिर में मुझ यह कहना है कि रिटायर्ड मिलिटरी और रिट्रेंच्ड आफिसर्स को लड़ाई के कामों में लगाया जाये और यह जो प्रपोजल

है कि रिटायरमेंट की उम्र ५५ से बढ़ा कर ५८ की जाय, इस को फिलहाल स्थगित रखा जाय जब तक कि लड़ाई चल रही है।

आखिर में मैं उन जवानों को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं जिन्होंने लड़ते लड़ते भारत माता की बलिबेदी पर अपने प्राणों की आहुति दे दी है। सारा देश आज अपने आपसी भेद भाव भुलाकर एक स्वर से इनको अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित कर रहा है। आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का जन्म दिन है। उसके लिये उनको बधाई देते हुए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे चिरजीवी हो कर हमारा नेतृत्व करते रहें। हम प्रतिज्ञा करते हैं कि जब तक चीनी राक्षसों को भारत भूमि से नहीं निकाल देंगे तब तक चैन से नहीं बैठेंगे।

**श्री कु० कृ० वर्मा (मुल्तानपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश पर जो संकट आया है वह इतना गंभीर है कि हमें बड़ी सतर्कता के साथ में कार्य करना है।

हमें इस बात का अफसोस है कि चीन जिससे हमारी सदियों की मित्रता थी उसने हमारे साथ विस्वासघात किया है। लेकिन हमको इस बात की खुशी भी है कि सन् १९४२ में जिस हमारे नेता ने यह ललकार दी थी कि “अंग्रेजो भारत छोड़ो” वह नेता आज हमारे बीच में मौजूद है और आज भी उसने ललकारा है कि चीनियों को हम अपने देश से खदेड़ कर ही दम लेंगे। उसने भी चीनियों को चुनौती दी है।

मैं समझता हूं कि जिस वक्त यह नारा लगाया गया था कि “अंग्रेजो भारत छोड़ो” उस समय, हम सभी लोग जानते हैं कि अंग्रेजों का राज्य इतना जबरदस्त था, इतना फैला हुआ था कि उस पर सूरज अस्त नहीं होता था। मैं नहीं समझता कि चीन उन से कहीं बढ़ करके है और हम ने उस वक्त त्रें कामयाबी

हासिल की थी तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि इस वक्त हमें कामयाबी क्यों न हासिल हो ।

इस वक्त जो भाषण इस सदन में हुए उनको मैंने गौर से सुना और फिर आज भी कुछ टीका टिप्पणी हमारे नेता की नीति पर की गयी है । एक मसला बार बार उठाया जाता है कि तिब्बत का जो समझौता हुआ वह गलत हुआ, वह नहीं होना चाहिये था । यह बड़ी भारी भूल हुई । मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी वक्त में भी विदेश में, विश्व में, क्या स्थिति है, अपने देश में क्या स्थिति है, उसको जब तक हम ध्यान में न रखें तब तक हम सही नतीजे पर नहीं आ सकते हैं । यह सभी लोगों को मालूम है कि सन् १९४७ में हमें स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई और जिस वक्त में कि हम स्वतंत्र हुए उस समय से ही कुछ न कुछ जगड़े और वखड़े चलने रहे । पाकिस्तान की तरफ से पश्चिमी सरहद पर जो कांड हुए उन से सभी लोग वाकिफ हैं । उन से हमें कितनी परेशानी हुई । हम पर कितना बोझ आया । रिफ्यूजीज का पुनर्वास हमको करना पड़ा । इसके अतिरिक्त जो हमारा देशी रियासतें थीं उनका भी बिलीर्नाकरण हो रहा था और वह एक बड़ी समस्या थी जिसमें कि हम लगे हुए थे । हम यह भी जानते हैं कि उसी बीच पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर पर हमला किया और हमें काश्मीर में अपनी बहुत सी फौजें भेजनी पड़ीं और उनसे लड़ना पड़ा । जब वहाँ किसी तरह से युद्ध समाप्त भी हुआ तब भी हम को बहुत सी फौजें वहाँ पर रखनी पड़ीं और काश्मीर के बारे में जो हमारा सिरदर्द था वह वहीं पर नहीं मिटा बल्कि उसमें और भी गुथियां चलती रहीं, यहां तक कि सन् १९५३ में जब शेख अब्दुल्ला गिरफ्तार किए गए और उनको नजरबन्द किया गया तब जा कर हमको वहाँ का संगठन और उसे मजबूत करने का मौका मिला ।

इसके अलावा हम यह भी जानते हैं कि सन् १९४९ में चीन में पीपल्स रिपब्लिक

आफ चाइना स्थापित हुई । उस समय चीन और भारत दोनों ही स्वतंत्रता, एकता और शांति का मार्ग अपनाना चाहते थे और दोनों भारत और चीन अपनी पुरानी मित्रता को धनिष्ट करने के मार्ग पर चले । ऐसी दशा में जब कि नेहरू जी ने नवम्बर सन् १९५० में ऐलान किया कि मैकमोहन लाइन हमारी उत्तरी सरहद है तो चीन की तरफ से कोई ऐतराज नहीं हुआ । जब हम ने यह देखा कि उन के नक्शों में भारत की कुछ भूमि दिखालाई गई है और हम लोगों ने इस पर एतराज किया, तो उस तरफ से यह जवाब मिला कि मौका पड़ने पर हम उन नक्शों को सुधार लेंगे, वे पुराने नक्शों के आधार पर बनाए गए हैं । उन्होंने हमारे नक्शों पर कभी एतराज नहीं किया ।

जब तिब्बत से हमारा व्यापार और आवागमन का समझौता हो रहा था, उस समय भी उन्होंने सीमा का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठाया । इसी प्रकार जब १९५३ में हमारा तिब्बत से यह समझौता फाइनल सा हुआ, तो उस समय २९ अप्रैल, १९५४ को उस समझौते में जो प्रस्तावना रखी गई थी, उस में पंचशील को स्वीकार किया गया था । मैं नहीं समझता कि उस समय कैसे इस बात पर शुबहा किया जा सकता था कि चीन की नीयत खराब है, वह हम से मैत्री नहीं रखना चाहता है और वह हम से धोखा करेगा ।

हमारे देश की स्थिति ऐसी थी कि हम उस समय कोई जगड़ा मोल नहीं ले सकते थे, अपने पड़ोसी देशों के हृदय में कोई शको-शुबा नहीं पैदा करना चाहते थे । अगर हम ने उस समय कोई समझौता किया और इस प्रकार हम को इस बात का मौका मिल गया कि हम अपने देश की परिस्थिति को सम्भालें, तो कोई भूल नहीं की गई ।

आज नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी पर बहुत एतराज किया जा रहा है । जो पार्टी यह बात कहती है कि हम को पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों

[श्री कृ० कृ० वर्मा]

के गुट में जाना चाहिए, मैं नहीं समझता कि वह किस तरह से ऐसी बात कहती है, क्योंकि पश्चिमी राष्ट्र हम को सहायता दे रहे हैं और वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि हम उस गुट में शामिल हों। वे नान-एलाइनमेंट पालिसी की प्रशंसा करते हैं और उस से सहानुभूति रखते हैं। इस स्थिति में क्या यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि मुद्दे सुस्त और गवाह चुस्त। मैं नहीं समझता कि नान-एलाइनमेंट पालिसी पर क्यों आक्षेप किया जा रहा है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य अब खत्म करें। श्री टी० राम।

**श्री तु० राम (सोनबरसा) :** आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एस संकट-कालीन अधिवेशन में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान को इस परिस्थिति में क्या करना चाहिए, हमारी नीति क्या होनी चाहिए, आदि। स्वराज्य के पहले और स्वराज्य के बाद भी हम हिन्दुस्तान की सरजमीन पर सुनते थे, "हिन्दु, मुस्लिम, सिख, इसाई आपसमें हैं ये भाई भाई।" लेकिन छोटे छोटे सवाल पर जब हम लड़ते झगड़ते थे, आपस में उलझ जाते थे, तो मेरे जैसे कमजोर दिल वाले यह शंका करने लगते थे कि क्या ये शब्द कभी साकार होंगे, क्या ये लपट कभी कारगर हो सकेंगे, क्या वह भावना, वह संगठन, कभी देखने को मिलेगा? लेकिन आज चीन के नापाक हमले ने उस नारे का साकार कर दिया है और आज हिन्दुस्तान में एकता और भाई-चारे की जो लहर आई है, उस को देख कर आश्चर्य और प्रसन्नता होती है। आज इस बात की जरूरत है कि देश में जो भावना पैदा हो गई है, उस को आगे भी कायम रखा जाये।

हिन्दुस्तान ने चीन के साथ क्या सलूक किया, क्या व्यवहार किया, यह दुनियां जानती

है और हिन्दुस्तान के लोग जानते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान ने उस की गवर्नमेंट को रेकगनाइज किया, उस के साथ दोस्ताना सलूक किया और राष्ट्र संघ में उस की वकालत की—हर तरह से उस की मदद की। इस सलूक का चीन ने क्या बदला दिया, यह देख कर यह विचार आता है कि क्या उन लोगों में इन्सानियत है या नहीं। आज वे मोर्चे पर "हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई" का नारा लगा कर हमारे जवानों पर गोली चलाते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि उन में इन्सानियत नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो देश सत्य और अहिंसा की बुनियाद पर एक साम्राज्यवादी हुकूमत से लोहा ले सकता है, क्या वह आज़ाद होने पर अपनी गर्दन पर डाले गए चीन के गन्दे, नापाक और फौलादी पंजे को नहीं हटा सकता है? इस देश के लोग चीन के हमले का ऐसा मुंह-तोड़ जवाब देंगे कि उस को सदा के लिए सबक मिल जायेगा कि दोस्त के साथ धोखेबाजी करने का क्या नतीजा होता है?

जब चीन ने तिब्बत को अपने कब्जे में कर लिया, तो मुझे उसी वक्त यह शक था, यह खौफ था कि अपनी विस्तारवादी नीति के कारण वह कहीं सिक्किम, भूटान और नेपाल पर अपना दावा न करे। इस बारे में मुझे एक कहानी याद आती है। एक जईफ़ आदमी कहीं जा रहा था, तो रास्ते में एक गुंडे ने उस को चपत मारी। वह जईफ़ आदमी उस गुंडे का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता था। उस ने पांच रुपए का एक नोट उस गुंडे के हाथ में दे दिया। वह गुंडा यह समझा कि चपत मारने से पांच रुपए मिलते हैं। इस के बाद उस ने एक पंजाबी नौजवान को एक चपत लगाई और उस को चपत लगाने का मज़ा मिल गया। उस को एक नहीं, हजारों चपतें मिल गईं

और उस का दिवाला बोल गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि सिक्किम, भूटान और नेपाल के भविष्य के लिए यह अच्छा है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे सद्भावना वाले और शान्तिप्रिय देश पर हमला कर के चीनियों को जूझना पड़ रहा है। इस प्रकार उन देशों की सिक्योरिटी हिन्दुस्तान के द्वारा सुरक्षित कर दी जायगी।

मैं देश के नेताओं और खासकर प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जात-पात और धर्म के भेद-भाव को भुला कर एक सूत्र में बंध गई है। नापाक चीनियों को इस देश से जाना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि इस देश के पास एक रुहानी ताकत है, एक आत्मिक बल है। हम किसी का कुछ छीनना नहीं चाहते और न ही हम किसी को दवाना ही चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम किसी से दबेंगे भी नहीं। मैं एलानियाँ तौर पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो गरीबी, भुखमरी और नाबराबरी है, इसको इसी दौरान मैं हम मिटा देंगे और हिन्दुस्तान को ऐसे सांचे में ढाल देंगे कि भविष्य में हिन्दुस्तान पर कभी कोई नापाक हमला न कर सकें।

हमारे जो देशभक्त जवान लड़ाख या नीफ्रा में, हमारी सीमा पर, शहीद हुए हैं, मैं आप के द्वारा उन के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। जो बाहादुर सिपाही देश की रक्षा के लिए लड़ रहे हैं—और प्रधान मंत्री के शब्दों में सिपाही हर एक क्षेत्र में हैं, वे कारखानों, खेतों और खलिहानों में काम कर रहे हैं—मैं उन को मुबारकवाद देता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम जोश में होश के साथ काम करें और दुश्मनों के पंजे में हमारी जो ज़मीन चली गई है, उस को शीघ्र से शीघ्र वापस लें।

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal):  
Md. Deputy-Speaker, we are at the  
grim period of our history.

15.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

We had had some reverses but I do not think there is any reason for disappointment because war is decided not by the first few reverses but by the last battle and for that we have to prepare. While thinking of reverses we should not forget the battles that we have already won. In the domestic front the nation has risen as one man forgetting all isms such as linguism, communalism and stood up as one man before the call was actually made. I think it must be a unique experience even for the Prime Minister to find a response to his call before that call was actually and formally made. Such is the temper of the country. If 440 million people are of one mind and have one purpose, I do not think that there is any weapon of war that has been discovered which can pierce through this solid wall of human beings, 440 million thick. The workers in factories did not wait for the resolution of the INTUC or the AITUC.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): They have passed a resolution. (Interruption).

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I know before the resolution was passed by the INTUC, the workers in my constituency had already offered a day's wages. They had already decided to work on the Diwali day; that was before the INTUC's resolution. I am not trying to bring about any conflict in respect of the AITUC or the INTUC. My point is there was a feeling in the country, a sense of danger to the whole nation, and the nation has instinctively got together and has risen like one man. That is a very great gain. That is one of the battles on the domestic front, that we have already won.

Then, look at the world opinion. Nearly 40 nations—have supported us. (Interruption).

**An Hon Member:** More than 40.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** Now it is more than 40. It is not mathematics. More than 40 nations on both sides of the curtain have supported us. We have to remember that we are a non-aligned nation. We cannot claim by right the support of any nation. There is no peace treaty or a treaty for defence. Our whole policy was based on the fact that every issue will be decided on its merits, and so many nations have come forward to support us. That is not only an aid to support us but also a free judgment of the world that our cause is right.

This is a very, very great thing. Some people say: "non-alignment has failed." But what would alignment have done? Look at the aligned nations. Take any nation you like. If they were faced with the same situation, will they have the self-confidence that this country today possesses in spite of its being not prepared? There was a lot of talk about our being unprepared. Was France with her Maginot line bristling with cannons, steel and cement-concrete, prepared? Was the United States of America at Pearl Harbour prepared? How can you prepare for war when your whole objective is peace? If you want to prepare in the military sense, you have to have an army on a two-Power basis.

We have also to take into account not only China but also Pakistan. The moment you have done that, suspicion would have been aroused and the policy of peace would have been negated at the very first step. Even today, when we are faced with a war and we are getting ammunition from abroad, there is suspicion in Pakistan that the balance of power may shift. What would have been the case if we had made preparations years ago? So, the very fact that we were not prepared is a reason in support of our policy of peace.

**Battles are not fought just by guns.**

that support any army. Even those Nazis or any other armed forces, if they had no ideal, before them they had created an ideal. Today, we are fighting for the freedom of our land. Let us restrict ourselves to that. Let us not create a war psychosis. Our objective is to clear a foreign nation which has invaded our land and we want to clear our land from the invader. That is our objective. We do not want to create a war. We do not want to create a new front and new wars. That, I think, would be a completely wrong and futile policy. War itself is wrong. The war is forced upon us, just like we have to light a fire sometimes to quench a fire. That is what we have done. Therefore, I would like the House to appreciate that it is all right to fight for your country for its independence, but do not become warmongers, or do not idolise the very thing which we hate, that is, war.

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

**Shri Akbar Ali Mirza:** Two or three minutes more, Sir. There have been talks about non-alignment. Shri Ranga says that "you must align with the western bloc." Shri Hanumanthaiya wanted a reorientation. Shri Tyagi says, "you do not regard this as a sort of religious dogma." Shri Morarka says, "friend in need." Suppose, Pakistan, instead of China, had attacked India. What would have been the pattern of your friendship? Our strength is that which the fight is on this curtain or that, we all stand for righteousness and we get support from both sides of the curtain.

Further, there is the talk about attacking Tibet and attacking some bases and so on. It is the opinion of strategists that whichever power holds Tibet holds the hearts of Asia. Tibet is the biggest natural fortress in the world. It is considered to be the roof of the world. Therefore, operating from there, if you lose a few villages here and there, why should

there be such a panic? Why should there be comments? Why should the Defence Minister resign? "The policy has to be changed." The leadership is questioned because a few villages are gone, when they have got a strategic advantage. That is a wrong policy. We have to build the morale of the country, and for that, everyone of us has got a responsibility.

One word more and I have done, and that is about the communist world. People talk about Russia. They think you will remain unaligned, but once you are in war with anybody, you want the whole world to line behind in your support! What reason is there? Russia, in spite of her position in the world, has come to our aid.

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

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** One minute.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is lengthening the debate.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** International communism is like Pan-Islamism in the 19th century. It has played out. It is not international conspiracy as Shri Kamath thinks. It is cracking. We have to see that we gain friends and do not lose friends. You attack here and you attack there and create enemies; that is a very easy thing to do. But it is more difficult to gain friends.

With these few words, I support the resolutions.

**Shri P. R. Patel (Patna):** Mr Speaker, Sir, In supporting the resolutions, I salute our brave jawans who are fighting the enemies for the honour and integrity of our country. I also respectfully pay homage to our brave jawans who have sacrificed their lives in fighting against the enemy. They shall never be forgotten by us.

China has committed aggression on us. The aggression is not only a danger to our freedom and democracy,

but is a danger to all nations of Asia and Africa. I hope Nepal and Pakistan will realise the grave yellow danger and join with us to safeguard not only our freedom but also their freedom.

Raja Mahendra said recently that Nepal is a calf between two fighting bulls. I wish him to search his heart and he will find that China is a tiger which would devour the calf without mercy. India, though a bull according to him, has blood relations with the calf. China signed the *Panchsheel* agreement on 29th April 1954 and promised us to respect our country's integrity and freedom and not to commit aggression. But before the ink was dry, on 17th July 1954 China ut a claim on our Bara Hoti and then claiming to be our friend swallowed part by part, some 14,000 square miles of our territory in Ladakh from 17th July 1954 to 12th July 1962. We took some eight years to realise the Chinese treachery. It is very painful. *Panch-sheel* was a *Prapanch sheel* to Chinese. They used it as a shield to do meanest treacheries—*Prapanchas*.

The recent aggression by the Chinese on our NEFA border has done in a way a service to us. It has roused the people, one and all. Every Indian is determined to drive the Chinese out of the last inch of our territory. Even children and illiterate farmers are awakened. Everybody is contributing his mite for the defence of our country and freedom. Rivers and rivulets of cash and gold are flowing to Delhi. Our people were never found so united and determined as they are now.

Some hon. Members assailed our non-alignment policy. I fail to understand them. Our non-alignment policy is known to the world. Yet, at our request, we got arms and ammunition from USA, Britain and other countries. Our non-alignment policy has not created any hurdle in getting arms and ammunition from whatever country we choose.



[Shri P. R. Patel]

Before us to day the only question is to drive out the Chinese and for this arms, ammunition and assistance from whatever corner are welcome. My country is grateful to USA, Britain and other countries who have supplied us arms in time quickly without any conditions or strings. I hope they will supply us more and better equipments.

Today is Panditji's birthday. I wish him excellent health and vigour. He is our leader and the whole country is behind him in the task of driving out the Chinese. He, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, led us to independence and after that he has served our country and democracy to the best of his ability. I am sure, in this crisis, he will lead us to complete victory. The people of the whole country, one and all, are out to make any sacrifice for our freedom and democracy under his leadership. I am not for personality cult, but I feel he is the man in this crisis to lead the Government and the country.

The Government have issued white papers on Indo-China borders. The Parliament has discussed this matter very often and we have endorsed the Government's stand on this matter. Every Indian is agreed that our borders on Ladakh and NEFA are well-defined and established since centuries. No Indian can have a different view of his own on this matter.

On 8th September, 1962 the Chinese crossed our NEFA border and committed aggression on our territory. On 20th October, 1962 the Chinese made cruel attacks in Ladakh and NEFA. Our Government took a very serious view and the President declared an emergency on 26th October, 1962. Shri Malaviya, the hon. Minister of Mines and Fuel, saw Premier Khrushchev in Moscow on 27th October 1962 and thereafter when he was questioned by a correspondent on the Soviet statement in support of the Chinese cease-fire proposal, he is re-

ported to have said, "I have my own views on the Chinese aggression." How can a Member of our Government have his own views? I would like to be enlightened on that point and I would like to know his own views and how they differ from the Government's view.

You know, Sir, generally I speak on agriculture and agricultural economy. I take this opportunity to ask the farmers of the country to forget their price question and other questions and put in all their efforts to double our agricultural production, have extra summer and winter crops and put more lands under cultivation.

In the end, I would say that the war with China will last long. It will be a very expensive and painful war. We have hard times to face. Everybody must make economy in his budget, spend less and every month contribute something to our defence fund.

We members of Parliament and State Legislatures, are the leaders of the nation. We have to set an example to the nation. I suggest that our salaries be paid 50 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in defence bonds.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad):** Sir, the Chinese aggression on our country is one of the major perfidies of history. No country has so assiduously tried to cultivate the friendship of China and none was so treacherously betrayed as India. The perfidy of the enemy was matched only by our own credulity and guillibility. Five years of misrepresentation, slander and false propaganda and furtive and then open aggression on our territory did not open our eyes to the character of the enemy we had to deal with. It needed the shock of invasion and the sacrifice of hundreds of precious lives to wake us up to this harsh reality. I am afraid that certain illusions still persist in our mind.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I do not know whether the reporters can hear the hon. Member, but I cannot listen to the speech that I want to hear. I am listening to other voices all right. Should we presume that we cannot exercise restraint? Should I stop the proceedings?

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** I am afraid certain illusions still persist. One is that China will see reason and withdraw. Otherwise, there is no point in offers or negotiations at a time when we are in retreat. The time for reasonableness and generosity will be when we have beaten back the invader and the enemy is on the run.

It is also our hope that China's admission to the United Nations will cure her of her distempers. The membership of the United Nations did not cure either Pakistan of her hatred towards this country or Portugal of her colonial oppression or South Africa of her racial hatred. Membership of the League of Nations did not prevent Italy from invading Abyssinia. A country or nation which has no faith in the principles of the UN Charter will either try to exploit it for its own ends or to wreck it. The present Chinese Government intoxicated with power, will understand no other language except of superior force and that alone will deter her from her mad course of expansionism. China dare not invade Formosa or press her claims on Mongolia.

16 hrs.

We must also get rid of the delusion that our effort to limit and localise the conflict will induce China to do the same. Let her suffer her first reverse on the ground and air war will be let loose upon us. Let us, therefore, prepare for the worst and put aside our inhibitions in this respect. Weakness offers as great a temptation to war as overweening power. We must, therefore, gratefully accept all the friendly aid that is coming to us as well as develop

our strength and resources to the utmost. There is a feeling in the countries which are giving us aid that it is not being properly appreciated. I think that impression must be removed. We need fighters, bombers, heavy and light artillery and other armaments. Because today there is a lull on the fighting front we must not be lulled into security and permit any relaxation of our effort.

Sir, it has been said in this House that democracies inevitably lag behind dictatorships in war preparations. This is not borne out by current history. The American example refutes it. It was lack of foresight alone that accounted for it in the past and the democracies had to pay a heavy price for it. Eventually they had to arm and equip themselves on a far greater scale than before, but after their countries had been devastated and thousands of lives had been lost. We are also doing that now which, if done earlier and in time, might have effectively checked and repulsed the Chinese invasion, if not averted it. It is not wisdom after the event, for we had ample warning of what was coming, only we did not need it. How else could we have been taken by surprise? Why could we not know what was happening across the Thagala Ridge or of the massive concentration of forces in Tibet? Was it that our military intelligence failed, and was there no proper assessment and appreciation of it or was the advice of the military command not accepted.

Same about production. Why was it that our factories were engaged in the production of other non-essential articles for civilian use when the army so sorely stood in need of automatic weapons and munitions? The exit of the Defence Minister does not dispense with the need for an enquiry, for he has only paid the penalty of his high office in conformity with established democratic conventions. The probe will have to be applied deeper, not for search of scape-goats but to fix responsibility, plug loop-

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holes and root out complacency. I welcome the assurance of the Prime Minister that this will be done.

We have to learn lessons from our failures, for history has repeated itself. This is not for the first time that we have suffered reverses not for want of bravery or valour of our soldiers but because of the superior technique and weapons of the enemy.

The hordes of Central Asia are again on the march and we are confronted with the organised might of a dictatorship based on terror and reeking with blood. "Virtuous motives trammelled by inertia and timidity", writes Mr. Churchill, "are no match for armed and resolute wickedness". Eternal vigilance and full preparedness is the price of liberty and vigilance is as much needed on the diplomatic as on the battle front.

Sir, it has been suggested by some hon. Members that we should at this juncture try to conciliate Pakistan. I see no good coming out of it except humiliation or increased tension. Let us not commit the same mistake in regard to Pakistan that we have committed in regard to China.

Others have questioned the wisdom of our policy of non-alignment. I think it has stood the test of time and is now understood and appreciated. By seeking aid and support from all countries with which we had friendly relations we have put their friendship to test, and are getting to know who are with us and who are not.

Non-alignment is not neutrality. Our leader has taught us to align ourselves with justice and right against partisan might and that is today our fountain of strength. To this noble and high-minded policy there has been one exception, and that is Tibet. We not only acquiesced in the rape of Tibet but failed even to raise our voice in the United Nations against the violation of human

rights and cultural genocide perpetrated there by the Chinese Communists. It seems as if our present travail is a retribution for that sin.

Even so, the invasion has done us one great service. It has united the nation as it had never been united before. This is a source of great strength and augurs well for the future. We have only to discipline and properly channelise this emotional upsurge of the people. We have to harness and conserve the energies of the nation for a protracted war and not let them be wasted in angry and loud denunciations and burning of effigies and tall talk. The soldiers have consecrated by blood their loyalty and devotion to their motherland. It is now for us who are in seats of power to give a good account of ourselves and prove worthy of the heroism and sacrifice of our jawans and the abounding and spontaneous support of our people. Let us dedicate ourselves to our tasks in the faith and confidence that our cause is righteous and it shall triumph.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, since I had the honour of moving this resolution we have had a long debate in this House, almost perhaps a record debate in this House and perhaps in other parliaments also. I do not quite know how many Members have spoken.

**Mr. Speaker:** 165.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** 165 Members have spoken. While it may have been said that perhaps a very large number of speeches rather take away from the pointedness of the question before the House and our minds wander into details, yet I am glad that so many Members have spoken because the point that stands out is this, not that they have not made various suggestions, various criticisms, but that fundamentally and basically every person who has spoken in this House

has spoken in the same refrain more or less, and that our Members have reflected the mood of the country.

I have put forward a longish resolution before this House, and it is clear from the speeches made that the resolution as it is is welcome to this House and will be accepted as it is. But I have almost felt that it would have been, shall I say, suitable to add a small paragraph to the resolution thanking the Chinese Government for taking some action against us—which of course, we have resented—which has suddenly lifted a veil from the face of India. During the last three weeks or a little more we have had a glimpse of the strength of the serene face of India, strong and yet calm and determined, that face, an ancient face which is ever young and vibrant. We have not had seen her face, but rather this House saw a million faces representing that face of India or Bharat Mata

That has been an experience worth having for all of us and it has been our high privilege to share in that emotion and experience. Whatever the future may bring, I do not think we shall ever forget this powerful emotional upheaval that India has had in which we have all shared—I repeat, all of us whatever party or group we may belong to. Any person who gives thought to these matters will realise and, I hope, other countries also realise—I hope that even the Chinese Government realises that—what this signifies, because it seems to me obvious that no country which evokes that feeling in a moment of crisis can ever be suppressed or defeated. In fact, many countries of the West and, I hope, many countries of the East also realise that today. They are surprised that such an amazing upheaval should have taken place among our feelings that all our petty controversies which seemed so big to us suddenly become of no moment and are swept aside before the one thing before us, that is how to meet this crisis and emergency, how to face this

invasion and to repel it. That is the major issue.

We may—I am going into that a little more later—have failed here and there. We might not have been quite prepared to meet this invasion. Our mentality may be built towards peace. Although we prepared for any such emergency, nevertheless it is true that the mind of the people and of the Government while preparing sought peace all the time. I am not sorry for that. I think, it was a right urge and it is that right urge that has led to this enormous upheaval in the Indian mind

Much has been said about our unpreparedness. In some degrees many hon. Members have referred to it. I shall deal with that matter presently. I do not seek to justify any error that we might have committed, but I do think that many hon. Members have done an injustice, not to any Minister of others, but to our Armed Forces as a whole in making various charges. I hope to disabuse their minds by stating some facts. The one real fact, as I said, is that our whole mentality has been governed by an approach to peace. That does not mean that we did not think of war or of defending our country. That, of course, we had always in mind. But there is such a thing as being conditioned in a certain way and, I am afraid, even now we are conditioned somewhat in that way.

Shri Anthony said—I am not quite sure of his words, but he said something to the effect that now we must . . .

An Hon. Member: Brutalise.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I had an idea that he used the word 'blood-thirsty'—I am not sure. Anyway, he said that our nation must be brutalised; that Jawaharlal Nehru must be brutalised. I hope that our nation, much less my humble self, will never be brutalised because that is a strange idea that one can only be strong by being brutal. I reject that idea com-

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pletely. Our strength lies in other factors. Brutality is a thing which we have associated with certain movements which we have objected to or rejected. By becoming brutal and thinking in those brutal ways we lose our souls and that is a tremendous loss. I hope that India which is essentially a gentle and peace-loving country will retain that mind even though it may have to carry on war with all its consequences to the utmost.

There is a definite distinction between being strong and being brutalised. I need not mention an instance which has lent prestige to our history—the instance of the long period when Gandhiji was controlling the destinies of our movement for freedom. No man can say that Gandhiji was brutal. He was the essence of humility and of peace. No man can say that Gandhiji was weak. He was the strongest man that India or any country has produced. It was that peculiar mixture of strength with sacrifice to the uttermost, yet a certain humility in utterance and a certain friendly approach even to our opponents and enemies, that made him what he was. Those of us who were privileged to serve with him and under him do not claim of course, to be much better than we are. We are humble folk who cannot be compared with the truly great, but something of the lesson that he taught came down upon us and we learnt it in a small measure. In the measure we learnt it we also became strong though, I hope, not brutal. So, I would like to stress that I do not want to become brutal; I do not want that aspect of the cold war and the hot war which leads to hatred and dislike of a whole people and looking upon them is something below normal.

Some of us who are old remember the First World War and the tremendous propaganda in it against the Germans. I do not hold any brief for the Germans—I think, they were wrong in the First World War and,

I think, they were wrong in the Second World War—but the type of propaganda against the Huns and all that, against the whole people, not against an individual, was shocking. I have no doubt that the same type of propaganda was being carried on in Germany against the Western allies.

Wars are terrible and millions of people die; much destruction is caused. Yet, after all, death comes to all of us and if it comes a little earlier than otherwise in the great cause, it is not to be sorrowed for. We have to face it as men. Death in a good cause is not a thing to regret, even though we may regret the parting with of our colleagues and comrades. But brutality is something which degrades a person. Death does not degrade a person. Brutality and hatred and the offspring of these things do degrade a nation and the people. So, I should like to say right at the beginning that, I hope, no such emotion will rise in our country and, if it does rise, it will be discouraged. We have nothing against the Chinese people. We regret many things that their Government has done. We think that their Government has acted infamously towards us. We regret many things that their Government has done in their country. We cannot help them. Anyhow, we must always distinguish between the people of any country—much more so of a great country, great in size, great in history—and its government and not transfer somehow our anger and bitterness at what has been done by the Government, to the people.

Perhaps, if I understand, many Members, sometimes, listen to broadcasts from Peking. I have not done so at any time. They have told me of the constant appeals that Peking broadcast makes to the Indian people. It distinguishes the Indian people from the Indian Government or the Indian Parliament. It carries on propaganda that the present Govern-



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of October, it was not realised by the people at large what dangers possibly might confront us. They thought of frontier incidents. Hon. Members in this House criticised us for not taking steps in Ladakh to drive them out, not realising that it is not such an easy matter. Perhaps they realise it a little more now that these things are not so easy matters, that they require not only the strength of a nation, but properly utilised, properly directed, enormous field of preparation and consideration of military factors. Where these factors are against us, naturally we suffer a reverse, it does not matter what your strength is. Our jawans were very strong.

I might mention just for the information of the House that it was not today, but some years back—by some years, I mean a couple of years back—that is, after the Chinese started nibbling at our territory in Ladakh, that we had before us the question of N.E.F.A. We considered it, what we should do if they attacked. We hoped that they would not attack there. Certainly we hoped, we expected that they would not attack in such large numbers as to bring about a regular invasion with several divisions, which they did. Nevertheless, we had to consider if they did, what should be done. The advice that we received then was that it will be disadvantageous for us to try to hold to the exact frontier line, the McMahon line, but that we should delay them, we should harass them, we should fight them a little but the real defence line should be lower down wherever a strong defence line could be made. Partly because to the last moment we did not expect this invasion in overwhelming numbers, partly from the fact that we disliked it—I frankly tell you that we disliked the idea of our walking back in our own territory, whatever it was—we faced the Chinese there under very disadvantageous circumstances from a military point of view. In addition to that, enormous numbers came over. It is no criticism at all of our officers or

men that they were somewhat overwhelmed by this deluge and they had to retire to more defensive positions.

Shri Frank Anthony, I think, said that we have been enabled to put up some kind of line of defence, because we have received arms from abroad. Now, we are very grateful for the arms and material and equipment that has come from abroad, but that was not correct then; no arms which were brought had reached our troops by then; they are gradually dribbling in and going there, but by that time when we achieved the present position, these arms which were brought had not been given and had not reached them. It was with the existing equipment that they brought the Chinese advance to a standstill.

So, the real reason, the basic reason for our reverses in the early days of this campaign was the very large forces the Chinese threw in; in a restricted sphere or field, they outnumbered our forces, by many many times. Even the question of better arms did not arise. They had slightly better arms, but that question did not arise so much. They had better mortars to hit at some distance. They still have them, but they had stopped. That was the main reason, and there was nothing that we could do about it, because the geography of the place, the military appraisal of the place was against us in that particular area. The only fault we made, it may be, if it is a fault, was even to stick out where the military situation was not very favourable. It was not that we told them to stick out; it is folly for any politician to say so. But our soldiers themselves have a reluctance to go back, and they stuck on at considerable cost to them.

I referred to the great unity in the country, which is a wonderful factor. It is not unity of parties so much as the unity of hearts and minds. We can see that in the thousands of faces. When I talked about the face of India, I really should have talked about the

million faces of India, because they all bear the same impress today, whatever community or party he or she may belong to.

And I should like to say something even about the Communists. Now, the Communist Party's manifesto as a manifesto was, I think, as good as it has been drafted by any non-communist. People may think or say that it does not represent their real views, but because of pressure from outside they did it. Let us suppose that it did not represent some of their views, some, no doubt. Some there are in the Communist Party who even objected to this manifesto, and were overruled. Even so, the fact that conditions in the country were such that they decided to issue that manifesto is a factor of some importance. It shows how these conditions mould people's minds in India, all of us, to whatever party we may belong to, even to a party which for reasons known to Members was inclined in the past to favour somewhat the Chinese, because they are also Communists. Even then, they stood out, and stood up four square against this attack as any hundred per cent nationalist would do. That is a good thing. Why should we not take full advantage of it instead of deriding it and seeking causes why they did it? After all, there are some leaders among the Communists, and they sometimes quarrel amongst each other about ideologies, theses and what not, but the large number of ordinary workers or others who may belong to the Communist Party are simple folk. They are attracted by something in it, and those simple folk are affected just as they are affected by the situation which affects every Indian; they have also been affected by this manifesto of the Communist Party, that is, the ordinary communist members. And that is a great gain. They should be affected in this way. Why should we lessen the effect of that by telling them that it is a wrong manifesto? So, I welcome that manifesto, and we should take full advantage of it in

forging the unity against aggression that we have in fact forged.

Then, I do not wish to go into the hundred and more minor criticisms and suggestions made in this House. All suggestions made by hon. Members will be carefully examined. Some, as I said, were made because of not knowing that the thing had been done; some perhaps we cannot adopt; others we may adopt.

I should like rather to lay stress now on the general question of our preparedness, because hon. Members seem to think, some Members, that we sent our soldiers bare-foot and without proper clothing, to fight in the NEFA mountains. It is really extraordinary to say that they were almost unarmed, and bare-footed.

Some soldiers there were stationed there. Others were sent rather in a hurry in September. Our time for issuing winter clothes is September, about the middle of September. When they were sent, they went there, of course at that time in full uniform, full warm uniform, woollen uniform, and every man had two boots, good boots. As they were going, they were given three blankets apiece. Later on, it was made into four blankets; now, they have been issuing four thick army blankets. But these blankets took up so much room, and as they were going by air, the people decided, that is, the officer in charge, and the men themselves said 'They take so much room, and, therefore, send them later on to us'. It was not so very cold then. So, they took, each one of them, one blanket, and left the others to be sent later on. That was a little unfortunate, because sending them later, as we did, meant air-dropping them. And air-dropping was a hazardous business in those days. Apart from the fact that the Chinese then could fire at them, air-dropping in those very precipitous areas in the mountains could not be accurately carried out. Often, they went into the *khad*, into the deep ravine below, and it was difficult to recover them. So, we lost a good



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deal of our supplies, many of these blankets and other things.

Then, we even went further. We provide for high mountain altitudes snow-boots; they had good boots, they had two boots apiece; they had snow boots; these boots had been provided to these soldiers of ours who were permanently located there. The others that were sent were all in Assam; they were not here; but they were in Gauhati and other places. But, again, the difficulty arose of sending them by air.

Broadly speaking, I would say that all our Army in NEFA was well-clad, and well-booted, but towards the end, that is, towards the end of September, realising that the Chinese forces were increasing very rapidly, we decided to send more troops quickly. These troops were sent in a hurry. And sometimes, it so happened that troops that were being sent somewhere else were diverted to NEFA, and these troops certainly had not the full complement of winter clothing then. Of course, it was decided to send them later. Except for these troops that went later and which did not have the full complement—and subsequently it was supplied to them—all others had the full Army complement, and many of them had snow-boots also. In any event, everyone had good stout Army boots.

Some people have heard stories of frost-bite. All the cases of frost-bite occur naturally due to the cold and due also to the high altitude. I do not quite remember the number, but I have an idea that out of a large number of people,—I do not quite know,—about two or three thousand, the total number of frost-bite cases was only a handful. Even the cases of bronchitis, pneumonia etc., were only about forty, which is a very small percentage considering the conditions there. Of these too, we may say that more than half was due just to the altitude and not to lack of foot-covering. This occurred not to our

but most of this occurred to people when on the 20th October when this fierce onslaught of the Chinese came, our forces in that particular place—one or two places there—were dispersed. They could not return to the base of their army. They dispersed and for some days, they wandered about the mountains and ultimately returned. That was also the reason perhaps for people saying that the casualties were very heavy. Of course, large numbers of our forces had not returned in order; they were wandering about the mountains, returning a few days later. I think these persons who returned a few days later were over 1,600. During these few days, these persons, naturally, were not well-protected. When they were wandering, they did not have the facilities of the army. blankets and other things they would at the base camp. They were not carrying them. They were wandering in high altitudes and they suffered a great deal. That was where the frost-bite cases chiefly occurred, along with lack of other comforts. When they came back, they were put in hospital, and they are doing fairly well.

So I would submit to the House that it is not correct to say that our people were not sufficiently clad or sufficiently booted. It was an unfortunate thing that this was the time for changeover from summer clothing to winter clothing. Suddenly a small number of our army which was in summer clothing at that time was diverted to the east without coming back to their base, and the winter clothes took a little time to reach them. As regards boots, they had very good boots. Even snow boots were supplied. Some people do not have them. We do not supply snow boots to large numbers, to everybody. We do supply them to people in these high altitudes.

Apart from clothes and boots which were I do think excellent, normally

our army is not clad for the winter. They were clad, for instance, in the special clothes, but normally our army is not clad for the severe winter. They have got all kinds of winter things, but not for these very high altitudes and the cold winter there.

It might interest hon. Members to know that in Ladakh, round about the Chushul area, the temperature at present is 30 degrees below zero. Such is the ferocity of that climate. Ordinarily, it does not matter how many clothes you may have in a temperature 30 degrees below zero at an altitude of over 14,000 ft., unless you are used to it. Now, learning from experience, we have provided, in addition to all the other winter materials that our soldiers have, thick cotton padded coats and trousers. They are very warm. They may not look so smart as with the other clothes, but they are there. We started providing them these within a few days of the 20th, as soon as we felt that they ought to have these and it became colder there. We have been sending these cotton padded coats and trousers at the rate first of 500 a day and later at the rate of nearly 1000 a day.

The other charge made is about weapons, that they did not have proper weapons. Now the soldiers, jawans, who went there were supplied with all the normal equipment, that is, 303 rifles and the normal complement of automatic weapons such as light machine guns and medium machine guns. They did not have semi-automatic rifles because our army does not possess them. I might point out that many up-to-date armies in the west do not possess them yet. Even in England, the changeover to semi-automatic rifles has just fully taken place. It has just been completed; it took about four or five years; it has just been completed, this year, a few months ago. It is a lengthy process. And the British Army is relatively smaller than ours.

For about four years now, we have been considering and discussing this

matter. Various difficulties arose. Points of views were different. The easiest way is always to order something—ready-made article. But the easy way is not always a good way. Apart from the continuing difficulty we have to face, that is, lack of foreign exchange etc., it is not the way to build up the strength of a nation. If we get something today, we have to get ammunition for that all the time and we are completely in the hands of some other country. And specially if we have to deal with private suppliers in other countries, the House knows that the arms racket is the worst racket of all; because you need something, they make you pay through the nose.

So we were very much against getting it from private suppliers outside and we thought that we should build up our own arms industry to manufacture semi-automatic rifles. These arguments, specially in peace time, take a long period to determine. Of course, if we had this crisis before this, we would have functioned better. But it took about two to three years to determine what type to have. Ultimately, we started the first processes of manufacture and we have just arrived at a stage when within about three weeks or four weeks—in fact, some prototypes have been prepared—they will begin to come in in larger numbers and will increase in numbers in another month, two months and three months to a substantial quantity.

It is not a question merely of semi-automatic rifles. As I have said, we had automatic machine guns, LMGs and MMGs—light machine guns and medium machine guns. Every regiment had its complement of these. Certainly, they did not have semi-automatic rifles for the reasons I have given, namely, we wanted to manufacture them ourselves and this changeover to automatic rifles has been relatively a modern development. As I said, even in England, it is a recent thing. But this outlook of ours, about manufacturing things ourselves rather than buying them, covered our whole

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approach to this question. We are manufacturing a great many things in arms today which we did not previously. I shall give you some figures. The first pressure upon us is always that of finance, that is, foreign exchange. We could not really afford it. Do not compare that situation two or three years ago with the situation today when we have to meet a crisis. When we meet a crisis like this, it just does not matter what happens. We have to face it. We have to buy it here and there; we have to get it from wherever we can. That is a different matter. But normally, the whole approach was to make them ourselves.

How did we make them? The usual thing was that we bought some with the proviso attached that the persons we bought it from would give us the licence and the blueprints to manufacture it here. So we bought some to begin with, and then started with the blueprints and the licence we had got to manufacture it, and supply it with everything, whether it is tanks or other things.

Also, it is all very well to build a factory here and there, but really you want to have a strong industrial background. You cannot, out of a relatively agricultural background, suddenly put up a highly sophisticated factory. All this time the work we have done, not in the Defence Ministry, but all over the country, in our First Five Year Plan, the Second and the Third, has been meant to strengthen the nation by making it more modernised, more industrialised and build up this base out of which you can produce the things you require. Perhaps some hon. Members will no doubt realise this, some may not. You have to have a strong base, industrial base. You have to have indeed not only a strong base, you have to have a literate people. People may think for the time being that education can be stopped. Education is essential for a real war effort. It is essential because you want every soldier today to be a better mechanic; he has to be educated as

much as possible. So, it all goes together. The whole basis of our Five Year Plan was to better our people, to raise their level and all that, but it was essential to make India stronger to face any trouble that arose, whether it was invasion or anything. And we are in a much better position today to face this trouble than we were ten or twelve years ago, there is no doubt, because of the growth of our industrial base in the public sector and the private sector, both. If we had to face this business ten or twelve years ago, our army was the same as today, a very brave army, but it had no industrial background, and it would have been very difficult for it. We had to develop that industrial background as fast as we could. Now we have at least a base to develop, and I hope, therefore, that no conflict will arise in any person's mind whether we should go ahead with the Third Five Year Plan or devote ourselves to the war effort. That is part of the war effort—I do not say everything in the Third Plan; some things may be avoided, slowed down, even dropped if you like. But take agriculture. It is the base of all industry. It is only on a strong agricultural base you can build up industry. The industrial base is the foundation of any war effort. So, the two are connected, intimately connected.

Education again. We want today, we shall want, not only a widely educated mass of people, but vast numbers of technically trained people. That comes in. Power is essential for industry, and so on. So, really, all the major things that we want were in the Five Year Plans, and are required today.

But the point I wish to lay stress on is this, that all our thinking in the past even from the point of view of the army has been concentrated on industrialisation, on making things ourselves.

Today we are getting large numbers of arms and equipment from other

countries, and we are very grateful to the United States, to the United Kingdom especially, and other countries. But please remember that this kind of thing, and this kind of response, could not have occurred in peace time. Obviously, it is when danger threatens us, just as we feel in a particular way, others feel too, and they think, as they rightly think, that this is not a mere matter of India being invaded by China, but it raises issues of vast importance to the world, to Asia, and realising that they do it, they help us; that is, they feel this involves many issues in which they themselves are intensely interested. This could not have happened in peace time.

Some one asked us: we could have bought some of the things at a very heavy price. Today I hope we get them on very special terms whatever the terms are, they are being worked out, but it is understood special terms, not to put any heavy burden on us today. That kind of thing could not have taken place then. We would have bought these things, or even one-tenth of what we are buying, at a heavy cost, which would have made our Finance Minister shiver. But apart from that, in any long-term view, it was a wrong thing. The thing is to make them ourselves.

What has China done? The main difference—there are many differences between China and India, but one difference is that first of all they started about 20 years before the success of the revolution there, they were fighting all the time. They had a heavily trained army fighting in the mountains. They are especially good at mountain warfare; lightly clad with a bag of rice and a bag of tea in their pockets, they march on, with no questions of supplies or anything for days, with cotton-padded coats and trousers. They were highly trained in that warfare. But what I am saying is this, that they concentrated right from the beginning, apart from other developments in the country, on the development of armaments manufacture. They

got a good deal of help from the Soviet Union; vast numbers, thousands of people set up their armament industries. We, although we did go on with our armament industries, did not concentrate on that, certainly not. We thought: better build up the whole industrial complex of India, and out of that other things would also be built up. Nevertheless, we did build up, I think fairly adequately, our armament industry, not as much as we would have liked. It was being progressed.

I shall just read out to you some figures of our ordnance factories production. In 1956-57, the issues to the army from the ordnance factories amounted to—I cannot tell you the details, it is not right for me to tell you, I am only telling you how much they cost.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We know the results anyhow. We do not want all that, it will only help the enemy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has grown about 500 per cent. I do not mind telling you, I am not going to give you what they are making, but the issues to the army in 1956-57 were Rs. 8.64 crores; civil orders Rs. 3.52 crores; Air Force and Navy Rs. 1.93 crores. In 1957-58, issues to the army Rs. 12.78 crores; civil orders Rs. 3.27 crores; Air Force and Navy Rs. 2 crores. Then the figure for the army goes up to Rs. 12, Rs. 14, Rs. 19, Rs. 24 and in 1961-62 to Rs. 33½ crores, and at the present moment it is estimated at Rs. 60 crores.

Much has been said about civil orders, that we make thermos flasks and the like in ordnance factories. It is very unkind, that kind of criticism, without knowing anything. Most of the civil orders are for railways and the Government. A few things are made, some things like thermos flasks, simply because in the process of manufacturing other things, some things are manufactured which can easily be converted into thermos flasks etc., and

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there was surplus labour about. You will see that civil orders have not progressed much. They have become, from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 6 crores in these eight years, while the issues to the army rose from Rs. 8 to Rs. 60 crores. It has advanced much more, again with the difficulty of trying not to import machinery as much as possible. We did import some. Again, foreign exchange, that awful thing stares us in the face. And the result was that much of the machinery used was re-vamped, reconditioned machinery, which we got from old stocks; and our engineers are good men, they made it suit their purposes. Of courses, it is far better to get new machinery. We are trying to get new machinery. But it is remarkable what they did with the material they had before them and I should like to pay a tribute to the men in charge of our ordnance factories, not only because they are thoroughly competent but, what is more, they are filled with a certain enthusiasm. They are patriotic and they want to show results. They work night and day and at the present moment they are working 24 hours a day in the factories.

17 hrs.

I should like to mention how pressure of circumstances makes one a hard realist. The food we supply to our army, though good, is complicated and not easy to throw about or be supplied from above. In the last two or three weeks both our Armed Forces food department and Defence Science Organisation as also the Food and Agriculture Ministry have been experimenting with foods which could be concentrated foods and which could be carried about easily in your pocket also and which should be enough for several days. Only this morning I was looking at an exhibition, demonstration rather, in the Defence Ministry of these foods, quite a large number, very attractive and very palatable. They looked palatable. I did not eat them. There are all kinds of preparations of gur and nuts. They

are excellent preparations, I may also tell the House that gur is a good thing for high altitudes. We are making very good progress. We have in fact sent these things to the front to find out the reaction of the soldiers to that.

Some hon. Member asked a question about the newspaper item about our soldiers getting notices from courts or some such thing. I do not know that. Anyhow, we have immediately taken action to stop any such thing happening and every such thing will have to be postponed for the duration of this emergency.

Some people criticised our diplomatic missions abroad for not doing as good a job of work as they ought to in putting our case and countering the Chinese propaganda. My information is that our diplomatic missions abroad, by and large, are doing very good work. But another country's outlook is not determined solely by what we tell them. There may be many factors—maybe, sometimes fear, sometimes other things. I think our missions abroad are doing well and, what is more, their work is being rewarded. The first reaction of many countries, many of these Asian and African countries, was regret and surprise at what had happened here and they hoped that it would be quickly ended by some cease-fire and compromise and all that, because they found themselves in a difficult position. Gradually this surprise is giving way; it has given way in the case of the UAR and even Ghana which took up an attitude to our regret originally and later supported the U.A.R. making some suggestions to the Chinese Government. It was very near to the suggestions we made about the cease-fire business. So, I do not think it will be right to criticise our diplomatic missions abroad. You must remember that these countries have their own diplomats too here who report to them, and most of them have got their newspaper correspondents. There are many ways of getting news about what is happening.

This question comes up in various ways—about Pakistan and Nepal. It is difficult for me to say anything definite. But about Nepal I should like to say that latterly the attitude of Nepal has been relatively much more friendly. Naturally, we have always made it clear—it is unfortunate that they thought that we were creating troubles—we have made it clear right from the beginning that we do not want trouble in Nepal. Apart from the Chinese invasion and the trouble there, they are large y internal. Anyhow, now, I think they believe our word and are very friendly and I hope that our relations will continue to be friendly and cordial.

As for Pakistan, there also, I will not quite be definite, but their newspapers have been peculiarly virulent about this matter against us. But I do not think their newspapers reflect very much the opinion of the people of Pakistan or even of those in authority in Pakistan. Gradually they are realising it; at first, apparently they thought this was a small frontier matter and nothing much. Now, they are realising how far-reaching are the consequences of this and they are making a reappraisal.

I should like to say a few words about the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has been, as the House knows, consistently friendly to us all along. It has been put in a very difficult position in this matter, because they have been, and are, allies of China, and hence the embarrassment to them as between a country with which they are friendly and a country which is their ally. We have realised that and we do not expect them to do anything which would definitely mean a breach over there. It is not for us to suggest to any country. But we have had their good-will and good wishes all along, even very recently, and that is a consolation to us and we certainly hope to have that in future.

The Chinese Government has been making a lot of propaganda about our Defence of India Act as if that was specially passed to deal with some Chinese here. It has obviously been passed because of the situation we have to deal with. Everybody who is a mischief-maker, if it be a Chinese who makes a mischief, he comes under its purview; otherwise not. The difficulty with the Chinese is that they have a singularly perverted opinion and perverted view of what happens in the rest of the world. It is an odd characteristic of the Chinese. Being a great nation with a vast territory, it begins to think all outside the limits of its frontiers are subhuman types and not so advanced as they are.

One thing more. There has been some criticism about our offer for a cease-fire. We have said that before we discuss anything, the Chinese forces must go back and restore the position as it existed before the 8th September, that is, a little over two months ago, when they first came over the Thagla pass. They have suggested something different, and something that is apt to delude the people. They say, let us go back to the position of November, 1959. Now, the people who do not know this might well wonder, they are going back three years, not now. But November, 1959 was roughly the date or period when the first claim was made by the Chinese Government, by Mr. Chou En-lai, to these territories according to their maps. Previously, they were included in their maps, but nobody had made any official claim. In fact, officially they have said that their maps are old and not up-to-date, and they will revise them. But in 1959, for the first time, they claimed them, meanwhile, of course, they having gone into a good bit of Ladakh.

In 1959, our counter-measures started taking effect. In 1959-60 and 1961, we went into Ladakh much more and more and established many posts there. Now, we realised, as I think I told this

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House then, that the object of these posts is to prevent their further advance unless they fight it out. It was difficult for us to have a major armed conflict with them there, because they had great advantages. Their roads came right up there. They could bring all kinds of weapons, tanks, etc., there from Tibet which is near, which is relatively a flat country, while for us, although we made some progress and the road is recently made—at that time even that was not made—it is very difficult; it meant months of effort to get there. Nevertheless, we put up those posts to check their advance and they did check their advance. In fact, we pushed them back a little. In the NEFA area, we had previously put up our posts at the border or just under it, because one cannot have a highridge post. Even in Thagla pass, our post was two or three miles on this side, but not on the pass itself.

Now, if we accept their proposals, which seems so innocuous; they would retire, they said, up to the McMahon line, but then they add that their idea of McMahon line was different from ours: and it is on this side of the ridge, and we should have to retire from where we are today—another 20 kilometres, that is, leaving about 40 kilometres of territory which was not occupied either by their armies or ours. That is to say, they would have a fixed base on this side of the Thagla pass, an open territory which they can walk across any moment they like. It was impossible for us to agree to. And in Ladakh, if meant our withdrawing still further from where we are, and their not exactly marching immediately, but our facilitating their advance in the future if they want to come. So, we rejected those proposals.

We said there should be a reversion to the 8th September line both in NEFA and in Ladakh. That meant in NEFA not only their going

back but our going forward to those posts that we held, with no vacant space left, and in Ladakh our going back a good way.

Some people say, "How can you say that? You must not negotiate. You must not have any talk with them till you completely push them out from the Indian territory." That is a very good thing. But one does not talk with anybody whom one has defeated completely and pushed out. The question of talks does not arise. If we have gained our objective without talks, the question of talks does not arise. I would suggest to the House to remember that in these matters, one has to take a strong view, but a realistic view. The suggestion that we have made, they have rejected, because it strengthens us and weakens them. What is more, the suggestion we have made about the 8th September line is one which has been appreciated in a great part of the world—non-aligned countries and others—because merely saying that we shall not talk to you till you have confessed defeat is not the kind of suggestion that any country makes to another. So, I hope that the House will realise that what we have suggested is a right suggestion and will support it fully.

Some Members talked about our stating that we are going to liberate Tibet.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मनसर गांव  
हिन्दुस्तान में है, वहां की आबादी हिन्दुस्तान  
है।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Some others even mentioned—I think the hon. Member who just intervened said something about Mansarovar.

Shri Baghunath Singh (Varanasi):  
Mansar village. (Interruptions).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Unfortunately, history is not made by men like the hon. Member opposite. It is

really amazing to see that some other Members and others outside talk that we should lay down that we would liberate Tibet. It is a very happy idea if it is liberated. But our undertaking that job at the present moment or at any moment seems to me extraordinary and fantastic and having no relation to reality.

I have said that in a war between India and China, it is patent that if you think in terms of victory and defeat—there might be battles and we might push them back, as we hope to—but if either country thinks in terms of bringing the other to its knees, it manifestly cannot and will not happen. Let us be realistic. Are we going to march to Peking? (*Interruptions.*)

**Shri Priya Gupta** (Katiyar): Are we going to allow them to march to Delhi?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: I am sorry I cannot enter into an argument. But I appreciate that a war like this cannot be ended as far as I can foresee by surrender by either party. They are two great countries and neither will surrender. Therefore, some way out has to be found to finish the war in terms honourable to us. We have said that we will finish the war when we liberate our own territory which is in their possession. Our saying that we are going to liberate Tibet is a thing which we cannot do; even if we had the atom bomb, we could not do it. It is manifestly absurd to talk about it, and it justifies everything that China has said about it, in the sense . . . (*Interruptions.*)

They have always been saying that their chief grouse against us is that we have been encouraging a revolt and rebellion in Tibet. That is the thing which ultimately turned them against us. If we say that, it will justify their argument, which had no foundation, and give them in international circles and everywhere considerable strength. It will mean our saying something which we cannot

possibly, feasibly do. It is impossible. We have got a big enough task, a tremendous task, which we should realise, to push them back to their own territory from our own country. We are going to do it. It is going to be mighty difficult; it might take us a long time. So, I hope that while we should be strong and determined, as we must be, we must not just for the sake of appearing braver than others say things which are, I regret to use the word, manifestly nonsense.

Now, the resolution I have placed before the House is a fairly comprehensive one. It is a resolution of resolve, of determination and of dedication. I hope, therefore, that in accepting the resolution, as I hope this House will, the House thinks in terms of dedication, not in bombast, not in tall talk, but realising that we have a very difficult task before us we are determined to fulfil it however long it may take and whatever the consequences might be. And, in doing so, we will be heartened by the biggest thing that a country can do and which India has done thus far, and that is, produce this enormous emotional upheaval that we see all over India among man, among women and, perhaps more than all, among children. So, I put forward this resolution before the House in the hope, faith and with the strong determination that all those who are present here and the country will abide by it and will act up to it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: Mr. Speaker, may I by your leave, ask just one question? The Maharajakumar of Sikkim is reported to have said in Darjeeling two days ago that there has been a tremendous Chinese military build-up on Sikkim's borders during the last few days or weeks. Is the Prime Minister in a position to assure the House and the nation, in view of the agreement which India has with Sikkim for the responsibility of its defence, that our army is better prepared to resist the Chinese aggressor in Sikkim than it was, unfortunately, in NEFA a few weeks ago?



**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I regret, Sir, that such questions are put to me. I will give no assurance of any kind. How can I give assurances. I can give no assurance except that we are taking all measures that we can if such a thing occurs there. How can I give assurances about the future in matters which are determined not by my assurances but by other factors? But I do not think that the Chinese, if they venture to invade and come from Chumbi Valley, will be allowed to come or will find it an easy job.

One thing I have to mention—it is unconnected with this question. I have received today a letter signed by 35 Members of Parliament offering their services to serve anywhere. I am very grateful to those 35 Members and I welcome their offer. I do not quite know how we can immediately profit by it. But I am sure as our organisation progresses work would be found for more and more people in all grades and departments of life.

**श्री रामसेनक यादव (दाराबंकी) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरे ख्याल से इस वक्त प्रश्न पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है।

**श्री रामसेनक यादव :** मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि और जो देश में जोश है उसको देखते हुए देश और हम सभी जानना चाहते हैं कि इस युद्ध का उद्देश्य क्या है यानी लड़ाई कहाँ रुकेगी और क्या यह आदेश दे दिए गए हैं...  
( Interruption. ). जहाँ तक चीन आगे बढ़ आया है अगर वह और आगे हमला न करे तो क्या हमारे सिपाही जहाँ हैं वहाँ रुके रहेंगे या आगे बढ़ कर अपना हिस्सा वापस लगे। मेरा सवाल यह है कि यह युद्ध कहाँ रुकेगा। ( Interruption. )

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इतनी घबराहट माननीय सदस्य ने दिखाएँ। उनके प्रश्न को सुन

ही लिया जाता। इस प्रश्न का उत्तर तो कोई भी नहीं दे सकता।

I shall put the first Resolution regarding the Proclamation of Emergency to the vote of the House first.

The question is:

"This House approves the Proclamation of Emergency issued by the President on the 26th October, 1962, under clause (1) of article 352 of the Constitution."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Resolution is unanimously adopted. Now, I shall take up the other Resolution.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** Sir, I do not wish to press my substitute motion (No. 1) because I feel that the need to strengthen the hands of the hon. Prime Minister at this juncture is imperative and uppermost. I, therefore, crave the leave of the House to withdraw the substitute motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his substitute motion?

The substitute motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Some Hon. Members:** All amendments are withdrawn.

**Shri Surendramath Dwivedy:** In order to record unanimous resolve of the House with the nation's desire to drive out the aggressor and because the hon. Prime Minister has promised to make an enquiry about the state of affairs about our unpreparedness, I do not propose to press my amendment, No. 2.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari):** I withdraw my amendment (No. 20).

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** In view of what has happened in the House all these four days and in view of the expressions made by the hon. Prime Minister today, I do not think that it is very essential for me to press the amendments (Nos. 7 and 8) moved by me.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Koppal):** I withdraw the amendment (No. 18) moved by me.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** I unconditionally withdraw my amendment (No. 4).

**Mr. Speaker:** Have these hon. Members the leave of the House to withdraw their amendments?

*Amendments (Nos. 20, 7, 8, 18 and 4) were by leave, withdrawn.*

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** I press my amendment No. 13.

**Several Hon. Members:** Withdraw it.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall put it to the vote of the House.

The question is: . . .

**Several Hon. Members:** Withdraw it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Does he want to apply second thought to it or should I put it to the vote of the House? . . . I should put it.

The question is:

That for the last paragraph of the resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House declares with hope, confidence and its resolve that India would adopt an independent, effective, constructive policy of neutrality instead of illusory, unprincipled policy

of appeasement India would secure arms at any terms from any country and would continue this war with China till the last inch of Indian territory is cleared of Chinese invaders.

This House deems it necessary to declare that India is engaged in a holy war to recover its own territory from the Chinese hordes after driving them back." (13).

*The motion was negatived.*

**Shri Ranga:** I press both my amendments (No. 15 and 16).

**Mr. Speaker:** Shall I put both of them together?

**Shri Ranga:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** But I find that they will have to be put separately because if they are put together and rejected, there would be misunderstanding. Therefore I will first put amendment No. 15; but if he wants me to put them together, I will not have any objection to it.

**Shri Ranga:** As you please, Sir.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It is better to put them separately.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will put amendment No. 15 first to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That at the end of the second paragraph of the resolution, the following, be added, namely:—

"and regrets the unpreparedness of the Government to defend the frontiers of India against aggression and invasion." (15).

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Then amendment No. 16:

"This House gratefully acknowledges and welcomes the moral and material support received from a large number of friendly

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countries, notably U.S.A., U.K. and Canada in this grim hour of struggle against aggression and massive invasion, and trusts that Government will take steps to secure massive support from all friendly countries." (16).

That is already a part of the main Resolution.

Some Hon. Members: Withdraw.

An Hon. Member: Is it not redundant?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That already is part of the Resolution.

Shri Ranga: A few words of the Original Resolution have been reproduced here. There are additional words which have also been added, that is, "notably U.S.A., U.K. and Canada" and again, later on, "and trusts that Government will take steps to secure massive support from all friendly countries." I do not wish to say anything now at this hour. I have made my speech.

Mr. Speaker: It is only that the names of the countries are put there. Otherwise, the paragraph there. . . .

Shri Ranga: And also the last part of it

Mr. Speaker: "This House gratefully acknowledges the sympathy and the moral and material support received from a large number of friendly countries. . . ."

Shri Ranga: That is in the Original Resolution. The additional words I am putting are, "notably U.S.A., U.K. and Canada" and the other thing is there.

Mr. Speaker: I would request particularly why should we put in separately only the names of two or three? Others are coming in. Would it not be better. . . .

Shri Ranga: If you are going to argue, I am only sorry. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am only putting it to the hon. Member.

Shri Ranga: Then, I will have to say something in defence of what I have said.

Mr. Speaker: There is no time to say.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, I would request you to put it to vote.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty was that it was almost covered by that para.

Several Hon. Members: Withdraw. Redundant.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am arguing with the Member. I feel it is substantially covered by that para.

Shri Ranga: I am very much embarrassed by what you are suggesting. Because, I have considered it and in spite of that, we have put these words there. Is it time now for me to argue with you?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I am not arguing. I do not want to argue. The only question is, he wants to put in the names of the countries.

Shri Ranga: And also the last sentence.

Mr. Speaker: The whole para I am going to put. I am going to put that this amendment be accepted by the House.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh. (Parbhani): I rise to a point of order, Sir. The point is that the amendments of Shri N. G. Ranga are not only included in the Resolution, besides, they are redundant, and that is not allowable under the Rules of Procedure. Therefore, they are out of order.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot declare them redundant. It is for him. I do not say they are redundant. Of course, I had said and I had advised him that that para covers most of the objec-

tives that he has in view. If he insists, I will put it to the House.

The question is:

That for the fourth paragraph of the resolution the following be substituted, namely:—

This House gratefully acknowledges and welcomes the moral and material support received from a large number of friendly countries, notably U.S.A., U.K. and Canada in this grim hour of struggle against aggression and massive invasion, and trusts that Government will take steps to secure massive support from all friendly countries." (16).

*The amendment was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, I put the Original Resolution. I need not read the whole of it. There are some other amendments that had been moved, but the Members are not present or they have remained silent and have not withdrawn. I put these amendments: No. 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17 and 19.

**Shri Thirumala Rao** (Kakinada): I withdrew my amendment. I made a statement from here, and perhaps you did not hear me.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yours is No. 19. Amendment No. 19 is withdrawn.

*Amendment No. 19 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now put the others that remain.

**Shri Ram Ratan Gupta** (Gonda): I have already withdrawn my amendment No. 12. I have said that.

*Amendment No. 12, was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now put all the other amendments, viz, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14 and 17.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, the Resolution we have before us now. Further, the hon. Prime Minister has just now mentioned that 35 of the Members of our House have offered their services to the Prime Minister to be used in any manner.

**Several Hon. Members:** All of us.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what I want to convey to him, that not 35 Members but all the Members here are offering their services.

Therefore, after reading this resolution, I shall request hon. Members to stand up and pass this resolution in a mood of reverence and that faith which is required in this resolution so that we might really show that we are dedicated to carry out all the pledges that have been made in this resolution.

Now, I shall read out the resolution.

The question is:

"This House notes with deep regret that, in spite of the uniform gestures of goodwill and friendship by India, towards the People's Government of China on the basis of recognition of each other's independence, non-aggression and non-interference, and peaceful co-existence, China has betrayed this goodwill and friendship and the principles of Panchsheel which had been agreed to between the two countries and has committed aggression and initiated a massive invasion of India by her armed forces.

This House places on record its high appreciation of the valiant struggle of men and officers of our armed forces while defending our frontiers and pays its respectful homage to the martyrs who have laid down their lives in defending the honour and integrity of our Motherland.

This House also records its profound appreciation of the wonder

[Mr. Speaker]

ful and spontaneous response of the people of India to the emergency and the crisis that has resulted from China's invasion of India. It notes with a deep gratitude this mighty upsurge amongst all sections of our people for harnessing all our resources towards the organisation of an all-out effort to meet this grave national emergency. The flame of liberty and sacrifice has been kindled anew and a fresh dedication has taken place to the cause of India's freedom and integrity.

"This House gratefully acknowledges the sympathy and the moral and material support received from a large number of friendly countries in this grim hour of our struggle against aggression and invasion.

With hope and faith, this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however long and hard the struggle may be."

*The Resolution was adopted unanimously, all Members standing.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The resolution is unanimously adopted, and everybody realises now and is conscious of the responsibilities that he has undertaken, and I hope he would discharge it.

17:39½ hrs.

RE: PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

**Mr. Speaker:** Now there are some papers to be laid on the Table.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): I think that would be an anti-climax.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** But that has to be done today.

**Mr. Speaker:** I also think that after this resolution we should not transact any other business but we should disperse now.

17.40 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 15, 1962/Kartika 24, 1884 (Saka).*

[Wednesday, November 14, 1962/Kartika 23, 1884 (Saka)]

# ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
174.	Chinese ordered to leave India . . . . .	1453—56
175.	Coal scarcity . . . . .	1455—62
176.	Geological Survey in West Bengal . . . . .	1462-63
177.	Import of furnace oil. . . . .	1464—70
178.	Gauhati refinery . . . . .	1470
185.	Gauhati refinery . . . . .	1471—74
179.	Seizure of cartridges found in a hotel in Delhi. . . . .	1474—76
180.	Siliguri-Gauhati Pipeline Project . . . . .	1476—77
181.	Sun Cookers . . . . .	1477—79
183.	Machinery to enquire into charges of corruption against a Minister . . . . .	1479—84
184.	Mizo National Front . . . . .	1484-85
186.	Business management . . . . .	1485—88
187.	Geological Survey team in Spiti Valley . . . . .	1488—91

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . . . 1492—1532

S.Q.  
No.

182.	Tribal students in Post-graduate classes. . . . .	1492
188.	Coal freightage . . . . .	1492-93
189.	Oil refineries. . . . .	1493
190.	Vocational training in schools. . . . .	1493
191.	Three-Year Degree Course in U.P. . . . .	1494-95
192.	Education Ministers' Conference . . . . .	1495
193.	Nahorkatiya Natural gas . . . . .	1495-96
194.	Sampurnanand Committee Report. . . . .	1496
195.	Teaching of science . . . . .	1497
196.	Vice-Chancellors Conference . . . . .	1497
197.	Judicial enquiry into Andaman firing. . . . .	1498

U.S.Q.  
No.

364.	Cycle challans . . . . .	1498
365.	Rural Housing Scheme . . . . .	1498-99
366.	Grant to Utkal University . . . . .	1499
367.	Educational tours of students . . . . .	1499-1500

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
368.	Primary school teachers in Tripura . . . . .	1500
369.	Social education in Tripura . . . . .	1500
370.	Gharchukti tax . . . . .	1501
371.	Assistance to Hindi Institutes in South . . . . .	1501
372.	Engineering colleges in Kerala . . . . .	1502
373.	Zoological Survey of India . . . . .	1502-03
374.	Educational tours of students . . . . .	1503
375.	Consumption of petroleum . . . . .	1503-04
376.	Suicides in Delhi. . . . .	1503-04
377.	Scientists on National Register of Scientists . . . . .	1504-05
378.	Removal of statues of foreigners . . . . .	1505
379.	New University in Delhi. . . . .	1506-07
380.	Prohibition . . . . .	1507
381.	Special I.A.S. recruitment . . . . .	1507—09
382.	Production of coal . . . . .	1509
383.	Kerosene price . . . . .	1509-10
384.	U.G.C. Committee on teaching system in schools and colleges . . . . .	1510
385.	Petro-Chemical Industries in Ceylon . . . . .	1511
386.	Pensioners . . . . .	1511
387.	Teachers' Welfare Fund . . . . .	1511-12
388.	Coal in Jammu and Kashmir. . . . .	1512
389.	Artificial rice . . . . .	1513
390.	Tribal Rest House at Subroom . . . . .	1513
391.	Total prohibition in Punjab . . . . .	1513-14
392.	Working conditions of Government employees . . . . .	1514
393.	Education Code of Union Territory of Delhi. . . . .	1515
394.	National Institute of Sports at Patiala . . . . .	1515
395.	National Council of Educational Research . . . . .	1515-16
396.	National Federation of Indian Women . . . . .	1516
397.	College fees. . . . .	1516
398.	Palam airport . . . . .	1517

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
399.	Residential and office accommodation in Chamoli Headquarters.	1517-18
400.	Ankleshwar oil	1518
401.	Violation of traffic laws by embassy cars.	1518-19
402.	Central Board of Child Welfare	1519
403.	Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes	1520
404.	Grants from U.G.C.	1519-21
405.	Three Language Formula	1521
406.	Teaching of English	1522
407.	Milk from green leaves	1523
408.	Explosion in Andrews Ganj.	1523-24
409.	Scholarships to poor students	1524
410.	Minerals in U. P.	1524-25
411.	Physical education	1525
412.	Government Engineering College, Chandigarh	1526
413.	Abolition of Himachal Pradesh Landed Estates Act.	1526-27
414.	Team of Indian Botanists to U.S.S.R.	1527
415.	Indian National Commission for Co-operation with U.N.E.S.C.O.	1527-28
416.	Tribal Housing in Punjab	1528
417.	Students in Primary schools	1528
418.	Donation to National Defence Fund by princes	1528-29
419.	"Metropolitan Council for Delhi."	1529
420.	Petroleum technology	1529-30
422.	Uniforms for Delhi School students	1530-31
423.	Scholarships to technical students	1531

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
424.	Scholarships to technical students.	1531-32

# DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1962-63

1532

The Minister of Finance Shri Morarji Desai presented a statement showing Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1962-63.

# RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. 1532-1680

Discussion on the Resolutions re: Approval of the Proclamation of Emergency and the Chinese aggression and the substitute motion and amendments thereto moved on 8-11-62 continued. The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) replied to the debate. The resolution re: approval of the Proclamation of Emergency was adopted.

As regards the resolution on the Chinese aggression, the substitute motion and the eight amendments thereto were, by leave, withdrawn, and the other nine amendments were negatived. The original resolution was adopted.

The discussion on the two resolutions was concluded.

# AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1962/ KARTIKA 24, 1884 (SAKA)—

Consideration of Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways) for 1962-63, and the Private Members' Resolutions.