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Friday, September 20, 1963
Bhadra 29, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 21—30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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

LOK SABHA

Friday, September 20, 1963/Bhadra
29, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decontrol of Steel Industry

†

- *782. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding decontrol of the steel industry in general, including decontrol of price and distribution of steel;

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter; and

(c) the basic principles on which decision has been taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). No. Sir. A decision on any modification necessary in the existing system of control will be taken only after receipt of the final Reports of the Raj Committee and the Producers' Committee, which are expected shortly.

1280 (Ai) LSD—1.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that industries which require certain kinds of steel like re-rolling steel are facing inhibiting conditions? If so, what are the reasons for it and what steps have Government taken to remedy them?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): This does not arise out of the question which is with regard to modifications in the existing control system. It is a completely different question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: It is about decontrol of steel industry. Is it a fact that some kinds of steel like re-rolling scrap have been decontrolled?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Scrap has been decontrolled, not any other item.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पब्लिक को जरूरत के मुताबिक सस्ता स्टील सप्लाई हो सके, इस के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत ज़नैरल क्वेस्टियन है ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जैसे जैसे प्राइक्शन बढ़ेगा, वैसे वैसे इस बारे में स्थिति बेहतर होगी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब तक कंट्रोल न हटे, तब तक सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : सवाल यह नहीं है । जैसा कि अभी बताया गया है, राज कमेटी की फ़ाइनल रिपोर्ट मिलने पर इस बारे में फ़ैसला किया जायगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Are any aspects of steel distribution and pricing of steel under consideration of the Ministry? If so, what are they?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, these matters have been referred to two Committees, one the Raj Committee and the other, the Producers' Committee. We have to consider all these aspects only after the receipt of their reports.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What are the main difficulties experienced by Government or represented to them in the matter of the existing system of price control and distribution of steel which led to the setting up of these two committees?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, there is a good deal of complaint with regard to the planning of production and also the distribution system. That is why the Committee was appointed, and it has submitted a preliminary report which was published widely. On the basis of the suggestions and criticisms received, the final report is being drafted. After its receipt, we will consider the whole matter.

Shri Bade: Is Government aware that owing to the high price of steel and the improper distribution of steel, many industries in Madhya Pradesh are suffering and are purchasing steel from the black market?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That also shows that the distribution system is not working properly now.

Shri Tyagi: In the controlled price of steel, what is the element of profit which is guaranteed to the producer, and what is the percentage meant for the equalisation fund, per ton?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am afraid it is completely outside the scope of this question.

Shri Tyagi: But the prices are controlled.

Mr. Speaker: It is rather a wide question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The hon. Minister was saying that there was no con-

trol, but may I draw his attention to his own speech published in the newspapers on 5th May where he has said "there is no doubt that the Government's recent decision to control re-rolled scrap will prove beneficial to the industry in the long run"?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought I mentioned that scrap has been decontrolled.

Ophthalmic Glass Factory

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*783. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of the Ophthalmic Glass Factory at Durgapur will be completed during the current year as envisaged;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) how far it will be beyond schedule?

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

(b) The study of economics of the Project took some time. The contract with Russian Collaborator was signed only on 4th June, 1963.

(c) It is expected that the project will be completed by early 1966 and production will start by the middle of 1966.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the contract has been signed, may I know whether the machinery that will involve foreign exchange has been ordered for this project?

Shri Kanungo: We are in the process of ordering. The contract for technical collaboration was signed in June. Then the rest, drawings and other things have to follow, and then the machinery will be ordered.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the putting up of this glass factory has been going on for the last one year, may I know whether it has added to the cost?

Shri Kanungo: No, it is not likely. The final decision on the original idea was delayed because there was doubt about the total quantity of demand which could be expected. Now we have found that the demand will go up to 300 tons. Therefore, the hesitancy has been overcome, and the project is now likely to go on.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether it is a fact that the earlier project report provided for the manufacture of not only ophthalmic but also optical glass, but the Government decided to exclude optical glass from the undertaking?

Shri Kanungo: No. At one time we thought of excluding optical glass, but the main difficulty was foreseeing the demand and having the scale of production accordingly.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: What is the present demand of ophthalmic glass in our country, and to what extent will this factory be able to meet the demand?

Shri Kanungo: This factory will meet the demand fully, and our demand is rising rapidly.

श्री शिव नारयण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस ग्लास फ़ैक्टरी के बनाने में सरकार का कुल कितना रूपया खर्च होगा और क्या हिन्दुस्तान के लोग इस को बना रहे हैं, या बाहर के बिज़िनेसमैन के सहयोग से इस को बनाया जा रहा है ।

श्री कन्नू गो : मैं ने कहा है कि यह रुसियों के साथ सलाह-मशवरा कर के बनाया जा रहा है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there any proposal to put up an optical glass factory as an adjunct to it at a later stage?

Shri Kanungo: Optical glass will be manufactured in this project.

Export and Import Licences to Cooperatives

***784. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to give priority to the cooperative organisations in the matter of granting licences for export and import of scarcity goods for distribution; and

(b) if so, the special and concrete proposals formulated in this regard?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have granted facilities to the Co-operative Organisations to import a number of items and also in the matter of export, particularly of pulses, bananas and cotton.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1789/63] giving the details.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether licences to import scarcity goods have also been given to the co-operatives, and if so, what is the quantity of these licences?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have given the names. There are no scarcity goods being permitted to be imported beyond what is allowed in the Red Book, which has given many of the items here. The amounts would be the following.

For dates it is Rs. 43.75 lakhs. For dry fruits, it is Rs. 10 lakhs; for cloves,.....

Mr. Speaker: It is all given in the statement.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; it is given in the statement.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the apex stores have been given licences or whether many consumer stores have also been given the benefit of having these licences?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We generally give it only to the apex stores with the instructions that they distribute them to the consumer stores because we cannot allow small societies to approach foreign countries and increase the price.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: May I know whether the consumer societies alone are allowed to have these essential articles for their members and not service co-operative societies even though they are required for their own members and, if so, why?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has to be put to the Minister of Co-operation. We are guided in this matter by the policy laid down by the Minister of Co-operation.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know how many such organisations have been granted licences for export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has been given in the statement.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In the statement it is said that "export permits for a number of controlled commodities are also granted freely to all shippers including cooperatives". Are we to understand that the co-operatives stand only on the same level as other shippers, or they have been given certain concessions as the hon. Minister says now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are given preferences for licences. They are given the ad hoc allotment and only the balance is distributed to the others.

Contracts entered into by H.S.L.

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

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long-term contracts for the purchase of raw materials and stores or the sale of steel products have been entered into by the Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(b) if so, with whom, for what items, on what terms and for what period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Morarka: Is it a fact that a long-term contract has been entered into by the Rourkela plant for the selling of the rejected pipes at a very low price?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I do not have the information with me, but I do not think that the hon. Member's information is correct, to the best of my knowledge.

Shri Morarka: Sir, notice of this question was given more than a month ago. Surely, the Ministry should have collected this information; it does not require much labour.

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the question had been put in the pointed way in which it has been put now, I am sure the information could have been collected. But here it is about "raw materials and stores or the sale of steel products". All this has to be collected and from all the plants.

Shri Ravindra Varma: May I know whether the Government has given consideration to the economies of bulk purchase of raw materials and stores and, if so, whether there is any co-ordinating or central agency for the purchase of raw materials and stores for the steel plants?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Certain raw materials are centrally purchased like iron ore and other raw materials, but it is advantageous to purchase other things at the plant level rather than at the Central level.

Shri Tyagi: Before these contracts were entered into, were tenders invited, and, if so, how many tenderers

tendered and was the lowest tender always accepted?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are rules regulating the purchases, where tenders have got to be called for, where tenders are not required, etc. I cannot give immediately all the information asked for.

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid ignorance of facts at the level of the Minister cannot be an excuse. It is an important question.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether he had invited tenders.....

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do plead ignorance of the facts because the facts are yet to be collected.

Shri Tyagi: What else is it? When a question is put about contracts, the most relevant question is whether there were tenders invited or not. Otherwise no supplementary can be asked. This is the attitude of the hon. Minister.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Evidently the hon. Member did not listen to the main answer. The main answer was that the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Ranga: The point is whether tenders are being called for or not.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, the Minister himself could have expected such a question and he could have obtained the information. This should be naturally the first supplementary that could be expected from the Members—whether contracts have been invited or tenders invited. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga: I am glad that these things are being settled at the plant level, but may we have the assurance that even at that level the same one or two very big contractors are not being given these contracts in order to supply the raw materials to these plants?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It depends upon the tenders. When tenders are called for and if it is the lowest tender, and if there is no other objection, certainly we cannot reject it on the basis that the same person is getting the contract. I do agree, but I do not have all the facts before me because I think I should collect all the facts and then answer the questions.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government is at all consulted by the steel plants before entering into long-term contracts?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; I do not think the Government should take over that responsibility.

Shri Ranga: When they collect the information, I would ask the Government to give us the names of the tenderers and the contractors.

Mr. Speaker: That information also might be given.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; I will collect the information and give it.

Machinery Manufacturing Plant in Bihar

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*787. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warrior;
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence has been given to M/s Sahu Jains to set up a machinery manufacturing plant in Bihar;

(b) if so, when the licence was given; and

(c) the estimated cost of the plant?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A licence under the Industries

(Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was issued to M/s Sahu Jain Ltd., Calcutta on the 20th April, 1961, for the establishment of a new undertaking at Hazaribagh (Bihar) for the manufacture of Cement making machinery, Pulp and Paper making machinery and Chemical and Fertilizer machinery. Action is being taken for revocation of the licence under the Industries Act.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know when this licence was granted to this firm and whether it was actually granted after the receipt of the Vivian Bose Commission's report about the immoral business practices of this firm?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The date is given here. The licence under the Industries Act was issued on 20th April, 1961.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the department is considering any other application for a licence?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There have been other licences for cement factory and we are taking action to cancel this licence.

Shri Daji: May I know the reasons for the cancellation, and will it be true to presume that the cancellation is because of the report of the Vivian Bose Commission?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have not yet cancelled it; we are taking action to cancel it. That also will be one of the considerations.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know by what time this plant will go into production and what will be the production capacity of this plant?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There is no question of production by this plant; the licence is being cancelled.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: At the time of granting this licence, were there other applicants also or this was the only application and it was considered?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to have notice of that question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the special qualifications of this firm which have entitled them to get licences for the manufacture of so many different types of machinery?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure the competence of this firm would have been taken into consideration when the licence was granted. They are in the line of production of cement and paper and perhaps that was why it was thought they might be competent to manufacture this machinery also.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government is aware that there is scarcity of cement and so long as Sahu Jain is not found guilty by any competent court, how is it that the Government has cancelled the licence?

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing the matter. Mrs. Chakravartty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that there is a big spy ring case and also foreign exchange scandal which has just been unearthed in Calcutta and one of the accused is one of Sahu Jain's people, and may I know whether this has anything to do with further malpractices that have been found with Sahu Jain?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In granting and cancelling a licence, we have to be guided by the terms of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. It is under that that we have given notice and we intend cancelling that licence. Other things may not come into the picture just now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When this licence is going to be cancelled, may I know whether Government have decided to grant licence to somebody else, so that the production may not be hampered?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; we are taking action to see that production takes place in other factories.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since April '61, when the licence was given, may I know whether this firm has taken action in this regard to fulfil any part of this construction which was likely to be taken up at Hazaribagh?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; some action has been taken, but sufficient action has not been taken. That is why we are trying to cancel it.

Business Houses raided in Calcutta

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*789. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri Ram Rattan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Police have recently raided some big business houses in Calcutta on suspicion of violations of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act;

(b) if so, the particulars of the firms involved;

(c) the nature of the allegations against them; and

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

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Messrs. Madanlal Jhunhunwala, Shri Bishvanath Jhunhunwala and Messrs. Lohia Sultania.

(c) These firms were alleged to have entered into forward contracts in contravention of the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.

(d) The matter is under investigation by the Calcutta Police.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know, in these cases, what are the commodi-

ties involved in which these forward contracts were illegally entered into?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the first two cases they have entered into what is called "dubba" contract—that is a contract outside the ring of recognised associations. It is a highly illegal practice for some firms to form a ring of their own. In the third case they entered into a "kerb" contract. In that case, on the pavement of the ring they manipulate the prices which affect very speculatively the prices inside the ring.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I wanted to know what are the commodities.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Groundnut in one case and vegetable oil and cotton in another.

Shri Tyagi: Which was the commodity Shri Lohia was dealing with?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : भरे त्यागी जी महाराज, वह सुल्तानिया है सल्तानिया ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Have Government any information to the effect that forward contracts in jute and jute products are entered into with foreign customers and this practice is going on on a widespread scale now in Calcutta through "dubba" and pavement dealers; if so, may I know whether any steps are being taken to investigate and find out the truth?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far, no jute "dubba" contracts have come to our notice. Messrs. Lohia Sultania were dealing in cotton and oilseeds. We will always keep in mind all these matters.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: दो तरह के लोहिया हैं । गरीब लोहिया इधर बैठे हुए हैं और सुल्तानिया लोहिया उधर बैठे हुए हैं ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the raid has been made, may I know whether any precautions have been taken to take into custody the relevant papers and, if so, at what stage the investigation of the case at present is?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Being a sub judice matter I would caution a little patience, because the very process of the law will be hampered.

Mr. Speaker: At what stage is it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is under investigation. I do not think it should be disclosed here.

श्री शिव नारायण : इस इन्वेस्टिगेशन के सिलसिले में किसी आदमी की गिरफ्तारी भी हुई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह किसी हद तक नानकागिजेबल अफेयर्स भी है । उन के पास पहले चालान भेजा गया था, लेकिन उस के बाद वह बेल पर छूट गये ।

Manufacture of Tractors

*790. { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether 19 firms have been given licences for the manufacture of tractors;

(b) if so, the names of the firms and when they are scheduled to produce;

(c) progress made so far in their manufacture; and

(d) when the Indian tractors will be marketable and at what price?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library, See No. LT-1790/63].

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement we find that there has been no assessment made of the annual requirement of tractors in this country. May I know how far these licences are going to fulfil our requirements when they go into full production?

Shri P. C. Sethi: With regard to the assessment, the Planning Commission had made an assessment of the requirements of tractors. It was about 10,000 per annum for the Third Plan period. Action is being taken now. We have in all licensed capacity for 9,000 and further licences for 3,000 are being considered.

Shri P. K. Deo: No. 4 in the list is shown as Messrs. Mahindra and Mahindra. No mention has been made of the type of tractors they are going to manufacture and whether all the components would be made in this country.

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is the International Harvester type of tractors that they are going to make.

Shri P. K. Deo: I want to know whether all the components would be made in this country?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): It will not be possible, even at the very outset, to make all the components. Therefore, they always have a phased programme. Nowadays we insist that they should start with 80 per cent indigenous content.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know when the licence for the manufacture of power-tillers was given to these firms and whether they have indicated by when it would be possible for them to produce the quantities of tractors mentioned in the statement?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The licence for the power-tiller to the East Asiatic Company was given in the year 1960. They are likely to go into production shortly.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We want to know when they are likely to go into production. They were given the licence in 1960 and this is the third year since.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Some of the collaborations which they tried to negotiate fell through but finally they

have entered into a collaboration now. It is expected to go into production early in 1964.

Shri Vishram Prasad: In the statement it is said that there are several tractors whose prices are Rs. 11,000/-, Rs. 14,850/- and Rs. 15,750/-. Then it is said that some firms are licensed to manufacture small tractors and their number is given as 24,000 and 3,000 but their prices are not given. What will be the prices of these tractors and will they be within the reach of the small cultivators holding less than ten acres of land?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They have not yet gone into production. As soon as they go into production, we will be able to fix the prices also.

Shri Bade: In the statement it is said that these PT tractors are small tractors and that these companies have not begun the production at all. When will they start production and what will be their price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought, I just now gave the answer to it.

Shri Bade: When will they start production? The licence was given to them in 1960 or 1961.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that.

Shri Bade: He has only said that they have not started production. When will they start production?

Mr. Speaker: That question was asked and answered. Probably the hon. Member was not attentive. He is only looking to the statement and not to the answer that has been given just now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He has said that it will start production in 1964.

Shri Bade: I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker: When he has to feel sorry, why should he insist that it has not been answered? When I am telling him again and again that it has been answered, he has been arguing that it has not been answered.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : भारतीय शिल्पकारों ने एक हल बनाया है जिस की १५० रु कीमत है। उस में पांच खूड निकलत हैं। एक हल दो बैलों के बल पर ३ किल्ला भूमि एक दिन में बाह देता है। अगर ऐसे ऐसे दो हल चलें तो वे एक ट्रैक्टर का काम पूरा कर देव हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इन हलों को प्रोत्साहन देने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सोच रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सठी : जहां तक ऐग्रिकल्चरल इम्प्लिमेंट्स का सवाल है, उस का उत्पादन करने वाले दूसरे लोग हैं। उन इम्प्लिमेंट्स के अलावा ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई है इसलिये ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया गया है।

Iron Ore Price

*792. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to revise the price of iron ore;

(b) whether the mine-owners, specially in Bihar, have represented against the downward revision of the iron ore price; and

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

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The prices of iron ore for export are settled by the State Trading Corporation in negotiation with the mine-owners, keeping in view our costs of mining and the prices in the world market. The only negotiations left now to be finalised and which are at present taking place are with mine owners in the Barajamda Sector which comprises mines in Bihar and Orissa. S.T.C. as well as the mine owners have put forward their respective view points and we have every hope that as a result of these negotiations a mutually satisfactory agreement will be reached very soon.

श्री ह० चं० सोय : क्या यह बात सही है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स और माइन ओनर्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स की व्यूज में कुछ तफर्का है ? अगर वह बात सही है तो इस के कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में और कास्ट आफ ट्रांसपोर्ट में क्या कोई फर्क है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : तफर्का है तभी तो बात चल रही है ।

Shri Daji: How does the quality of iron ore in these mines compare with the other iron ore and what is the proposal of the STC and what is the counter-proposal of the owners?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are so many details and points of price difference and I do not think I should burden the House with them. As far as the quality is concerned, the quality is such as is acceptable to the buyers abroad. Quality varies from mine to mine. Regarding the price differences, they are on various points, like, transport, cost of mining, loading and all the charges. I would not like to disclose that part.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister said that a representation has been received. I would like to know what consideration has been given to the points made by the mine-owners that compared to Orissa they are getting less and they are unremunerative because of competitive production and that there are several difficulties like the transport costs by which they are very much handicapped?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, these are not new contracts. For the last 9 years, since we started with small exports and now rising to a large quantity, the costs were known. Now, when the world prices have depressed, they have to ask for more. When we are not able even to make both ends meet, it is impossible. Therefore, the difference is there. It is not as if a new price structure is being evolved. It is true that the feeling of the Utkal Corporation people is that they are not being given the same

price as is in the case of Bihar. We have asked them to give the reasons. That is being examined. We have an open mind and we feel that a decision will be reached very soon.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: May I know if the Government is willing to have a uniform price for the ores at the pit-head and pay for the cartage extra?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not possible because the rates are different, the landing is different and all that. But we must see to it that everybody is made to get something which is worthwhile.

Shri Ranga: Is anything being done to reduce the margin of profit or commission, whatever it is, that the S.T.C. is charging and also to provide a sufficient number of railway wagons instead of obliging these producers to have to transport it by lorries which is much more costly and, therefore, their margin of profit is less?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I can assure the hon. Member that we want exports and not the profits for the STC. So, to the extent we can make both ends meet, we try to satisfy the miners. I will also warn the miners, as I have done before, that unless they reduce the cost of production and have modernisation, and not eat away the profits themselves, they will also be in difficulty. Regarding the second part of the question, there is a Rs. 250 crore expansion programme for railways, coal development and for all types of transport so far as iron or is concerned. It is bound to take some time. In the meantime, they have to use the lorries.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There are no roads also.

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are all a part of the whole programme. That includes roads also.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लोहा अयस्क (आयरन ओर) की कीमत फोलाद की कीमत का कितना प्रतिशत है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वैसे यह तो इस पर निर्भर करेगा कि फौलाद किस किस्म की हो । अमुमन वह २३-२४ परसेंट होती है, लेकिन यह इस बात पर भी निर्भर करेगा कि किस ग्रेड का आयरन ओर है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सवाल तो यह था कि लोहा अयस्क की कीमत फौलाद की कितनी प्रतिशत होती है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह तो दरिया है । सब माइन्स में से एक तरह का ओर नहीं निकलता । इसलिए जनरल तौर पर कह देने से नहीं बनता । अलग अलग ओर का फ़ैस कंटेन ५२ से ६७ या ६८ पर सेंट तक होता है । अगर आप किसी खास माइन का पूछें तो जवाब दिया जा सकता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जिस इलाके के बारे में सवाल है, यानी बिहार और उत्कल, उस के बारे में मैं ने पूछा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, वहां तो बहुत सी माइन्स हैं । हर एक माइन का अलाहिदा अलाहिदा तो नहीं बताया जा सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बिहार और उड़ीसा का औसत जानना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस में औसत की बात नहीं आती ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन के पास औसत है ही नहीं ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the mine-owners have presented some plan for modernisation in order to reduce the cost of production and, if so, what is the view of the Government regarding that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Collectively, they have not presented any modernisation scheme. But recently, as the House is aware, we have allowed them 10 per cent of their export earnings to

be utilised for importing machinery and equipment for modernisation.

Export of Handicrafts

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*793. { **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in export of handicrafts during the past two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the other hand, exports of handicrafts have increased during the last two years.

(c) The various steps taken to promote export of handicrafts are provision for import of essential raw-materials against export of handicrafts under the Incentive Schemes, supply of imported raw-materials from ready stocks, grant of credit facilities on easy terms against export orders, display and publicity in foreign countries, participation in International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, assistance for market surveys abroad, organisation of exporters associations etc.

Shri Pottekkatt: May I know whether it is possible to introduce quality mark of handicrafts through inspection depots and analytical laboratories?

Shri Kanungo: It is very difficult because each item of product ceases to be a handicraft if it is mass-produced

Shri Pottekkatt: In view of the fact that the Kathakali dance is becoming very popular abroad, may I know what steps are being taken to manufacture toys in Kathakali dance poses and costumes for sales abroad?

Shri Kanungo: I could not follow the question.

Shri Pottekkatt: In view of the fact that the Kathakali dance is becoming very popular abroad . . .

Shri Kanungo: I do not know about the dance being popular.

Mr. Speaker: He is referring to toys depicting Kathakali dance.

Shri Kanungo: The toys made of Kathakali figures are getting popular in Delhi. I do not know how far they are popular elsewhere.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बनारस में बनने वाले कालीनों की बाहर के बाजारों में खपत बढ़ी है या नहीं ?

श्री कानूनगो : हमारा सब से बड़ा एक्सपोर्ट आइटम कार्पेट है, लेकिन इस में बनारस का कितना है इस के आंकड़े हमारे पास नहीं हैं ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Which are the principal countries to which the exports of these handicrafts have shown a big increase, and how is the selling price in those countries fixed in relation to the price at which these handicrafts are purchased by the exporting agencies?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): The highest increase has been in the United States, and last year, the exports of handicrafts have increased by about Rs. 2 crores. The largest single item which has contributed to the increase is art metalware; and next to that come the Zari goods from Banaras.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how the prices compare.

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are all fancy articles. There are no comparative prices.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know how the export price is related to the price at which they are obtained here by the exporting agencies.

Shri Manubhai Shah: In that respect, I can say that on their own the handicrafts are not able to move. So, we are giving them some export assistance to the extent of giving them raw materials which the need at international prices. The price will vary from place to place. It is certain that a price difference to the extent of about 10 to 35 per cent will be there.

Shri K. C. Pant: Have any complaints been received that the quality of the goods ultimately exported compares unfavourably with the samples, and if so, what has Government done to improve matters in this regard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There have been some complaints, but I must caution against any excessive assumption of defect in the quality or the standards. As the House is aware, we are bringing in under the quality control Act a pre-shipment inspection scheme for handicrafts. But the handicrafts are the least vulnerable to quality control because they are really man-made and custom-built articles and not mass-produced articles. To the extent possible, the inspection will be done.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that in the matter of the export of handicrafts, some States get preferential treatment whereas other States are neglected, and if so, may I know what is being done to spread the advantages of export over all the States according to their own production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am surprised at this question, because there is no question of our initiating exports. The goods are sold by the manufacturers themselves, and whichever State has the tradition of a particular handicraft exports that particular item; for example, Banaras is famous for saris; enamelware and Nirmalware are available in Hyderabad, art metalware is available in Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, and pearls and synthetic stones and diamonds are available in Cambay, Jaipur and so on; it all depends upon the historical tradition.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इन वर्षों में इस प्रकार की चीजों का निर्यात बढ़ा है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किन चीजों का निर्यात बढ़ रहा है, और अमरीका के सिवाय दूसरे देशों में भी हमारी चीजें अधिक लोकप्रिय हों, इस के लिए क्या क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पहले हिस्से का जवाब तो मैं ने दे दिया कि जरी गुड्स और आर्ट मेंटिलवेयर का निर्यात बढ़ रहा है। जहां तक दूसरे मुल्कों का सवाल है, वेस्टर्न यूरोप में काफी बढ़ोतरी हो रही है खास कर भदोई, मिर्जापुर, आगरा और काश्मीर में बनने वाले कालीनों की।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Do Government propose to arrange exhibitions in handicrafts also outside, such as was arranged in Moscow recently?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a very nice suggestion, and we have been toying with that idea. But we have so many things to do that perhaps it will take a little time to organise such an exhibition which can be taken to all parts of the world.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : सरकारी संगठनों के द्वारा जो हैंडीक्रैफ्ट्स की वस्तुएं बाहर भेजी जा रही हैं क्या उन की स्पर्धा निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा उत्पादित हुई वस्तुओं से होती है, अगर होती है तो उसके न होने देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बड़ा कम्पटीशन है। हर एक मुल्क की अपनी अपनी आर्टिस्टिक टच और डिजाइंस हुआ करती हैं लेकिन फिर भी हमारा माल काफी अपना एक ठप्पा रखता है और उस से वह काफी बिकेगा।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: What are the incentives given to trainees trained in vocational schools sponsored by the

All India Handicrafts Board for manufacturing handicraft articles as they themselves are not able to organise such manufacture?

Shri Kanungo: State Governments provide them with incentives for starting production on their own, and the Handicrafts Board with State Government assistance also set up training-cum production centres.

Production of Paper and Boards

***794. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of paper and boards in our country has not been able to catch up with the demand resulting in acute shortage of certain varieties, particularly copy books for students; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to ease the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The production of paper has not kept pace with the increase in demand. It is, however, not correct to say that there is acute shortage of certain varieties of paper in the country at present.

(b) (I) The following steps have been taken to ease the situation:—

(i) Supplies to various consumers have been rationalised on the basis of the 1961 level of supplies after making suitable adjustments in cases where new mills have started to cater to markets which were previously catered to by the older mills.

(ii) An Ad-hoc Committee consisting of representatives of manufacturers, traders, consumers and Government Departments concerned has been set

up to review the demand and supply position of paper from time to time.

- (iii) The gift of 10,000 tons of printing paper received during each of the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 from Sweden and Australia under the UNESCO Programme of Assistance to S.E. Asian countries has been distributed to the State Governments for printing nationalised text-books.

II. Government are actively considering a scheme to step up the production of paper during the Third Plan period by providing necessary balancing equipment to the existing paper mills in order to reduce the gap between demand and supply.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ जैसा कि आल इंडिया रेडियो ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि राजस्थान के उदयपुर ज़िले में एक खास किस्म की घास पाई गई है जिस से कि बहुतायत में कागज़ बन सकता है तो सरकार उस सिलसिले में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : हां, मुझे भी इस बात का पता हुआ है लेकिन घास बहुत किस्म की हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी अच्छी अच्छी घास पैदा होती है लेकिन वह नाकाफी होती है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो इस वक्त फौरी ज़रूरत है अर्थात् जो कापियां बच्चों को एक रुपये में मिलती थीं वह अब डेढ़ रुपये में उन को मिल रही हैं, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह सही है कि हमारी डिमांड जैसे जैसे बढ़ रही है, सप्लाई उसके हिसाब से नहीं बढ़ पा रही है । इस के लिए हम काफ़ी ध्यान रखते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन किस तरह से ज्यादा किया जाये ।

Shri Kapur Singh: What steps, if any, are Government taking to produce more and better quality paper and boards?

Shri Kanungo: Indian paper is of fairly good quality. But we are more concerned with quantity than quality.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has the bagasse factory set up in Assam gone into production? Also, is the total capacity of all the other mills going to be permitted to be expanded in other directions, as for instance, in NEPA, for this type of work?

Shri Kanungo: The NEPA expansion programme is under way. I am not aware of any newsprint production in the bagasse plant in Assam. The point is that the essential raw material which is needed, namely, bamboo, is in short supply. Therefore, we are trying to find out other raw materials for paper manufacture.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कागज़ की कमी को देखते हुए तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ नये कारख़ाने खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री कानूनगो : जी हां, ज़रूर दिये जायेंगे ।

श्री ओंकारलाल बंरवा : इस वक्त कागज़ की कितनी फैक्टरियां काम कर रही हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : इस समय उस के भेरे पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि करीब २० फैक्टरियां होंगी ।

श्री बड़ै : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि जहां जहां नये पेपर मिल्स स्टार्ट हो गये हैं वहां पेपर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का एडजस्टमेंट नये तरीके से किया गया है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी बेसिस पर यह एडजस्टमेंट किया गया है ?

श्री कानूनगो : आम तौर से यह हुआ कि पिछले दो सालों में नये नये पेपर मिल्स लग गये हैं और वह प्रोडक्शन कर रहे हैं इसलिए पुराने मिलों से उन एरियाज़ को डील नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the great hardship people are suffering because of scarcity of paper, are new licences for import going to be granted?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मध्य प्रदेश में भूसा और घास दोनों बहुत उपलब्ध हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पेपर और गत्ता, दोनों बनाने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में फैक्टरी बनाने की कोई योजना है ?

श्री कानूनगो : जी हाँ, मध्य प्रदेश में तो अभी दो पेपर मिल चल रही हैं । एक बड़ी पेपर फैक्टरी बन रही है लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में काफी उसके लिए रा मैटीरियल मिल रहा है तो यह सही बात नहीं है ।

Drug Industry

*795. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total working capital, indigenous and foreign invested at present in the drug industry; and

(b) the amount of profits earned by Indian and foreign capital in the drug industry during the last five years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Such information and statistics are not maintained.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that there are certain foreign interests working in collaboration

perhaps with Indian interests in the drug industry, may I know why it is that Government does not keep a check, so that at least in regard to profits and in regard to the pricing of their products there can be some sort of control practised by the administration?

Shri Kanungo: The pricing of their products is always kept in view. The question was about the foreign investment and all that. I have not got accurate figures because we do not keep these statistics, but roughly in the drug trade which is expanding very much, the foreign investment element would be round about one-sixth, not more than that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In part (b) of the question I had asked about the amount of profits only in order to find out the proportion between the investment and the profit, so that the country could know what exactly the position was. May I know if Government keeps a check on that because the products of these drug industries are usually very highly overpriced?

Shri Kanungo: They are not over-priced, because the prices are subject to review every three months.

Dr. U. Misra: Is Government aware that because of the low investment required for the drug industry, there is a multiplicity of factories and a multiplicity of the same products confusing the medical profession and making control difficult; if so, what steps are being taken to curb this multiplicity of the products and to keep only the pharmaceutical names?

Shri Kanungo: Formulation may require low capital, but manufacture of basic chemicals is very expensive and requires heavy investment. We are concentrating upon manufacture of primary and secondary ingredients in the private and the public sectors. As for reducing the number of formulations in the market, I think the Drug Controller should look after it.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are Government aware of the fact that a great part of the drug industry is in the hands of foreign interests in India like the British, Swiss, German and American?

Shri Kanungo: I have already said that roughly foreign investment is not more than one-sixth.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know why it is that Government does not maintain the statistics in a planned economy where drugs are one of the basic essential of life, whose prices are going up beyond the reach of the ordinary person?

Shri Kanungo: The statistics referred to are in regard to investment. We have got the statistics about production and all that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have asked about these two very specific items, investments and profits. These are very important components in pricing and in correlating whether there has been an overpricing of the products. May I know why Government does not keep strict statistics regarding these items of an industry which is so basic in nature?

Shri Kanungo: The question was about foreign investment. We have got the total investment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The question has been evaded.

Mr. Speaker: The question is, though it is being argued, why statistics are not kept about foreign investment so that an idea might be got whether in relation to the investment the profits that are made are more than commensurate.

Shri Kanungo: The Reserve Bank and the Government have occasional studies of investment limited to certain spheres, but as far as the drug companies are concerned, we have not had any special study.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: When Government keeps certain things in regard to other industries, the statistics which are so vital for these investments are not kept by the Government. He has not replied to the question. *(Interruption).*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It may be bad. The information that the Government has given is that they do not keep them. What further can be done? Information can be asked. If the Government has failed in that, a discussion might be had or something else might be done. When they say they have no information what further can be asked for?

Shri Ranga: Have they no information?

Mr. Speaker: They have no information. They are not keeping the statistics at all. *(Interruption).* That is my difficulty.

Shri Bade: May I know whether the Government intends to keep such things now, and whether they can assure the Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the Government have any intention of having these statistics now. So much anxiety has been expressed in this House.

Shri Kanungo: Certainly we will undertake a study.

Imported Articles

***796. Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 1st September, 1963 Government revised calculation of tariff values on imported articles which are assessed to duties according to tariff value; and

(b) the estimated loss of revenue to the Government due to this revision?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to a rough estimate there will be a loss of Rs. 2.23 crores in basic customs duties during seven months from 1st September, 1963 to 31st March, 1964, on account of revision of tariff values. This excludes likely loss in respect of mineral oils falling under item 27(3), I.C.T., and furnace oil falling under item 27(7), I.C.T., for which it has not been yet possible to make a proper estimate.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know what are the guiding principles and reasons for revising the tariff values?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, I had brought a Bill before the Lok Sabha in October, 1962, and we amended the Sea Customs Act of 1878, to the effect that in future the basis of tariff must be the c.i.f. value and not the ruling market prices, because it was inflationary. We wanted to deflate the prices of these commodities.

श्री बड़े : क्या शासन का ध्यान इस तरफ है कि पहले जो कामोडिटीज मंगाई गई थीं, उन पर टैरिफ़ ज्यादा था और वे अभी स्टॉक में हैं और अब जो कामोडिटीज मंगाई गई हैं, उन पर टैरिफ़ कम किया गया है, इसलिए बम्बई और बहुत से शहरों में व्यापारियों ने यह आवाज़ उठाई है कि इस से उन को बहुत लास होता है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस से कितना लास होता है और शासन इस बारे में क्या करने जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : लास का तो कोई अन्दाज़ा नहीं मिल सकता, लेकिन जो ग़लत तरीके से काम चल रहा था, जिस की वजह से सामान्य कन्ज्यूमर को बहुत ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ता था, वह बन्द होगा। पार्लियामेंट ने खुद यह स्वीकार किया है कि आईन्दा जो सी० एल० एफ० वेल्यू हों, उसी बेसिस पर टैरिफ़ किया जाये, मार्केट वेल्यू पर नहीं।

1280 (Ai) LSD—2.

Scientific costing in Steel Plants

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

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of scientific costing has been introduced in the steel plants to determine the cost of various products;

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

(c) the current method of cost computation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The method of cost computation is similar to the method advocated by the British Iron and Steel Federation and compares with the methods followed by other manufacturing units in the country.

Shri Morarka: May I know what are the items in which the cost of production is more than the selling price of steel?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I am sorry I do not have the item-wise price under the selling price, but if the hon. Member is interested, he may put a separate question.

Shri Morarka: May I know in which steel plant the cost of production is comparatively the lowest and most economical?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It depends upon each item, but if you take the common item of ingot, I think Durgapur now produces at the lowest cost.

Shri Ravindra Varma: May I know whether in the present methods of cost computation, elements like depreciation, development rebate and

interest on loans, etc., are taken into consideration and, if so, to what extent?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a constant factor. What we calculate here is the production cost in the factory.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know how the expenditure of the Central Office of the Hindustan Steel, Ltd., is apportioned between the different steel plants and whether it is distributed equally or *pro rata* on the basis of production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think it is being distributed *pro rata*, but now what we are calculating is the cost of production,—not the other overhead costs, but what it costs in the factory to produce these things.

Printing of Ballot Papers

*798. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the printing of ballot papers in the Central Government security press has been discontinued;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor; and

(c) where the ballot papers are now printed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was discontinued in 1959, when it was decided to adopt the 'marking system' of voting practically throughout the country and to give up the old balloting system.

(c) Ballot papers are now printed in the State Government printing presses.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the large number of complaints that we have received regarding the mischief being played in tampering with ballot boxes and having counterfeit ballot papers,

is it not desirable that these ballot papers are printed in the security press?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: We have not received any complaints regarding the printing of ballot papers. It will be realised that the difficulty is, formerly when the balloting system was there, all the ballot papers were printed in the Government Press at Nasik. After this marking system has been introduced in consultation with the different political parties, the difficulty is that the name and the symbol have to be there on the ballot paper. Therefore, the printing cannot start until the date of the withdrawal. Between the date of withdrawal and the date of polling, it is hardly three or four weeks. So, it will be very difficult to first print them at Nasik and despatch them throughout the country. That is why it has been given to the State Government presses.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the anxiety expressed by everybody that the elections should be free and fair, is it not desirable that the Government should reconsider it and have the printing in a more secure place?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion. Prof. Ranga.

Prof. Ranga: Has it ever been considered, or if not, would they be prepared to consider it now that the printing and distribution of these things would be placed completely under the charge of the Election Commission and not the local Governments, and once the printing is over, there would be no possibility for any other authority to print any more for any mischief?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: The printing and distribution is always in charge of the Election Commission. It is their task and whether it is printed at Nasik or somewhere else in the State Government press, it does not make any difference so far as the responsibility of the Election Commission is concerned.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the fact that several duplicate ballot papers were traced in Delhi, Srinagar and Jammu, does the Government now want to go back to the old system of getting them printed not at one security press but other security presses also which the Government has got, to prevent this duplication of ballot papers and to prevent the recurrence of this mischief which has been brought to the notice of Government?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: I have no knowledge of any complaint regarding duplication. Even if it is printed at State Government presses, the Election Commission sends its officers to keep a watch there. They look to the printing and there is security arrangement in the State Government Presses also while the printing is in progress. So, all that is possible is done by the Election Commission in cooperation with the State Governments.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Can the Government tell the House that the steps taken in the State Government Presses are adequate to prevent duplication of these ballot papers, even after it was taken by the Election Commission?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: Yes, Sir.

Shri Ranga: May I know if the Election Commission has any officers independently of the Government, whose duty it is to supervise the printing and distribution of these things from the start to the finish?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: Sometimes the Election Commission send their own officers. When the printing is in progress, Election Commission at times send their officers. It is very difficult, because they have to maintain a very huge staff. They have to do it in collaboration with the State Government, but the responsibility is with the Election Commission.

Shri Ranga: The responsibility is theirs means, whose?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गत चुनावों में कुछ पर्चियां, मतपत्र, बाहर छपे थे, जोकि अशुद्ध छप गये थे और उस के कारण इलैक्शन पेटिशन चल रहे हैं, जैसे कि अलीगढ़ में। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि भविष्य में बाहर मतपत्र छपवाने से फिर इस प्रकार की समस्याएँ खड़ी न हो जायें कि इलैक्शन पेटिशन हों, इस के लिए—इस दलदल से निकलने के लिए—सरकार क्या यत्न कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि पहले ये जो पेपर्स हैं ये कई जगहों पर छपते थे और एक इलैक्शन पेटिशन भी अलीगढ़ में चल रही है। इस को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: Election petition in Aligarh on the basis of what?

Mr. Speaker: Duplicate papers.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : बाहर की प्रेसों में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठेंगे भी ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठ गया। समझाइये।

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: I have no knowledge about any election case at Aligarh. But there is one election case; as a matter of fact, one election has been declared void in Uttar Pradesh.

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी : हिन्दी में जवाब दीजिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हिन्दी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी जवाब भी लेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जवाब लूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब लेना है तो बैठे रहिये । तसल्ली नहीं हागी तो जवाब मैं आप को बता दूंगा ।

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: There was only one case in Uttar Pradesh. The election of one of the returned candidates has been declared void on the ground that the name of another candidate was wrongly printed on the ballot paper. So far as our knowledge goes, I know of only one case, and the attention of the State Government has been drawn to it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक जो ऐसा सवाल उठा था, उस की एह्तियात कर ली गई है । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तबज्जह इस ओर दिला दी गई है और कह दिया गया है कि और ज्यादा एह्तियात करें कि ऐसी कोई चीज न उठे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप को तो मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ । लेकिन वह बिहार के हैं, हिन्दी उन की अच्छी आती है, वह हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं बोलते हैं । इंग्लिस्तान से तो नहीं आये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

12 hrs.

Shooting Ranges

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S.N. Q. No. 12.	{	Shri Karni Singhji:
		Shri Fatehsinbrao Gaekwad:
		Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
		Shri Lalit Sen:
		Shri Manabendra Shah:
		Shri N. R. Laskar:
		Shri Iqbal Singh:
		Shri Surjit Singh Majithia:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the reasons as to why the sanction for the National Rifle Association of India's shooting ranges has been held up for such a long time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabili-

tation (Shri P. S. Naskar): In September, 1962, Government issued sanction for the use of 95.7 acres of land on the Upper Ridge Road, New Delhi, as open ranges by the National Rifle Association of India on a temporary lease for one year, with the stipulation that no structure of any kind, temporary or permanent, would be permitted on the land. The Association made payment and took possession of the land in November, 1962. In July, 1963, the Association sent to the Land and Development Officer copies of the construction plans which they had submitted to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, and sought his permission to put up certain constructions including club house, sheds etc. on the land. The land in question is shown as green in the Delhi Master Plan and no construction thereon can be made without the specific approval of the Delhi Development Authority. A reference has, therefore, been made to that Authority, and the matter will be decided on getting their recommendations.

Shri Karni Singhji: In view of the fact that building of a National Range will include construction of ranges and buildings, how far is it correct to raise objections and suggest a revision of the agreement after the National Rifle Association of India has taken possession of the land and has been asked to pay Rs. 4,430?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is entering into arguments.

Shri P. S. Naskar: In the original letter giving the sanction for the use of land there was a stipulation that construction of some kind would be permitted there. At that time the Delhi Master Plan was not there. After the Delhi Master Plan came into existence, we had to consult the proper authorities. This area has been declared as "green" and before the Association is permitted to make certain constructions we have to take the approval of the Delhi Development Authority. For your informa-

tion, Sir, I may say that if the House so desires we can have a meeting of all the authorities, the Government representatives and the representatives of the Association to expedite the matter.

Shri Karni Singhji: In the present emergency, is it correct that due to technicalities between one department and another such an important scheme which plans to train two million people be held up?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister proposes to call a meeting of all the authorities concerned to expedite the matter. I think that should satisfy the hon. Member.

Shri Karni Singhji: We raised this question sometime ago and even wrote to the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that he would call the representatives of all those who are interested as well as the authorities and see that the matter is expedited.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of certain questions of principle being involved, I think, we are entitled to know from Government why in the time of emergency, when almost all things are done by extra-ordinary methods of expedition, accordance of permission to this kind of thing is withheld for a variety of reasons which are now sought to be smoothed over perhaps because of intervention of the hon. Prime Minister by a suggested conference of different parties.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I am sorry to say that the reply given has been completely misunderstood. At one time it was desired that a very small portion of land should be given. Then ultimately it went up to 97 or 100 acres. When this question came up the question of a temporary lease as also of a permanent lease was gone into. It was then suggested that land may be given for a temporary period of

one year. We accept all that. What we are trying to do is that if Delhi is to be developed in accordance with the Master Plan and big areas which have been declared as green have to be built upon then the authorities concerned had to be consulted. That authority happens to be the Ministry of Health. I want to assure the House that I would like to go into this question again along with the Ministry of Health, the members of the Association and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and see that the decision is expedited. But even if we wanted to do away with the conditions laid down in the Master Plan, we have to take all those things into consideration. I am prepared to take it up within a month or so. I do not want to delay the matter any longer. But I do not want to give an assurance to the House that after we have considered the matter we will infringe the important factors of the Master Plan. All that has been examined, but I will deal with this matter as sympathetically as possible in view of the emergency and the desirability of having a rifle range.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

***S.N. Q. No. 13. Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in many of the States, including Mysore, minor irrigation schemes have been held up due to lack of additional funds;

(b) whether he has received any communication from the Chief Minister of Mysore in this respect; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Outlay already agreed to during the current year for minor irrigation schemes is more than the actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments in 1961-62 and the anticipated outlay in 1962-63.

As such no minor irrigation schemes should have been held up due to lack of funds. The question of allocating additional funds with a view to enabling the State Governments to take up additional minor irrigation schemes for the purpose of increasing the Third Plan target under Minor Irrigation during the remaining years of the Third Plan has, however, been under consideration for some time. It has since been decided to allocate a sum of Rs. 15.55 crores to various States during the current year.

(b) & (c). Communication was received from the Chief Minister, Mysore, in this respect towards the end of August and he was informed that necessary sanction of additional funds would be issued as soon as a decision was reached in the matter.

Shri Basappa: May I know the amount sanctioned and the amount spent so far in Mysore State on minor irrigation? May I also know whether they have asked for further amounts for the rest of the Third Plan Period and, if so how much?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as Mysore State is concerned, the amount provided in the Third Plan is Rs. 16 crores. Taking into account the additional amount that we are going to sanction for the current year, Mysore will be spending in the first three years of the Plan more than Rs. 16 crores. It will be spending about Rs. 16,60,000. The Mysore Government has asked for additional allotment of Rs. 7 crores and odd for the current year. Taking all the circumstances into consideration we have made an additional provision of Rs. 2 crores for the current year and the sanction is also under issue.

Shri Basappa: Have they asked and, if so, is any foreign exchange also being asked for and sanctioned?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have strongly recommended that to the Finance.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What would be the criteria for distribution of this additional allotment of Rs. 15 crores? Will it be on demand basis or on the basis of the pressure put?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is mainly based on the performance of each State. For example, Mysore as I have stated, in the first three years of the Plan will be exhausting the entire allotment in the Third Plan. So, Mysore deserves to get additional allotment. So also in a State like Andhra Pradesh where also perhaps they will be exhausting the entire allotment of three or three and a half years of the Plan. Such States will get additional allotment. There is no question of any pressure.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Which State in the Republic exceeds the amount of Rs. 24 crores allotted to Mysore in the field of minor irrigation? Is it a fact that the increase that has been contemplated as stated by the hon. Minister on the basis of last year's actual utilisation and this year's anticipated expenditure exceeds the amount by 40 per cent?

Mr. Speaker: So long a question! Supplementaries should not be so long.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I think it is short.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have explained the position with regard to Mysore. If the hon. Member wants to know the position about the State of Maharashtra, then I may say that with regard to Maharashtra we are giving an additional allotment of funds to the tune of Rs. 100 lakhs in the current year over and above the amount of Rs. 550 lakhs provided in the current Budget.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: I will see if I can give him another opportunity. I have already called Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If the Government propose to give an additional allotment of funds to States like Maharashtra and other States who have exceeded their allotted quota, do the Government also propose to give concession to such States who have not been able to use the Central grant due to their not being able to provide the matching grant from their own resources?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Of course, the normal condition is that it should come within the State ceiling. But all the same, as far as minor irrigation works are concerned, in the case of States which have shown better performance, we are even prepared to make additional resources available to them over and above the State ceiling.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is a fact that the minor irrigation works in Rajasthan have not made much headway because of lack of funds or is it because of lack of utilisation of funds sanctioned? How do the Government of India view the performance of the State of Rajasthan?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to Rajasthan, the actual amount spent in the first year of the Plan is Rs. 110 lakhs and in 1962-63 it would be Rs. 100 lakhs. But the amount provided in the State budget is Rs. 105 lakhs. But all the same, having regard to the total minor irrigation works here, we have made an additional allotment of Rs. 117 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not possible to follow the proceedings. There is so much of noise here.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that the States of Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is so much of noise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs himself.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Members on this side have brought to my notice that the newly appointed Minister for Broadcasting is continuing his process of broadcasting...

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is not broadcasting in any case.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that in the States of Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra agriculture is largely dependent on tanks and wells—and their capacity has also to develop—and a large number of these tanks and wells are in need of repairs and, therefore, they have asked for more assistance?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that these three States which have been mentioned by the hon. Member deserve special attention because of their ability to carry out the works. We have considered all aspects of the problem. We are giving by way of additional allotment this year Rs. 15.55 crores and in fact Andhra Pradesh has got the first place and it gets Rs. 283 lakhs. I have already mentioned about Maharashtra and also about Mysore. I have personally gone into the performance of each State and wherever there is a possibility of additional investment, we have recommended the cases to the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission has favourably considered our recommendations.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Deshmukh. He complained that his question had not been answered.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: My question was: how many States in the Republic have been allotted more than Rs. 27 crores. In the case of Maharashtra, the figure was mentioned—Rs. 100 lakhs....

Mr. Speaker: Let another remain for the present.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: But it has not been answered. The remaining portion of the question was that 40 per cent of minor irrigation target is contemplated....

Mr. Speaker: That was exactly the reason: the answer could not be given because he had mixed up so many questions.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not fully understand the purport of the hon. Member's question. The hon. Member has asked how many States have been given more than Rs. 27 crores. I have got with me the figures in respect of the amounts provided to each State in the Plan.

I have already stated that as far as the States are concerned, there is a corresponding responsibility also on the part of the State Government to find the necessary matching resources. Normally, it comes within the State ceiling, considering all aspects of resources and other things. But as far as minor irrigation is concerned, we are prepared to make a departure. tance and we shall be prepared to In the case of the States which have shown a good performance, we shall be prepared to give accelerated assistance additional resources available. In that way, each State is given money. If the hon. Member wants the break-up, I shall be prepared to give it to him.

RE: SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 12

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. I did not want to

interrupt earlier the flow of questions and answers. The Works, Housing and Rehabilitation Minister, if I heard him aright, referred to the Chief Minister of Delhi. Was it a slip of the tongue, or was it a case of coming events casting their shadows before, a hint of the shape of things to come?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I said 'Chief Commissioner of Delhi'.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Coffee

*786. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of coffee registered a decline in 1962;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up export of Coffee?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Coffee exports in 1962 were less compared to 1961 but more than in the preceding years. The decline in exports in 1962 from the 1961 level was due to the fact that coffee production in the 1961-62 season—out of which, mainly, came the exports of 1962—was of the order of only 46,000 tonnes, as against the abnormally large crop of about 68,000 tonnes realised in the 1960-61 season. The crop in 1962-63 is better at 55,000 tonnes and, therefore, exports of coffee are again picking up.

(c) Among the more important steps taken to step up coffee exports are:

(i) measures to increase production of coffee, especially of the superior, exportable varie-

ties, by grant of loans to coffee estates for intensive and extensive cultivation, distribution of improved high-yielding and disease-resisting planting material, tendering of advice regarding control of pests and diseases, field demonstrations of intensive planting techniques etc.

- (ii) efforts to release more and more of quality coffees for export and offering in export sales only those lots which are duly screened and approved by the Screening Panel of the Coffee Board.
- (iii) continuous study of the preference of the different importing countries;
- (iv) participation in the Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in foreign countries;
- (v) increasing publicity abroad for Indian coffee by means of films, brochures and attractive posters;
- (vi) grant of suitable export promotion incentives;
- (vii) constitution of a separate Sub-Council for promotion of exports of coffee to Western European countries.

India has also become a member of the recently concluded International Coffee Agreement 1962, and has been claiming for allotment of a higher export quota than that agreed upon, viz. 21,600 tonnes.

Display of Price Lists

***788. Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shop-keepers of Delhi punished so far for infringement of the rule that every licensed shop-keeper must keep the price list

hung up in an open place of his shop; and

(b) whether Government contemplate taking stricter steps to enforce the rule?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) None, Sir.

(b) So far warnings were issued to more than 275 traders. Now the intention is to prosecute the offenders if any of them persist in breaking the legal regulations.

Techniques of Material Management

***791. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri R. Barua:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by Government of the techniques of material management with a view to reducing costs and expenditure on inventories in Government departments and public undertakings; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): (a) and (b). 1. The Industry and Mining Team of the Committee on Plan Projects has made a number of studies at public sector undertakings (of the Government of India and State Governments) in relation to inventory control with a view to reducing investment in inventories, minimising obsolescence losses and controlling idle-time losses arising from stockouts on stores and spares. Such studies have so far been completed by the Team at the following projects:

1. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi.
2. Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.

3. Punjab Roadways, Ambala.
4. Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupsainpur.
5. Bombay State Road Transport Corporation.
6. Mysore Government Road Transport Corporation.
7. Hindustan Steel Ltd.,
(a) Rourkela
(b) Durgapur
8. Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi.
9. Delhi Transport Undertaking.

Studies at some other Undertakings are in progress.

2. These studies have indicated that there is scope for improving inventory management in public sector projects. Apart from creating consciousness about the need for scientific inventory control, the studies have also resulted in reduction in inventory investment.

Powerloom Units in Maharashtra

- *799. { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri M. L. Jadhav;
Shri Umanath;
Shri P. Kunhan;

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a closure of small scale power-loom units in Maharashtra as a result of mass raids and seizure of power-loom cloth in Bombay and other weaving centres;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for the satisfactory working of small power-loom in the country pending the Asoka Mehta Committee's Report?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is understood that some powerlooms have been lying idle in Maharashtra.

(b) While Government cannot condone deliberate evasion of the law, we are considering sympathetically cases of technical or formal lapses, pending the submission of the Powerloom Committee Report.

I.J.M.A.

***800. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 75 on the 16th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has been conveyed to Government its views on the recommendations of the Srivastava Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Jute Mills Association has disapproved of many recommendations, and if so, which are those; and

(c) whether Government have decided to abolish or modify the Indian Jute Mills Association's Working Time Agreement?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Report is still under consideration of Government.

Streptomycin Manufacture at Pimpri

***801. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether large-scale manufacture of streptomycin has commenced in the Pimpri factory; and

(b) if so, since when, and in what quantity till now?

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

(b) Regular production of streptomycin salts commenced from January 1963 and upto August 1963, 20,511 kgs. of the salts were produced and released for sale in the market.

Record in Indian Exports

*802. { Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian exports in 1962-63 reached a new record;

(b) if so, whether the bulk of the increase has been on account of traditional items or new ones; and

(c) the prospects for export in the current year as compared to the previous year?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Exports from India during the year 1962-63 were of the order of Rs. 710 crores (inclusive of Goa) the highest in the last sixteen years excepting when in 1952 due to Korean War all the world prices of commodities had boomed and soared up temporarily to artificially high levels of war time inflation for a short period of one year.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, please see No. LT-1791/63].

(c) In the first seven months of 1963-64 calendar year, the total exports of India have risen to Rs. 427 crores as compared to Rs. 371 crores in the first seven months of 1962 which indicates a rise of Rs. 56 crores. It is difficult to estimate the total exports for whole of the current calendar year or the fiscal year 1963-64 but it seems to be possible that target of Rs. 745 crores for the current year will be capable of being reached.

Baby Tractors

*803. { Shri P. K. Deo;
Shri R. Barua;

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the project for manufacturing of baby tractors in the country; and

(b) when the production is likely to begin?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). Of the two firms licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of power-tillers, one is likely to go into production sometime in 1964. The scheme of two more firms have been approved in principle. Licensing of additional capacity is also under consideration.

Rectified Spirit

*804. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that States producing rectified spirit have imposed a ban on its movement to other States in the Indian Union;

(b) whether he has been apprised of the grievances in this regard of the drug industry in States like West Bengal and specially of manufacturers of homoeopathic medicines; and

(c) the steps being taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to the poor sugar-cane crop this year in North India there is general shortage of alcohol in the country and Government are aware of the difficulties of the drugs industry in West Bengal and of other consumers of alcohol.

(c) All export of molasses and alcohol have been stopped. The minimum essential requirements of all States have been assessed in close consultation with the State authorities concerned and quotas of alcohol have been fixed and placed at the disposal of each State for allocation to their consumers according to priorities fixed by them.

Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board

2218. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the total amount given or proposed to be given by the Khadi and Village Industries Commissions to the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board for the development of (i) Hand-made paper, (ii) Manufacture of cane-gur and Khandsari, (iii) Palm gur making and other palm products industry and (iv) Cottage Match Industry during 1963-64 so far separately?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): The following amounts have been allotted for the year 1963-64, but no payment has so far been made:

- (i) Handmade Paper—Rs. 0.65 lakhs.
- (ii) Gur and Khandsari—Rs. 3.50 lakhs.
- (iii) Palm Gur—Rs. 1.89 lakhs.
- (iv) Cottage Match—Rs. 0.40 lakhs

Cottage Pottery Industries in Orissa

2219. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the total amount given by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board for the development of Cottage Pottery Industries during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): 1962-63—Rs. 0.82 lakhs.
1963-64—Nil so far.

Small Scale Industries Corporation, Orissa

2220. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to the Small Scale Industries Corporation of Orissa during 1962-63; and

(b) the industries which received these grants?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Rs. 3 lakhs.

(b) The Corporation is not a financing agency and as such the question of advancing grant to any industries out of the aforesaid investment does not arise.

Khadi Production in Orissa

2221. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of khadi produced in Orissa during 1962-63; and

(b) the target fixed for the production of Khadi in Orissa during 1963-64

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 6.58 lakh Sq. Metres.

(b) Rs. 26.40 lakhs. (in value).

Rourkela Steel Plant

2222. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state the amount earned by the Rourkela Steel Plant by selling its products to the consumers during 1962-63?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Rs. 349.48 million after payment of surcharge to the Iron and Steel Controller.

Indian Handicrafts

2223. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of Indian handicrafts during 1962-63 and up to June, 1963; and

(b) the names of the countries where there is a great demand for Indian handicrafts of all types?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):

Rs.

(a) (i) 1962-63 . . . 21.53 crores

(ii) 1st April, 1953 to 30th June, 1963. 5.18 „

(b) U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Canada, West Germany and Australia.

Production of "Neera"

2224. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given by the Centre to the Government of Orissa to step up the production of "Neera"; and

(b) if so, the amount given to Orissa for the purpose during the last five years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Cotton Mills in Orissa

**2225. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals to set up cotton

mills in Orissa during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A number of applications were received for setting up cotton mills in Orissa. Licences have already been issued in five cases recommended by State Government as under:—

Name of the party	Spindles	Location
1. Shri Bhawani Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta.	25,000	Jharsuguda
2. Shri Nabiki shore Mohanty, Cuttack	12,500	Cuttack
3. M/s Hindustan Gas Co. Ltd., Calcutta	25,000	Berhampur
4. M/s Orissa Textiles Ltd., Cuttack	21,600	Cuttack
5. Shri Dwarka Das Shivajee Atha, Jharsuguda	25,000	Sambalpur

Heavy Engineering Projects in Orissa

**2226. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to locate new heavy engineering projects in Orissa during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramanian):

(a) and (b). The Government have no proposal under consideration to locate heavy engineering projects in Orissa during the Third Plan period. Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, have however, been issued to certain

firms for manufacture of engineering items. A statement giving the particulars of licences already issued and applications under consideration is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in the Library, See No. LT-1792|63].

Heavy Industries in Orissa

2227. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the names of heavy industries that have been established by the Central Government in Orissa; and

(b) the total estimated cost and production capacity of each of such industries?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b).

Name of heavy industry	Total estimated cost.	Production capacity
	Rs.	
1. Rourkela Steel Plant.	233.14 crores	1 million tons of steel ingots per year.
2. Rourkela Pipe Plant.	3.08 crores	1,20,000 to 1,80,000 tons per year, depending on size.
3. Rourkela Fertilizer Project.	23.00 crores	1,20,000 tons per annum in terms of nitrogen, the end product being calcium ammonium nitrate.

Training in Cottage and Small Scale Industries

2228. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons from Orissa sent abroad for training in the cottage and small scale industries during the period from July, 1962 to date; and

(b) the names of countries to which they were sent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Handloom Cloth

2229. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of handloom cloth exported by the Handloom Export Organisation itself excluding its associates from January to July, 1963; and

(b) the quantity of handloom cloth sold within the country during the same period?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 4,90,000 yards valued at Rs. 13,99,500.

(b) The Handloom Export Organisation does not normally take part in the internal trade. An exception was made when as a distress relief measure, the Organisation was asked to buy Bleeding Madras fabrics which remained unsold with the weavers and dispose of them in the domestic market. Similarly goods intended for export but found sub-standard or defective are sold through established co-operatives. The value of such sales during the same period was Rs. 2,61,500.

Supply of Rolled Steel to Sudan

2230. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhilai Steel Works has undertaken to supply a large quantity of rolled steel to Sudan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). A contract for export of 12,500 tonnes of 90 lbs. Rails to British Standard Specification 11:1959 to Sudan has been finalised and the Shipment is expected to be completed by December, 1963.

Handmade Paper

2231. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and consumption of handmade paper in the country; and

(b) whether the handmade paper manufactured in the country is sufficient to meet the demand?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The total production and consumption for the last five financial years are 6351 metric tons (Rs. 123.91 lakhs in value) and 5251 metric tons (Rs. 110.97 lakhs in value) respectively.

(b) No; Sir. The demand for high grade variety of handmade paper is greater than production.

Industrial Licences in Andhra Pradesh

2232. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from Andhra Pradesh for 1962-63; and

(b) the break-up of applications accepted and rejected?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). 76 applications from Andhra Pradesh were received during the year 1962-63, out of which 14 were granted and 41 were rejected. The remaining applications are under consideration.

Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh

2233. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants and loans given to Andhra Pradesh for the development of sericulture during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount proposed to be granted for 1963-64?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Rupees 1.59 lakhs (Rs. 71,000 as grant and Rs. 88,000 as loan).

(b) The outlay for 1963-64 is Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

Khadi and Village Industries Board, Andhra Pradesh

2234. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central grant given to Khadi and Village Industries Board of Andhra Pradesh during 1962-63; and

(b) the total production of cotton and silk khadi in Andhra Pradesh during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Rs. 1.8 crores.

Quantity

(b) Cotton Khadi—56.88 sq. metres.
Value.

Rs. 131.75 lakhs.

Quantity

Silk Khadi—0.32 sq. metres.
Value.

Rs. 4.39 lakhs.

Teachers' Constituencies

2235. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the decision of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference at Nainital that Teachers' constituencies for the Legislative Councils should be abolished; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Election Commission has, however, recommended the abolition of teachers' constituencies. The Government of Uttar Pradesh also has recommended such abolition. Before any decision is taken on the matter, the views of the Governments of the other States having Legislative Councils will have to be obtained.

Industrial Survey of Hilly Areas of Kerala

2236. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the backward hilly areas of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat districts of Kerala has been conducted so far to assess the industrial possibilities in those areas; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the survey party?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rural Industrialisation of Kerala

2237. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for schemes of rural industrialisation in Kerala during the Second Plan period;

(b) the amount spent during the said Plan period; and

(c) the amount allocated under this head for the Third Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Import of American Maize

2238. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into a deal with the U.S.A. to purchase American maize worth Rs. 3.7 crores under P.L. 480 programme; and

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

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 1,10,000 tons of maize will be imported for the manufacture of starch. 50 per cent of the ocean transportation of this maize will be paid for out of the funds made available under the Agreement.

Diesel Engines for Durgapur Steel Plant

2239. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Ltd. propose to purchase Diesel Engines other than electrical for Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, when this order was placed; and

(c) the number of engines to be purchased?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Hindustan Steel Limited placed orders, on 21-11-1962, for three industrial shunters (Diesel Locomotives other than Electrical).

Iron and Steel Scrap sold by Steel Plants

2240. { Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron and steel scrap sold by the three steel plants during the past three years; and

(b) the price at which it was sold, and the parties who bought them?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक बस्तियाँ

२२४१. श्रीमती श्रीमती विजय निगम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तृतीय योजना काल में कितनी औद्योगिक बस्तियाँ बनाने का विचार था तथा अभी कितनी औद्योगिक बस्तियाँ बनाने का शेष है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री क. ह. गो.) : उत्तर प्रदेश में तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में ५९ औद्योगिक बस्तियाँ बनवाने का विचार था जिन में से ४६ बस्तियों में विकास-कार्य किया जा रहा है ।

bidri, Mangalore have submitted any report?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): A report has been received from the Pine-Apple Fibre Research Centre, Moodbidri, showing the progress of work done since its inception in 1956, the salient features of which are given below:—

Aims and Objects:

The Centre was started in March 1956 with the object of developing an industry from the pine-apple leaves which generally go waste and to give employment to people in the pine apple growing areas.

Achievements:

The initial experiments were the various methods of extraction and knotting of the extracted fibre. During 1957-58 slight improvements were observed in knotting of fibre but the process seemed expensive and uneconomical. Trials were conducted with cotton warp in pine-apple cloth. In 1958-59 the Centre was engaged in fibre extraction and knotting. At the end of 1958, a Japanese Raspadar machine was obtained from Poona. The installation of the machine helped in getting better and even extraction. Experiments were tried out in spinning as well as knotting, and use of both types in weaving. By 1960 the methods of extraction, knotting and ordinary weaving were perfected, and a special officer was posted to develop various weaves.

The expenditure incurred on the Centre since its inception is given below:—

Pine Apple Fibre Research Centre at Mangalore

2242. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state whether the Pine Apple Fibre Research Centre at Mood-

Year	Expenditure
	Rs.
1956-57	2,789
1957-58	4,184
1958-59	14,127
1959-60	15,984
1960-61	33,750
1961-62	76,535
1962-63	46,746

The cost of production of fibre has been brought down from Rs. 1.62 nP. to Re. 1.00 per lb.

Inventions Promotion Board

2243. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inventions Promotion Board received any applications for financial assistance from Orissa since the inception of the Board;

(b) the inventions which received financial assistance or any prize in Orissa State; and

(c) the procedure adopted in making assessment for giving financial assistance or for awarding prize?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Inventions Promotion Board received two applications from Orissa for financial assistance and ten applications for prize awards since its inception in 1960.

(b) One inventor from Orissa has been awarded a prize of Rs. 2,000/- in 1961-62 for developing "Typewriter Key Board for Oriya Script"

(c) All applications relating to ideas or inventions received by the Board are examined by its technical staff in the first instance. Thereafter the application is referred for evaluation in respect of its novelty, utility and workability to leading experts in the field. The case is afterwards considered by a technical committee consisting of leading industrialists and technologists. The recommendations made by this Technical Committee are then put up to the Governing Council of the Board for approval.

In case of prize entries, no award is normally made unless it is recommended by two experts.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना

२२४४. श्री ओंकारलाल बरवा : क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ विशेषज्ञ भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों को

प्रविधिक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये भारत आ रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये विशेषज्ञ कितने दिन के लिये आ रहे हैं ;

(ग) कितने अतिरिक्त विशेषज्ञ बुलाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) ये कब तक आ जायेंगे ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चं० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) कोई रूसी विशेषज्ञ विशेष रूप से प्रविधिक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये नहीं बुलाये जा रहे हैं लेकिन रूसी विशेषज्ञ भिलाई में इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारियों को रूपांकन (डिजाइन) निर्माण, संचालन संधारण के कार्यों में प्रशिक्षित करने तथा सहायता करने के लिए आ रहे हैं ।

(ख) भिन्न भिन्न विशेषज्ञों की अवधि भिन्न भिन्न है ।

(ग) भिलाई की विस्तार योजना के अधीन निर्माण कार्यों पर कोई ३०० विशेषज्ञ काम करेंगे ।

(घ) लगभग १०० विशेषज्ञ भारत पहुंच चुके हैं । बकाया के जनवरी, १९६४ तक भारत पहुंच जाने की संभावना है ।

Godown at Hatia in Ranchi

2245. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big godown at Hatia in Ranchi recently constructed was blown off and razed to the ground sometime in June, 1963; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the causes thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). Due to the storms, which swept Ranchi on the 4th and 6th May, 1963, the temporary storage shed of the Heavy Engineering Corporation near the Hatia Railway Station collapsed. A Committee consisting of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Officers was set up to hold an enquiry into this; the report of the Committee has been received and is now under study by the Management.

Durgapur Gas for Calcutta

2246. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta is to be connected with Durgapur Gas grid;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the total gas requirement of Calcutta city and how much is at present available to Calcutta and from which source; and

(d) how much gas will be taken from Durgapur?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (c). Calcutta was connected with Durgapur Gas Grid on the 18th July, 1963.

(c) The present requirement of gas in the city is 3.5 million cubic feet per day. Out of this requirement Calcutta's Gas works is at present generating about 1 million cubic feet per day and the rest is being supplied from Durgapur. The demand will rise to 5 million cubic feet per day towards the end of 1963 and to 7 million cubic feet per day in another year or so.

(d) The entire requirement will be met by supply from Durgapur from the end of 1963.

Integrated Glass and Pig Iron Projects

2247. Shri Kol'a Venkatah: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1836 on the 13th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether information regarding the financing of the integrated glass project and the pig iron project has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). According to information received from the State Government a portion of the finance up to about 25 per cent required for the integrated glass project will be invested by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. as promoter and the balance amount is proposed to be raised by way of loan capital and public issue of shares. The Corporation has also indicated that it may, if required, associate itself with other institutions and/or companies as promoters to raise the required finance for investment up to 25 per cent.

Information regarding pig iron project is still awaited from the State Government.

Cement Factory in West Bengal

2248. { Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri B. K. Das;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any formal licence has been issued for starting a cement factory at Jhalda in West Bengal;

(b) whether all the indigenous machineries have been procured;

(c) if so, when the factory will start production; and

(d) the quantity of raw materials that will be available nearby?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). No formal licence has been granted so far for the establishment of a cement factory at Jhalda in West Bengal. Only a letter of approval has been issued. No arrangements have so far been

made for the procurement of machinery. The cancellation of the letter of approval is under examination in the light of the progress made so far.

(d) The quantity of limestone available nearby had been reported at about 30 million tonnes.

All-India Handicrafts Board

2249. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state whether it is proposed to merge the staff of the regional offices in the staff at the headquarters of the All-India Handicrafts Board and to have a common seniority list?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): The matter is under consideration.

Selling price of steel

2250. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had under consideration the question of increasing the selling price of steel on account of the increase in its cost of production; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Consequent on the recent increases in steel retention prices due to the escalation allowed on raw material costs, War Risk Insurance Premia etc., sale prices were revised upwards, on an average, by Rs. 10/- per tonne with effect from 1-7-1963.

Aeroplanes with Hindustan Steel Limited

2251. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Limited maintain their own aeroplanes for the use of officers; and

(b) if so, their number, capital cost and average monthly expenditure on their maintenance and running?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hindustan Steel Limited have two aeroplanes their capital cost being Rs. 14.5 lakhs. The average monthly expenditure on these planes for maintenance and running is Rs. 36,000 approximately.

Aircrafts owned by Public Undertakings

2252. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state whether besides Hindustan Steel Ltd. any other public undertaking has also purchased or is contemplating to purchase aircraft for the use of its officers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): Besides Hindustan Steel Ltd., no other Public Undertaking has purchased any aircraft for the use of its officers. National Mineral Development Corporation is considering the purchase of an aircraft.

Imposition of Fines on Companies

2253. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies fined so far for not filing balance sheets and annual returns for 1961 and 1962 in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Delhi; and

(b) whether a statement will be laid on the Table of the offences committed by each company registered in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Delhi from 1960 to 1963 and fines imposed on them for not complying with the provisions of the Companies Act relating to filing of balance sheets and annual returns?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):

	No. of Cos. fined for not filing annual returns	No. of Cos. fined for not filing balance sheets.	Total
(a) West Bengal	88	191	279
Maharashtra	164	193	357
Delhi	23	19	42

(b) No, Sir; because the time and labour involved in the compilation of such a statement would not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

Khadi Commission in Border Areas

2254. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi Commission has intensified its activities in the border areas of NEFA, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the amount spent for this purpose during 1962-63?

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

(b) Rs. 3.84 lakhs. (Rs. 0.94 lakhs as grants, and Rs. 2.90 lakhs as loans).

His Master's Voice Co.

2255. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether His Master's Voice Co. has been in monopoly control of manufacturing records and gramophones in India;

(b) whether it is an entirely British concern;

(c) whether it is true that its increase in price is out of proportion with the increase in production;

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by exports; and

(e) whether it is a fact that exports are under-invoiced and profits remitted direct to England from their offices in the importing countries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Messrs. Gramophone Co. Ltd., Dum Dum, Calcutta is the only firm manufacturing gramophone records and gramophones in India. "His Master's Voice" is their registered trade mark.

(b) It is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. However, it is not possible to say anything more about its share structure, since a foreign company, which has established a place of business in India, is not required to file a list of its shareholders.

(c) The information sought is not clear. Increase in production does not normally lead to an increase in price.

(d) Export on account of phonographs (gramophones), including record players and phonograph (gramophone) records, during the years 1960-61 to 1963-64 (upto June 1963) has been of the following order:—

1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 (upto June '63)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,13,000	11,83,000	15,60,000	3,52,000

(e) Government has had no reports about any such irregularities.

Import of Motor Tyres by S.T.C.

**2256. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Umanath:**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that motor tyres (medium size) worth Rs. 40 lakhs were purchased by the State Trading Corporation from Czechoslovakia;

(b) whether some Members of Lok Sabha wrote to the Prime Minister not to use these tyres for Defence Ministry as they were not according to specification;

(c) whether the Director of Research and Development declared these tyres as class I; and

(d) if so, the reason for not using these tyres during the emergency?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No medium size motor tyres were purchased by the State Trading Corporation from Czechoslovakia.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Heavy Industry at Kothagudem

2257. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to start a heavy industry at Kothagudem near Singareni Collieries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A licence has been granted to Messrs. Andhra Sugars Limited to set up a fertilizer factory for the manufacture of urea with a capacity of 80,000 tons in terms of nitrogen per annum.

It has also been decided, in principle, to grant an industrial licence to Messrs. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., for setting up a plant for production of 1,00,000 tonnes of pig iron per annum.

Powerlooms in Delhi

2258. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission to install powerlooms for the manufacture of webbing is declined under the current policy of the Textile Commissioner and its regional offices on the ground that webs are required for urgent defence requirements;

(b) whether it is a fact that some firms in Delhi have installed and are

running powerlooms for the manufacture of webbing and other narrow fabrics without obtaining permission or licence from Government; and

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

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Under the present policy of Government, acquisition and installation of powerlooms for working on cotton or non-cotton yarn is not permissible except in cases where they are required for imparting vocational training in any educational institute or for some other special purposes approved by the Textile Commissioner.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The powerlooms in two cases have been sealed. In the third case, action has been withheld as they are manufacturing material against urgent demand for defence requirements and the firm have since applied to the Textile Commissioner for necessary permission.

Iron Ore Export

2259. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnatak Operators Union have represented to Government that fixation of transport rates to iron ore exporters, exporting iron ore from Karwar and Belikeri Ports is too low as compared to the rate given at other places;

(b) if not, the rates of FOBT fixed at different places;

(c) whether Government expect that the estimated quantity of iron ore would be transported within the stipulated period; and

(d) the number of vehicles engaged in transport of iron ore from Hubli to Karwar and Belikeri ports?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Represent-

tations have been received by the S.T.C. from the Karnatak Transport Operators Union in this matter. These representations will be examined.

(b) The S.T.C. arranges its supplies both on FOBT and FOR basis. In the public interest it is not desirable to disclose the prices as S.T.C. is a business organisation.

(c) Every effort is being made by the S.T.C. to transport the estimated quantity within the stipulated period.

(d) Information regarding the number of vehicles used is not readily available.

Tent and Duree Factory

2260. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tent and Duree Factory under Elgin Mills Ltd. Kanpur which was manufacturing arctic tents for the army has been closed;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to take over this concern?

The Deputy Minister of Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No information has been received by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

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

Purchase of Clocks by Government

2261. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of clocks purchased by Government for its offices at Delhi and New Delhi since the promulgation of emergency and the amount spent on them;

(b) whether the purchase was connected with defence or other emergency needs; and

(c) if not, the purpose for which the same were purchased?

The Minister of Supply (Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cement Quota for Kerala

2262. { **Shri Pottekkatt:**
 { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cut has been made in the cement quota for Kerala for 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the quota of cement to Kerala?

The Deputy Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). On account of a steep rise in the cement demand for works connected with the defence effort, a general reduction in the normal allocations of almost all cement consumers has been effected since the Emergency. This cut is being gradually restored. In the case of Kerala, the cut has been reduced from 20 per cent. in the fourth quarter of 1962-63 to less than 5 per cent in the third quarter of 1963-64.

Namrup Fertilizer Project

2263. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state the progress so far made in the implementation of the Namrup Fertilizer Project?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The progress so far made in the setting up of the fertilizer factory at Namrup is as follows:

1. *Land Acquisition:* 806 acres of land required for factory and its associated township have been acquired.

2. Township: The Master Plan for the township has been prepared and finalised in consultation with the State Government Architect and Town Planner.

(c) *Housing Units*: Out of 900 residential houses to be constructed 150 quarters have been built and occupied by the staff. Construction of another 100 quarters of different categories is in progress.

(b) *Public buildings*: The construction of a hostel building for foreign and other experts and engineers during the construction period is nearly complete.

3. *Factory construction, supply of plant machinery and allied activities*:

(a) Contract for supply and erection of plant and machinery in respect of the Ammonia, Urea and Sulphuric Acid Plants has been awarded to Messrs. Chemical Construction (G.B.) Ltd. of London. The Ammonium Sulphate Plant is proposed to be designed, engineered and erected by the Central Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited at Sindri. The work is progressing satisfactorily.

(b) Some of the machinery and equipment from U.K. are expected to arrive at site shortly.

(c) *Railway Siding*: A railway siding from Namrup Railway Station to the factory site is almost complete. Most of the track has been laid and testing of the lines will be done soon.

(d) Construction of sheds for storage of materials is complete.

Bhilai Steel Plant

2264. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to add another coke oven battery, a new blast furnace and an open hearth furnace to the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the estimated cost; and

(c) the action so far taken to implement the decision?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). It is proposed to add a coke oven battery, a blast furnace and ancillaries at Bhilai in anticipation of the expansion in the Fourth Plan Period and a project report for the purpose is at present under preparation of the Bhilai Design Cell. The cost will be known and the other action required to implement the decision taken as soon as the project report is ready.

श्रेणी २ के पुस्तकाध्यक्ष के पद

२२६५. श्री कछवाय : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय में ग्रेड २ के पुस्तकाध्यक्ष के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) इन में से कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए सुरक्षित हैं ; और

(ग) इन जातियों के कितने लोग वास्तव में इन पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं अथवा क्या सुरक्षित पदों को असुरक्षित घोषित कर दिया गया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विभुषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) छः (तीन स्थायी पद और तीन अस्थायी पद) ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों या अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए इन पदों पर सुरक्षण, विधि मंत्रालय में तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों में, जो कि किन्हीं संगठित सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत नहीं है, विशेष प्रतिनिधित्व के प्रयोजनों के लिए रखे रोस्टरो में के प्रक्रमों के अनुरूप किया जाता है जब कि उनमें रिक्तताएं होती हैं ।

(ग) अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का कोई व्यक्ति विधि मंत्रालय

में पुस्तकाध्यक्ष ग्रेड २ के रूप में इस समय का काम नहीं कर रहा है । सुरक्षित रिक्तताओं के रूप में विज्ञापित रिक्तताओं के लिए आवश्यक न्यूनतम योग्यताओं वाले अनुसूचित जाति । अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवार नहीं मिले । विधि मंत्रालय में पुस्तकाध्यक्ष ग्रेड २ का कोई पद असुरक्षित घोषित नहीं किया गया है ।

बुनकर सेवा संस्थाएँ

२२६६. श्री कछवाय : क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने अब तक कितने बीवसं सर्विस इन्स्टीट्यूट (बुनकर सेवा संस्थाएँ) खोले हैं और उन के लिए स्थान चुनने में किन्तु किन बातों का ध्यान रखा गया है ;

(ख) ऐसी संस्थाओं से कितने बुनकरों को और क्या-क्या लाभ पहुँचा है ; और

(ग) क्या इन के काम का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए सरकारी किसी समिति के गठन पर विचार कर रही है ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) सरकार ने अब तक ७ बीवसं सर्विस इन्स्टीट्यूट (बुनकर सेवा संस्थाएँ) खोले हैं । इन के लिए स्थान चुनते समय क्षेत्र विशेष में रहने वाले हथकरघे के बुनकरों की संख्या को ध्यान में रखा जाता है । राज्य सरकारों से भी इस मामले में सलाह ले ली जाती है । अब तक खोले गए केन्द्रों का व्योरा और उनसे लाभ उठाने वाले क्षेत्र इस प्रकार हैं :—

१. बम्बई महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात (सूरत के एक राज्य उपकेन्द्र सहित)
२. मद्रास मद्रास, केरल और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के राज्य तथा पाण्डीचेरी
३. वाराणसी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार राज्य

४. कलकत्ता बंगाल, आसाम और उड़ीसा राज्य तथा मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा

५. दिल्ली दिल्ली तथा पंजाब राज्य और हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर ।

६. इन्दौर राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य

७. बंगलौर मैसूर राज्य

(ख) बुनकर सेवा संस्थाओं से सभी बुनकरों को लाभ पहुँचता है, वे चाहे सहकारिता क्षेत्र के हों अथवा उस से बाहर के । इन संस्थाओं को स्थापित करने का उद्देश्य सम्पूर्ण हथकरघा उद्योग की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करना है । सहकारी संगठनों को कुछ तरजीह दी जाती है । बुनकरों को सूती तथा रेशमी कपड़ों के लिए रंगों के मेल के संबंध में प्रविधिक ज्ञान प्रदान किया जाता है । इस के अलावा रंगाई, छपाई आदि के विषय में भी हिदायतें दी जाती हैं । इन संस्थाओं में नमूना और डिजायनों का विकास किया जाता है जिन्हें सहकारी क्षेत्र के बुनकरों को मुफ्त और उससे बाहर वालों को नाम मात्र के मूल्य पर दे दिया जाता है । निर्यात बाजारों के लिए भी डिजायनों का विकास किया जाता है और वे भारतीय दस्तकारी तथा हथकरघा निगम और अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र बिक्री सहकारी समिति को मुफ्त दे दी जाती है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बुनकर कांग्रेस

२२६७. श्री कछवाय : क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बुनकर कांग्रेस ने ऐसी कोई मांग की थी कि अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड को संविहित आयोग में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई साह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड को एक सांविधानिक आयोग के रूप में परिणत कर देने के सम्बन्ध में अखिल भारतीय बुनकर कांग्रेस से जो प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था वह नीचे लिखे कारणों में सरकार को मंजूर नहीं था :—

हथकरघा उद्योग अत्यधिक बिखरा हुआ है, अतः उसे सरकार से हर स्तर पर और हर समय लगातार मार्गदर्शन की आवश्यकता रहती है । दूसरे कपड़ा आयुक्त के संगठन से निकट सम्बन्ध बनाये रख कर वर्तमान हथकरघा बोर्ड राज्य सरकारों तथा मिल उद्योग को हथकरघों के लिए सहायता की आवश्यकता महसूस करा सकता है । तीसरे, कपड़ा मिल उद्योग का नियंत्रण चूँकि कपड़ा आयुक्त करते हैं और वह अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष भी हैं, अतः हथकरघा बुनकरों को सूत का संभरण करने की समस्या तथा कपड़ा उद्योग के विभिन्न खण्डों के साथ सामंजस्य रखने सम्बन्धी अनेक समस्याओं को आसानी से हल किया जा सकता है । यदि बोर्ड को एक सांविधानिक आयोग में परिणत कर दिया गया तो यह सब लाभ जाते रहेंगे ।

प्रदर्शनी निदेशालय में सहायक निदेशक

२२६८. श्री कछबाय : क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रदर्शनी निदेशालय में सहायक निदेशकों के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) इन में से कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों के लिए सुरक्षित हैं ; और

(ग) वास्तव में इन जातियों के कितने कर्मचारी इन पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई साह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-

पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) प्रदर्शनी निदेशालय में सहायक निदेशकों के स्थानों की कुल संख्या—८

(ख) इन स्थानों में से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए सुरक्षित स्थानों की संख्या —२ ।

(ग) इन स्थानों पर वास्तव में काम कर रहे वाले इन जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या —१ ।

Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal

2269. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is labour discontent in the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to solve this tangle?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). There is a certain amount of labour indiscipline. Steps are being taken to solve this problem.

Newsprint Factory in Orissa

2270. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a newsprint factory in Orissa during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Iron in Orissa

2271. { Shri Ram Chandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of iron in Orissa has considerably gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramanian):

(a) to (c). On the assumption that the Honorable Members' question refers to the production of pig iron in Orissa, the facts are that in Orissa there is only one unit at Barbil which is producing pig iron through low shaft furnace. This was formerly owned by Kalinga Industries Ltd., Calcutta and has since been taken over by the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar (an Orissa Government Undertaking). The production of pig iron by this unit during 1961-62 was 29,584 tonnes and during 1962-63, twenty eight thousand to hundred and twenty four tonnes. There has been a marginal short fall of 1,360 tonnes during 1962-63 which has been ascribed mainly to power failures. Corrective action has been taken by the Orissa Government for ensuring proper power supply to the plant.

रूस के लिये भारतीय सिगरेट

२२७२. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में मास्को में हुई प्रदर्शनी में दिखाये गये भारतीय सिगरेट रूस में बहुत पसन्द किए गए ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सब से अधिक पसन्द किए गए सिगरेटों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या रूस को सिगरेटों का निर्यात करने की कोई प्रस्थापना है और यदि हाँ, तो उन की संख्या क्या है ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जहाँ तक पता लगा है सभी प्रकार की भारतीय सिगरेटों को पसन्द किया गया था ।

(ग) आरम्भ में २७० लाख भारतीय सिगरेटों का रूस को निर्यात करने का आर्डर मिला है ।

Corrugated Iron Sheets for Jammu and Kashmir

2273. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the paucity of corrugated iron sheets in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make supplies of the said corrugated iron sheets available at as early a date as possible before the approaching winter?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramanian):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the demand for this category has been on the increase, indigenous production has remained more or less static, with the result that the Producers have accumulated a large backlog of orders. No allotment of G. C. sheets has therefore been made from 1-4-62 but a schedule of despatches (monthly) against outstanding orders was introduced from July 1962. The intention was to divert current production for liquidating outstandings. With the declaration of emergency and the need for meeting a large demand for Defence, the scheme of despatches had to be suspended. From July, 1963, onwards the scheme has been partially re-introduced and

supplies made on a restricted scale, keeping in view the need for meeting emergent requirements of States. Under this revised scheme Jammu and Kashmir State has been allotted 240 tonnes for the period July to September, 1963. A large allocation is likely from October onwards.

12-16 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Daji and Shri H. N. Mukerjee, which reads as follows:

"The immediate need to discuss the serious statement made by the Finance Minister of West Bengal regarding a likely sugar famine and terrible food crisis in West Bengal as there was no sign of the food situation improving. This situation before the Puja is bound to result....".

There is another notice also by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya and others about:

"Rise in cloth prices just before the ensuing Puja festival and non-availability of good varieties of superior cloth in Calcutta cloth market".

That happens every year. May I know what the hon. Minister's information is?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): I shall make a statement at five o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: He will collect the information?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the second one is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: If both the Ministers concerned can make their statements, it would be better.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I shall also make my statement at five o'clock.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): There is a half-an-hour discussion at 5 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: We shall push it by half an hour.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether the statement will be made on the basis that these are adjournment motions, or whether these notices will be treated as calling-attention notices?

Mr. Speaker: I have not said anything. I am just keeping them as adjournment motions, and then I shall see.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): I had given notice of a calling-attention motion on the flood situation in North India..

Mr. Speaker: He has not received any intimation yet?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: No.

Mr. Speaker: The intimation will be conveyed to him.

12-17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

THEFT OF GELATINE BOXES FROM A WAGON FROM CHANDSARI STATION YARD NEAR EAST PAKISTAN BORDER

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported theft of 8 boxes of Gelatine from a wagon from

the Changsari station yard near the East Pakistan border."

125 K.Ms. from the nearest border of ed is Rs. 226. Efforts are being made to recover the remaining property.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Eight boxes containing Gelatine belonging to the Engineering Department of Northeast Frontier Railway out of 60 booked by Asstt. Inspector of Works, Changsari and loaded in wagon No. NEC 97693 at the Quarry Site (a mile away from the station) on 30-5-1963, and consigned to Distt. Engineer, Bongaigaon, N. Frontier Railway were found stolen. The wagon was properly rivetted but it could not be despatched to the destination till 8-6-1963 due to operational difficulties. On 7-6-63, a R. P. F. Rakshak while checking the wagons lying in Changsari station, detected the card label of the subject wagon torn and the rivet loose. The matter was immediately reported to the Head Rakshak R. P. F. and Station Master, Changsari. The Officer Incharge, R. P. F. Post Rangiya was also informed, who reached Changsari on 9-6-1963 with 2 police constables of P. S. Kamalpur and on a source information effected searches. In the course of search they seized 25 gelatine sticks from a paddy field belonging to one Abdul Hussain of Changsari. Two broken boxes of gelatine were also seized from inside a ditch in the northern compound of the house of Azimuddin. The contents of the two boxes recovered were 150 sticks in four packages in one box and 255 sticks in the other.

The case was further investigated by Government Railway Police, Amingaon and they arrested three outsiders—Azimuddin, his son and Niamta Ali and a railway employee, Habibur Rehman, Marine Khalasi, Changsari. Another suspected person Jamshed Ali surrendered to the Court. During the course of investigation, accused Habibur Rehman made a statement that he along with others had committed this theft. The value of the stolen property is estimated at Rs. 967-50 nP. while the

Changsari station lies between Rangiya Junction and Amingaon, north of Brahmaputra and is at least 125 K. Ms from the nearest border of East Pakistan which is beyond Khasi-Jayanti hills.

The D.I.G. of Police/C.I.D. Assam, has also looked into the case and it has been reported that no subversive or political background has so far been found in the case. The matter has also been referred to the Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs. Investigation is proceeding.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In a newspaper report, it is stated that

"Informed sources do not rule out subversion as a motive.

"Some miscreants blew up a bridge near Gulma on the North-East Frontier Railway in 1961 and derailed a passenger train, killing 32 persons and injuring more than 60. The suspicion was that the saboteurs intended to derail a military special which should have preceded the passenger train, but was held up at an earlier station for some unforeseen reason".

In this particular area where the theft of explosives took place, were attempts made by some railway employees with the help of Pakistani spies to sabotage the train?

Shri S. V. Ramasamy: We have no such information.

Shri Daji: Has it come to the notice of Government that besides these minor officials, suspicion has also been openly cast on senior station staff member? If so, what steps have Government taken to find out whether it is true or not?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There was suspicion only about an assistant station master whose name is A. A. Khan. That matter is still under investigation.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It is a little incredible to hear from the Minister that there is no cause for suspicion in connection with the theft of the gelatin. Was the explosive stolen to be used as crackers in the impending Dussera and Puja holidays in Bengal. May I point out that last year there was loss of 31 lives because trains were blown up? I wish that the Minister had taken this matter more seriously and seen whether there is not a pattern of sabotage and subversion. Here it has been discovered that documents have been stolen; now gelatine has been stolen. We want a proper answer to this and not the superficial treatment that has been given to it as if it is just some theft and nothing else . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: The reply is given in such a manner that we are constrained to say this.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The reply is based on the report of the DIG CID Assam.

Shri Nath Pai: He emphasised the value of the stolen property as if it is an ordinary theft and nothing else.

Mr. Speaker: Members feel concerned that because there are other cases also, of some documents having been found to be stolen and so on, therefore, a more serious and a thorough higher level investigation should be made to exclude all possibilities or to find out if there are certain persons who are engaged in a ring of espionage or other things.

The Minister in charge of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): I would like to assure the hon House that we are not taking it lightly. If such an impression has been created, I am sorry for it. We will certainly try to

investigate it at the highest level and see what should be done; if there is anything which requires special tightening up, it will certainly be done. If any person is concerned in any such improper activity, adequate action will be taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshiangabad): There is much more in it than meets the eye. Is it a fact that during the last two or three years such thefts of military and para-military materials and stores from railway wagons have been on the increase on the West Bengal and Assam-East Pakistan border, and has the Ministry considered the possibility or probability of a ring of spies and saboteurs being active in this region. Has it considered co-ordination of its own activities with the activities of the Home Ministry and the Defence Ministry to smash this ring of spies and saboteurs lest worse befall?

Shri Swaran Singh: There are two parts in the question. It is not correct that thefts have been on the increase, particularly with regard to the material mentioned by the hon. Member. So far as co-ordination is concerned, the investigation is not carried on by railway officials; it is always carried on by railway police which is part of the State police, and in suitable cases, other investigating agencies like the Special Police of CID are also associated, so that there is no lack of co-ordination.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. He said that the local police should investigate. This is a question concerning an international border; also the emergency is in operation. So can he treat it so lightly and not act in co-ordination with the Defence Ministry and Home Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Where is the point of order in that? I do not see any. He ought to have put the question straight instead of taking it as a point of order. That is the first request that he should listen to.

The Minister has assured us that they would not take it lightly but would make all the investigation possible. At this stage at least, what more can we expect?

श्री बिभाम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि इस खबर के पहले भी इस तरह की काशिश हुई थी, और अब भी जो पकड़े गये हैं स्टेशन मास्टर से लेकर नीचे तक, उनमें मुसलमानों के नाम ज्यादा हैं। क्या सरकार यह पता लगाने की कोशिश कर रही है कि इसमें पाकिस्तान का सपोर्ट करने वालों का तो हाथ नहीं है जो कि हमारे देश में मौजूद हैं और जो इस तरह की कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं इसका क्या जवाब दूँ। मुझे तो पता नहीं कि चोरों में मुसलमान ज्यादा हैं या दूसरे ज्यादा हैं। चोर चोर हैं, उनका किसी मजहब से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि चोरों का कोई मजहब नहीं होता, चोर सभी मजहबों से हो सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपने सवाल के दूसरे हिस्से में उन्होंने कहा है कि इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए कि आया इसमें पाकिस्तान का तो हाथ नहीं है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह इशारा बहुत बाजिब है, इस बात पर भी तबज्जह दी जाएगी।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : चोर नहीं हैं बदर हैं।

It is not mere chori. It may be the work of traitors.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) : This is in my constituency. Therefore, my question may be a little longer.

Mr. Speaker : When the issue is not in his constituency, then the questions are shorter?

Shri Hem Barua : I will be as short as possible.

Even against the background of our past experience, this is not the first time that such an incident has occurred in the frontier State of Assam. On two previous occasions also attempts were made to derail our trains carrying troops during the Chinese invasion. May I know if it is not a fact that the police investigation into this case is not progressing with the requisite thoroughness as demanded by the situation, and at the same time attempts are being made from New Delhi to give a communal angle to the incident and cover it up as a minor police case?

Shri Swaran Singh : No, Sir. There are three parts: I deny all the three.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad) : May I know if any special precautions or security measures are taken in regard to wagons carrying explosives or other military stores? If so, how did this wagon come to be placed in a position so as to elude the vigilance of the railway protection force or the watch and ward?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy : This particular quarry has been in existence for a number of years, and this is the first time that such a theft has happened. We have issued instructions that it should be transported carefully and guarded fully.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi : I wanted to know if any special precautions are taken to guard the wagons containing military stores and explosives.

Mr. Speaker : If there are any special precautions, probably the Minister would not mention them to the Member.

12.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION, ETC.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (i) a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

- (a) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on the pricing policy of the units manufacturing fire fighting equipment.

- (b) Government Resolution No. EEI-15(4)/60(AEI), dated the 24th July, 1963.

- (c) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (a) and (b) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section. [Placed in

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-LT-1773/63].

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1962-63 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1774/64].

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

(i) Statement No. I	Fifth Session, 1953 (Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 1775/63]
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV	Fourth Session, 1953. (Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 1775/63]
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII	Third Session, 1952-63. (Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 1777/63]
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. X	Second Session, 1952. (Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library See No. 1778/63]
(v) Supplementary statement No. XIII	First session, 1962. (Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 1779/63]
(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XII	Fourteenth Session, 1961. (Second Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library, See No. LT 1782/63]
(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXI	Thirteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 1781/63]
(viii) Supplementary statement No. XV	Twelfth Session, 1960 (Second Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 1782/63]

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhun): May I make a submission? Yesterday, hon. Member Shri Prakash Vir Shastri was pleased to raise a question about the Government assurance concerning Ministers' D.A. and T.A., and you were pleased to direct that the Assur-

ances Committee might look into it and try to expedite compliance with that assurance. I am glad to inform you that in the statement which has just been laid on the Table, that assurance is complied with.

**AUDIT REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE
TEA BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1961-62**

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Tea Board for the year 1961-62. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1783/63].

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF
NEWSPAPERS, 1963, PART II**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, 1963 (Part II). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1784/63.]

**REPORT OF THE CENTRAL WAGE BOARD
FOR JUTE INDUSTRY**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Central Wage Board for Jute Industry. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1785/63].

Shri Daji (Indore): We would like to know how many Members of the Board have signed this Report, and on what date it was signed.

Shri R. K. Malviya: All the Members have signed. One member was absent. The other Members have signed the Report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to mention here that one of the Members, who is an employers' representative, Mr. Pilkington, had been recalled and he had flown to England. My information is that this Report was signed when he was not in India. I would like to know how his signature was obtained.

Shri R. K. Malviya: The Member was absent from India, but he had been present, in fact, till late and all the points had been considered in his presence. He sent his authority to another Member to sign on his behalf.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it usually done?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different point, but the information has been given that he has not himself signed, but authorised somebody else to sign.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Replies to recommendations

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing replies to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the relevant Reports:

- (i) Statement showing the replies to the recommendations noted in Chapter IV of the Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha).
- (ii) Statement showing the replies to the recommendations noted in Chapter IV of the Sixteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha).
- (iii) Statement showing the replies to the recommendations noted in Chapter IV of the Eighteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha).
- (iv) Statement showing the replies to the recommendations noted in Chapter IV of the Thirty-First Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha).

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Minutes

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Sittings (22nd to 26th) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current Session.

12.34 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: MANAGEMENT OF
PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I promised last week to make a statement with regard to the management procedures in the public sector projects, and I am making that statement. It is fairly long. I may be permitted to lay it on the table.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1788] 63].

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Will it be circulated to Members?

Mr. Speaker: I will arrange that.

12.35 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING WORK-
ING OF GAUHATI REFINERY

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): The House has taken considerable interest in the past in the working of the Gauhati Refinery and as such would like to know the latest position and the result of efforts made by the technical team from Rumania headed by their Deputy Minister, and our experts.

As the House is aware, there had been operational difficulties resulting

in restricted throughput, interruptions in the refinery production, and closure of the Kerosene Refining Unit. The main problem encountered during the operation of the Kerosene Unit in 1962 was excessive corrosion at several places. This was first noticed in the Compressors, when the unit was started up in the May 1962. Later, in July and August 1962, corrosion was noticed in one of the process columns. After a series of modifications, the unit operated reasonably well for about 6 weeks in November and December 1962 but had then to be shut down for operational reasons. When it was restarted towards the end of January 1963, acute difficulties in the Compressors were encountered. The principal difficulty throughout this period was the maintenance of water content of SO_2 i.e. sulphur-dioxide within the permissible limit of 0.08%. It had been varying from 0.06 to 0.25 and the reason seemed to be the mal-functioning of the fractionating column (Drying Column) which was intended to separate the water from SO_2 . The high water content in SO_2 had contributed to excessive corrosion of the steam re-boilers in the Unit, which, after consequential rupture, increased the water content, causing more corrosion. Similarly, the inter-coolers and the compressors were badly corroded and the working of the compressors was adversely affected.

Substantial modifications in the Drying Column were made in March 1963 to improve the efficiency of the drying system. During the major overhaul in August, 1963, every part of the Unit was opened, inspected and cleaned and all defective equipment like compressors, inter-coolers, reboilers etc. were rectified and in many cases retubed with new tubes received from Rumania. Two of the compressors were completely stripped and overhauled and faulty bearings, casings etc. were renewed. It was only after the completion of this overhaul in August 1963 that the Drying Column could be put to adequate test and the Kerosene Unit was commissioned on the 25th August, 1963.

On re-commissioning the Kerosene Unit, it was noticed that the water con-
 tained at the desired level, i.e. below
 008 ; thus the entire quantity of
 water dissolved in the kerosene was
 being constantly and efficiently sepa-
 ration of SO_2 was being uniformly main-
 the Drying Column. I am glad to re-
 port that the operation of the unit has
 been successful and the compressors
 have given satisfactory performance.
 Steps have also been taken to ensure
 that all equipment in the unit is put
 into perfect physical and operational
 condition. Particularly in the recent
 work carried out on the overhaul of
 the unit, invaluable help has been
 given by a large team of Rumanian
 Specialists under the able leadership
 of the Deputy Minister of Oil of the
 Rumanian Government. They have also
 arranged for the supply, at their cost,
 of the replacement parts and spares
 needed.

Product off-take in August 1963
 started improving and a daily average
 of 44 rail tank wagons were despatched,
 in addition to a substantial off-
 take by road trucks for local require-
 ments. From early September, Rail-
 ways have made special efforts to meet
 the full wagon requirements of the
 refinery. The despatches have in-
 creased to 66 wagons per day. During
 the first two weeks of this month, over
 20,000 tonnes of products had been
 despatched, thus registering a sub-
 stantial improvement over movements
 in August.

With the improvement in the off-
 take of products, and with the recom-
 missioning of the Kerosene Refining
 Unit, it has been possible to operate
 the Gauhati Refinery at its full or
 nearly full designed capacity, which is
 2250 tons per day, from the second
 week of August, 1963. I am glad to
 assure the House that the Refinery will
 henceforward operate satisfactorily
 and that products will be available

according to our optimum expecta-
 tions.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This is
 also in my constituency. May I seek a
 clarification?

In view of the fact that unfortunatel-
 y the Gauhati Refinery is facing crisis
 after crisis due to operational errors.
 May I know whether the hon. Minister
 is in a position to give us an assur-
 ance that this shall not occur any
 more as far as practicable?

Mr. Speaker: Can the Minister
 give an assurance on behalf of the
 machinery?

12.40 hrs.

RE: GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Before you
 take up resumption of yesterday's de-
 bate, may I make a request to you in
 regard to the assurances that are being
 given? One assurance has been given
 today, and some others were also given,
 in regard to the loss of strategic mate-
 rials, border raids, incursions and all
 these things. May I suggest that you
 may be good enough to direct these
 Ministries concerned, including the De-
 fence Ministry, to send their respon-
 ses to you as soon as they get the in-
 formation so that you may make your
 choice and communicate, through your
 Secretariat, the necessary information
 to the Members during the interval.

Mr. Speaker: I shall consider that.

**Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiru-
 vella):** May I seek a clarification on
 the statement made by the Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Thank you, Sir. The Minister said that the damage was due to corrosion. May I know whether there is any truth in the report that this corrosion was caused by the fact that the column and compressors were tested with water instead of kerosene?

Shri Alagesan: I am not in a position to answer that particular question, but obviously I think it should not have been done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This statement may also be circulated.

12.41 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON NEFA ENQUIRY
AND MOTION RE: OUR DEFENCE
PREPAREDNESS—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion on the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Defence on the 2nd September, 1963, regarding NEFA Enquiry and the motion by Shri Bhakt Darshan and Shri Raghunath Singh. Both are taken together. The time allotted was five hours. 15 minutes have already been taken and so four hours and 45 minutes remain. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I wish to make a very humble submission to you with regard to the time allotted to this debate. In view of its importance, I would very much urge with you that the whole of tomorrow be allotted for this. I think it seems to be the consensus of opinion in the House that the matter is too serious to be dealt with in this way—and we will be doing a lot of injustice to those who are concerned with it and we may be giving an impression that we do not take this matter much too seriously. Of course, we are also hard-pressed

for time. But feel that the debate has to spill over to tomorrow, and I request that greater time may be allowed for the debate.

Shri Daji (Indore): I also rise to say a few words in the same connection. Looking to the business that is shown on the Order Paper—the Motion on the public sector undertakings and the discussion on the University Grants Commission report and so on—we would like to be enlightened as to whether we are prepared to continue with these matters tomorrow also and take up the rest on Monday or not.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of sitting on Monday. The House decided that we will sit on Saturday. That is all. So, such amount of business as we can discuss will be taken up.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): To-day and tomorrow, we can sit up to 7 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: If the House wishes.

Shri Daji: My submission is this. You know the motion in regard to public sector undertakings has come up after great difficulty. It is coming up just like an illegitimate child; it has been postponed from session to session. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is coming. But now there is a demand that the time be extended. If the House agrees—

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri Daji: We may extend the session by one day.

Mr. Speaker: It is too late now. Many Members might have made their arrangements. It may cause inconvenience.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): I support Shri Nath Pai's suggestion that the time for the NEFA debate should be extended. But I would also request you to consider whether you can accommodate the discussion of the motion on the public sector in this way: If the time for the NEFA debate is extended to last till tomorrow and is concluded, and the time is arranged in such a way that it is concluded tomorrow in time, and the motion on the public sector undertakings allowed to be simply introduced, that will be good, because we can be sure that that motion would come up later. Otherwise, as Shri Daji said, it was put off from session to session and it never comes up.

Mr. Speaker: I will consider that. Yesterday, a proposal was made and again a representation has been made to me that today we might continue with this debate without any break, and the non-official business might be taken up tomorrow. Shrimati Renu Charavartty raised an objection that that should not be acceded to, because she feared that sometimes the session ends on Fridays and then the other business is taken up and so that non-official business would suffer. But this may not be taken as a precedent. If the House so desires, I have no objection. I am not particular that this might be done. Just as the House wishes, we can accommodate in that manner. I can assure hon. Members that it will not be a precedent. I am sorry that Shrimati Renu Charavartty is not here.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is the view of our Group that in conscience we object to such a thing.

Mr. Speaker: Then I have no objection.

Shri Tyagi: The demand that the NEFA debate should be prolonged is just like crying or quarrelling over spilt milk. That matter is over. Why not take up a positive discussion?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. He has already taken 15 minutes.

Shri Nath Pai: So, the NEFA debate comes up tomorrow also.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say; let it proceed now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, non-official business will be taken up today?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं अपने भाषण के पूर्वाह्न में सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग की चर्चा कर रहा था और मैंने अपनी चर्चा के क्रम में यह संकेत किया था कि युद्धों में सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग का अपना बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक उदाहरण भी दिया था कि द्वितीय महायुद्ध में सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग ने किस तरह फ्रांस से होकर इंग्लैंड की ओर बढ़ रही युद्ध की काली घटाओं का मुंह रूस की ओर मोड़ दिया था।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

लेकिन हमारे देश में इस विभाग की ओर अपेक्षित सावधानी नहीं बरती गई। जब कि इस विषय में चीन बहुत सतर्क था। उसने हमारे देश में हमारे रहस्यों का पता लगाने के लिए तरह-तरह से यत्न किया है। पिछले दस बारह वर्षों से कहीं भेड़ चराने वालों की शकल में, कहीं भीख मांगने वालों की शकल में, कहीं रेस्टोरेंट और बैंक चसाने वालों की शकल में और कहीं राजनीतिज्ञों की भी शकल में उसने अपने गुप्तचर हमारे रहस्यों का पता लगाने के लिए रखे हुए हैं।

मेरी जानकारी में कुछ और बातें भी आई हैं, जब कि हमारा गुप्तचर विभाग इतनी असावधानी से कार्य कर रहा है, चीन के गुप्तचर विभाग ने किस प्रकार सावधानी के साथ पग उठाये हैं। अभी पाकिस्तान द्वारा हमारे कुछ हवाई रहस्यों का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया गया, जिसमें एक भारतीय व्यक्ति भी गिरफ्तार हुआ। मुझे पता चला है कि अब से कुछ दिन पहले ब्रिटेन, अमरीका और भारत के संयुक्त हवाई अभ्यास की जो बात चल रही थी, उसके लिए जो एक नक्शा तैयार किया गया था, हमारे किन्हीं जिम्मेदार सरकारी दफ्तरों से वह नक्शा हटाया गया और दिल्ली स्थित एक विदेशी दूतावास में लेजाकर उस नक्शे के फोटो लिए गए और फिर फोटो लेने के बाद उस नक्शे का जहां का तहां रख दिया गया। वहां जो व्यक्ति फोटोग्राफर था, वह एक भारतीय था, उसने अपनी देश भक्ति

का परिचय देते हुए अपने देश की सरकार तक वह बात पहुंचाई, जिसका दुष्परिणाम उसको इस रूप में भुगतना पड़ा कि उसको उस दूतावास की फोटोग्राफ्स की सर्विस से हटा दिया गया। परन्तु क्या हमारे लिये यह चिन्ता का विषय नहीं है कि इतने गुप्त रहस्य हमारे दफ्तरों से गायब कर दिये जायें और इतने महत्वपूर्ण नक्शों का फोटो लेकर उनको ज्यों का त्यों वहां रख दिया जाये? इससे पता लगता है कि हमारे देश में चीन का गुप्तचर विभाग कितना सक्रिय है।

मेरी यह भी जानकारी है कि हमारे गुप्त रहस्यों को प्रकट करने में शराब भी एक बहुत बड़ी सहायक हो रही है। कुछ ऊंचे अधिकारी और ऊंचे अफसर सायंकाल क्लबों में जाकर शराब पीते हैं। उनकी इस आदत का लाभ उठा कर उनको शराब पिला कर मस्त कर दिया जाता है, जिसके बाद वे अपने रहस्यों का उगल देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम संकट काल में तो इस बात पर अवश्य प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाना चाहिए कि जिन अफसरों का सेना से सीधा सम्बन्ध है, या जो इस प्रकार के गुप्त रहस्यों से सम्बन्धित ऊंचे अफसर हैं, वे क्लबों में जाकर शराब न पीयें, ताकि हमारे रहस्य बाहर प्रकट न हों।

उदाहरण देते हुए दुःख होता है कि सेला क्षेत्र में हमारे गुप्त चर विभाग की निष्क्रियता का इतना दुष्परिणाम हुआ कि हमको ब्रिगेडियर होशियारसिंह जैसे उच्च

सेनाधिकारी को अपने हाथों से खाना पड़ा। लेकिन मुझे इस बात की खुशी भी है कि संरक्षण मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में इस बात का आश्वासन दिया है कि अब वह इस विभाग की देख रेख स्वयं कर रहे हैं। यह देश के लिये संतोष की बात है, लेकिन क्या मैं नम्रता से यह पूछ सकता हूँ कि इस डी० एम० आई० में, जिसकी उपेक्षा के कारण देश को इस प्रकार से लज्जित होना पड़ा और नेफा में पगजय का मुंह देखना पड़ा, डायरेक्टर से लेकर नीचे तक क्या कोई किसी प्रकार का कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है? और क्या मैं संरक्षण मंत्री से यह भी जान सकता हूँ कि क्या डायरेक्टर ग्राफ मिलिटरी इन्टेलीजेंस के विभाग में अभी तक यह स्थिति है कि सीक्रेट डाकुमेंट्स का अनुवाद करने के लिए कोई भारतीय अधिकारी न हो कर चीनी अधिकारी वहाँ पर नियुक्त हैं? क्या मैं संरक्षण मंत्री से यह भी पूछ सकता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में चीनी भाषा से सम्बन्धित नौकरियों के लिए उम्मीदवार चुनने के लिए जो विशेषज्ञ शान्ति-निकेतन से आमंत्रित किया जाता है, वह वही व्यक्ति है, जिसका कि एक लड़का चीनी आर्मी में एक बड़ा ऊँचा अफसर है और क्या वह वही व्यक्ति है, जिस के सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय में यह रिपोर्ट है कि उस को पीकिंग से आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त होती है? यदि यह बात सत्य है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं भारतीय बालकों को हांगकांग में, फार्मूसा में, अमरीका या जहाँ कहीं भी चीनी भाषा अच्छी तरह से सिखाई जाती हो, वहाँ भेज कर ट्रेन किया

जाता। इस प्रकार की बातों के लिए चीनी नागरिकों पर, हम क्यों निर्भर कर रहे हैं?

संरक्षण मंत्री ने अपनी रक्षा सम्बन्धी तैयारियों के सम्बन्ध में जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उससे भी देश को सन्तोष की सांस लेने का मौका मिला है। उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि वर्दी, बूट, हथियार, सड़क, हवाई अड्डे इत्यादि सब की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इससे यह ध्वनि तो अवश्य निकलती है कि देश के कुछ नेताओं ने पहले जो यह शिकायत की थी कि बर्फ के बूट उनके पास नहीं थे, गर्म कपड़े उनके पास नहीं थे, सही थी, अब सरकार उन सब की व्यवस्था कर रही है। पर मैं तो इससे भी आगे बढ़ कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेना के जो बड़े अधिकारी हैं, उनके मस्तिष्कों का भारतीयकरण भी आप अवश्य करें। इस बात को मैं विस्तार से नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ केवल संकेत रूप में ही कहता हूँ कि उनके मस्तिष्कों का भारतीयकरण होना बहुत जरूरी है। एक बात यह भी है कि फौज और सेना के उच्च अधिकारियों के बीच में जो एक लम्बी खाई खुद गई है, उसको भी पाटने का यत्न रक्षा सम्बन्धी तैयारियों में सम्मिलित कर लिया जाये। अंग्रेज मिलिट्री आफिसर्स अपने जवानों के साथ मिल कर फुटबाल खेलते थे, दूसरे खेल खेलते थे और जब कर्तव्य पर डूबने का वक्त होता था तो कर्तव्य पालन भी करते थे। लेकिन दूर्भाग्य से स्वतंत्र भाग्य में इस पद्धति का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है।

पर रक्षा सम्बन्धी तैयारियों में इन सब से भी बड़ी तैयारी एक और है जो सबसे

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

पहले हीनी जरूरी है। देश के अतैनिक राजनीतिक नेता जो सेना की गतिविधियों का संचालन करते हैं, या फिर जिन के कंधों पर प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उसकी जिम्मेवारी है, रक्षा सम्बन्धी तैयारियों के लिए आवश्यक है कि उन के मन और उनके कान जरूर मजबूत किए जाएं। इस बात को मैं अपनी ओर से न कह कर भारतीय राजनीति के कुशल नेता और जो बरसों तक यहां प्रधान मंत्री की दगल में बैठकर शिक्षा मंत्री का पद सम्भाल चुके हैं, मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद, उनके शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने अपनी पुस्तक "इंडिया विज फ्रीडम में इसकी चर्चा की है। उन्होंने लिखा है कि प्रधान मंत्री के कानों के कच्चेपन का लाभ उठा कर एक व्यक्ति किस तरह से उनको गुमराह करता रहा है। मौलाना ने यह भी लिखा है कि वह और सरदार पटेल दोनों बहुत सी बातों पर एक मत नहीं होते थे लेकिन इस विषय में उनकी और सरदार पटेल की एक राय थी कि एक ऐसा व्यक्ति है जो प्रधान मंत्री को गुमराह करता है। रक्षा सम्बन्धी तैयारियों में इस बात को अवश्य सम्मिलित कर लिया जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं रक्षा साधन उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। आज तक हमारे रक्षा उत्पादन के साथ किस तरह से शर्मनाक खिलवाड़ होती रही है, उसका एक नमूना मैं पेश करना चाहता हूं। इसका परिचय एक प्रश्न से मिल जाता है जो मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं। २५-२-१९६३ को रक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री श्री रघुरमैया से पूछा गया था ईसापुर की राइफल फैक्ट्री के बारे में कि वहां राइफल बनाने का क्या अनुपात रहा है। रक्षा साधन उत्पादन मंत्री ने अपने उत्तर में कहा था कि ईसापुर की राइफल फैक्ट्री में फौज की पक्की मांग पर राइफल बनाये जाते हैं और फौज की ओर से वहां कोई

मांग नहीं आई थी, इसलिए १९५५ से इस फैक्ट्री में राइफल बनाने का काम स्थगित रहा। अब लड़ाई आरम्भ होने पर वह शुरू किया गया है। पर इसकी जगह बनता क्या रहा है, प्रश्न के उत्तर में वह भी बताया गया है। रेल गाड़ी के डिब्बों को खोलने की लोहे की चाबियां तैयार होती रही हैं, स्प्रिंग तैयार होते रहे हैं और भी दूसरी तरह की चीजें तैयार होती रही हैं। क्या हमारे लिए यह कोई शोभा की बात थी। क्या संरक्षण मंत्री को यह जानकारी है कि देहरादून की एम्यूनिशन फैक्ट्री में फोटो एनलार्जर तैयार किये जाते रहे हैं जबकि दुश्मन अपने कारखानों में घड़ाघड़ा शस्त्र तैयार कर रहा था। तब जो प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री थे जब उन से यह पूछा जाता था कि आप बतायें कि हमारी तैयारियों का क्या हाल है तो जो उत्तर उनका उस समय होता था, उसको मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों में आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं। राज्य सभा में २६ अप्रैल, को डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन के ऊपर एक वक्तव्य देते हुए उस समय के प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था :—

"We are in the same position with regard to medium artillery and our production establishments are able to meet whatever demands the armed forces make upon them. If there was an emergency of a serious character, it is calculated that defence production should go up by ten times".

अभी संरक्षण मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस में तो उन्होंने कहा है कि उत्पादन दुगुना कर दिया गया है। पर पहले प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का कहना यह था कि अगर सीरियस कैरेक्टर की एमरजेंसी आएगी तो दस गुना इसको बढ़ा दिया जाएगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसमें वास्तविकता क्या थी? वह बाकी आठ गुना कहा गया?

मेरी जानकारी में यह भी है कि जिस समय अमरीका में हमारे तत्कालीन प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री एक बार गए तो हमारे कुछ हितचिन्तकों ने उन से पूछा कि आप बतायें कि आपके डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन का क्या हाल है तो गुस्से में आ कर उन्होंने कह दिया कि आप परवाह मत कीजिये, अगर हमारे ऊपर कोई विपत्ति आएगी तो हम कोई पोस्ट कार्ड या कोई टेलीग्राम आपके मिलिट्री हैडक्वार्टर्स में नहीं भेजेंगे। जब इन बातों की याद आती है तो कभी कभी मन इतना तिलमिलाता है और जो चाहता है कि इस षडयंत्र के घड़े को चौराहे पर रख करके फोड़ा जाए लेकिन जब यह खयाल आता है कि अगर इन तमाम बातों की चर्चा होने लगी और देश का ध्यान सीमाओं से हट गया और कोई चोट दोबारा लग गई तो नेफा की पहाड़ियों पर लगे खून के गीले छीटे हमें क्या कहेंगे, ब्रिगेडियर होशियार सिंह और मेजर शैतान सिंह की आत्मा क्या हमसे पूछेगी और क्या जवाब देंगे उन हजारों विधवा बहनों को जिन्होंने अपने सुहाग चिन्हों—मंगलमूर्तियों—को उतार कर के राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में प्रधान मंत्री की झोली में डाल दिया था। इन बातों को सोचकर किसी बात से शत्रु को लाभ न पहुंचे जब यह खयाल आता है तो हम मन मसोस कर रह जाते हैं।

पर दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्रधान मंत्री भी तथ्यों को छिपाते रहे हैं। उन्होंने आटोमैटिक राइफल के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि ये इंग्लैंड के पास भी अभी तक नहीं थीं, इंग्लैंड की फौज को भी अभी हाल में आटोमैटिक राइफल दी गई है। लेकिन अध्यक्ष जी, इंग्लैंड की स्थिति में और भारत की स्थिति में बड़ा अन्तर है। इंग्लैंड पर अगर आपत्ति आ सकती है तो समुद्र के रास्ते या हवाई रास्ते से आ सकती है। इसलिए उसने आधुनिकतम जिन शस्त्रों का आविष्कार किया है उनमें हवाई और समुद्री

शस्त्रों। के आविष्कार को प्राथमिकता दी है पर हमारी जैसी स्थिति वाले जो देश हैं, जैसे फ्रांस है, युगोस्लाविया है, जर्मनी है, मिश्र है, उनको देखें कि कितने बरस पहले उन्होंने अपनी मिलिट्री को ये आटोमैटिक राइफल आदि दे दी थीं। अपनी भूल छिपाने के लिए इस प्रकार की बात करते हैं कि इंग्लैंड में आटोमैटिक राइफल भी कल दी गई है। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे संरक्षण मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि हम अपनी रक्षा के लिए शस्त्र भी लेंगे बाहर से और फैक्ट्रीज भी उनकी सहायता ले कर स्थापित करेंगे। लेकिन संरक्षण मंत्री जी, बाल्मीकी ने अपनी रामायण में लिखा है “शुभस्य शीघ्रम्”, शुभ काम में देरी नहीं होनी चाहिये मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि इस हाउस में आपका वक्तव्य होने के बाद से बहुत से लोगों के पेट में दद शुरू हो गया है और बहुत सम्भव है कि वे आपके कानों में भी आ कर फुसफुसायें और कहें कि नहीं, अमुक देश से हथियार लेना हमें सस्ता पड़ेगा, अमुक देश से हथियार लेने से काश्मीर की समस्या के समाधान में आसानी हो जाएगी, उस देश से अगर हम हथियार प्राप्त करेंगे तो बहुत मुम्किन है कि चीन से उनकी सहानुभूति हट कर हमारी ओर हो जाए। इसलिए ऐसी बातों में आ कर आपका मन कहीं हिल न जाये। इस समय आपको बड़े दृढ़ रहने की आवश्यकता होगी क्योंकि पीछे इन्हीं भूलों के दुष्परिणाम हम भुगत चुके हैं।

एक बात मैं मिग फैक्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं जो भारत में लगने जा रही है। यह सुन कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि इसका आधा हिस्सा तो लगेगा महाराष्ट्र में और आधा हिस्सा लगेगा उड़ीसा में, ढांचा तो तैयार होगा नासिक में और इंजिन तैयार होगा उड़ीसा में। कहीं यह भी कोई राजनीतिक निर्णय तो नहीं है जो इस तरह

[श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री]

से इसको भी दो हिस्सों में बांट दिया गया है। आप इस सारी फैक्ट्री को नासिक में ही क्यों न स्थापित कर दें, इंजन और ढांचा दोनों वहीं बनें क्योंकि आपस में अगर कोई भेद होगा, तो उसको वहीं दूर किया जा सके। महाराष्ट्र से जब उड़ीसा पहुंचना पड़ेगा तो कितना चक्कर काट कर जाना पड़ेगा? हां, अगर आप चाहें तो उड़ीसा में एक और फैक्टरी खोल दें। इस में किसी को कोई ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता है। एक ही विमान का एक हिस्सा एक स्थान पर और दूसरा दूसरे स्थान पर बने यह बुद्धिमत्ता की बात मालूम नहीं पड़ती है।

जांच विधि के सम्बन्ध में एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूं। जिस जांच के आधार पर आपका यह संक्षिप्त वक्तव्य हुआ है, वह जांच क्यों की गई थी, इसको भी मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं। एक वक्तव्य प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नवम्बर १९६२ में राज्य सभा में दिया था और उस वक्तव्य में प्रधान मंत्री ने जो शब्द कहे थे, वे उन्हीं के शब्दों में सुनाना चाहता हूं। सबसे पहली बार उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा था :—

“२० अक्टूबर, और उस के बाद खास तौर से जो घटनाएँ घटी हैं और हमारी जो पराजय हुई है उससे हम सबको बहुत धक्का लगा मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस बात की जांच होगी..

और फिर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आगे कहा:

“जिससे यह पता लग सके कि क्या क्या गलतियाँ की गईं और कौन उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं”।

यह प्रधान मंत्री जी का अपना ही वक्तव्य है जो उन्होंने राज्य सभा में दिया था। लेकिन कुछ दिनों के बाद उनको यह खयाल

आया होगा कि कौन उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है, अगर यह बात भी सामने आ गई तो बहुत मुम्किन है कि वह आंच मेरे सहयोगी तक और मुझ तक भी पहुंच न जाये, इसलिए अट उन्होंने अपनी पोजीशन को बदल कर ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६२ को एक दूसरा वक्तव्य दे दिया कि जांच का उद्देश्य भविष्य में मांग दर्शन के लिए एक प्रकार का सैनिक मूल्यांकन करना होगा। जो पहले यह कह रहे थे पता लगायेंगे कि कौन उसके लिए जिम्मेदार था, वह ही ३१ दिसम्बर को वक्तव्य देते हैं जो सर्वथा भिन्न होता है और दुःख की बात तो यह है कि संरक्षण मंत्री ने भी उसी पद्धति का अनुसरण करते हुये १६ मार्च को लोकसभा में यह कहा कि सरकार ने यह निर्णय नहीं किया है कि निर्देश पदों को भी प्रकट किया जाए या नहीं। उन्होंने इस बात को फिर दोहराया कि यह जांच केवल एक सैनिक मूल्यांकन होगी और लोगों को दण्ड देने की नीयत से नहीं की जा रही है। यह उन्होंने कहा। लेकिन फिर जब उन पदों का निर्देश आगे चल कर किया गया तो वह स्पष्ट था। संरक्षण मंत्री की आत्मा में शायद यह बात चुभी होगी कि क्यों इस देश द्रोह के रहस्य को दबा कर रखा जाए, इसलिए उन्होंने पहली अप्रैल को फिर एक वक्तव्य दिया कि कुछ सैनिक अफसरों के खिलाफ यदि आरोप मिट्ट हो जायेंगे तो सरकार उन के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई भी करेगी। लेकिन अब यह जो जांच रिपोर्ट पर वक्तव्य उन्होंने दिया है, इससे प्रतीत होता है कि वह बात बिल्कुल ही हटा दी गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि शायद संरक्षण मंत्री ने इस भाग को जो हटाया उसका कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि यह वक्तव्य पहली अप्रैल को दिया गया था, इसलिए उस वक्तव्य की कोई खास जिम्मेवारी नहीं है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या शास्त्री जी भी पहली अप्रैल के उस शृंगार को मानते हैं ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ऐसी बात नहीं है। उनका वह वक्तव्य अंग्रेजी में था और अंग्रेज पहली अप्रैल को मानते हैं। इसलिए मुझे उसका उद्धरण देना पड़ा है। पर इस पर जो विशेष बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि संरक्षण मंत्री ने इस सारी रिपोर्ट को हाउस के सामने रखने में एक कठिनाई यह प्रकट की है कि सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी हमारी तैयारियों पर इसका विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा और हमारे कुछ रहस्य दूसरों को भी पता लग जायेंगे। लेकिन क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कहीं और यह घटना नहीं घटी और क्या उन्होंने इस तरह की रिपोर्टों को प्रकट नहीं किया? उदाहरण के लिये अमरीका में जिस समय मैकमार्शर पदव्युत्त किया गया था उस समय जो जांच हुई थी उस की सारी कार्य-बाही न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में प्रकाशित की गई थी, और फिर उसे ऐसे वक्त में प्रकाशित किया गया था जब कोरिया की लड़ाई चल रही थी और उसके बाद भी दो साल तक वह लड़ाई चलती रही। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस का हमारी सुरक्षा तैयारियों पर असर पड़ेगा यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

लेकिन मैं इस से भी आगे बढ़ कर एक बात और पूछना चाहता हूँ। जैसी यह जांच रिपोर्ट है, आप सच्चाई के साथ बतलाइये कि क्या ईस्टर्न कमान्ड ने भी कोई ऐसी जांच की थी? अगर ईस्टर्न कमान्ड की ओर से जांच हुई थी तो उस में किस किस व्यक्ति पर दोष लगाये गये थे और किस किस व्यक्ति को वहाँ पर जिम्मेदार बतलाया गया था? यह भी आप जरूर बतलायें। मैं अपनी कल की बात को दोहराते हुए आज फिर इस बात पर बल देना चाहता हूँ कि केवल सेना के अधिकारियों की ही जांच न कराई जाय, असीनिक राजनीतिक नेता जो उस समय सेना के संचालक बने हुए थे उन की भी अवश्य जांच कराई जाय। मैं समझता हूँ

कि प्रधान मंत्री भी मेरी इस बात का स्वागत करेंगे क्योंकि कई बार उन्होंने इस सदन में कहा है कि गलती किसी की भी हो, वह छिपाई नहीं जानी चाहिये। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस में यह पता लगाया जाय कि जिस समय सेना की ओर से सड़कें आदि बनाने का मुझाब आया था तो किस की ओर से यह निर्देश दिया गया था कि सड़कें बनाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं उस पर बहुत खर्च होगा और कोई लाभ भी नहीं होगा? एक ओर तो ब्रिटिश आर्मी का वह तरीका है कि उन्होंने पेशावर से जमरूद तक रेल की सड़क बनाई इसलिये कि कभी बजोरिस्तान पर मिलिटरी न भेजनी पड़ जाये, दूसरी ओर सड़क बनाने में आमदनी नहीं होगी और खर्च अधिक होगा, यह सोचते रहे। वह रेलवे लाइन हमेशा घाटे में रही पर इसे चलाये रखा। इसी प्रकार हथियार बाहर से बिल्कुल न मंगाये जायें, देश में जितनी हथियारों की फैक्ट्रियां हैं व भी आराम से काम करें, आदि आदि निर्देश दे रखे थे। पर यह निर्णय सैनिक निर्णय थे या राजनीतिक निर्णय थे इन तमाम बातों का पता लगाया जाना चाहिये। मेरा तो अपना कहना इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी है कि १२ अक्टूबर को लंका जाने हुए प्रधान मंत्री ने जो हवाई अड्डे पर यह कहा था कि मैंने अपनी फौजों को आदेश दे दिया है कि जो चीनी फौज हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा में घुस कर चली आई है उन्हें निकाल बाहर कर दिया जाय, इस बात की भी जांच होनी चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री यह कहते हैं कि आर्मी आफिसर्स से पूछ कर राय दी गई, लेकिन उस समय के प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री क्या कहते हैं? अभी अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर उन का जो भाषण हुआ था उस में उन्होंने कहा कि लड़ाई लड़ने के लिये क्या सेना से पूछा जाता है? उस आदेश के संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री का और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का आपस में विरोध है। इसलिये यह बात जांच की आवश्यकता रखती है।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

मेरी राय यह है कि असैनिक राजनीतिज्ञों की जांच करने के लिये जो कमेटी बनाई जाय उस में कोई भूतपूर्व कमाण्डर इन चीफ, जनरल करिअप्पा या जनरल थिमैया जैसा आदमी, जरूर रहना चाहिये जिस से पता लगे कि इस आदेश देने में किस का क्या सम्बन्ध था।

मैं संरक्षण मंत्री की इस बात को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने नेफा की जांच पर इतना यथाशक्ति स्पष्ट वक्तव्य दिया है। उनका वक्तव्य देख कर ऐसा लगता है कि कटघरे में बन्द शेर अपनी सीमाओं में जितना उछल सकता है उन्होंने अपनी उछलने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन सारी रिपोर्ट के सामने न आने से देश में तरह तरह के संदेह व्याप्त हैं। राज्य सभा में भी पीछे इस प्रकार की एक मांग की गई थी कि देश के कुछ ऊंचे और निष्पक्ष नेताओं को यह रिपोर्ट दिखावा दी जाय और वे अपनी राय इस पर दें। राज्य सभा में इसके लिये श्री गंगाशरण सिंह का नाम प्रस्तुत किया गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सभा की ओर से श्री गंगाशरण सिंह और लोक सभा की ओर से आचार्य कृपालानी, इन दोनों को पूरी रिपोर्ट दिखावा दी जाय। अगर यह दोनों व्यक्ति अपना वक्तव्य दे दें कि नहीं यह रिपोर्ट वास्तव में ऐसी है जिस को प्रकाशित करना देश के हित में ठीक नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए एक बात यह कहूंगा कि अब तक इस युद्ध में जितने काम हुए हैं वे सारे प्रतिरक्षा के लिये हुए। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बन कर तत्कालीन मंत्री ने काम किया। लेकिन आओ तब तुंग की राजनीति यह थी कि लड़ाई लम्बे मोर्चे पर करो, जहां शत्रु का कमजोर मौका देखो, वहां हमला कर दो। लेकिन भारत की युद्ध नीति क्या थी? जहां से

हमला हो केवल वहीं मुकाबला करो, कमजोर हो तो पीछे हटते जाओ, या फिर मरते चले जाओ, भागते चले जाओ, यहां नीति थी। हमारे सैनिकों ने डिफेंस तो थोड़ा किया, ऑफेंस कभी नहीं किया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि १५०० मील लम्बे मोर्चे पर क्या उन का कोई भी कमजोर स्थान ऐसा नहीं था जहां से हम भी उन पर हमला कर सकते। उससे क्या इस प्रकार की स्थिति हो सकती थी? अब तक जो काम हुआ वह केवल प्रतिरक्षा का काम हुआ मैं चाहता हूँ कि अब हमारे वर्तमान संरक्षण मंत्री प्रतिरक्षा से हट कर दूसरी तरह की ट्रेनिंग भी सैनिकों को दें। जिस काम को अब उन्होंने आरम्भ किया है उसे प्रतिरक्षा नहीं कहा जायेगा उस को संरक्षण कहा जायेगा। इसी लिये मैं ने अपने सारे भाषण में श्री मेनन के लिये प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का शब्द का प्रयोग किया है और श्री चव्हाण के लिये संरक्षण मंत्री शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। इस का स्पष्ट अभिप्राय यह है कि आप बचाव तो करें ही पर हमला भी जरूर करें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज के पश्चात् श्री चव्हाण प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री न कहे जायें बल्कि संरक्षण मंत्री कहे जायें। दोनों दृष्टियों से ही इस बात की जरूरत है।

अन्त में इस बात को कह कर मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ। संरक्षण मंत्री जी, देश ने बड़ी नाजुक घड़ियों में अपनी रक्षा की बागडोर आप के हाथों में सौंपी है, और धीरे धीरे अब वह समय आ रहा है जिस को आपकी भी परीक्षा की घड़ी कहा जायेगा। अब अगर कहीं देश को दुबारा चोट लगी तो यह देश यह उत्तर सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगा कि हमारे पास हथियार नहीं थे, अथवा हमें हमले की पहले से कल्पना नहीं थी। इस उत्तर को देश सहन नहीं करेगा।

मेरा अनुमान यह भी है कि अब की बार जो आक्रमण होगा उस में अक्रान्ता देश

एक नहीं, दो होंगे। पाकिस्तान के इरादे अभी से खराब हैं। बहुत मुमकिन है कि पाकिस्तान को आगे कर के उस की कमर पर खड़ा हो कर चीन हमला करे। यह स्थिति भी आ सकती है। चलते चलते और एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के पानी में कुछ ऐसा असर है कि बाहर से जो नया आदमी आता है या तो वह अपनी शिष्टता-बश अपनी बुद्धि की लगाम दूसरों के हाथ में दे देता है या यदि अधिक अक्लमन्द हो तो दूसरों के दिमाग पर हावी हो कर उनके मुंह से अपनी बात कहलाने लगता है। अब तक रक्षा कार्य में दूसरी बात ज्यादा होती रही है। एक सीधे सादे मस्तिष्क पर हावी हो कर अपनी बात उस के मुंह से उगलवाई गई है लेकिन कृपा कर के पहली बात जो मैंने कही शिष्टता के नाते से आप भी अपनी बुद्धि की लगाम किसी दूसरे के हाथ में न दें। देश की आज बड़ी आवश्यकता है स्वतन्त्र निर्णय लेने की। आप देश के प्रति वफादार रहें, व्यक्ति विशेष के प्रति वफादार न रहें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री भष्म दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का अत्यन्त अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि नियम १८६ के अन्तर्गत जिस प्रस्ताव को मैं सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ उसे ग्रहीत किया और स्वीकृत किया। उस को भाषा इस प्रकार है :

“यह सभा ६ सितम्बर, १९६३ को प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री द्वारा “हमारी प्रतिरक्षा की तैयारी” के बारे में किये गये वक्तव्य पर विचार करती है।”

मैं कल से अपने आदरणीय मित्र श्री प्रकाश-वीर शास्त्री के भाषण को बड़े ध्यान से सुनता रहा हूँ। उन्होंने अपनी प्रांजल और प्रभाव-

पूर्ण हिन्दी भाषा में अपने विचारों को प्रकट किया है। उन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी की यह उक्ति याद आती है :

“जाकी रही भावना जैसी,
प्रभु मूरति देखी तिन तैसी।”

नेफा की पराजयों के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रति-वेदन हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी ने इस सदन के सामने रक्खा, और उस के बाद ६ सितम्बर को उन्होंने जो जानकारी से भरा हुआ वक्तव्य हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया उस को विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों के लोग अपने अपने दृष्टिकोण से देखेंगे। जहाँ तक श्री शास्त्री का सम्बन्ध है उन के प्रति व्यक्तिगत आदर रखते हुए मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने भावावेश में आ कर जिन कड़े शब्दों का प्रयोग किया, उन से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कई महीनों से उन के अन्दर जो ज्वालामुखी अन्दर ही अन्दर उबल रहा था उसे एकाएक फूट पड़ने का मौका मिला है। इस वक्तव्य का एक दूसरा पहलू भी है।

मैं तो समझता हूँ कि नेफा की पराजयों के बारे में जो जांच कराई गई और जो उस का प्रतिवेदन यहाँ रक्खा गया है वह हमारे देश के इतिहास में एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण और ऐतिहासिक घटना है।

मैं सब से पहले उन उच्च सेनाधिकारियों को हार्दिक बधाई और साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने इन पराजयों की जांच की। क्योंकि जहाँ तक मेरा अनुमान है, जहाँ तक मेरा अध्ययन है, उन्होंने बहुत ही निर्भयता और निष्पक्षता के साथ, विद्वानादृष्टि, बड़ी बारीकी से सारे मामले की छानबीन की। वे स्वयं आज भी सेना के अन्दर अधिका-री हैं, उन का भविष्य प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी के हाथों में है, फिर भी उन्होंने निष्पक्षता से भरी हुई रिपोर्ट देश के सामने और इस सदन के सामने रखी

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

—इस के लिए मैं उन की हृदय से प्रशंसा करता हूँ ।

लेकिन श्रीमन्, इस से भी आगे मैं अपने आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और अपने वर्तमान प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी को भी हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए कि उन्होंने इस जांच पड़ताल का आदेश दे कर के और इस प्रतिवेदन को सदन के समक्ष और सारे देश के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर के बहुत ही साहस, बुद्धिमत्ता और दूर-दर्शिता का परिचय दिया है । एक प्रकार से उन्होंने ने स्वयं अपने आप का निरीक्षण किया है और यह जानने का प्रयास किया है कि हमारे यहां क्या कमियां थीं, किन कमियों की वजह से हमें पराजय का मुंह देखना पड़ा ताकि उन का हम बारीकी से अध्ययन कर सकें और उन भूलों से लाभ उठाएं और भविष्य के लिए ऐसी तैयारियां करें ताकि हमें फिर वह दिन न देखना पड़े । इसलिए, श्रीमन्, जहां मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ, वहां एक बात उन का एक अनुरागी होने के नाते कहना चाहता हूँ ।

नेफा सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट के दो पहलू हैं । एक तो उस का नकारात्मक पहलू है कि हम ने जो गलतियां की क्या उन के लिए किसी को दंड दिया जा सकता है ? शास्त्री जी ने अपने भाषण में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के १ अप्रैल के आश्वासन का हवाला देते हुए मजाक उड़ाने का प्रयत्न किया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री किसी कच्ची मिट्टी के बने हुए नहीं हैं । उन्होंने ने कुछ ही महीनों के अन्दर अपनी दुहाता का पूरा परिचय इस सदन के सामने रखा है । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वे और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, जिन पर आज भी हमारा अचल और अटल विश्वास है, बारीकी से हर एक चीज का अध्ययन करेंगे और वे उस आश्वासन को पूरा करेंगे । मुझे इस का पूरी तरह से विश्वास

है । सदन को मालूम है कि तीन व्यक्तियों पर तो पहले ही कार्रवाई हो चुकी है, आखिर आप गुस्सा अब किस पर निकालना चाहते हैं ? हमारे पुराने प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री उस के कारण हटाए गए, चीफ आफ स्टाफ को त्यागपत्र देना पड़ा और कोर कमांडर साहब भी तशरीफ ले गए और उन की जगह दूसरी नियुक्तियां की गयीं । इस प्रकार तीन व्यक्ति जिन का मुख्यतः इस से सम्बन्ध था उन के हाथों से सत्ता ले ली गयी । इस के बाद जो उन के नीचे .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो और अपराधी हों उन को भी हटाना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : विषयान्तर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को समय दूंगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तपस्या कीजिए तपस्या ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इस तरह से यह बहस चलेगी । अगर इस तरह की आवाजें इधर से या उधर से आएं तो मैं नहीं इस कार्रवाई को चला सकता ।

स्वामी जी, आप विषयान्तर के बारे में क्या कहना चाहते हैं, कहिए ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो अभी शास्त्री जी ने वक्तव्य दिया उस के सम्बन्ध में आलोचना की जा रही है । मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर छोटा राज्य कर्मचारी अपराध करता है तो उस को जेल में बन्द किया जाता है । लेकिन अगर कोई बड़ा राज्य कर्मचारी अपराध करे तो उस को तो उस से भी ज्यादा दंड दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि उस की जिम्मेवारी ज्यादा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप भाषण दे रहे हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं समाप्त करता हूँ । मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर कोई आदमी रेल में शराब पी कर बैठता है, तो वह केवल अपना ही नकसान करता है लेकिन अगर ड्राइवर शराब पी कर चले तो वह सारी रेल को ही चौपट कर करेगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम को अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी और अपने प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी के हाथों को मजबूत करना है । हम अपराधियों को दंड दिलाने के पक्ष में हैं, कम से कम मैं बड़ी नम्रता और दृढ़ता से यह कहना चाहता हूँ । और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, जिन को भी दोषी पाया जायगा उन को अवश्य दंड देंगे । पर यह भी विश्वास रिखता हूँ, और हमारे सदन का भी यह दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए, कि हम इस अवसर पर अपने नेताओं के हाथों को कमजोर न करें जबकि हम को चीन का मुकाबला दृढ़ता से करना है, और इस काम के लिए सारा देश उन के पीछे है । एक ओर अगर हम उन की टांगे खींचें और दूसरी ओर कहें कि इस कार्य को करो तो य दोनों परस्पर विरोधी बातें नहीं चल सकती ।

अब मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रतिवेदन का एक रचनात्मक पहलू भी है और वह यह है कि हम ने अपनी गलतियों के आधार पर आगे के लिए क्या प्रोग्राम बनाया है । हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी ने 9 सितम्बर को जो वक्तव्य इस सदन के सम्मुख रखा वह बहुत स्पष्ट और जानकारी से भरा हुआ है । उन्होंने ने एक बड़ी कमी की पूर्ति की है । उन्होंने ने सब से पहली बार इस सदन को और इस देश को अपने विश्वास में लिया है । उन्होंने ने यह बतलाने का प्रयत्न

किया है कि विभिन्न दिशाओं में सरकार जनता के सहयोग से देश की रक्षा के लिए क्या-क्या तैयारियां कर रही है । इस के लिए मैं अपने प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी को हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ ।

इतना कहने के बाद मुझे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी क्षमा करेंगे यदि मैं कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव उन के सामने रखने का साहस करूं । उन्होंने ने अपने वक्तव्य में एक महत्वपूर्ण बात कही कि हम अपनी सना को बढ़ा रहे हैं और इस के लिए वह 6 पर्वतीय डिवीजन बनाने की तैयारियां कर रहे हैं । लेकिन मुझे यह जानकर कुछ निराशा हुई कि अभी तक केवल तीन डिवीजन ही बन पाए हैं और तीन के लिए तैयारियों की जा रही हैं । अभी कुछ समय पहले समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि तीन और डिवीजनों की तैयारी की जा रही हैं और उन के लिए विदेशों से शस्त्रास्त्र लाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं । प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो तीन डिवीजनों का समाचार निकला है ये उन 6 डिवीजनों में से तीन हैं या उन के अतिरिक्त तीन और डिवीजन बनाए जायेंगे । अर्थात्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुल 9 डिवीजन बनाए जायेंगे या 6 ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसी विवरण में बताया गया है जो एक हाई आल्टीट्यूड वारफयर स्कूल है उस में सैनिकों की संख्या दुगुनी कर दी गयी है । यह उत्साहवर्धक बात है, लेकिन लड़ाख से ले कर नेफा तक जो हमारी ढाई हजार मील लम्बी सीमा है और जिस की रक्षा के लिए हम सात, आठ, नौ डिवीजन तैयार कर रहे हैं, मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि इस अवस्था में एक ट्रेनिंग स्कूल से काम नहीं चल सकता । इस के लिए तो हर क्षेत्र में एक एक नया ट्रेनिंग स्कूल खोलने की आवश्यकता है ताकि सैनिकों को पहाड़ों की लड़ाई का विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सके ।

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

सैनिकों की भरती के बारे में माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने कहा है कि :

Our performance has been more than satisfactory.

लेकिन यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी । मेरे पास इस तरह की रिपोर्टें हैं कि अभी भी भरती के दफ्तरों से हजारों नवयुवक, जो उत्साही हैं, जो देश के लिए मरने को तैयार हैं, और जो हर तरह से भरती के योग्य हैं, निराश हो कर वापस जा रहे हैं क्योंकि उन को भरती नहीं किया जा रहा है । विशेष कर जिन लोगों का पर्वतीय इलाकों में इस काम का पेशा है उन को वापस जाना पड़ रहा है । गोल्डस्मिथ ने एक जमाने में स्विटजरलैंड के बारे में कहा था, जिस का अनुवाद श्री श्रीधर पाठक ने अपने शब्दों में इस प्रकार किया है :

रण में भरती हो कर लड़ना

यही यहां की खेती है ।

पर्वतों के लोगों को, जिन का तिब्बत से सीधा सम्बन्ध रहा है, भरती के दफ्तरों से निराश हो कर वापस जाना पड़ रहा है । मैं यह बात कोई स्थानीय संकुचित-नेरो परोकियल—दृष्टिकोण से नहीं कह रहा हूं । अगर हम को कुछ ही महीनों में ६ से ९ डिवीजन पर्वतीय सेना तयार करनी है तो माननीय मंत्री जी को इस और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि चीनी तो इन्तिजार करने वाले नहीं हैं कि हम अपनी तैयारी कर लें उस के बाद वे आक्रमण करें । शत्रु तो हमेशा अपने प्रतिपक्षी को कमजोरी का लाभ उठाने की प्रतीक्षा में रहता है । तो हमें भी इन्तिजार करने की गुंजाइश नहीं है । इसलिए मैं अपने प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । मेरे पास रिपोर्टें आ रही हैं कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लोग जिन को सेना में काम करने की परम्परा रही है, जिन में इस काम के संस्कार पड़े हुए हैं, उन को भरती नहीं किया जाता और उन को भरती के दफ्तरों से निराश

लौटना पड़ रहा है । मैं फिर दुहरा दूँ कि मैं यह सुझाव कोई संकुचित दृष्टिकोण के कारण नहीं दे रहा हूं । अगर हम पर्वतीय युद्ध के लिये सेना तैयार करना चाहते हैं तो हम को इन क्षेत्रों के लोगों को अधिक लेना चाहिए ।

नेफा सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट में एक सब से बड़ी बात यह कही गई है कि हमारे सैनिक जो कि बड़ी विकट परिस्थितियों में लड़े हैं और पहले कई सफलतायें प्राप्त की थीं, उन को नेफा में असफलता मिलने का कारण यह था, कि इन को उस क्षेत्र में सांस लेने में कठिनाई होती थी, वे अपने को वहां की परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल नहीं बना सके । लेकिन जो पहाड़ी लोग हैं, जिन को पानी पीने के लिए भी एक मील नीचे उतरना पड़ता है और जो उस क्षेत्र की ऊंची चोटियों में अपने पशुओं को चराते हैं उन को इस क्षेत्र में काम करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती । पहले जो भारतीय व्यापारी तिब्बत से व्यापार करने जाते थे, वे हैवी स्नो बूट पहन कर नहीं जाते थे, वे साधारण गरम कपड़े पहन कर जाते थे क्योंकि उन को उस वातावरण को सहने का अभ्यास होता था, उन में स्टमिना होता था । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर हम पर्वतीय डिवीजन बनाना चाहते हैं तो मेरे सुझाव पर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाये ।

श्रीमन्, अफसरों की भरती के बारे में माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि और अफसर तो उन को काफी तादाद में मिलते हैं लेकिन इंजीनियरों व डाक्टरों के बारे में उन को निराशा हुई है । इस के लिए कुछ उपाय करने का उन्होंने ने स्वयं उल्लेख किया है, और मुझे आशा है कि कुछ समय में डाक्टरों और इंजीनियरों की जो कमी है वह बड़ी मात्रा में दूर हो जायगी । लेकिन एक बुनियादी सवाल मैं यहां पर रखना चाहता हूं । नेफा के बारे में जो रिपोर्टें मिली हैं, जिन्होंने ने आंखों से देखा हाल वहां का बताया है, चीन से जो लोग वहां युद्ध के मोर्चे से लौटे हैं, उन से बात करने का मुझे कुछ अवसर मिला । मैं इस परिणाम

पर पहुंचा कि आमतौर से हमारे सैनिकों ने कोई गलती नहीं की। उन की वीरता में कोई कमी नहीं थी। कमी अधिकांश मात्रा में हमारे अफसरों की रही है। अब इस बात पर मैं विस्तार से नहीं जाना चाहता कि इन लोगों ने क्या गलतियाँ कीं लेकिन कमज़ोरियाँ उन की तरफ से ज्यादा जान पड़ीं। अब तक क्या होता आया है? चाहे वह खड़कवासला का इंस्टीच्यूट हो चाहे नेशनल डिफेंस एकेडेमी देहरादून हो, उन के अंदर पब्लिक स्कूल्स और कालिजों के पड़े हुए बड़े परिवारों के लड़के ही लिए जाते हैं, एक तरीके से विलासिता में जिन का जीवन बीता है, ऐसा न भी कहा जाय तब भी इतना तो कहा ही जा सकता है कि आरामतलबों में जिन का जीवन बीता है, अंग्रेज़ी में जो गिटपिट कर सकते हैं, अच्छे कपड़े धारण कर सकते हैं, पर्सनालिटी थोड़ी अच्छी रहती है, बड़े अफसरों के लड़के होते हैं उन की ही वहां पृष्ठ होती है और पहले तो हालत यह थी कि वह पलटन में भरती इसलिए भी होते थे कि सलाम करने को मिलता था और अच्छी पत्नी भी मिलती थी। विवाह रूपी बाज़ार में ऐसे लड़कों का भाव भी ऊंचा होता था। आम तौर पर ऐसे लड़के ही उन फौजी स्कूलों में जगह पा पाते थे। लेकिन जब वास्तविक लड़ाई आई तब मालूम पड़ा कि वे कितने गहरे पानी में हैं? हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय जरा इस पर वारीक्री से विचार करें। वे स्वयं एक ऐसे प्रान्त के रहने वाले हैं जिस ने शिवाजी सरीखा हमारे देश का रक्षक उत्पन्न किया। वे शिवाजी के वंशधर हैं, उन के उत्तराधिकारी हैं। मेरा उन से अनुरोध है कि वे इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। मैं उन से यह आशा करता हूँ कि वह नई नीति का अवलम्बन करेंगे।

श्रीमन्, मैं दो, तीन बातें फ़ौजी अफसरों की भर्ती के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारे बहुत से ब्रज्जुएट्स, बहुत से इंटरमीडिएट और हाई स्कूल पास नौजवान फौज में भर्ती हैं और वह इस आशा में भरती हुए थे कि बाद में चल कर उन को

अफ़मरी का मौका मिलेगा। लेकिन मेरे पाठ इस तरह की रिपोर्टें हैं कि इन में से जो १०० आदमी गये थे तो उन में से केवल दस आदमी लिये गये। मैं इस के लिए यह मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि फ़ौज में इस समय जो नौजवान काम कर रहे हैं अगर वह बेसिकली शिक्षा की दृष्टि से क्वालिफ़ायड हैं तो सब से पहले आप उन को लीजिये क्योंकि वे अग्नि परीक्षा में से निकल चुके हैं। वह सिपाहियों का कठोर और कठिन जीवन बिता चुके हैं और वे उन आरामतलब नौजवानों से अच्छे अफ़सर साबित होंगे, आरामतलबी की अपेक्षा उन का स्टैन्डर्ड ऊंचा रहेगा और वे सफल अफ़सर सिद्ध होंगे।

एसी भी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि जिन को कि एन० सी० सी० में "सी" सर्टिफिकेट मिला हुआ है, फुटबाल के कैप्टन हैं, अच्छे तगड़े एथलीट हैं स्पोर्ट्समैन हैं, और जोकि सैलैक्शन के लिए उपयुक्त हैं, उन को न ले कर सैलैक्शन बोर्ड पता नहीं उस का क्या स्टैन्डर्ड सैलैक्शन का रहता है कि वह दुबले-पतले लोगों को चन लेता है। अब मैं कोई दोष नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन ऐसा हो रहा है। मुझे यहां तक बताया गया है कि स्वयं प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बातें हैं कि ऐसे लोग जोकि बिल्कुल हर तरीके से फिट थे, उन को निराश हो कर जाना पड़ा। इस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है कि जो एन० सी० सी० में काम करने वाले हैं, जो स्पोर्ट्समैन हैं उन का सेलैक्शन अलग हो और जनरल कैटेगरी में उन को शामिल न किया जाय। अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाती है तो मैं सभसता हूँ कि बहुत अच्छे और हर तरह से योग्य आदमी मिल सकेंगे।

श्रीमन्, अफ़सरों की भरती के बारे में अभी जैसा कि मैं ने शुरू में निवेदन किया था कि अंग्रेज़ी को वहां पर बहुत महत्व दिया जा रहा है। एक दिन यहां पर भी जब श्री रघुनाथ सिंह रक्षा बजट पर बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने इस बात को उठाया था। प्रधान मंत्री जी

[श्री भक्त, दर्शन]

उस अवसर पर मौजूद थे। उन्होंने शायद उस समय कुछ दिलचस्पी दिखलाई थी; लेकिन वह दिलचस्पी शायद वहीं समाप्त हो गई। मुझे अभी तक यह पता लगा है कि सेलेक्शन बोर्ड में इस पर काफ़ी जोर दिया जा रहा है, जिसकी कि वजह से हमें अच्छे कैंडीडेट्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं। मैं प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय को मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर अंग्रेज़ी का इतना ही मोह है तो पहले उन का सेलेक्शन कर लीजिये उस के बाद उन को अंग्रेज़ी की ट्रेनिंग दे दीजिये। जब उन्हें कमीशन मिल जाय तब उन का अंग्रेज़ी का ज्ञान बढ़ाने के लिए स्पेशल कोर्स उन को दे दीजिये लेकिन केवल अंग्रेज़ी के कारण वे अफ़सरी में जाने से वंचित रह जायें, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह न्यायपूर्ण नहीं होगा।

श्रीमान्, हम उन अपने मित्र देशों के बड़े आभारी हैं जिन्होंने कठिन परीक्षा के अवसर पर, विपत्ति के अवसर पर हमारी सहायता की। श्रद्धा से हमारा हृदय, हमारा मस्तक, उन के सामने झुक जाता है। लेकिन हम यह देख रहे हैं कि जो विवरण हमारे रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने दिया उस से कुछ चित्र स्पष्ट मालूम नहीं होना है। अब हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी का एक वाक्य इस सम्बन्ध में यह है कि "संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका की सरकार ने जितनी सहायता का वायदा किया था उस का आधे से अधिक भाग अब तक प्राप्त हो चुका है और बाकी का बहुत बड़ा भाग शीघ्र ही मिलने की आशा है।" फिर आगे वह कहते हैं कि "इसी प्रकार यूनाइटेड किंगडम की सरकार ने जो सहायता देने का वचन दिया था उसका महत्वपूर्ण भाग हमें प्राप्त हो चुका है।" अब यह गोल चीज़ हमारी समझ में नहीं आती। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जीके सामने व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं। वे यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमें कितने टैंकों की आवश्यकता है, कितनी मशीनगनों की आवश्यकता है, यह मैं मान सकता हूँ।

इन आंकड़ों को देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है लेकिन कम से कम यह तो बतलाने की कृपा करें कि अपनी आवश्यकताओं का हम ने क्या अंदाज़ा लगाया है? दूसरा पहलू इस का यह है कि हमारे जो केवल अपने ६ पर्वतीय डिवीज़न हैं, उन को ही नये औज़ार और हथियार नहीं देने हैं बल्कि हमें तो अपनी सम्पूर्ण सेना को ही कुछ वर्षों के अन्दर अन्दर सब तरह से अस्त्र शस्त्र आदि से सुसज्जित करना है। उन को सब तरह के आवश्यक साज सामान से लैस करने का एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम हमारे सामने है। ऐसी स्थिति में रक्षा मंत्री महोदय हमारे सामने कम से कम यह तो बतलायें कि जो १०० का हम ने एक लक्ष्य निश्चित किया था कि इतनी हमें आवश्यकता है, उस में से ५० मिले, २५ मिले, एक-तिहाई या एक-चौथाई, अब तक उन में से कितना प्राप्त हो चुका है और कितना हमें अभी और मिलने की आशा है? मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि हालांकि इस को दस महीने हो चुके हैं लेकिन अभी तक वार्तालाप जारी है। अभी बातचीत हो रही है। अभी हमारा डेलीगेशन मास्को से लौटा है। माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी के इस उत्तर से हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। उन से जो उत्तर मिला उस से उत्साह बढ़ता है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वे इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ और प्रकाश डाल सकें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

श्रीमान्, मैं इस सदन के उन सदस्यों में से हूँ जो कि पिछले कई वर्षों से इस बात का प्रयत्न करते रहे हैं और लगातार आवाज़ उठाते रहे हैं कि हमारे अपने देश के अन्दर ही अस्त्र शस्त्रों और अन्य फौजी सामान का उत्पादन होने लगे।

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

कुछ आर्डिनैस फैक्टरियों को पिछले दिनों मुझे देखने का अवसर मिला। मुझे यह

देख कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि कुछ वर्ष पहले हमारी आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज में जो शिथिलता आ गई थी वह अब दूर हो गयी है। चीन ने हमें झकझोर कर के हिला दिया है और जगा दिया है। उस का धक्का हमारी आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज पर भी पड़ा है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे संसद भवन में जो छोटी सी प्रदर्शनी की गई थी उस से भी हम को काफी ज्ञान प्राप्त हुआ, आत्मविश्वास भी पैदा हुआ कि हमारे देश के अन्दर कुछ सामग्री का उत्पादन होने लगा है। माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है कि इस बीच में हमारा उत्पादन पहले से दुगुना हो गया है। सैमी आटोमैटिक राइफल्स का जो उत्पादन है यह भी सफलता का एक बड़ा भारी द्योतक और चिह्न है। लेकिन मेरा अपना खयाल यह है कि अभी तक सैमी आटोमैटिक राइफल्स नमूने के तौर पर ही शायद बनी हैं। अभी हमारा परीक्षण सफल ही हुआ है। उसको बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हज़ारों, लाखों की तादाद में बना सकें और उन से अपने तमाम सैनिकों को सज्जित कर सकें, उस स्टेज में हम अभी नहीं पहुँच पाये हैं। उधर प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है।

श्रीमन्, यह जो आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं कि हमारी आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज का उत्पादन दुगुना हो गया है उस के बारे में मैं रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कुछ भ्रमपूर्ण भी है क्योंकि जो आंकड़े हमें दिये जाते हैं उन के अन्दर जो इम्पोर्टेड कम्पोनेंट्स हैं, जो कल पुर्जों बाहर से आते हैं उन को भी पूरे तरीक़े से सम्मिलित कर लिया जाता है हालाँकि उन का देश में उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं बतलाऊँ कि श्वितनान ट्रक्स बनाये जा रहे हैं लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि कितने प्रतिशत कल-पुर्जों विदेशों से आ रहे हैं और कितने अपने देश में बनने लगे हैं इस के बारे में स्पष्ट रीति से आंकड़े नहीं दिये जाते हैं। यही बात निशान जीप के बनाने के बारे में लागू होती

है। निशान जीप जापान की एक फर्म के सहयोग से हमारे देश में बनाई जा रही हैं। इस के बारे में भी साफ़ तौर से यह आंकड़े देकर नहीं बतलाया जाता है कि उसके लिए कितने कल पुर्जों आदि विदेश से मंगायें जा रहे हैं और कितने अपने देश में ही बनने लगे हैं। ट्रैक्टरों की कहानी यह है कि समूचे के समूचे ट्रैक्टरों से जापान से मंगा लिये गये और उन को दंडकारण्य एयोरिटी को दे दिया गया और दूसरे लोगों को दे दिया गया। हालाँकि अधिकांश हिस्सा उन का बाहर से आ रहा है लेकिन आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज के उत्पादन में उन को भी शामिल कर लिया गया और इस तरह से बतला दिया गया कि उत्पादन वहाँ पर काफी अधिक बढ़ गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आंकड़े बढ़ाये भी जा सकते हैं और ख़ूब की तरह खींचे भी जा सकते हैं लेकिन वास्तविक तथ्य क्या है इस पर वे गहराई से जाने की कृपा करें।

श्रीमन्, दो, तीन फैक्टरीज में मुझे जाने का अवसर मिला। मैं उन के नाम इस समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी निराशा हुई कि अभी तक पिछले महायुद्ध के ज़माने में जो मशीनें लगाई गई थी वही पुरानी घिसी पिटी मशीनें चली आ रही हैं। यह ठीक है कि उन से हम २४ घंटे काम कर रहे हैं। तीन-तीन पारियों में काम चल रहा है, यह सब ठीक है लेकिन उन से कितना उत्पादन हो सकता है और कितनी तेज़ी से हो सकता है इस पर स्वयं विचार किया जाय। रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने एक इशारा भी किया है कि उन के रिप्लेसमेंट करने का कार्यक्रम शायद बनाया गया है।

लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जो ६ नई फैक्टरियों की स्थापना के बारे में निश्चय किया गया था उसकी प्रगति से मुझे थोड़ी निराशा होती है। कुछ दिन पहले ही रक्षा मंत्री जी ने एक्सप्लोसिव्स की फैक्टरी के बारे में एक प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए बतलाया

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

था कि चार साल पहले उसका निर्णय किया गया था, उस का स्वरूप स्थिर हो चुका था लेकिन अभी तक चार साल के बाद भी उसका सामान आ रहा है। तो इस गति से तो काम नहीं चलेगा। हम रक्षा मंत्री जी को हर तरह का सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं। सारा देश उन के पीछे है। परन्तु मैं निवदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अफसरों और सैनिकों की भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में और रक्षा सामग्री के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में वह और गहराई से, बारीकी से, दिलचस्पी लें, तब जा कर सफलता मिल सकती है।

श्रीमन्, इस से पहले कि मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करूँ, मैं दो-तीन छोटे मुद्दाव देना चाहता हूँ।

आज भी हमारे जो समर-विशारद हैं, जो हमारे स्ट्रैटेजिस्ट्स हैं, उन के दिमाग के किसी कोने में शायद यह भ्रम फैला हुआ है कि हिमालय की चोटियों में लड़ाई नहीं लड़ी जा सकती है। और उस का सीधा परिणाम क्या है? अभी कुछ दिन पहले इस सदन में प्रश्न करने पर प्रकट हो गया कि नेफा के इलाके में कामेंग डिविजन में जहाँ चीनी सेनायें पीछे हटी हैं, वहाँ हमारे सैनिक आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं। केवल आसाम राइफल का वहाँ पर इन्तज़ाम किया गया है, जिसे हम एक तरह की मिलिटरी पुलिस कह सकते हैं। हमारे सिविल अधिकारियों ने वहाँ जा कर प्रशासन स्थापित कर लिया है, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है। लेकिन अगर शत्रु की ओर से एक भी धक्का लगे, यदि उस की ओर से आगे बढ़ने का कोई प्रयत्न हो, तो जब वहाँ रहते हुए भी हम उस को नहीं रोक सके, तो वहाँ से दो तीन सौ मील दूर मैदानों में रह कर, फुटहिल्ज और तेजपुर में बैठ कर, कैसे हम उस क्षेत्र की रक्षा कर सकेंगे, यह बड़ा विवादास्पद प्रश्न है और इस पर बड़ी चिन्ता होती है।

इसलिए मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इतिहास के उस सबक की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिमालय की चोटी पर जिसका अधिकार रहा है, उस का गंगा और यमुना के मैदान पर भी अधिकार रहा है। हम इस आशा में नहीं रह सकते कि हम दुश्मन को हिमालय की चोटी से उतरने दें और फिर मैदान में उस का मुकाबला करें। मुझे याद है कि कुछ वर्ष पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ यह कहा था कि हम हिमालय को दहेज के रूप में नहीं दे देना चाहते और यह नहीं कहना चाहते कि साहब, आप टहलते हुए तशरीफ ले आइये। हम नहीं चाहते कि वहाँ पर कोई मुकाबला ही न हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर किसी भी मिलिटरी अधिकारी के दिमाग में अभी तक यह भावना है कि हम हिमालय की ऊँची चोटियों को छोड़ कर नीचे मैदान में आ कर युद्ध लड़ेंगे, तो उन को भ्रम में नहीं रहना चाहिए। यह एक घातक बात होगी—यह एक आत्मघाती नीति होगी। अगर एक बार चीन का हिमालय की चोटियों पर कब्जा हो गया, तो चाहे वह बाद में नीचे हम पर हमला न भी करे, किन्तु वहाँ से हम उस को कभी भी नहीं हटा सकेंगे। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट निर्णय किया जाना चाहिए।

इस के बाद मैं मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछली बार जब चीन ने बड़े पैमाने पर आक्रमण किया था, तो लद्दाख में और पूर्व में नेफा के इलाके में। मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र में, मिडल सैक्टर में, लड़ाई नहीं हुई थी। लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुमान है—और बहुत से लोगों को इस बात की आशंका है—कि अगर अब कभी चीन ने दोबारा हम पर आक्रमण किया, तो वह मिडल सैक्टर में करेगा। इस के कई कारण भी मालूम पड़ते हैं। अभी २६ अगस्त को चीन ने हमारी सरकार को बड़ाहोती के सम्बन्ध में जो विरोधपत्र भेजा है, उस से बड़ी

खतरनाक सूचना मिलती है। वह बड़ी चिन्ताजनक बात है और उस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। चीन एक तरह से हमला करने के लिए बहाना खोज रहा है और कहता है कि इस देश के सैनिक वहाँ चले आ रहे हैं, फोटो ले रहे हैं, कैम्प लगा रहे हैं, आदि।

लेकिन हमारी सरकार की ओर से ४ सितम्बर को जो जवाब दिया गया है, उस से भी मुझे निराशा होती है। हमारी ओर से कहा गया कि यद्यपि पहले हम वहाँ पर असैनिक अधिकारी भेज दिया करते थे, लेकिन इस साल हम ने असैनिक अधिकारी भी नहीं भेजे, यानी उस इलाके को बिल्कुल उन की मर्सी और दया पर छोड़ दिया गया है। यह बात बहुत उत्साहवर्द्धक नहीं है। आप ने देखा होगा कि अभी पिछले दिनों रक्षा मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिये थे कि चीन की ओर से जो हमारी वायु-सीमा के अतिक्रमण हो रहे हैं, उन में अब उन का ध्यान मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र पर है। ६ मई, १९६३ को टिहरी गढ़वाल जिले में छाम स्थान तक, यानी साठ मील अन्दर तक, चीन का वायुयान आया था। उस के बाद २७ मई से लेकर १ अगस्त तक नौ बार चीनी वायुयानों ने हमारी वायु-सीमा का अतिक्रमण किया और उन तीनों में से सात बार ऐसे इलाकों में किया, जो कि मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र में पड़ते हैं। इस से यह साबित होता है कि चीन की नजर अब मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र पर है। इस का कारण भी है—अगर मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र पर आक्रमण किया जाये, तो दिल्ली सब से नजदीक है। यह कारण भी हो सकता है।

इसलिए मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से यह विनम्र और जोरदार निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करें और उस क्षेत्र में यथासम्भव पूरी तैयारी की व्यवस्था करें। मैं जानता हूँ कि पहले की निस्वत मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र में कुछ अच्छी तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं, जिन से वहाँ की

जनता का मनोबल बढ़ा है। वहाँ की जनता में हजारों भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं, जो लड़ना जानते हैं, जिन्होंने दो दो विश्व-महायुद्धों में नामवरी हासिल की है। वे इस बार भी सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार होंगे, लेकिन असली मोर्चा तो हमारी सेना को ही लेना पड़ेगा। इसलिए इस बारे में पहले से ही सतर्कता से तैयारी होनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बार-बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि हमारी जो पराजय हुई, उस से हमारा एक राष्ट्रीय अपमान हुआ। मैं स्वयं कांग्रेस दल के उन व्यक्तियों में से हूँ, जो अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी और रक्षा मंत्री जी पर अटल विश्वास रखते हुए इस बात की मांग करते रहे हैं कि हमें इस से सबक सीखना चाहिए, हमें इस से लाभ उठाना चाहिए। लेकिन इस का एक पहलू यह हो सकता है कि “बीती त्राहि बिसारि दे आगे की सुधि लेय”। इस की एक तरकीब यह हो सकती है कि हम अपनी कामेंग डिविजन की पराजयों पर ध्यान न दे कर, चुशूल में जो हल्दी घाटी हुई, जो महाभारत हुआ,—लड़ाई में हालांकि हम कुछ मील हटे, लेकिन बहादुरी के साथ और एक एक इंच जमीन के लिए लड़ते हुए और स्वयं नेफा में वैलांग में जब हमारे सैनिकों को पीछे हटना पड़ा, तो वे एक एक इंच के लिए लड़ते हुए, अपना सारा सामान वापस लाते हुए, दुश्मन को नुक्सान पहुँचाते हुए पीछे हटे,—हम अपने सैनिकों के इन कारनामों पर अधिक बल दें। मैं रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि रक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से एक अथॉरिटेटिव, अधिकारपूर्ण पुस्तक प्रकाशित की जाये, जिस में इस बहादुरी का और इन शूरवीरता के कार्यों का वर्णन हो। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में नये नये प्रकाशन हो रहे हैं, नये नये ग्रन्थ निकल रहे हैं, लड़ाई के वीरों की कहानियाँ, नेफा के वीरों की कहानियाँ, आदि और उन में बढ़ा

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

अतिरंजित वर्णन होता है। एक तरह से उन में फ़िक्शन का एलिमेंट होता है—कथा-कहानी की तरह के वे प्रकाशन होते हैं। अतः अगर सरकार की ओर से एक अधिकार-पूर्ण और अथॉरिटेटिव पब्लिकेशन निकाला जाये, तो उस का परिणाम यह होगा कि हम को अपनी पराजयों का ध्यान नहीं होगा, बल्कि हम को अपनी विजयों का, अपने शहीदों का और बलिदानी वीरों का ध्यान आयागा जिन्होंने अपने जीवन को आहुति किया और जो वास्तव में हमारे सम्मान के अधिकारी हैं।

श्रीमन्, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the statement made on the 9th September, 1963, by the Minister of Defence on 'Our Defence Preparedness'."

This motion as also the discussion raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri are before the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): I have studied very carefully these two statements which have been presented by the Defence Minister. But before I begin I would just like to bring to your notice that it has just been brought to my notice—I do not know whether it is correct or not—that the Defence Minister is scheduled to reply this evening at five o'clock to the debate on the same subject in the other House. If that is so, I would request the Minister through you to postpone his reply in the other House, because if he replies today to this very debate in the other House, there will be no virtue left in this debate tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot control the other House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am appealing to you and to the hon. Defence Minister.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The whole thing is not in my hands. I am in the hands of the Rajya Sabha also. There also, I am not my own master.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The purpose of the debate in that case will be lost. Anyhow, I hope he will bear my request in mind and see that something can be done.

My feeling is that if the full NEFA Enquiry Report could not be placed before the House on grounds of security, it would have been better not to place any report at all rather than give the statement which has been given to us. This statement does not add very much to our knowledge. I am rather afraid that it might provide some fresh ground for speculation and gossip, as I shall try to show later on. But I must say at the outset that this report cannot be taken as the last word on the subject. The Enquiry by the very nature of its constitution had its own limitations.

The main Enquiry Officer, Lt. Gen. Henderson Brooks was by virtue of his Army rank not in a position to examine personally other high commanding officers who were of equal or higher rank. Therefore, this Enquiry Commission could not personally examine either the commander of the task Force, who was also a Lt. Gen. nor the then Chief of the Army Staff who was a full-fledged General. They may have submitted written reports, and no doubt, they have, but examination on the basis of written reports and personal examination are two very different things. Therefore, I do not take this report—in fact, it is not the report; because I have not seen it—or the statement on the report as the last word on an investigation into this matter.

Although the Defence Minister's statement speaks of the great and inti-

mate detail of inquiry into which it has gone, I do not see how that is possible at all, when, to begin with, the Chief of the Army Staff and the commander of the task force could not be examined by the chief enquiry officer who was of the rank of Lt. Gen.

However, I am not inclined to go into much of a postmortem, as some of my other friends here are seeking to do except in so far as material is provided by this statement itself. I do not know whether this is a summary of the original report or the Defence Minister's own conclusions on the basis of the report or the Army Headquarters' conclusions on the report—I have no idea of what it is supposed to be. However, certain admissions are made in cautious language, but made nevertheless, that are within the pages of this statement itself.

The first admission made is—I am not quoting; I am paraphrasing in my own language—that the concepts of mountain warfare which the higher commanders had were wrong and need to be corrected. The second admission, which is made indirectly, is that the leadership of the army was inadequately trained, because a positive statement is made that training in leadership is the need of the moment. Obviously, it could not be the need of the moment unless the training was inadequate. The third admission is—this is, in my opinion, a very contradictory statement—that our weapons were adequate and even could match the weapons of the Chinese, the only difficulty was that because of poor logistics, communications and transport, we could not bring them at the right time to the right places where they were required. However, the admission is made that certain types of weapons such as automatic rifles and so on would have been useful if they had been available. The fourth admission made is that there was some departure—I do not know; it is very carefully and cautiously worded, but I have tried to cull it out of it at some

stage by somebody from the accepted chain of command, that there was a lack of responsibility at various levels, that there was top interference by the higher echelons of army command in tactical operations of a local nature which would better have been left to local commanders on the spot. These are all contained in this statement. The fifth admission made is that the collection, evaluation and dissemination of intelligence were faulty. The sixth admission made is that General Staff work and procedures were not of the quality which they should have been of. The seventh admission made—here also a statement is made which I had better read out because I do not know what exactly it purports to say—is that 'even the largest and best equipped of armies need to be given proper policy guidance and major directives by the Government whose instrument it is.' I am in full agreement with this statement. Then 'these must bear a reasonable relation to the size of the army and the state of its equipment from time to time.' These two sentences are being interpreted differently throughout the country. I would like the Defence Minister to let us know what he means to indicate by these. One interpretation is that the Government is being criticised for not having given proper policy guidance and major directives as it should have done—this is held by a wide section of the press and perhaps by some Members here. It can also be interpreted to mean that guidance was given, but the guidance was not the correct guidance perhaps because military advice was not correct. I do not know what is meant by this equivocal statement. I do not know what lessons are supposed to be drawn from this.

But one thing is certain, that whatever guidance was given, whatever policy directives were given, whether by the Government independently or by the Government acting on military advice, in so far as it relates to that statement the Prime Minister made

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on the 12th October giving the country the impression that the army had been ordered and was in a position, therefore, to drive the Chinese out, it was a very unwise statement to make, which was unrelated to the size of the army and the state of its equipment from time to time. Subsequent events have proved that.

The eighth admission made—this is not a very major admission—was the condition to which the famous 4th Division was reduced by reason of many of its original units having been deployed elsewhere. By 'elsewhere' I take it to mean in the palins of the Punjab to guard against the possibility of a simultaneous thrust from Pakistan.

These admissions are made. What corresponding corrective action is proposed to be taken is not very clear. Some points have been indicated in a very haphazard and unsystematic way. I would have preferred if against each of these points the corresponding course of action and remedy proposed to be adopted now had also been indicated. It is not being done in that way.

For example, about the higher command, in the other statement regarding defence preparedness, there is ample evidence that some considerable physical expansion of the army and training institutions and the number of officers being trained is taking place. But that is the very least we can expect. But regarding the quality of this training and correction of the wrong concepts etc. which are alleged to have been there, all we are told is—perhaps he cannot tell us more, I do not know—that they are "being made aware" of their shortcomings.

Then about the weapons which were claimed to be adequate though not available at the right place at the right time. We are again told of a quantitative expansion. The output

of ordnance factories is being doubled. Very good. Some of the old plant and machinery, to which my hon. friend referred, is being modernised and renovated—that is good. But what is the climax of the whole thing as put forward here? The top achievement is that we have just entered the period when the production of semi-automatic rifles is commencing. When it will go into mass production, I do not know. If it does, well and good. It will be some advance on the .303 rifle, about which so much was talked about here in October-November. But my point is, so far as reports go, that the Chinese were armed not with semi-automatic rifles but with automatic rifles, not only self-loading but self-firing. And I am quite sure that if ever we have to come to accounts with Pakistan, whose indigenous defence production is probably negligible, and who will be supplied by their partners in the CENTO pact, they may very well be equipped with fully automatic rifles.

An Hon. Member: Or China.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Yes. Therefore, the production of the semi-automatic rifles, even on an initial scale, may be a good thing, but it shows that we are far far behind the level of requirements.

Out of the proposed six new ordnance factories—this is the most alarming of all—only two can even be started now, by virtue of some assistance from the US for making ammunition in one and from the UK in another. That is all the progress that has been registered in the last nine months in regard to our claim about new ordnance factories. Our Government has only acquired land and put up buildings and arranged for water supply and so on, but now we are waiting to see where assistance will come from. We do not even know which particular factory is going to produce what; it depends entirely on what assistance we get

from some country or other. This is stated here.

About intelligence, it is stated that a major overhauling is required and will take place under the personal supervision of the Defence Minister. I am very glad. The report does not tell us anything about a point I had raised during the discussion on the demands for grants of the Ministry last April—whether it is a fact that the army command is going to be equipped with its own intelligence system, independent of the Central Intelligence Bureau of the Home Ministry, upon which we had to depend last November. There is a small sentence put here about the DMI—Director of Military Intelligence. So far as I know, the DMI's job, at least in the past, upto now, was mainly concerned with intelligence within the armed forces—some sort of a counterpart of the CID in relation to the civil. But that is not the type of military intelligence we were concerned with. I want to know whether we will go on depending on the Home Ministry's apparatus or whether the army is going to have its own intelligence, a properly organised system of military intelligence. It is not indicated.

I agree that there should not necessarily be a witch-hunt. Why should there be? But somebody was witch-hunted out of his job at that time..

Shri Ranga: Very good.

Shri Indrajit Gupta:...and witch-hunts are still talked of here.

Shri Ranga: Very good.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Even while trying to avoid any further witch-hunt, I cannot avoid making some criticism, well deserved criticism, I think, of some sectors of our high command, military command. The Prime Minister, who happens not to be present here, always seems to get irritated for no particular reason if

any criticism is levelled against a particular person who was the Commander of the Task Force.

Shri Ranga: His favourite.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It has been said here, for example, about the poor quality of general staff work. Before he became the Commander of the Task Force, he was the Chief of the General Staff. Therefore, if General Staff work and procedures were of a very poor quality, it is an indirect reflection on the same gentleman. What was he doing when he was CGS?

Apart from that, he was made the Commander of the Task Force despite the fact that never in his past military record had he any spell of active service to his credit, actual active service in the field. His past, if one goes into it, is a past of dealing entirely with things which are rather in the field of the Quarter Master General, that is supplies and that kind of thing. The Chief of the General Staff is the chief post, as the Defence Minister has stated here, for co-ordinating the whole thing, long-term operational planning, logistics, transport, supplies and so on. So, during his tenure as CGS it seems that grave lapses were committed, though the matter is not stated here clearly, and when he was appointed Task Force Commander, the post of Chief of General Staff was left unoccupied. I want to know whether it is a fact or not. Why is it not mentioned here? If anything contributed to confusion and chaos, what could it be but this fact that the Chief of the General Staff was switched over as Commander of the Task Force and the post of the Chief of General Staff, which is the vital link in the whole machine, was left when the attack was taking place?

I want to know whether it was Lt. Gen. Kaul or not who advised the Prime Minister on this question of adopting the forward policy, which was reflected in that famous state-

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ment of the Prime Minister? He should have been in a position to know the real state of our preparedness and our military equipment and so on vis-a-vis the Chinese. Did he or did he not give this advice that we were strong enough to carry out probing movements? Was he or was he not responsible for the movement of troops from Tawang to Dhola which led to the immediate attack? We may have been lulling ourselves into complacency thinking that probing attacks would not invite a big counter-attack, but who was responsible we would like to know, because we are told here continually that somebody sitting in armchairs in Delhi sent orders there and pressurised the army command into doing something which left to itself. It would not have done. My knowledge is not that. My knowledge is to the contrary. My knowledge is that certain Generals who combine incompetence with bellicosity and have Napoleonic ambitions gave advice of this type.

Shri Ranga: They were here also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: And if that advice was acted on unwisely, nevertheless the responsibility must be fixed on those military commanders. And I am really surprised—Shri Shastri has already mentioned it—that even before the enquiry is concluded, this gentleman is permitted to fit himself into a nice, cushy job on Rs. 10,000 a month.

Shri P. K. Deo: Shri Thirumala Rao is there.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is this what is supposed to be good for the morale of our jawans? I agree with the Defence Minister who has said in his statement that nothing should be done or said which is harmful to the morale of our forces, but is this good for the morale of our jawans that before the enquiry is concluded, we read in the papers that the Commander of the Task Force has landed

himself in a nice job on Rs. 10,000 a month? Of course, his Napoleonic tendencies may get better room for play in the ambitious projects of the Jayanti Shipping Company. I do not know, but will the morale of the men who had to pay the price for his follies be boosted by this?

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): May I interrupt the hon. Member for a moment to say that this gentleman has nothing to do with the Jayanti Shipping Co.? It has been repeatedly contradicted, but my friend persists in his ignorance. I am sorry for it. He has nothing to do with the Jayanti Shipping Co., I once again tell him.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is he connected with that company?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is one of the directors.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Similarly about the Commander of the Fourth Division. I have got nothing against that gentleman, I do not know much about him either, he may have a very good record for ought I know. He may have been thoroughly justified as the local commander on the spot in thinking that discretion was the better part of valour, and that to save his men was better tactics than to die a glorious death. I do not know. He may have a hundred justifications, but I want to know whether he was ordered or not to hold the Sela position at all costs while reinforcements were being brought up behind to deal with the Chinese roadblock at Bomdila, and whether, in spite of the order, he decided to withdraw and give up the Sela position without a fight. My point is, if he acted on his own in defiance of the orders given to him, could he not have been found a better job to do than that of inculcating discipline in our youth as Director of the National Discipline Scheme? That is all I say. These things are not good for morale, anybody's morale.

We have been assured here in this House on a previous occasion that there was no interference, categorically we have been told, and I hope Shri Anthony of all people has noted it, that there was no governmental interference in tactical, field operations at any stage.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): By whom? That is untrue, absolutely untrue.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Until evidence is produced to the contrary, we do not know.

What I wish to state here is that while we must see this thing in its proper perspective, many of my friends are so overwhelmed by the retreat of our forces, that they see only the retreat. They do not see the retreat of the aggressor.

Shri Frank Anthony: And the reason?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Yes, we want to know the reason. Did they go back because of our superiority of arms?

Shri Frank Anthony: Because Krishna Menon was sacked.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the Anglo-French and Israeli troops which launched an all out military attack by sea and air on Egypt in 1956 had to retreat because of the superior military might of little Egypt? Did the Chinese have to go back from NEFA because suddenly they thought we were becoming so strong that they would not be able to advance further? The whole point is there are other forces abroad in the world, which Shri Anthony and his friends are totally ignorant of. There are forces abroad which stand for peace, democracy and progress, and those forces are strong enough today to compel aggressors to retreat or to hold back the hand of the aggressor.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): Including the Chinese Lobby in India.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Many of the gentlemen in this House who in November last were talking about the identity of Russia and China, saying that we should never trust any of them, should be thankful today that the mighty Soviet Union has come out categorically in our defence against the Chinese aggressor, and they should reckon with this.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Russia has also said that if there is aggression against China, Russia will treat it as aggression against itself.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we going to commit aggression against China? Is that our policy?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You are a little bit out of date.

Mr. Philip Talbot, Assistant Secretary of State for South-east Asian Affairs of the US Government has stated only yesterday that if Pakistan and India are involved in a military conflict with each other, there will be an American response—on which side we do not know. The United States is tied by a military pact to Pakistan, please remember.

Shri Ranga: As Russia is with China.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Therefore, I wish to say that policy is part of defence too, and my friends who see only one part of it, the weakness of the policy which led to our being in a comparative state of defence unpreparedness, do not see the other aspect also which has enabled us to isolate the aggressor and to push him back.

Shri P. K. Deo: Day dreaming.

Shri Ranga: Dange has done it by going to Moscow!

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In my opinion, the single biggest lesson which emerges out of this Report and the statement of the Defence Minister is the question of developing our self-sufficiency in defence production. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri says that we must have no inhibitions as to purchasing or borrowing or getting by way of gift all the equipment and weapons we want from various countries. We have no objection to that, but my point is that it can only be a stop gap measure, it can only be a supplementary measure to fill the gap, provided that simultaneously we are taking resolute measures to stand on our own feet and acquire self-sufficiency. Until we are able to do that, this country's defence will always be at the mercy of others.

14 hrs.

Shri Frank Anthony: Especially of the communists.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Anybody. I do not want to be at the mercy of Shri Frank Anthony just as he does not want to be at my mercy. Let us stand on our own feet. Why are you afraid of that? (*Interruption*). Therefore, I am pointing out that this progress that is claimed, the switching over from 303 rifles to semi-automatic rifles, this sort of hesitant step—starting one or two ordnance factories—and all these things, are not adequate compared to what is required. We are actually frantically trying now to buy whatever we can from wherever we can. This famous shopping list of India's arms requirements, I regret to say, has become quite a joke in some parts of the world. If you read the western press, you will find how they joke about it. Here is the *Statesman* which I am sure Shri Frank Anthony reads very faithfully every morning—it is not a communist paper, or, has it become a communist paper?

An Hon. Member: He does not know!

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Well, I do not know. May I quote from the editorial of the *Statesman* dated 19th September, 1963?

Shri Frank Anthony: I even read the *New Age*.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It says:

"The eagerness of the right wing critics to get "massive aid" from the West—a phrase they first used in the dark days of November and have stuck to since—must cause some amusement in Western capitals. The reluctance is as great there as in Mr. Nehru's heart to go in for a massive involvement in a border war in the Himalayas except if another big attack by China seems more imminent to them than it does just now. Their present eagerness does not go much beyond making the arrangements already being made for receiving their help effectively, should the need for it arise; they are not willing to do much more at the moment, however great the disappointment for some people in India. Now does it seem to be desired by them (or desirable for us) that we should make an aggressive display of anti-Communism."

This is from the *Statesman* of the 19th September. Therefore, I wish to point out this. Of course, we shall buy whatever we require from wherever we can get it although it amounts to this, namely, the standardisation of our equipment is being given the go-by. Later on we will get into the ditch over questions like spare-parts. That cannot be helped perhaps. But it can only be the supplementary step. As far as aid from the west is concerned, we must remember it has very severe limitations in the fact that there are strings

attached; the fact that we have already given an undertaking that this equipment will not be used against Pakistan. We have given that undertaking without which we would not have received this aid.

Shri Ranga: Nothing wrong with that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Also, whatever aid we get from the west, I am sure full information with regard to it can go to the potential aggressors due to the very system of military alliances within which they are. Therefore, aid has been limited mainly to transport, communication, etc. The British are also giving aid to China, as you know, according to the papers. They are sending nuclear equipment and transport planes to China as well. Therefore, there are limitations.

Take, for example, the UAR, a smaller country than ours, much smaller, much weaker. What are they doing after their experience of Suez? It is reported in the papers. Their minister was here only yesterday. His statement has appeared in the press. He has said that Egypt has already built a supersonic jet factory at Halwan to which we are sending some Indian technicians also. If they can do it, why cannot we? They have got missiles which were displaced in their parade in Cairo on their independence day. They have got automatic weapons. Their minister, Mr. Salaam, said yesterday in Delhi that this is being paid for. The money for it is found by the fact that the Government of UAR has nationalised the whole of their export-import trade—85 per cent of their capital industries and 25 per cent of their domestic trade. This is how a poor, underdeveloped country gets the required finances for building up an independent defence potential, and that is what we have always been pressing for.

Of course, it is admitted that our resources are limited. Once again I

want to remind the Defence Minister of the little request I had made of him last April: please fix up your priorities, but priority No. 1 is the development of our independent defence potential, for which the development of heavy industries and basic industries—everything—is essential. Without steel, without heavy foundries, without heavy forge, without alloy steel, we cannot build the kind of defence potential that we require. Therefore, all the critics who are shouting about our defence unpreparedness, and at the same time, are violent opponents of the scheme of development of heavy industries and strategic industries are wrapping themselves up in a contradiction which can only have some political motive behind it.

I conclude by saying that history is always replete with examples of the fact that the aggressor always has the initial advantage. It does not depend only on the equipment and weapons, that the defenders will be able to prevent even a single inch of their ground from being taken. The French were sitting behind their wonderful Maginot Line in 1940 and within 24 hours they found themselves routed. The Soviet army which was certainly not unprepared and which was well-equipped, had to go several hundred miles back into its own territory before the Hitler hordes, before it was able to make a come back.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): With American aid and help.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why does he want to stick to America? He does not want to stand on his own. (Interruption).

Shri Daji: More loyal than the king.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Therefore, finally, I want to say that we should not see this thing in the incorrect perspective as though there has been disaster from which it is impossible

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

to recover. Certainly we were very pained at what had happened, but the point is to gird up our loins and go forward on the correct lines, so that our defence system can be properly overhauled and put on its own independent footing and that alone, combined with the correct political foreign policy which has got us allies throughout the world, will enable us to guard our borders securely in the future.

Shri P. C. Borooah: (Sibsagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after hearing the previous speakers on the motion, I think that the Defence Minister's statements of 2nd and 9th September are honest and comprehensive and present an evidence of the vigorous spirit with which the Indian army is being rebuilt. The inquiry has revealed with a courageous forthrightness, for which Gen. Henderson Brook and his party deserve tribute, that in almost every aspect of leadership and organisation, the NEFA operation suffered from basic deficiencies, major among them being the failure of those in higher command to depend on the initiative of the commanders at the terrain level, inability of the army to grasp the concept of mountain warfare, and the lack of means of communications and inadequate intelligence.

Ours is a new democracy, wedded to the principles of non-violence and *Panchsheel*. We do not want a single inch of other's territory. We are prepared to do all the good to all countries whatever is possible for us. We are under the impression that we are friendly to all countries and were actually striving hard to settle our disputes with Pakistan in a congenial manner. We never anticipated that there will be any country in the world which will attack us, much less China, whose Prime Minister Mr. Chou En-lai openly, the other day when he came to New Delhi, proclaimed "*Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai*." These considerations came in our way of giving

much importance to the strengthening of our army, which was truncated at the partition of the country, during the entire post-independence period.

The problems presented by the inquiry are no doubt formidable but the account of the defence preparations given by the Defence Minister, in his statement of the 9th September, reflects both in its spirit and content, an unconditional determination of the Government to put things right. There should be absolutely no quarrel with the manner in which Government has released the main findings of the official inquiry. They are as comprehensive as possible, consistent with the national security. Nothing can be gained from any attempt to transform the inquiry into a mischievous kind of witch-hunting. What the country needs at this time is to be reassured that the lessons of the NEFA reverses have been learnt well. To this, the answer is the Defence Minister's statement of September 9, which is an outstanding piece of document and meets the inadequacies highlighted by the inquiry report.

Having said so, I would like to make a few observations in regard to defence preparedness in my part of the country. Coming as I do from the State of Assam, I would like to say that the people of that State are not very much satisfied with the present state of affairs. During the second world war, the whole place was humming with activity like movements of vehicles, movements of troops, etc. Huge forests were converted into beautiful landing grounds in a month's time. The way it was done inspired confidence everywhere. This was the state of affairs at that time. Today again, Assam is a frontier State, but we cannot say those things now. That is why we are more concerned with what we are going to do today and tomorrow; we are not much concerned with what had happened already, except learning lessons from the past.

My first observation is about communications. Communication to NEFA is still far from satisfactory. No amount of building of roads in NEFA will be of any use, if the roads in the adjacent plains areas are not improved. Just before the Chinese aggression of October-November last year, a bridge over the Dhansiri river on North Trunk Road was damaged by flood. It remained unrepaired during the whole period of the aggression. So, transport of military equipment and military movements suffered terribly, and a great loss was sustained because they had to make a circuitous route, involving an extra distance of 100 miles, for crossing the mighty Brahmaputra, and entailing enormous delay in rushing supplies to the frontier. This year also, another bridge on the South Trunk Road in Assam has been damaged and a portion washed away. It is still under repair. As a result, the movements of military articles and civil supplies also are very much disturbed. The people are greatly suffering. I, therefore, impress upon the hon. Defence Minister that he should look into this matter; he should look into the improvement of the roads in Assam also, along with the improvement of border roads.

I may also mention in this connection about the unsatisfactory performance of the railways in that border State. Some 8 months ago, there was an attack by the Naga hostiles on a passenger train. Since then no train is running at night and the passenger and goods trains are reduced to the minimum. This has not only created undescribable difficulties for the people there, but has also affected the transport of military goods and personnel in that area. This has also acted as a source of encouragement to the Naga hostiles for carrying on their hostile activities. I, therefore, suggest that normal running of trains both day and night should be resumed forthwith and the proposed alternate track linking the important towns of Assam and away from hostile-infested areas be taken up earlier.

My second observation is that, while considering the question of augmenting our frontiers, we cannot ignore the fact that NEFA is inhabited by a small number of people, virtually separated from the rest of the country. The area is a big one covering some 35,000 square miles, with a population of only 3½ lakhs of unsophisticated people divided into different tribes, speaking differing dialects. They have been administratively and otherwise kept separated from the people of nearby plains. Such a state of affairs should not be allowed to continue.

NEFA students are still taken to China for education at the People's Institute for Minorities in Peking. This should be stopped immediately. Emotional integration of the NEFA people with the people of the plains is already overdue. The people in NEFA must not be allowed to feel that they are alone in times of crisis. Already ominous reports are in the air that the Chinese spying activities are gaining ground in NEFA. There are uprisings by Dafas against the present regime and a number of our officials had been killed. Mishmis on the other side are trying to establish contacts with the Chinese. There is practically no check for the Chinese agents entering NEFA from the north. All these demand that the philosophy of NEFA should be revised. The Chinese wall raised between NEFA and Assam should be demolished and the people there should be brought closer to those in the plains. After all, it should not be forgotten that the fate of the people of NEFA is tied with the fate of the people of Assam and the neighbouring areas.

My third observation is, that Assam with NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and the districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Bihar in West Bengal be treated as a separate unit, so far as defence preparations are concerned. We are fully aware of the fact that there is heavy concentration of troops and full-scale war preparations are

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

being made by the Chinese in the Chumbi Valley. It may so happen that one night the Chinese may suddenly attack the narrow area near Siliguri and cut off this region from the rest of the country. And, against the heavy pressure of world opinion, the Chinese next morning will agree to a proposal of amicable settlement, which India will have no way out but to accept and continue talks year after year. What will happen thereafter with Pakistan in the south and west, Naga hostiles in the east and the Mizo secessionists in the extreme south can better be imagined than described. To guard against such an eventuality, this region should be made self-supporting, so far as defence arrangements are concerned, so that they may be able effectively to resist the Chinese invaders without depending on the Centre at that time.

For this, I may be permitted, with apologies, to suggest that a full-fledged army headquarters be established in that region and a few ordnance factories set up there and more recruitment to the army be made from amongst the people of the hills and plains of the region. The population of this area is about one and a half times that of the new-born country Malaysia with an area bigger than a few of the industrially developed countries in the West.

Another dangerous development in the northern frontiers is that the Naga hostiles have been of late able to establish contacts not only with Pakistan but also with China and are receiving supplies of arms from these countries. It should be tackled with a strong hand. Last but not least, the increase in the frequency of the border incidents coupled with Pakistani infiltration into Assam and adjoining areas has been viewed by the people of that region with extreme seriousness. It will be very very wrong to assume that the Pakistani infiltrants enter Assam only for economic reasons, but there are definite indica-

tions that there is a political motive behind it. This has rendered the frontier vulnerable and I urge that this menace should not be separated from the general question of defence preparations.

Finally, Sir, the country in general and the army personnel in particular, are watching the proceedings of this august House with great interest and anxiety. Nothing should be said here which will undermine the security of the country and bring discouragement to those on whom depends the defence of the country. In all our words and deeds we should not forget, as has been very rightly said by our Defence Minister, the lonely man standing on the snow-covered mountain peak, who had dedicated his life for the cause of the country, guarding the frontier day in and day out pointing his gun towards the enemy. He should be told that the 45 crores of people of this country are behind him and he should feel secure that the 45 crores of our people will do everything for him. With this end in view, Sir, we should take part in this discussion and see that we maintain our integrity.

With these few words, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and I wholeheartedly support the motion on our defence preparedness.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, even though we would have appreciated better had this enquiry been given to somebody other than the serving soldiers who depend for their promotion and for their service on the Government, I pay my tribute to those officers who have been entrusted with this work for the immense service they have done to this country by having completed this report in a record time and, at the same time, having brought to light some inherent mistakes in our approach and thinking in this vital problem.

Sir, I congratulate the Defence Minister for having created this

healthy precedent by giving an opportunity to this House to discuss so vital a subject which had all along been tabooed by his predecessor.

I beg to submit that the official summary of this eagerly awaited report has fallen short of our expectations. In spite of the Prime Minister's promise, an unexplainable plea has been taken for withholding the report on the ground that "information about the strength and development of our forces and their location would be of invaluable use to the enemy". Sir, no one wants any information regarding the strength and disposition of our troops. We are all anxious, as every patriotic Indian, to know on whose shoulders the responsibility of this debacle could be squarely placed. We want to know the reason for this national humiliation. The Defence Minister cannot brush aside this issue by such statements as that the intention is to derive lessons for the future and not for witch-hunting. I am not a witch-doctor, neither am I a fatalist that I reconcile everything to fate. I want to know who are the persons responsible. I do not mind if somebody is court-martialled or somebody is impeached. But, Sir, unless this is done, unless deterrent punishment is provided for the purpose who are responsible for it, we are encouraging people to run away from the battle field, we are encouraging people to run away from their responsibility and, in the long run, it will tell upon the morale of our armed forces.

From whatever material has been available to us, there can be no two opinions that the report is an admission of the failure of the Government in its primary duty to defend this country and to preserve its territorial integrity. Sir, this document is a more terrible indictment than the severest critics of the Government have ever charged it with. If you read in between the lines, if you closely study the sequence of events, you will be convinced that all the

findings, all the fingers point at one person, and at only one person who was at the helm of affairs, that is, the then Defence Minister.

The report has rightly said:

"Even the largest and the best equipped army need to be given proper policy guidance and major directives by the Government whose instrument it is."

It is an admission that so far as the NEFA defence set up is concerned proper guidance was not given, proper directive was not given at times, and this has led to this sorry state of affairs.

Let us examine the state of affairs in October, 1962. Again, more startling revelations have been made of the state of military unpreparedness, shortage of equipment, lack of proper communication lines, shortage of vehicles, lack of logistics, defect in the system of command, poor military intelligence and, above all, constant central interference in the direction of the operation.

The most shocking thing that has come to our notice is the state of military unpreparedness. The report says:

"Our training of troops did not have a slant for a war being launched by China."

What assessment of Chinese intention could there be when while our armed forces in that altitude were being subjected to the rains of Chinese fire and mortar attack our Defence Minister was toasting "Hindi-Chini-Bhai-Bhai" at Geneva with Marshal Chen Yi by clinking the wine glass? Sir, we have been telling from these very benches from the beginning to properly understand the intention of a ruthless expansionist Communist power like China. But all our words have fallen into deaf ears. No lessons have been learnt from the trigger-happy Chinese who have been shoot-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

ing at our Indian patrols right from 1959 at Kong La and Longju up to the fateful October, 1962. Sir, the Government of India is not a Bharat Sadhu Samaj that it would be chanting shanti mantras even when it is fired upon.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): How can you think of it?

Shri P. K. Deo: Nor is it so irresponsible like any private individual or Acharya Vinoba Bhave who, can afford to indulge in occasional irresponsible stunts like sending school children to the border to change the heart of the Chinese or to arrange a peace march to Peking. After all, it is the Government of India that has to face hard realities.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Vinoba Bhave did not send any peace mission to China.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am sorry. I am speaking subject to correction. I was saying that for the Government which has to face hard realities to deal with questions in such half-hearted manner as has been done now is nothing but high treason.

We have tolerated times without number Chinese aeroplanes violating our air space. Time and again when we have asked why those intruding planes could not be shot down, even though our Canberras have been subjected to firing by Pakistani forces, some vague replies are given.

Sir, on 12th September 1959, when the discussion on the first White Paper took place, in which I had the privilege to initiate the debate, I told this House to streamline our defence forces. I still remember the words of the Prime Minister then, they are still ringing in my ears. He called us "timid", he called us "weak", he called us "panicky" and he called us "alarmists". At that time Shri Dange

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. The House will now take up Private Members' business.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th September, 1963."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th September, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of Shri A. K. Gopalan's Resolution regarding the Defence of India Act.

Shi Gauri Shankar Kakkar was on his feet. One hour and four minutes are left for this Resolution. The Minister wants half an hour. How much time does Shri Gopalan want for the reply?

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Fifteen minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will call the Minister at 2-45. Shri Kakkar. He has already taken seven minutes.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): Sir, in another seven minutes I shall finish.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कर (फतेहपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह जो प्रस्ताव श्री गोपालन द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसको जिस प्रकार से प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। परन्तु इसके साथ साथ मैं यह कहने को भी तैयार हूँ कि भारत रक्षा कानून जो बनाया गया था इस सदन द्वारा, उसका सदुपयोग नहीं हुआ है बल्कि दुरुपयोग ही अधिक हुआ है। जब इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो रही है तो हमारा ध्यान पिछले साल के अवतूबर महीने की ओर जाता है जब कि चीनी आक्रमण हमारे देश पर हुआ था। उस समय समस्त भारतीय जनता में एक प्रकार की एकता की भावना उत्पन्न हुई थी और भारतीय निवासियों ने यह सोचते हुए भारत रक्षा कानून का स्वागत किया था कि इस कानून का सदुपयोग होगा, और देश की उन्नति होगी और जहाँ तक देश की रक्षा करने का प्रश्न है, तथा आक्रमण का मुकाबला करने का प्रश्न है, इस प्रकार का कानून उस काम में हमारी सहायता करेगा।

आप देखें कि जिस ध्येय को सामने रख कर इस कानून को लागू किया गया है वह ध्येय क्या पूरा हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है। ऐसी मिसालें आपको बहुत मिल जायेंगी कि रक्षा कानून की आड़ में मनमाने ढंग से सरकार ने मनमानी चीजों की हैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि रक्षा कानून की आड़ में भारत सरकार को यह अनेकार्थ मिला कि वह गोल्ड कंट्रोल रूलज़, अवसर वचन योजना जैसी चीजें बनाये। ये वे कानून हैं जो कि विधेयक की शक्ति में इस

सदन में उपस्थित नहीं किये गये बल्कि रक्षा कानून की आड़ लेकर, नियम बना कर इनको लागू कर दिया गया। उसका सदुपयोग नहीं हुआ। उल्टे जनता व्याकुल और पीड़ित हुई जब से यह रक्षा कानून लागू किया गया। मैं अगर यह कहूँ कि उसके बाद से रूलिंग पार्टी या कांग्रेस संस्था में किसी तरह का एकीकरण नहीं हुआ है, उल्टे उनके जो आपसी डिफेंसिस थे, वे बढ़े ही हैं, तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। उनके आपसी मतभेद इस हद तक बढ़े कि आखिर में जाकर कामराज प्लान को लाना पड़ा और उसके अनुसार कुछ कदम उठाने पड़े। इस संकट की घड़ी में, इस रक्षा कानून को बनाने के बावजूद भी, इस कानून का इतना दुरुपयोग करने के बाद भी, रूलिंग पार्टी खुद अपनी संस्था को संभाल नहीं पाई है और सब से ज्यादा मतभेद इस रूलिंग पार्टी में ही पैदा हुए हैं। ऐसी हालत में कैसे वह यह आशा कर सकती है कि विरोधी दल तथा देश की जनता, सब मिल कर काम करें, सब में एकता स्थापित हो।

रक्षा कानून के लागू होने के बाद सत्ता-धारी पार्टी कामराज प्लान लाई। महात्मा गांधी ने राम राज्य का एक नक्शा देश को दिया था। उस राम राज्य वाले नक्शे को स्थापित करने के बजाय अगर सत्ताधारी दल कामराज स्थापित करे तो, मैं समझता हूँ, ज्यादा उचित होगा।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like the Mover of the Resolution to lay his hand on his heart and say whether there was any instance of any abuse of the power under the Defence of India Rules. In fact, after the end of the last session, about two months back, the hon. the Mover of the Resolution had told the entire Andhra Pradesh, including my constituency, where he made such speeches—he said it is only border trouble, China has not invaded India, and he criticised the Government as he liked

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

—that the people were surprised and were asking me “how is this man left to move about as he likes even during the present emergency?”

Sir, the legitimate freedoms of the people have not been interfered with in the name of the emergency. No citizen in the country could legitimately complain that his normal liberties were curtailed after the promulgation of the Act. Such complaints can be heard only from hoarders, profiteers, traitors and other unsocial elements. It is only they who could complain that these powers were used against them.

If any democratic process has been curtailed or suspended it can be said that these powers were misused. But in fact the democratic processes have been made more prompt and purposeful after the promulgation of this Act. The Indian Parliament was summoned no sooner than there was the declaration of emergency and the Members were apprised of the situation. Then, the Members spoke as they liked: in fact, more vehement speeches were made than ever before in Parliament. The only exception was that no speech which supported the Chinese cause was allowed to be made either in this House or outside. The prestige of the Indian Parliament has been enhanced to a great extent after the deliberations in the Parliament. The rights of every one are very well protected. We all know how the rights of Members and all properties are very well protected. But in the name of the emergency the President's own right to make a speech in a language which he liked was denied to him.

The democratic processes continued also in the States—in the State Legislatures, in the Zilla Parishads, in the Panchayat Samithis. In fact, they started functioning in full swing. And the entire country including the districts, the taluks and the villages have voiced their indignation against the Chinese. Village volunteer force and Defence

labour banks were all created and more and more activity is seen throughout the country in development and defence.

The present Act is different from the one promulgated during the Second World War in that this has the unanimous support of our Parliament and thereby of the entire people of this country.

I would like to ask our hon. friends how many citizens were proceeded against for having expressed their views either orally or in writing. I would also like to ask them how many were arrested for criticising the Government, and how many were victimised for differing with the ruling party.

On the other hand, there was a sudden increase in the severity of the attack on the Government. Some papers and the writings and cartoons published by them should engage the attention of the freedom-loving people of the country. We can never forget the cartoon which appeared in one of the papers depicting our Prime Minister as Napoleon coming back on horseback with his head hung down after he was defeated. This gives an impression as if our Prime Minister himself is the aggressor and being repulsed comes back, having lost the honour.

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): What is the name of that paper? Is it a communist paper?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: It was in a paper. I know it for certain, and Government must be having all those cuttings. I think it was in the *Hindusthan Times*, but I cannot say definitely because I do not have the cutting at the moment with me. But it is a fact that it has appeared and I have seen it.

Shri Daji (Indore): It was the *Hindusthan Times*.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Sir, this sort of cartoon should have ap-

peared in some paper in Peking. They would very gladly borrow any such cartoons or writings from our papers. Would this have been tolerated in any other country or, say, in the UK during the Second World War?

Another leading daily published a cartoon showing the Chinese nursing our prisoners-of-war as a mother nursing her baby. This would show that the China is all mercy personified. Scores of such things appeared. Scores of writings criticizing the Government had appeared in the papers. No influential paper left any stone unturned to criticise the government and its policies. Any foreign visitor would be amazed seeing the way these things are allowed even at a time when the emergency is still supposed to be existing.

We cannot also say that the emergency powers were misused under the Defence of India Act because the functioning of any institution whatsoever, political, social and cultural, has not been affected. More intense activities, on the other hand, are there on all fronts. There is no inhibition in the functioning of any agency which promotes democracy and freedom which are the agencies to guard our freedom.

No sooner the emergency was declared defence committees were formed and some States included even the Communists among their members. Maybe, some States because they did not want to take a chance did not include some persons. That provoked our friends to criticize the Government. But now I can say that in my own State even people who are supposed to be against the resolution of the Communist Party and who have resigned from the executive committee are free. Not a single member of the Communist Party is behind the bars today.

We can also see the relative contribution of the different parties. For all these things we do not want members of the other parties to give us bouquets if anything. But let them recognise it. When the taxpayers was happily contributing to fight the Chinese, our

friends here who were arrested were in 'B' class prisons, enjoying at the taxpayers' expense. Let them say how the treatment was even for those friends whom the Government suspected of supporting the Chinese. What treatment was given to them in the jails?

No Government would be happy to tax the people because ultimately no government will have the courage to incur the dis-pleasure of the voters to whom they have to go and whom they have to approach. But still because the Government was conscious of its duty and responsibility, it took courage in both hands to tax the people. On the one hand, these friends were saying that we should fight the Chinese and, on the other, big demonstrations were held to oppose the Government in all the defence measures that they were taking.

In spite of that everybody knows in this country that the Opposition's voice was not silenced. Very few Communists of the Chinese lobby were arrested and even those belonging to the Chinese lobby are today no more in jails because we felt that they were no more effective. In fact, even though they have their own views, we felt that it is not necessary that they should be kept in prisons because they prove no more effective in doing any damage to the country.

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

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: One word more. The Opposition is getting weaker and weaker day by day. It is not because of our actions but because their voice is becoming feebler and feebler because of their actions. So, I would request my hon. friend to withdraw this Resolution because I am sure, in his heart of hearts he is convinced that no such misuse of this Act has been done. On the other hand, they enjoyed more rights and privileges for criticizing the Government than we ourselves had.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Hajar-navis.

Shri Daji (Indore): There were one hour and four minutes left. So, it can go on till 3.30.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister wants half an hour and Shri Gopalan wants 15 minutes.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I will take only ten minutes. He may be given five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he agrees to finish in five minutes and Shri Gopalan agrees to take only ten minutes, he can speak.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I will take only ten minutes.

Shri Daji: I do not want to enter into the polemics of abuse or misuse of these Rules. My hon. friend, Shri Gopalan, will take it up. I will like to point out that after the Resolution was moved it is no longer a question of its use or misuse against the Communist Party. We raised it in that way and we said it when we moved it that once if you start using it or misusing it against the Communist Party, the victim shall not only be the Communist Party. I will only point out that very recently in the Bombay strike, the striking municipal sweeper was also arrested under the Defence of India Rules. Even the negotiator who went to negotiate for him was arrested under the Defence of India Rules. A Bhilai worker was arrested under the Defence of India Rules. So, if you want us to catalogue the abuse and misuse, we can give you a big list.

But leaving aside that point, I want to press seriously only one aspect before the House and I want to press it irrespective of Party divisions. A new development has taken place, after my hon. friend, Shri Gopalan, moved the Resolution before the House. That development is the decision of the Supreme Court. Both the majority and the minority decisions of the

Supreme Court have held that the Defence of India Act and the rules framed thereunder are *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Which passage has the hon. Member in mind?

Shri Daji: In the five minutes that I have I cannot read out the passage.

Shri Hajarnavis: I have read it carefully and I have not yet found it out. If he can, I will request him to do so.

Shri Daji: All right. Both of them have held that the provisions are against article 22 of the Constitution and that we discriminated; that it is not open to Parliament to legislate in such a way. This has been held. The majority decision only says that though the Act is bad in law, because of the proclamation of emergency and the Proclamation of the President, the Supreme Court or the High Court is not in a position to give relief. So, leave aside the legal question of relief. What I submit and what I want to press before the House and before the Government is that as upholders of the rule of law do they want to place this Parliament in the awkward position of legislating and keeping on the statute book a legislation which has been declared to be beyond the competence of the Parliament to enact. That is very patent after the Supreme Court's ruling, namely, that whatever we passed was beyond our competence because it is a fact that even Parliament during an emergency cannot legislate beyond the powers given to us by the Constitution. The Supreme Court ruling has clearly laid down that a proclamation of emergency does not enlarge the legislative powers of the Parliament conferred upon it by the Constitution.

Therefore the anomalous position created now is that though this Act is bad, is against the provisions of the Constitution and is beyond the competence of the Parliament to enact, mere-

ly because citizens cannot get redress in a court of law during the emergency, these Rules and this Act continue in force and the State continues to use these powers and detain persons for an indefinite period.

This being the position, I submit that as the sovereign body of the nation and as the supreme law-making body we have to set certain standards. I am almost confident that if this fact had been known when the Act was passed and the Rules were framed, the House irrespective of Party divisions would not have allowed the statute to be passed that was not in consonance with the Constitution and the powers of the House. But we did it. Now we are faced with the situation where having passed it we want to continue it even after the Supreme Court has given a clear verdict against it. Therefore I say that we will be setting a very wrong example in the maintenance of the rule of law. We cannot expect the citizens of India to follow the rule of law when the sovereign body itself and the Government trample upon the rule of law after the decision of the Supreme Court. It is a challenge to the conscience; it is a challenge for the maintenance of the rule of law as set forth now and it is not a question of Party divisions and Party loyalties.

Therefore from this angle I appeal that the Government should reconsider the entire question and not stand on technicalities and prevent action from being taken for their release just merely because the citizen cannot go to the court and get legal relief. It is not a question of legal relief. Morally, politically and as a rule of law, I say, the Defence of India Act and the Rules stand condemned before the bar of legal and public opinion and the Government should immediately take steps to remedy this situation.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I ask one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; there is no time.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I want to know whether the opinions expressed were the decisions of the Supreme Court or *obiter dicta*.

Shri Daji: And even the Attorney-General and Justice Gajendragadkar said that the Act is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Mr. Asoke Sen said in this House that only an insane person will say that the Act is valid. These are the words of the Law Minister.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): It is not that.... (*Interruption.*)

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to make a suggestion. I do not want to speak on this. All I want to say is that in the interest of the preservation of the rule of law at least, would the Government be willing to consider the possibility of appointing a committee of Members of Parliament to go into these complaints and grievances of misuse of power so that these complaints may be given up?

Shri Hajarnavis: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall divide my submissions in three parts so as to enable me to deal with the criticism which has been made, firstly, about the Act, secondly, the rules framed under it and, thirdly, the use to which they have been put.

First of all, it has been said that there is no longer any necessity of continuing the Emergency. Now, I may remind the House that when the Chinese aggressed on the sacred soil of this country, the President was pleased, under article 352, to issue, what is called, the proclamation of Emergency. Article 352 says:

"If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance, he may, by Proclama-

[Shri Hajarnavis]

tion, make a declaration to that effect."

Now, that Proclamation under the Constitution, is to be laid before Parliament. It is not a fiat, it is not an executive decree for which the Government can claim their own authority. But they must immediately come to the House which they did. And I remind the hon. Members of this House and myself that when this Proclamation was placed before the House, it received the unanimous approval of this House. There was not a single dissentient vote against it that the Proclamation of Emergency was unjustified.

What happens when the Proclamation of Emergency is declared under article 352? Normally, under the Constitution, the powers of legislation are divided between the States and the Centre, between the State Legislatures and Parliament. Article 353 says that as soon as the Proclamation of Emergency is declared, then the whole legislative field is open to Parliament. Similarly, the whole executive area, arena, becomes open to the Government of India. That is all that happens. What I am concerned to point out is that when we speak of Emergency, we must distinguish between the external objective threat and the steps taken to meet it. The expressions are sometimes used as if the Emergency has been created by the Government, that it is within the power of the Government to end the emergency by making a decree. I wish it were so. If we had the power, we will certainly issue a decree and then the Emergency would be at an end. But the Emergency consists in the threat to the security of the nation. I have not heard anything either from the Mover of the Resolution or the other two Members of his party who followed him—I am sorry, Mr. Banerjee glories in the name of being an independent and I do not know whether Mr. Daji is also a member of the party—perhaps he is also an independent.....

Shri Daji: I am a member of the Communist Party.

Shri Hajarnavis: I do not think the hon. mover and his supporters in their conscience could suggest that the external threat of aggression has been lifted, that it no longer exists and that they can say, guaranteeing behaviour of our great neighbour, that they would not utilise any opportunity provided if they get such an opportunity of repeating what they did last time. If that is so, then is it not necessary that the nation should be geared to meet that threat? Should we not arm ourselves with the powers to meet that threat? Should we not keep our powder dry? Should we not keep our weapons' edge keen? If that is so, all that we have done is that we have armed ourselves with powers to take executive action unhampered by the fact that certain areas normally are reserved for action to be taken by the States. That is all that happens.

So, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to remind the House and I want to remind everybody who assails us on this subject that the Emergency has not been created by the Government. We are faced with an Emergency because of the aggressive act of the neighbour to whom we had done no wrong and against whom we never had any aggressive intentions and with whom we have always thought of settling our disputes by negotiation. But there he sits. It is an objective fact. Government would be failing in their duty, Government would be doing something against the sacred trust of the people of this country which has entrusted them with the responsibility of the administration, if they did not notice the fact that there is a hostile power sitting on our border and in some part of our territory. Therefore, we have got to be fully prepared to meet that aggression. It can never be denied by any responsible person anywhere that Emergency exists and it will continue to exist so long as the threat exists and if the threat exists, we have got to have powers which

under article 352 the Proclamation of Emergency gives. And that power is nothing but the power to cover the whole of the legislative area by laws made by Parliament. By virtue of this power, Parliament passed the Defence of India Act. Again, I remind myself and I remind the hon. Members of this House that it was passed without any dissent. Those powers were gladly given. It was thought that those powers were essential if the Government were to carry out their duties to the people of this country. I entirely agree.....

Shri Nambiar: That was one year back. After one year, is it necessary?

Shri Hajarnavis: Has the objective condition changed? If the hon. Member is going to say that the external threat has ceased to exist. . . .

Shri Daji: The declaration of Emergency is not necessary. Emergency is never resorted to when there is a threat. It is resorted to when there is actual fighting. In that case, there has been a threat existing from Pakistan for several years and that will still continue. And China's threat also will continue for a generation. Are you going to continue Emergency for a generation?

Shri Hajarnavis: That is for the executive to decide, whether a nation is friendly to us, or has peaceful intentions, if they say that the hostile power has peaceful intentions—if my friend says so—then surely their ideas are not the ideas with which I credit them, that they are not the ideas which they profess in public.

Shri Daji: This is also public.

Shri Hajarnavis: Let them go out and say that there does not exist a threat; and emergency should be withdrawn even though the Chinese army is sitting on our border.

Shri Daji: I do not say that the threat does not exist.

Shri Hajarnavis: Then, if the threat exists, the responsibility of taking steps to meet that threat is ours, so long as we are in power, so long as we are the Government.

15 hrs.

Shri Daji: You can take those steps without the Defence of India Rules.

Shri Hajarnavis: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Nambiar: The Preventive Detention Act is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The leader of the party to which the hon. Member belongs will reply. So, why should he disturb?

Shri Nambiar: He has asked me a question, and I am replying to it.

Shri Hajarnavis: Then what is the other result of article 352? That is given in article 358. Article 358 says that the moment a Proclamation is made, the rights guaranteed under article 19 are suspended.

Then follows article 359, and I note that article 359 is as much a part of the Constitution as the other articles dealing with fundamental rights. That also must be read in the Constitution, and it has a certain function to perform. It cannot be read as if it has no effect. Article 359 says that if in the Proclamation certain articles are indicated, then the remedies in respect of those articles will not be available in any court. That is what article 359 says. It is certainly intended that at some time or the other it must be used. Of course, there may be difference of opinion as to whether the use is justified or not. But so long as it forms a part of the Constitution, then, surely article 359 must be used, and if it is used, the effect would be that the remedies are suspended. That is all that happens. But it is certainly intended to be used.

[Shri Hajarnavis]

Then, it is provided that when an order is made under article 359 it shall be laid before each House of Parliament. When the order was made, it was so laid, and when it was laid, there was no discussion, and there was no dissent.

So, the point that I am making is that it may be that there is difference between the words of article 358 and those of article 359, but so long as article 359 is there in the Constitution, certainly it has to be given effect to.

Shrimati Renu Chakraverty :—

Shri Hajarnavis: I would not like to be disturbed. I shall answer questions at the end. I shall dispel all doubts of the hon. Member at the end. Now, she should listen to me patiently.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the use, if you do not even answer our questions?

Shri Hajarnavis: Is there any country in which in the case of an emergency, the fundamental rights are not suspended? I would like that whoever has any doubts may refer to cases in the United States of America where there is only the Bill of Rights; and unlike our Constitution, in the Bill of Rights, there are no exceptions. But the rule of restriction is there, which I might say is absolutely necessary for the continuance of the State; what the width of a right is, what the content of a right is depends upon the situation in which those rights are existing.

There is the famous judgment of Justice Holmes in which he said that you certainly have the right to freedom of speech, but if you go in a crowded theatre where there are women and children and shout the word 'fire' so that there is panic, then certainly your right to freedom of speech must be curtailed. That is what

happens even though there is no article like article 359 and there are no exceptions. Our Constitution, of course, is more elaborate.

As regards the question which has been posed, namely whether the legislative competence is not to that extent restricted, I would answer by saying that the restriction will depend upon the nature of the legislation, upon the circumstances in which it is used.

Then, I would go on to the next point. If you ask whether the legislative competence is restricted, I would say 'Yes'; but what the width of the restriction is, and how much it is restricted will all depend upon the nature of the legislation and the circumstances in which that legislation is to be used. This is exactly what the majority judgment of the Supreme Court....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Their main point in the resolution seems to be that the powers have been abused. They do not deal with the constitutional question at all.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am coming to that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The amendment is there; the amendment and the main resolution both read together are being replied to by the hon. Minister.

Shri Hajarnavis: It has been said that the Supreme Court judgment is against us. This is what the majority judgment has said:

"Before proceeding further, we may at this stage, in parenthesis, observe that there has been some argument before us on the question as to whether the fundamental rights specified in the Presidential Order issued under Art. 359 are even theoretically alive during the period specified in the said Order. The learned Attorney-

General has contended that the suspension of the citizens' right to move any court for the enforcement of the said rights, in law, amounts to the suspension of the said rights themselves for the said period."

That was the argument raised; if the remedy is lost, then the right is lost. The court does not pronounce as to whether the argument is good or bad. But it is an argument which has been used and which will be used at a proper time. Supposing the remedy goes, does the right survive? The judgment says:

"We do not propose to decide this question in the present appeals."

So, any suggestion coming from anywhere that the Supreme Court had decided the question that the rights survive and since the rights survive, the infringement amounts to a violation of the Constitution is not something which Their Lordships have thought it fit to pronounce upon.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Would the hon. Minister explain how it is that the majority judgment of the Supreme Court makes it expressly clear that the right persists and that after the emergency is over, the remedy for that right might very well be asked for in the courts, and the courts will have to examine the whole position?

Shri Hajarnavis: I shall not cross swords with Shri H. M. Mukerjee on many subjects, but so far as the interpretation of the judgment is concerned, I think that I am entitled to have my own opinion which I am now expressing before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is not a question of opinion, but it is a question of reference to the Supreme Court's judgment.

Shri Hajarnavis: That is what I am saying. The judgment says:

"We do not propose to decide this question in the present appeals."

This is the majority judgment. I shall read out that portion again:

"The learned Attorney-General has contended that the suspension of the citizen's right to move any court for the enforcement of the said rights, in law, amounts to the suspension of the said rights themselves for the said period. We do not propose to decide this question in the present appeals."

That is as clear as it could be, unless we deliberately decide to delude ourselves. The judgment further says:

"We will assume in favour of the appellants that the said rights are, in theory, alive and it is on that assumption...."

That is only their assumption, and the best case that could be made available to the detenus has been assumed by the Supreme Court. They say:

"....it is on that assumption that we will deal with the other points raised in the present appeals."

Then, Their Lordships go on to say:

"It would be noticed that the Presidential Order cannot widen the authority of the legislatures or the executive; it merely suspends the right to move any court to obtain a relief on the ground that the rights conferred by Part III have been contravened if the said rights are specified in the Order. The inevitable consequence of this position is that as soon as the Order ceases to be operative, the infringement of the rights made either by the legislative enactment or by executive action can perhaps be challenged by a citizen in a court of law and...."

[Shri Hajarnavis]

This is the paragraph on which Shri H. N. Mukerjee can take his stand upon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When it ceases to be operative.

Shri Hajarnavis: They further say:

"...and the same may have to be tried on the merits on the basis that the rights alleged to have been infringed were in operation even during the pendency of the Presidential Order. If, at the expiration of the Presidential Order, Parliament passes any legislation to protect executive action taken during the pendency of the Presidential Order and afford indemnity to the executive in that behalf, the validity and the effect of such legislative action may have to be carefully scrutinised."

This is all that they have said, namely that when the question arises, they shall certainly take that into consideration and decide it.

Then, they have stated what I am going to read. Reference has been made to what passed between one of the judges and the Attorney-General, but what is conclusive, and what is binding and what is operative is the judgment of the Supreme Court. And Their Lordships further say:

"Before we part with these appeals, we ought to mention one more point. At the commencement of the hearing of these appeals when Mr. Setalvad began to argue about the validity of the impugned provisions of the Act and the Rules, the learned Attorney-General raised a preliminary contention that logically, the appellants should satisfy this Court that it was open to them to move the High Courts on the grounds set out by them before the validity of the said grounds is examined."

"He suggested that, logically, the first point to consider would be whether the detainees can challenge the validity of the impugned Act on the ground that they are illegally detained. If they succeed in showing that the applications made by them under s. 491(1)(b) are competent and do not fall within the purview of art. 359(1) and the Presidential Order, then the stage would be reached to examine the merits of their complaint that the said statutory provisions are invalid."

that is to say, if s. 359(1)(b) does not come in, they can certainly inquire into the validity of detention. You can say that the order was *mala fide*. It has been said that many of these detentions are *mala fide*. If so, the Supreme Court would certainly go into the question whether the statutory power which has been undoubtedly given is being used for an ulterior purpose. There are judgments of the Supreme Court which show that if properly approached in proper cases before them, they will strike down the statutory Act within the legal authority because of misuse or abuse of power. The judgement goes on to say:

"If, however, they fail on the first point, the second point would not fall to be considered. We then took the view that since a large number of appeals were placed for hearing before us and they raised important issues of constitutional law, it would be better to allow Mr. Setalvad to argue the case in the manner he thought best, and so, Mr. Setalvad addressed us on the validity of the Act in the first instance and then dealt with the question about the competence of the applications made under s. 491(1)(b) of the Code. In the main, the same method was adopted by the learned advocates who followed Mr. Setalvad on the appellants' side. Naturally, when the learn-

ed Attorney-General made his reply, he also had to address us on both the points. It appeared that as regards the validity of the impugned provisions of the Act and the Rules, he was not in a position to challenge the contention of the appellants that the Act contravened art. 14, 21, 22(4), (5) and (7)".

Now, certainly there is a variation between this provision and some other provision, but this is the very purpose of making an additional order under art. 359. What is the use of art. 359 if in spite of the Presidential Order under it, we were still to have to conform to the various articles mentioned? Either we put them out of action or we don't. Art. 359 says that we suspend the remedy. What the Attorney-General said was this:

"Even so, he strongly pressed before us his original contention that we would not reach the stage of expressing our opinion on the validity of the Act if we were to uphold the preliminary objection that the applications made by the detainees were incompetent. In our opinion, the learned Attorney-General is right when he contends that we should not and cannot"—

we should not and cannot—

"pronounce any opinion on the validity of the impugned Act if we come to the conclusion that the bar created by the Presidential Order operates against the detainees in the present cases. In fact, that is the course this court adopted in dealing with Mohan Choudhury's case and we are satisfied that that is the course which this court can logically and with propriety adopt".

If in spite of these clear observations, limitations which the Supreme Court Judges placed upon themselves, the hon. Members say that they have de-

cided the question, which they said they have deliberately kept open, they are accusing the Supreme Court Judges of having done something which they said cannot be done with logic or propriety.

On the first question, the court held in our favour, that the remedies are suspended. They went on to say that when the second question arises, it should certainly be considered carefully, but so long as it does not arise, they that logic and propriety would require of them not to pronounce any opinion—though we have a contention to raise whether it is valid or invalid. It is not for me to decide; it is for the judiciary to finally pronounce upon the correctness or otherwise of our submission on points of law.

I will now deal briefly with the manner in which these powers have been used. Whenever an occasion has arisen, Government have used the powers with the greatest restraint, greatest moderation and greatest understanding. The other day we were accused of allowing a large communist procession marching here to present a petition. Somebody found fault with us, as to how we did allow that. It merely means that we do not interfere with the democratic rights of the people, whether they belong to one party or another.

Then Shri Gopalan waxed eloquent on the question of our not using the Act against hoarders effectively. On the one hand, you find fault with the Act itself; on the other, you want us to use it against people whom you do not like.

On 1st September 1963, the number of detenues was 562, of which communists are 378. I do not know how many cards have been printed for distribution by the distinguished party, to which the Mover belongs, for their membership, but he will certainly concede that that number is very much more than 378.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: They are not all arrested according to the party membership?

Shri Hajarnavis: So far as prosecutions for anti-social activities etc. are concerned, they are 1617. It is not that Government have stayed their hand.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: Are they detained?

Shri Hajarnavis: No. There will be regular trials under the Act.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Preventive detention.

Shri Hajarnavis: Of course, these powers were used in Bombay when the life of that great city was sought to be totally paralysed, when the Corporation themselves were willing to sit round the table and negotiate. But those who spoke or professed to speak for labour held a pistol at the head of the Corporation and said: 'Unless you guarantee this, concede this, we will go on strike'. Surely, society cannot be held to ransom like this, however sympathetic we may be to the demands of labour.

It will be found in section 3 of the Act:

"The Central Government may by notification in the official gazette, make such rules as appear to it necessary and expedient for securing the defence of India and civil defence, public safety, the maintenance of public order, efficient conduct of military operations and maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community".

Now, Bombay is a commercial nerve-centre, an important industrial centre through which we receive many things essential for the prosecution of the war. I ask: what sense of responsibility—in spite of the industrial truce resolution, which is being im-

plemented by Government, which Government are doing their best to see is being implemented by everybody—was displayed by those unions and leaders who asked the workers to go on strike?

One of the unions to which Shri Gopalan drew the attention of the House was a union engaged in defence production. I do not think there can be a greater misuse of freedom than trying to stop defence production merely because you have an industrial dispute to raise with your employer. The record of the Government in this respect is certainly not bad, not something for which we need apologize, and we are always willing to look into every grievance.

Therefore I submit that so long as the external threat continues, so long as we feel that there is danger to the independence of this country, we must be prepared night and day, we must have those powers with which every country in such a situation arms itself. If the even tenor of the life of the people goes on uninterrupted it is merely because Government puts these powers into motion only when they are convinced it is absolutely necessary. In which other country would you find Members of the Opposition criticising the Government so freely, being allowed to exercise their rights so freely? It is the glory of our democracy, of our democratic tradition, that we have Shri Gopalan calling us to account for what is being done, and it is our privilege to try to convince him that we are doing our duty by the country.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasargod): I am sorry that within the short time available, I will not be able to answer all the points raised by the hon. Minister.

I have dealt with the Supreme Court judgment in detail in my original speech, and I have now only to say that the contents or the spirit of the judgment are not what he has represented them to be. Parliament has

chosen to pass the Act under challenge and has disregarded the constitutional provisions of articles 14 and 22. This is a summary of what they have said in their judgment. They have said that though the imprisonment of the detenus who had appealed was unconstitutional and the law which sanctions such imprisonment void, the victims of this void law could not move any court to look into the illegality because the remedy has been taken away by article 359 of the Constitution. It is because of this they have expressed their inability to release the detenus. Without enlarging its powers, how can Parliament make a law violating articles 22 and 13(2). Anyhow, as far as the Act is concerned, the Supreme Court has clearly said that it is unconstitutional and void.

The law Minister told the Rajya Sabha yesterday that if the detenus go to court after the expiry of the emergency, government would be prepared to pay them damages.

Shri Hajarnavis: He said if there was a decree of the courts, if our contentions were overruled, not otherwise.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The judgment has said that they have the right to go to court and ask for damages. If the court decrees damages, they are prepared to pay them. From where? It must be paid only from the pocket of the Law Minister, not from the public revenue, because such a law has been made and he has been advised badly that it leads to such things.

Is it not the duty of Government in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court, the resolution of the Bar Association of India and the several editorials that have appeared in many newspapers, to release the detenus, to make some changes in the rules in keeping with the spirit of the Supreme Court judgement?

For fifteen minutes the Minister argued as if the situation in the country today is the same as it was in

November or December last year. If he thinks so, I am sure I cannot convince him. In November last year there was an armed clash, but in no country in the world is the emergency kept for a day longer than necessary, even for a moment after the cessation of the armed clash.

The situation has changed since last November. There is a cease-fire. There have been the Colombo proposals. Only fifteen days back Dr. Subandrio, representing one of the Colombo proposal countries, said openly in the papers that China had definitely told him that she was not going to attack India again, and that if India provoked her, she would write to the Colombo countries as to what was happening.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): What comes in the way of China writing to this country itself?

15.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You sit down. You have spoken. He will write to you. I will ask China to write to you.

I did not interrupt anybody. They do not want to hear my reply.

Mr. Speaker: He may go on addressing me instead of asking them to sit down.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I thought I should not trouble you. He said we had accepted the proclamation and passed the resolution unanimously in Parliament. We did because the situation then was such that it should be accepted. Today we are saying that the emergency powers are necessary for strengthening our defence. What do we mean by that? Increasing food production, improving the morale of the people. If anybody makes a speech as the hon. lady Member said, there are ordinary laws in the country under which you can prosecute him, and convict him for 12 to 15

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

years. You want this emergency and these powers because under them you can detain anybody you like, without making any charge. Your police goes and catches a man and puts him inside jail, all in the name of emergency. No grounds are given to him.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: He cannot go to court, he has no right to go to court on merits, that is barred. There is no need for these emergency powers since you can deal with anti-social activities under the ordinary law of the land. Suppose this continues for ten years. Do you want the emergency to continue for ten years? Why do you want to use it? Nothing was said about the misuse. I thought that at least that pertinent question should have been answered. I pointed out, showing the summons issued by the sub-divisional officer, how the sub-divisional officers proceed in the matter; they say, "because you did not give money, gold, you must attend." I had written about these things to the Prime Minister and asked for an answer. There was no answer for it. They must say that either it is wrong or that they found that after enquiry they have found it wrong. But nothing of the sort was said. I specifically sent a copy of the summons that had been received. Nothing was said in reply to it. So, the emergency has been misused in many cases.

The Minister said that these rules had been used in respect of the workers in the ordnance factories at Ambala. He said that the workers did something which was against the rules. But in March, 1963, the workers were transferred from place to place. There was representation made, and from March, 1963 till 21st August, 1963, what did the authorities do? At least in the defence department, and other departments, when they ask for a conciliation, when they ask for a settlement, the authorities must do

something. But from March, 1963 to 21st August, 1963, nothing was done. On the other hand, the authorities said that they will take action against the workers and threatened them under the emergency, saying that they have done this or that. The authorities who do not care for the workers of the defence factories and for their grievances must be punished and not the workers.

These rules have been used in Bombay against the people who went on strike. What was the reason? I have got the details but I have no time to go into them. The ordinary man says that the prices have gone up and asks for a dearness allowance. He waits for six months and then for a year. He finds that he will not be able to work hard if he has to see to increasing food production and increasing defence potential without any enhancement in dearness allowance. Then he says that he is going on strike. I say that the continuation of the emergency is no longer necessary; the special powers, whatever they are, are also no longer necessary; they go against the defence of the country. The existing powers are adequate.

Then there is another point. Some hon. Member asked, "Why was not Gopalan arrested?" I do not know what I have to say. But I would like to put another question to him. Why is it that eight persons including Shri Nambiar, Shri Umanath and Shri Yellamanda Reddy who are Members of this House and members of my party arrested? They were sitting here and one fine morning they were arrested. What is the thing that they have done except that they came to Parliament and went to their house afterwards? What is it that they have done? Why were they arrested? Today, in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnad all those who had been arrested were released. Why is that that some others at some other

places were not released? The authorities say that those are border areas, and so they must be careful. Take Maharashtra. Which is the border area for Maharashtra where somebody is waiting to attack us? So, it is not the question of any border area. If the communists of West Bengal are released today, you must know that the food struggle is there. The food situation is bad. If they are released they will also join the others who are struggling and fighting over this issue. As far as Punjab is concerned, there were those who conducted the struggle for a betterment levy there. So, there is no question of China lobby or any other lobby coming in. Merely throwing in some words here and there and then saying that these people cannot be released is no good. You can take action against anybody who does wrong and who goes against the defence of the country or against the security of the country; take them to the court and then give them punishment. Nobody is against such a measure. But in some places you release the persons and in other places you are keeping them in jail. The Supreme Court judgment itself has held this measure void and unconstitutional, but also added that they cannot do anything about it because the remedy has been taken away; and once the emergency goes, those aggrieved can go to the court and challenge the authority and ask for a remedy. That is what they say.

Today, the situation in the country is this: even against the ruling party, the situation is such that, when there is an emergency, and threat to the country, there have been changes in the Ministry. Otherwise, will there be any such changes? Certainly they will not be there. The emergency or the situation in the country today can be understood by the life of the people, and by what is happening in the country. When there is threat, the authorities must take some action and they must have the preparedness to

meet the enemy, when he comes from any side. So, increase the production; increase your armed forces; strengthen the morale of the people. All these things have got to be done. If all these things have to be done, the help of the people is necessary. The co-operation of the people is necessary. Instead of that, you are keeping the Defence of India Rules and when there is a strike you arrest 400 to 500 people. When an agricultural labourer asks for two annas more, you arrest him also, and create a situation which can be avoided. So, those who want to increase the production, those who want to keep up the morale of the country are also frightened because they also think there is something which is absolutely not normal. The Supreme Court judgement is there. It has to be read in another context also. That is, all the newspapers—not communist newspapers but other newspapers—have said that now that the Supreme Court has given its judgement there is no question of continuing the Defence of India Rules. I have got cuttings from those newspapers but I have no time to read them here. They have said that there is no need for the continuance of these rules.

Now, I want to ask the Home Minister as to what those who have not been released within the last three months had done. Have they done anything against the defence of the country? You must release all those who are inside the jails and remove the emergency. If there is anything done by anybody, then certainly there are the existing rules under which the authorities can proceed against them. If the situation changes and it becomes such as it was in November or December last, certainly within five minutes the emergency can be restored, and just as we have all unanimously approved of the proclamation of emergency, we will agree to it, but then, the situation is now different from what it was in August, or October last. So, I request the Minister at least to realise the spirit of the

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]
resolution and do whatever is possible and also respect the spirit of the judgement of the Supreme Court. I think he would do it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Does the hon. Member accept my amendment?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I accept it.

Mr. Speaker: I have to put the amendment of Shri Banerjee first.

Shri Nambiar: It may kindly be read.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Gopalan's resolution reads as follows:

"This House is of opinion that the powers under the Defence of India Act have been abused with a view to carrying on attack on the Communist Party and a number of Trade Union and other organisations and calls upon the Government to release all political and mass leaders detained under the Defence of India Rules."

The amendment of Shri S. M. Banerjee is:

That in the resolution, add at the end—

"in view of the judgement of the Allahabad High Court and certain observations made in the Supreme Court judgement."

Shri A. K. Gopalan: They may be put together.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a substitute motion. The amendment has to be disposed of first. (*Interruption*). The amendment has to be put. If it is accepted, then the resolution, as amended, could be put to the House. The question is:

That in the resolution, add at the end—

"in view of the judgement of the Allahabad High Court and certain observations made in the Supreme Court judgement."

The Lok Sabha Divided

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members whose notes have not been recorded may kindly rise in their seats; five 'Noes' to be added and one 'Aye' to be added.

Division No. 11]

AYE

[15.43 hrs.]

Badrudulla, Shri
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri H.P.
Daji, Shri
Dharmalingam, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A.K.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Gunta, Shri Kashi Ram
Imbichhava, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kunhan, Shri P.
Misra, Dr. U.
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shri Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen
Pottekkatt, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A.V.
Ramabadrhan, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sivasankaran, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Vimla Devi, Shrimati

NOES

Achuthan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati

Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri C.L.

Chuni Lal, Shri	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Dafle, Shri	Malachami, Shri	Samanta, Shri S.C.
Das, Shri N.T.	Mallick, Shri	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Das, Shri Sudhansu	Mandal, Shri J.	Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Dass, Shri G.	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Sen, Shri P.G.
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.	Masuriya Din, Shri	Shah, Shri Manabendra
Dighe, Shri	Minimata, Shri	Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Sharma, Shri K. C.
Gahmari, Shri	Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta	Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Gaitonde, Dr.	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Ganapati Ram, Shri	Mukane, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Shinde, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Murti, Shri M.S.	Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Guha, Shri A.C.	Musafir, Shri G.S.	Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Hajarnavis, Shri	Naidu, Shri V.G.	Sidhe hwar Prasad, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Naik, Shri D.J.	Singh, Shri K.K.
Harvani, Shri Anas	Nanda, Shri	Singha, Shri G.K.
Hem Raj, Shri	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Sinha, Shri B.P.
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Pande, Shri K.N.	Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Jamunadevi, Shrimati	Pandey, Shri R.S.	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Jedhe, Shri	Panna Lal, Shri	Sonavane, Shri
Jena, Shri	Pant, Shri K.C.	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Joshi, Shri A.C.	Parashar, Shri	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.	Patel, Shri Man Singh P.	Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Kadadi, Shri	Patel, Shri P.R.	Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Kamble Shri	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Khan, Dr. P.N.	Patil, Shri J. S.	Tula Ram, Shri
Kishan Veer, Shri	Patil, Shri V.T.	Uikey, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Krishna, Shri M.R.	Raguramaiah, Shri	Verma, Shri M.L.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Verma, Shri Ravindra
Kureel, Shri B.N.	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Veerabesappa, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Ram, Shri T.	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Lalit Sen, Shri	Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.	Verma, Shri K.K.
Laskar, Shri N.R.	Rane, Shri	Vyas, Shri Radhikal
Lonikar, Shri	Rao, Shri Ramapathi	Yadav, Shri Ram Harkab
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri	Rao, Shri Thirumala	

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is 'Ayes' 31; 'Noes' 135.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put Shri Gopalan's resolution.

The question is:

"This House is of opinion that the powers under the Defence of India Act have been abused with a view to carrying on attack on the Communist Party and a number of Trade Union and other organisations and calls upon the

Government to release all political and mass leaders detained under the Defence of India Rules."

The Lok Sabha divided.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I am for 'Noes'. It has been wrongly recorded as 'Aye'.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Home Minister's vote is on our side.

Mr. Speaker: So, one 'Aye' is to be deducted and one 'No' to be added. Any other hon. Members whose votes have not been correctly recorded may kindly rise in their seats.

AYES

Badradduja, Shri
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinon
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri H.P.
Daii, Shri
Dharmalingam, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A.K.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Imbichibava, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kunhan, Shri P.
Misra, Dr. U.
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Murnau, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shri Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri

Pattanyak, Shri Kishan
Pottekkatt, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A.V.
Ramabadrin, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Sen, Dr. Ranan
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Vimla Devi, Shrimati

NOES

Achuthan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Josephine
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinon
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Barajachwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri C.L.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dafte, Shri
Das, Shri N.T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri G.
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Dighe, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Gahmari, Shri
Gaitonde, Dr.
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Guha, Shri A.C.
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hem Raj, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri

Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Josh, Shri A.C.
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kadadi, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Kishan Veer, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakshikenthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Malaichami, Shri
Mallick, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Masuriya Din, Shri
Minimata, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M.S.
Musafir, Shri G.S.
Naidu, Shri V.G.
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Pandey, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K.C.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Paul, Shri N.N.
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri V.T.

Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghuramiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ramswamy, Shri V.K.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Rajee
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramchand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K.K.
Singha, Shri G.K.
Sinha, Shri B.P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulaz
Sinhaan Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Suhramanyam, Shri T.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tiway, Shri K.N.
Tiway, Shri R.S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri M.L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veeraswappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri K.K.
Vyasa, Shri Radhelal
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: 'Ayes' 31; 'Noes' 135.

The motion was negatived.

15.47 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: PENSIONS FOR
 ARMED SERVICES**

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that pensions of Army Jawans, Airmen and Naval ratings are inadequate and should be revised upwards."

While we have been showing a considerable amount of sympathy for our wounded and for the widows, nevertheless, I feel that since pension rates have not been revised since the last ten years, the Government should give special attention to this matter. In the case of widows, where the death of a jawan or airman or rating occurs in conditions which are not attributable to service conditions, the pension is only for five years. But there is no allowance for children's education or maintenance of children. That is the first thing that should be put right. What is more, in spite of the fact that the emergency has been on for the last one year, we have made no changes whatsoever to provide for a war disability pension. The usual disability pension which exists is continuing. But if a young man, who has been serving only for about a year is disabled, the total amount he would get would be about Rs. 15. You can understand, Sir, that in the present conditions where the cost of living is high, where the chances of re-employment are very limited, Rs. 15 is hardly enough for a man of 22 or

23. Therefore, I feel that there should be a special war disability pension, as it existed in England, to cover the period of the emergency. Normally disability pension is given where a jawan or rating or an officer suffers disability due to service conditions. The war disability pension should have a higher rate because the age of the wounded is much lower and he may have to suffer years of disability. Therefore, war disability pension should have a higher rate than the normal disability pension which is given for disability suffered due to service conditions.

Further, I understand, in the case of other ranks, unless a person has worked or served for a minimum of 15 years his widow is not eligible for pension. That means, if he dies under conditions which are not attributable to service conditions then his wife will get a gratuity and that gratuity seems to be very inadequate. I shall quote the figures for the information of the House. Apparently, in non-attributable conditions a widow will get something like Rs. 300. If the jawan has served for less than five years the gratuity is equal to six months pay. If he serves from 5 to 15 years the gratuity is equal to a year's salary. It is only when he has served over 15 years that the widow will get a pension for five years.

With regard to death which occurs under conditions which are attributable to service reasons, these are called special family pensions. There also I feel that the pension should be revised upwards. Here I understand that in the lowest cadre the family will get Rs. 24.50 going up to the highest cadre which would be about Rs. 65 to Rs. 75. I would like some clarification on this point from the hon. Minister. What is the minimum period of service which the other ranks have to put in for their families to qualify for pension? Is it a

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

fact that he must put in a minimum service for 15 years?

Now, I understand that in the civilian rates of pension the minimum pension is Rs 30 per month. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the minimum rate of pension if a jawan is invalidated out due to reasons which are not attributable to service conditions. Is the minimum pension Rs. 30 or is it less than that?

With regard to children's pension, I understand that only a children's allowance is given where the death of the jawan occurs under conditions attributable to service reasons. I do feel that the children's allowance should be made available to widows even where death does not occur due to service conditions, because the financial position of the women is very pitiable. Therefore, it should be made available to everyone. Even where death occurs for reasons due to service conditions, I understand, the children's allowance is only Rs. 5. If a widow gets a pension of Rs. 20 and Rs. 5 per child she will have, if she has two or three children, in all she gets Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 in her hands. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to look into these services rules and see, not only for economic reasons but for other reasons also like the one that these pensions have not been revised for the last 15 years that something is done in respect of the adequacy of these pensions.

Then, I understand that the rules which apply to the pensions of officers and their families are rather different from the rules which apply to the widows of others ranks. Is it a fact that in the case of an officer, if death occurs due to conditions which are not attributable to service conditions, a widow will get a life pension whereas in the case of a jawan the widow will get the pension only for five

years. This seems to me not only unfair, but it seems that where the need is greater the sympathy is less. The widow gets Rs. 20 at the maximum, and even that is cut out after five years. Do you know that there are a number of girls of the age of 18, 19 and 20 who have become widows and at the age of 25 they are left absolutely destitute because you cut off their pension after five years? Therefore, this particular thing must be revised, that the pension which is only payable to a widow whose husband dies under conditions which are certified to be not attributable to service reasons should only go for five years. I know there are cases where a man is posted at a high altitude but after two or three years he has been brought down and posted to an ordinary place. After being posted to an ordinary place he may develop a heart condition, he may develop some lung condition which may be a throw-back of some pulmonary condition which he developed while he was posted at a very high altitude. It is not often detected that this development was due to something that happened three or four years ago. Therefore, it may be said that it is not attributable to service conditions because when he died he did not die in a place which, you could directly say, caused a pulmonary infection or heart disease. Under this sort of things a widow may get a pension only for five years. Therefore, in any case, whether it is attributable or non-attributable to service reasons, if an officer's wife gets pension for life a jawan's wife also must get pension for life. Secondly there should be children's allowance available to all widows, whether the death is due to attributable or non-attributable service conditions.

The third thing is, as I said, the rates of pension that exist today have not been revised for the last 10 years or even 15 years. Therefore,

they should be looked into. I know that the Defence Minister made some statement a few months ago saying that the pensions have been raised. But I understand that the rise is only about a rupee or two rupees. I also know that a few years ago the children's allowance was increased from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per child. What difference does one rupee make today? What you could buy for eight annas 20 years ago you cannot get for a rupee today. All these things should be taken into consideration, because in the case of recruitment and other matters this has a tremendous influence on the minds of the people. It is all very well to say that our jawans are brave, we shall collect money for them, we shall give them donations and all that. What they want to know is, what permanent security you are offering to their widows. That is the only thing that the men are thinking about. What relief will you give to the disabled people and what provision will you make for the widows and children of those men who are going to give their lives for the defence of this country?

16 hrs.

So, I would request the hon. Defence Minister to look into three things. The first thing is that there should be the same type of rules for other ranks as exist for the officers. The second thing is that there should be an equation between the minimum pensions which are drawn by civilians and the other ranks. Where retirement is by superannuation in the case of jawans and where death occurs due to non-tributable conditions there must be a minimum at least which you can give and the widows should not get pensions only for five years but for life there should be children's allowance. The third thing that I would request you is to have a committee which should go into the rates of pensions and there should be a general raise in the level of pensions because economically speaking it is not possible for people to maintain themselves on the pen-

sions they get today. I go into the districts and men who are disabled come to me and say, that "this is the state in which they are. Do you think that they can live on Rs. 20 a month or on Rs. 15 a month?" So, this is the sort of thing that we have to face and I would request the Government to look into this thing particularly and into the rates of pension. They should appoint a commission or a committee if they like which will go into this very carefully and give their recommendations for the Government's consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that pensions of Army Jawans, Airmen and Naval ratings are inadequate and should be revised upwards."

I have received some notices of amendment also. One is by Shri Banerjee. Is he going to move it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Another one is by Shri Rananjay Singh. He is not present. The third is by Shri Shree Narayan Das. He too is not present. So, both of them are not moved. Shri Banerjee might move his.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, there is my Resolution also on the Order Paper. I hope, you will stick to the time limit that is fixed by the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly we will stick to the time allotted.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, this is a very important Resolution, specially for the Naval men.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): This is very important.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How much time has been allotted for this?

Mr. Speaker: For this Resolution the time allotted is 1 hour and 15 minutes as I find from the paper here. We started at 3.47.

Shri Ranga: I hope, you will give me a chance to move that Resolution.

Mr. Speaker: Just now he was telling me that I should stick to the time.

Shri Ranga: That does not mean that I should not be given half a minute for moving it even.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: More time was taken by the division and all that on the previous Resolution.

Mr. Speaker: What could I have done about that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore give him one minute to move it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed immediately to revise the pensionary and other retirement benefits of Army Jawans, Airmen and Naval ratings with instructions to submit the report latest by the end of November, 1963."

I would have supported the Resolution moved by Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee and I still congratulate and thank her for moving this Resolution on a very opportune moment when our jawans are really engaged in defending our land but I thought that the hon. Minister might reject the Resolution by saying that it was impossible for him to accept the Resolution as it

is because it demanded immediate revision of the pensionary benefits. So, I thought of moving a substitute Resolution which would give an opportunity to the hon. Minister to appoint a committee to go into the entire question of pensionary and other retirement benefits of jawans, ratings and airmen and after the submission of that committee which I want to be submitted by the end of November 1963 it can be implemented.

There is wide discrimination between the pay and allowances and service conditions of the jawans and the officers. There is bound to be some discrimination or difference but in our country we find that the gap is too much. When the Raghuramaiah Committee was appointed to go into the question of wages and service conditions of the army men including officers it submitted a report a perusal of which would reveal that officers of the rank of Captain and Major have gained to the tune of Rs. 200 a month whereas the jawans has gained an increase of only Rs. 12; in certain cases it ranges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 24. This to my mind is a clear picture. There is heartburning among our other ranks. The Indian people are always contented with what they have and, after all, our army men, our jawans and ratings and airmen are also the product of this soil. They are the sons of the peasants and workers of our country and they also content themselves by saying that this was in their lot. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to accept this Resolution which does not demand immediate revision but which simply demands the appointment of a committee to go into the question.

I know, Sir, when an announcement was made by the hon. Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, in Srinagar that the rate of pension of the Army officers had gone up, there was happiness among the other ranks also because they thought that the next announcement will be regarding their pensionary benefits and that that will be done, if not from Srina-

gar, from Delhi. But this was not done. With these armymen the lot of 2,53,000 civilians employees in Defence Service is tagged.

We know the Tyagi formula which was implemented somewhere in parts and somewhere in full to decide about the pensionary benefits. Then the Raghuramaiah Committee was appointed. I must take this opportunity for congratulating Shri Raghuramaiah, the Minister of Defence Production, for submitting a good report. But he had his limitations. At that time his powers were limited and moreover he thought that the financial authorities may not accept any higher benefit which would go to the other ranks. With all his limitations he submitted a good report and I would like to know from him whether his report has been implemented in full. If it has not been done, this should be done immediately.

My hon. friend, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee, brought up the question of the widows who get pension for a specific period. It is a tragedy and a sad commentary on our defence forces if a widow who has lost her husband while defending the land has to weep throughout her life on the streets and starve her children. It will be a tragedy indeed if she is not given pension for her entire life to bring up her children. After all, the armymen and their sons are alike and we have to see that all their interests are protected. Otherwise, what will be the incentive? Apart from the national sentiment which is in our blood, which is in the blood of our armymen, the jawans and the officers, what is going to be the other incentive? They should know that if they die by fighting for the country, by defending the borders of the country, their families are not going to starve. That should be the consolation to an army man when he joins the army, that he has to sacrifice his life to defend his country but his family will not starve. It is no use assuring him Param Vir Chakra or Maha Vir Chakra or any

Chakra. Naturally, their wives and their family members cannot live with a Chakra throughout their lives and beg. I had been to Dehra Dun. I have seen the wives and the family members of those jawans who laid down their lives to defend the borders of our country. They were thrown out of their houses. They say, "Your husband has died and you have to go to the camp and stay there and this house will be occupied by other people." This is a tragedy indeed. I wanted to write some letters to the Defence Minister which I did not do because I knew that some members of the ruling party who went there wrote a letter and describe the sad plight of the families of those jawans. So, I would request the hon. Minister to accept this substitute resolution of mine. This gives him an opportunity to discuss the entire matter and place the entire matter before a committee and that committee will be capable and responsible to submit a report latest by the end of November, 1963.

I also take this opportunity—and you will kindly excuse me—if I say something about the civilian employees in Defence department who are intimately connected with the defence production and the defence needs of the country. After all, that is the rear. If the civilian employees in Defence fail, our army will fail. They produce arms and ammunition. What is their condition of service in our country today? The industrial workers who have served in the ordnance factories for more than 30 years are not entitled to pension. Now, 80 per cent of the workers are going to be declared permanent. But that 80 per cent order has not been implemented. Previously, when Mr. Tyagi was the Minister, in 1956 I believe, he said that 50 per cent of the workers will be declared permanent. Later on, that 50 per cent was raised to 80 per cent by the ex-Defence Minister, Mr. Krishna Menon. But unfortunately those orders have not been implemented. And what about the pensionary

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

benefits? It is a tragedy that in the Defence department all service prior to 1st August 1949—that is the crucial date which has been fixed—does not count for pensionary benefits. This matter was placed before the Pay Commission and with great effort the Pay Commission recommended that 50 per cent of their services should count for pension. Supposing I had started my career in an ordnance factory as an ordinary worker in the year 1942 and I have completed 6 or 7 years of service by that time, that is, the crucial date of 1st August, 1949, why should that service be left out for pension benefit? It is a tragedy. There is a category of persons, hardly numbering one thousand, in the country known as the Indian superior personnel—I.S.P. It is just to safeguard the interests of those Indian superior personnel, the services of nearly 30,000 or 40,000 ex-CTE and IPs are not being counted for the purpose of pension. I would plead with the hon. Minister that when he decides about giving increased pensionary benefits or retirement benefits to the army men, to our jawans, to our ratings, he would also keep in mind those 2,53,000 civil employees in Defence establishment who work day in and day out to defend the borders of the country, who are working round the clock to defend the interests of the country, to defend the borders of the country and that they should not be ignored.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that this resolution is accepted and I am sure he would have no objection in accepting this resolution and that the pensionary benefits to the jawans will be increased along with those of the civil employees in the Defence department.

Mr. Speaker: Both the original Resolution and the substitute one are before the House.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee has done well in focusing public attention on this very important mat-

ter. The jawans, the ratings and those who work in the Air Force on a lower scale are the founders of the security of our nation. Their case has been neglected and their case seems to be decided by some kind of a capitalistic rule or convention wherein in large, important industrial organisations the pay of the lower staff is decided on some fantastic or inhuman consideration. Technical walls are being raised one against the other but, I say, the human consideration should be the paramount consideration in fixing their pay scales. The human considerations alone can go into this business and no technical rules of any type should come in. What is meant for our air force, what is meant for our navy and what is meant for our army, should be given to them very generously. This House will not grudge giving any amount of money to them.

Their housing facilities, their medical attention and a number of other amenities are completely ignored. If you go round the army messes in New Delhi, you will find the army officers living in very abject circumstances. Their wives complain that their children have not got enough light nor breeze, that they live in quarters which should have been pulled down a long time ago. These quarters should have been pulled down a long time ago and yet we have such a vast amount of money unutilised passed on from year to year without being utilised for the construction of such essential housing amenities. These officers who live in various messes in New Delhi do deserve to have good flats, good bungalows. I do not know why this has not entered in the minds of anyone running the Ministry for all these years. All these messes should be pulled down and new buildings should be put up.

Large commodious flats should be provided for the army officers. If we do not provide them with enough amenities, corruption can enter in the defence forces. I shall not pose any

questions because we want to keep the defence forces in a kind of an ivory tower. I shall not pose any questions. But when we do not provide any social security for the personnel in the defence forces—the air force, the navy and the army—I think the temptations are large; the temptations do not evade any human being.

Then, in regard to medical aid, I am surprised to find what an ordinary retired army man says by sending me a chit:

"Retired ex-Army Officers do not get free medical aid for themselves nor their families and never free special treatment. The abnormal dearness has caused living miserable both for low and high pensioners, whereas no increase has been sanctioned for J.C.Os drawing pension."

I cannot understand how a pension is refused for some one in the Defence Forces who has died at his post of duty by working even for one year.

Now, if a soldier dies in the course of his duty, it is not only the moral right of this House, the moral right of the victim, but also the political right that his widow should be given the pension. I myself who have been taking enormous interest during all the 15 years of my membership of Parliament in regard to the welfare of the wives and children of the air force officers do sincerely realise that the air force people make the highest quality of sacrifice because the army man is always on land and the navy man is not all the year round faced with the ship being torpedoed or tossed by storms, but the moment anybody enters the plane, he has to forget his wife and children and his dearest ones. The moment he enters the plane, he forgets them all until he comes out. Should he die in thinking that his wife and children will be neglected after his death? I want the Defence Minister to take a special note of this.

Now, if a pilot or an officer works in a commercial airline, he is provided with as much as a lakh of rupees by insurance on death due to a crash whilst if he is in the Indian Air Force, he perhaps gets Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 8,000 or even much less than that. We owe a duty to the air force people who look after the security of our nation. They have done a very good job in the dropping of foodstuffs in the NEFA frontier. They are being neglected. If we have no money, we shall find out the money. This Parliament shall find out the money. There is no use finding this reason or that. This is a question irrespective of party considerations where no party considerations or any political difference comes in. This is a national question and unless this broad question is decided on a national issue, we could do nothing. As the debate was progressing, I was reminded of what I read in the year 1962 or so namely the words of Mr. Rawle Knox. Those words shall for ever be ringing in my ears. And these were the words written by that experienced British journalist in the *London Observer*. He wrote of the Chinese Army and he stated that "the Chinese Army is well-fed, well looked after and very popular in the countryside." I would like you to look up the old files of the *London Observer* of 1950-52, wherein Knox made these statements. Those three phrases have been imprinted in my mind, and I think that those three phrases mean a lot. Why is our next-door neighbour progressive and why has she been able to satisfy the Army there on these three conditions? We do not want to compete with the Chinese, but we must not be lacking in generosity in the treatment of our defence forces. We shall go our own way.

I would just make a reference in this connection to the book called *The Red Army of China* written by Mr. Edgar O'Ballance, wherein the very second paragraph of the author's preface, the following passage appears, namely:

"Today, reports filtering through from Red China tell a vastly diffe-

[Shri Joachim Alva]

rent tale, making the West uneasily aware that the old military order has changed with a vengeance and that the modern Chinese soldier is brave, dedicated and determined. How has this change come about?"

And that is exactly what we have to think about. If we do not look after his stomach, to use a very vulgar phrase, if we do not look after his material comforts such as housing, medical attention etc., then how can we improve the condition of our soldiers? I have myself raised often several questions in this House about the children of the men belonging to the Defence Forces. If a man carries a card that he is an ex-serviceman, and he goes to any school or college, that school or college must automatically admit that child without refusing admission on any ground. Let us be very clear about this—about a child of a person belonging to the Defence Forces; whether he has been a rating or an O.R. or an officer, as long as the father or the mother of the child carries the card to any school or college, that school or college must find a place for that child. Unless you are able to provide these amenities, we do not know how the families will be able to live. Therefore, the wives and the widows of the men belonging to the Defence Forces have to be looked after well. What was sanctioned for them ten years ago is not enough today even to provide for their clothing, food and other necessities. Moreover, the expenses have also gone up very high today. And today, we are looking up to our Army and Air Force and the Navy to defend us, and we today who are civilians and who are fairly in comfortable positions depend upon their sacrifices, the sacrifice of their human lives for our freedom. We need only have a look at the army hospitals after the NEFA troubles to realise what we have to do to these people; we shall find in these hospitals men without ears, men without hands, men without legs, men without feet

and so on. And these men who walk out of the hospitals are disabled, they are discharged from service and do not even get Rs. 30 or Rs. 50 as pension per month. When an airman in commercial lines gets disabled, he gains about a lakh of rupees or so from the companies. In fact, even when you or I insure by paying Rs. 5 or 10 while travelling by air, we can get a sum of Rs. 50,000 or so. But what about these men who have been disabled? What about these men who have been defending our freedom and who have forgotten everything about themselves and who have worked wholeheartedly, defending our country? What is the aid that we are giving to these people? We must provide them medical attention not merely when they are in service, but even when they retire; when they show their card stating that they are ex-servicemen they must get admission in the hospitals. And I hope that we shall have doctors known as specialists who will be patriotic enough on the higher rungs and will always be prepared to place their services at the disposal of these ratings and jawans and airmen.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to know how many Members want to speak on this—I find that there is a large number.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Let the time for resolution be extended.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Time should be extended for this.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga wanted reduction of the time.

Shri Hem Raj: This is an important resolution, and the time for this must be extended.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is a very important resolution, concerning the officers in the Navy and the naval ratings. Nobody has said anything about the naval ratings so far.

Everybody has been speaking only about the army men and the airmen.

Shri Kapur Singh: Shri Ranga has just gone out, but it is his desire that his resolution should be taken up to-day.

Mr. Speaker: Even if I do not extend the time for this resolution, then, too, his resolution cannot come up.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I can withdraw my resolution, if Shri Ranga could be given a chance to move his resolution.

Mr. Speaker: Even if he withdraws his name, then the time cannot be reduced. That is my difficulty. 1 hour and 15 minutes is the time fixed by the House. We began this at 3.47 P.M. and at 5 P.M. we have to take up the adjournment motion that we had held over in the morning. Therefore, this resolution cannot be finished today. But even if it is finished, and we get time after 5 p.m., then too, Shri Ranga's resolution cannot possibly get in today. That is the difficulty. Therefore, I hope Shri Yashpal Singh would not withdraw his resolution in these circumstances.

Now, Shri Sarjoo Pandey. I have got about 12 names in the list before me, and there are others also who have stood up. So, hon. Members may kindly be brief.

श्री सारजू पाण्डे - (रसड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय श्रीमती शारदा मुक्तों की गन्धवादा देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को एं मे मोहोर सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है जब इसके लिये बिल्कुल ठीक अवसर जान पड़ता है। इस देश की और इस सदन की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है कि जो लोग हमारी सेनाओं में लड़ते हैं या जो सेनाओं में काम करते हैं उन्हें इस बात का अवसर वप्रदान किया जाय कि वे अपने भविष्य की चिन्ता न करें। लेकिन जैसा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बतलाया

है, और हम सब को तज्जुबा है कि उनकी स्थिति क्या है। आपको देखना चाहिए कि फौजों में काम करने वाले जवानों की दशा भाज क्या है। जो लोग हमारी सेनाओं में लड़ते हैं और जो हमारी सेनाओं के अफसर हैं उनके रहन सहन में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। यही नहीं कि केवल उनके भविष्य की चिन्ता की जाये बल्कि हमारी सेनाओं के पुनर्गठन के ऊपर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

मुझ मालूम है कि कुछ सैनिक अफसर लोग बाहर के मुल्कों में सैनिकों से बिल्कुल अलग रहते हैं। यहां तक कि हिन्दुस्तान के सैनिक अफसर ने बाहर के मुल्कों में सैनिकों के साथ भोजन करने से भी इन्कार कर दिया था। वहां पर उसका बड़ा मजाक उड़ाया जाता है। जब तक इस तरह का भेदभाव कायम रहेगा तब तक इस देश में सेनाओं का नैतिक बल ऊंचा नहीं किया जा सकता। यह जरूरी है कि हमारे देश के सैनिक, हमारे देश के सिपाही इस बात को समझे कि वे रहें या न रहें, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता उनकी चिन्ता के लिये मौजूद है, यहां के लोग उनकी चिन्ता करने के लिये मौजूद हैं। जब तक ऐसी अवस्था हमारी फौजों में नहीं होगी, जब तक इस तरह के भाव उनके अन्दर नहीं पैदा होंगे, तब तक उनको ठीक से लड़ाया नहीं जा सकता। मुझे मालूम है कि कितना बड़ा युद्ध हमारे ऊपर आया है। मैंने बहुत से सैनिकों से जाकर बातचीत की। उनसे पूछा तो वे कहते हैं कि क्या करें, हम पेट के लिये नौकरो पर जा रहे हैं। उन्हें देश की चिन्ता नहीं। भविष्य की चिन्ता नहीं। वे समझते हैं कि वे फौजों में जायेंगे तो मरेगे। वे यह भी समझते हैं कि उनके मरने के बाद उनकी श्रीलादों को, उनके बीबी बच्चों को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। फिर भी वे जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि सिर्फ बहस इस बात की नहीं है कि उनकी पेंशनों को और बढ़ाया जाये उनकी सुविधायें बढ़ाई

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

जायें। बल्कि यह भी हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि हमारी फौजों का पुनर्गठन किया जाये।

अन्य मुल्कों की फौजों को देखिये, उनके काम को देखिये तो हमारे यहां से बहुत अधिक अन्तर पायेंगे। हमारे यहां कौजियों की कोई शिक्षा नहीं, उनके यहां कोई उत्साह नहीं। यों ही वे भर लिये जाते हैं और भूने के बाद गाजर मूलों की तरह से उनको फाँट में डाल दिया जाता है। उनके अन्दर कोई चेतना नहीं पैदा की जाती, उनके अन्दर कोई उत्साह पैदा नहीं किया जाता, उन्हें मालूम नहीं होता कि वे रहें या न रहें, मगर उनके बाल बच्चों की चिन्ता करने वाला कोई है।

इसलिये जैसा श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ने कहा, इसके लिये कमेटी बनाई जाये, जांच की जाये और देखा जाये कि दरअस्त उन सेनाओं में जो लोग अपाहिज हो जाते हैं, लंगड़े हो जाते हैं, लूले हो जाते हैं, मारे जाते हैं, उनके परिवार का किस तरह से काम चलाया जाये। मुझे मालूम है कि मेरे ही जिले के एक गांव से हजारों सैनिक आज भी मोर्चों पर हैं और जाते रहते हैं। लेकिन अगर देखा जाये तो नैनीताल में जाकर वे पड़े हुए हैं। उनके थोड़ी सी जमीनें दे दी गई हैं, कुछ उनको कर्ज दे दिया गया। वे बेचारे न खेती कर पाते हैं न उनको ज्यादा कर्ज दिया जाता है। पैदावार होने से पहले कर्ज की वसूलियां शुरू हो जाती हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि हजारों लोग जिनको नैनीताल में जमीनें दी गई हैं, मारे मारे फिरते हैं और उनके बीबी बच्चे भीख मांगते फिरते हैं। ऐसी दशा अगर कायम रहेगी तो लाजिमी तौर पर देश के अन्दर फौज का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठाया जा सकता।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि जब हम फौजियों को ट्रेन करें, जब उन्हें शिक्षित करें

तो उनमें यह भी प्रचार करना चाहिये कि वे किस काम के लिये हैं। उनमें कुछ नैतिक शिक्षा भी होनी चाहिये जिससे वे देश के लिये लड़ सकें और मर सकें। इन चीजों का हमारी सेना में अभाव है। इसलिये हमको यह जिम्मेदारी लेनी पड़ेगी, इस सदन को, इस विभाग को जिम्मेदारी लेनी पड़ेगी कि जो लोग सेनाओं में हैं, जो लंगड़े, लूले और अपाहिज हो जाते हैं उनके बीबी बच्चों के लिये सुविधायें प्रदान की जायेंगी। साथ ही उनमें उत्साह भी पैदा करना होगा, उनमें समझदारी पैदा करनी पड़ेगी कि उन के लिये देश में कोई चिन्ता करने वाला है।

इसलिये इस सिलसिले में हमारे भाइयों ने जो सुझाव रखे हैं, उन के ऊपर बोल कर मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि एक कमेटी फौरन बनाई जाये और इसकी जांच की जाये और उनके लिये सुविधायें दी जायें। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि मंत्री महोदय आश्वासन दिला दें कि ठीक है आप प्रस्ताव वापस ले लीजिये, मैं विचार करूंगा। विचार तो होते ही रहते हैं लेकिन विचार होते होते सदियां गुजर जाती हैं। यह मौका ऐसा है कि सरकार को ऐलान करना चाहिये कि इन फौजियों को, उनके बच्चों को काम दिलाने के लिये, उनकी शिक्षा और रहायश का इन्तजाम करने के लिये, कौन कौन से कदम उठाये जायेंगे। इस संकटकाल में कुछ राज्यों में सुना गया है कि उनके बच्चों को फीस माफ की गई है, कुछ राज्यों में उनको कुछ जमीनें भी दी गई हैं और कुछ अन्य सुविधायें दी गई हैं, लेकिन इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि सरकार फौरन कदम उठावे और ऐलान करे ताकि सेना में उत्साह पैदा हो और वह देश के लिये अपनी जान कुर्बान करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ ॥

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): I take this opportunity of congratulating my hon. friend, Shri. Sharda Mukerjee, on bringing forward this Resolution. It is one thing to think of the sufferings of the retired men of our army, navy and air force; it is quite another to come into direct and close touch with them. Here is the wife of one of the founders of our Indian Air Force who herself has seen the sufferings of our retired soldiers, airmen and navymen. When she speaks, she does so with authority. She speaks with personal knowledge and the House has every right—in fact, it is its duty—to accept her at her word.

As I said in the very beginning, it is one thing to think of their sufferings in an academic way; it is quite another to come into closer touch with them. I have seen retired soldiers marching from their barracks, from the garri- sons, from cantonments, with a gloomy look, with a gloomy face, thinking of their future, the future of their families, wives and children. We often talk of the valiant deeds of our soldiers; we often pay our tribute to those brave soldiers who stand at 10,000 and 15,000 ft. in the Himalayas, half buried in snow, fighting against the Chinese and also defending our frontiers in Kashmir against Pakistan. We often pay our tribute to our soldiers who have fought in almost every part of the world and shown the valour of the Indian people. We often pay our tribute to those soldiers who have made India great and noble before the whole world. But how many times have we cared to see what happens to their families after their retirement, what happens to their families after their death, what happens to their families after they are wounded? It is a matter of shame and disgust that those soldiers who fight for our freedom, who defend our freedom, who have dedicated their lives to defend the integrity and

honour of this great and ancient country of ours are neglected; if they are wounded, their families are thrown on the streets and they almost starve. If they die, their children have no means of getting any occupation, no means of having even two pieces of bread; they are thrown on the street. After these soldiers retire, they spend their old age in poverty and near-starvation.

I know India is a poor country. I now our financial resources are very meagre. I know it may be very difficult to balance our budget if we increase considerably their pension. But I know no sacrifice is too great to give these people a sense of security after their retirement or give their families a sense of security after their death. I am sure the people of this country, the Parliament of this country, will accept any sacrifice for providing relief and security to our airmen, soldiers and navymen who are fighting for the honour of the country.

This is a subject which does not need a lot of pleading. Almost the entire House is unanimous that something has got to be done for our wounded, for our dead and for our retired soldiers. I am sure the hon. Minister of Defence Production who is here will accept the Resolution. This will give a message of hope, cheer and courage to those soldiers who are defending our borders with China and Pakistan.

श्री अण्णल मित्र (कैराना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रीमती मुखर्जी को इस बात के लिए मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हम गरीबों के लिए, हमारा ध्यान करके यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया है। खेतों में काम करने वाले लोगों, फौजा में लड़ने वाले लोगों के हित के लिए वह यह चीज लायीं

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जब आप अपने को गरीब कहते हैं तो और लोग आपकी तरफ देख कर हंसे हैं। जब आप अपने को गरीब

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

कहते हैं तो मेम्बरों का रिएक्शन क्या होता है यह आप देखें।

श्री वापस सि : यह तो उन खानसामों की ड्रेस है जो कि उनके पीछे पाछे चलते हैं। तो मैं श्रीमती मुखर्जी को इसके लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि वह लड़ने वालों का खयाल करके यह प्रस्ताव लायीं।

दरअसल तो देश की आजादी वही लोग लाए हैं जो कि देश के लिए मरे हैं। उनको इज्जत इसी तरह से हो सकती है कि जो उनके आश्रित हैं उनके लिए इन्तिजाम हो। हमारा देश इस मामले में सब से पीछे है। मैंने एक सिपाही से बात की तो उसने कहा कि जब मैं अपनी फैमिली से अलग रहता हूँ तो मुझे २५ रुपया सेरेणेशन एलाउंस मिलता है, लेकिन जब मेजर साहब अपनी फैमिली से अलग रहते हैं तो उनको १२५ रुपया सेरेणेशन एलाउंस मिलता है। आज भी हालत यह है कि एस० पी० के छोड़े के लिये जितना एलाउंस दिया जाता है, उससे कम पेंशन सिपाही को मिलती है जो हमारे नौजवान लड़ कर मर जाते हैं उनके बच्चों के लिये उसे से कम पेंशन मिलती है जो कि एस० पी० के छोड़े के लिये एलाउंस दिया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस काम के लिये कई कमेटी न बनायी जाए, बल्कि एक कानून बनाया जाए जिसके मुताबिक यह काम हो। अगर कमेटी बनेंगे तो वही हालत होंगे जो कि पार्लामेंटल सफरर्स की हो रहा है। जिस तरह से वहाँ भाई भतीजावाद चलता है वैसे ही यहाँ भी चलेगा। तो जो सिपाही मारे जाते हैं उनके आश्रितों के लिए कानून बनाया जाए जिसके अनुसार उनको पेंशन मिले। इन लोगों को कुर्बानी से ही आजादी आई है और उन्होंने

की कुर्बानी से यह पीघा सरसब्ज है। एक बार विस्मार्क ने कहा था :

The blood of martyrs is the cement in the foundation of nations.

आजादी की बुनियाद हमारे जवान ही अपनी कुर्बानी से डालते हैं।

इस सदन में आज मे पले कई बार चर्चा आई है और मैंने भी यही कहा है कि आई० एन० ए० के सिपाहियों का ६० लाख रुपया सरकार नहीं देती है। उनका ६० लाख रुपया सरकार जम करे बैठी है। ये लोग नेनाजी मुभाष बोस की आजा पर इस देश के लिये कुर्बान होने को तैयार हुए थे। उन में से बहुत से मारे गए, बहुतों की हड्डियों तक का पता नहीं है, बहुतों का नाम पता नहीं है। सरकार और चोर्जा पर कराइयों अरबों रुपया बगैर छुछे खर्च कर देती है। इस सदन में दो दिन पहले बताया गया था कि एक अरब ३२ करोड़ रुपया इसलिए वापस कर दिया गया कि वह फौज में खर्च नहीं किया जा सका, वह सरप्लस था। लेकिन देश के लिये लड़ने वाले लोगों को यह ६० लाख रुपया नहीं दिया जा सकता। अगर देश की आजादी को जिन्दा रखना है और दुश्मन का मुकाबला करना है तो इस प्रस्ताव के अनुसार जो श्रीमती मुखर्जी ने पेश किया है उनकी पेंशन और उनकी ग्रेड्स बढ़ायें जायें। अगर हम यह सचें कि इसके लिये एक कमेटी और बने और एन्क्वायरो हो, तो यह मसला सालों का हो जायगा। आज तो सरकार को इस मसले पर फोरन गोर करना चाहिये और जो लोग शहोद हुए हैं उनके आश्रितों के लिये इन्तिजाम करना चाहिये। मैं एक फैमिली को जानता हूँ, भगत सिंह की फैमिली को। भगत सिंह शहोद हुए, उनके चाचा स्वर्ण सिंह कलकत्ता से आए और जैसे ही उनको पार्टीशन की खबर मिली तो उनके दिल को छड़कन रह गयो। इस फैमिली

का कोई बच्चा नहीं है जिसने दस ११ साल की जेल न काटी हो। उनके आश्रित मुश्किल से दस बारह बीघे जमीन पर खेती करके अपनी गुजर करते हैं। भगत सिंह की समाधि के लिये दो लाख रुपये खर्च करने की बात कही गयी थी, लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं किया गया और फीरोजपुर में उनकी समाधि नंगी पड़ी हुई है और उस पर धूल उड़ती है।

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप देश की आजादी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं तो फौजियों की पेंशन बढ़ाइये, जो लोग शहीद हुए हैं उनके आश्रितों को पेंशन दी जिये और जिन लोगों को बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें मिल रही हैं, जैसे टाटा के जनरल मैनेजर को ४८ हजार रुपया महीना तनख्वाह मिलती है या बिड़ला के यहां कुछ लोगों को बाइस बाइस लाख सालाना तनख्वाह मिलती है, उसको कम किया जाये। गांधी जी के अनुसार मंत्रियों को पांच सौ से ज्यादा तनख्वाह न लेनी चाहिये और इस तरह जो रुपया बचे वह फौज के जवानों के आश्रितों को दिया जाये, जिन्होंने कि देश के लिये कुर्बानी दी है।

सरकार ने कहा था कि जिनके बच्चे शहीद हुए हैं उनके वरों पर बाकायदा मिनिस्टर लोग जायेंगे लेकिन मैं अपने इलाके की बात जानता हूँ, वे लोग मेरे रिश्तेदार हैं, १४ बच्चे जो कि ऊंची पोजीशन्स पर थे शहीद हुए, लेकिन मिनिस्टर तो क्या तहसीलदार तक उनके घर पर श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने नहीं गया। जो लोग शहीद हुए उनके लिये तो इससे अच्छी और मौत नहीं हो सकती थी। गीता में कहा गया है :

सुखिन, क्षत्रियाः पार्थ लभन्ते युद्ध मीदृशम्

इसी तरह गीता में यह भी कहा गया है :

हृतो वा प्राप्स्यसि स्वर्गं जित्वा वा
शोक्यसे महीम्

यानी अगर युद्ध में मारा जायेगा तो स्वर्ग को जायेगा और जीतेगा तो पृथ्वी पर राज्य करेगा मगर ये लोग जो शहीद हुए इनको और कोई ख्वाहिश नहीं थी। ये तो सिर्फ देश की आजादी के लिये शहीद हुए। लेकिन इनके घर वालों की खबर लेने वाला कोई नहीं है। उनके भोजन वस्त्र का इन्तजाम नहीं किया जा रहा है और कहा जाता है कि इनके घरों पर मिनिस्टर जायेंगे। पंजाब में तो मिनिस्टर गए हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में १४ घरानों को मैं जानता हूँ जिनके यहां कोई छोटे से छोटा अफसर तक नहीं गया। यह चीजें हैं जिनकी कि तरफ गौर करना चाहिये। जवान जो कि फौज में भरती होकर लड़ते हैं, देश की रक्षा की खातिर अपनी जान की बाजी लगाते हैं, सरकार को उनकी हालत में सुधार करना चाहिये। उनकी तनख्वाहों और पेंशनों आदि को बढ़ाने का एक ही कायदा है और वह यह कि जो बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं जिनके कि पास अरबों रुपया है उन से रुपया लिया जाकर डिफेंस में लगाया जाय। छोटे तनख्वाहदारों से इसके लिये चंदा करना जरूरी नहीं है। छोटे लोगों से रुपया न लिया जाय बल्कि जो बड़े बड़े अरबपति और करोड़पति हैं उनसे इसके लिये रुपया लिया जाय और इस तरह से उन फौजी जवानों की तनख्वाहें और पेंशनें बढ़ाई जायें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (बाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन का ध्यान उन लोगों की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो कि न तो जमीन पर रहते हैं, न आसमान पर रहते हैं बल्कि समुद्र की लहर पर रहते हैं। कुल १६००० आदमों हमारी नौवीं में इस बक्त काम करते हैं जिनमें से १४५० आफिसर्स क्लास के हैं। अब उन आफिसर्स क्लास के बारे में तो जो कुछ कहना नहीं है लेकिन १४५५० रेटिर्न्स के बारे में मैं जरूर प्लीड करना चाहूंगा जिनके कि सम्बन्ध में हमारी बहन का यह प्रस्ताव उपस्थित है।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

रेटिम्स में पार्टीशन के पहले बंगाल के लोग ज्यादा होते थे और वे मुसलमान लोग होते थे। लेकिन अब अगर आप देखें तो रेटिम्स में उन की तादाद कम हो गयी है। चूंकि उन को तनख्वाहें बहुत कम मिलती हैं इसलिए ज्यादा तादाद आप को यह सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि पंजाब, यू० पी, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों की है। यहां के लोग रेटिम्स में ज्यादा हो गये हैं। रेटिम्स में १६ वर्ष की उम्र के लड़के भरती होते हैं। अगर १६-१८ वर्ष की उम्र के लड़के उस में भरती न हों तो समुद्री हवा उन को मुआफिक नहीं हो सकती है और वहां पर काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। रेटिम्स अपने घर से दूर, सूबे से दूर जहाज पर और समुद्र की लहर पर रहते हैं। लहरों पर काम करते हैं। कभी कभी तो ऐसा होता है कि तीन, तीन महीने जहाज पर ही उन को बीत जाते हैं। सिवाय पानी के और कुछ वह देख नहीं पाते हैं। इस के अलावा जहाज की लाइफ कोई अच्छी लाइफ नहीं है। हमेशा धुआं निकलता रहता है, काफ़ी उस में गरमी होती है। हमारे जहाज एयर कंडीशंड नहीं होते हैं। वहां इतनी गरमी होती है कि अगर सिविलियन लोग वहां पर जायें तो शायद ७ दिन से ज्यादा वह जहाज पर नहीं रह सकते हैं। इस के विपरीत जो आदमी आर्मी में होते हैं सिनेमा, थियेटर आदि देख सकते हैं, शहर में इधर उधर घूम फिर भी सकते हैं। इसी तरह एयर फोर्स में जो आदमी भरती होते हैं, हवाई जहाज में काम करते हैं वह भी १२ घंटे मुतवातिर तो उड़ नहीं सकते हैं, तीन, चार घंटे के बाद जमीन पर उतर आते हैं और सिनेमा, थियेटर और शहर के अन्य मनोरंजन आदि से दिल बहलाव कर लिया करते हैं लेकिन जो आदमी पानी के जहाज पर है वह बेचारा कहा जायेगा ? उस के वास्ते तो बस वह ४०० फिट लम्बा और ८० फिट चौड़ा जहाज ही सब कुछ है।

वही उस का सर्वस्व है। सिवाय पानी के वह कुछ देखता नहीं है।

यह देखा गया है कि १६ वर्ष की अवस्था से जबकि वह नेवी में भरती होते हैं, ४०, ५० वर्ष की अवस्था तक हमेशा समुद्र में ही रहते हैं। खारे पानी की आबोहवा उस को मिलती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जब वह रेटिंग रिटायर होता है और जब वह पंजाब, बिहार या मध्यप्रदेश का आदमी घर पर आता है तो वह खेती करने लायक नहीं रह जाता है क्योंकि सारा जीवन उस का समुद्र की आबोहवा और खारे पानी में बीता है। रिटायर हो कर जब वह सूखे देश में आता है तो उस को उस आबोहवा में अपने को ऐडजस्ट करने के लिए ४, ५ साल लग जाते हैं और फल यह होता है कि वह ४, ५ वर्ष मुश्किल से आगे जिन्दा रह पाता है। थोड़े साल में ही उस की मृत्यु हो जाती है। इस के विपरीत जो आर्मी से रिटायर होता है वह ज्यादा दिन तक जीता रहता है और रेटिम्स के मुकाबले सरकार से ज्यादा पेंशन लेता है। उस के बाद एयरफोर्स से रिटायर होने वाला आदमी भी उस के मुकाबले ज्यादा पेंशन लेता है। सब से कम पेंशन अगर कोई फौज वाला लेता है तो यह रेटिम्स ले पाते हैं क्योंकि यह ज्यादा दिन तक जिन्दा नहीं रह पाते हैं। उन का जीवन समुद्र के खारे पानी और धूप में रहते रहते सूख जाता है और अपेक्षाकृत कम दिन जिन्दा रह पाता है। चूंकि वह खेती करने काबिल नहीं रहता है इसलिए वह उतनी कम पेंशन में अपना जीवन यापन नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिये मेरा अदब से निवेदन है कि यह जो १४५०० आदमी हैं, यह कोई ज्यादा तादाद नहीं है और अगर हिसाब लगा कर देखेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि चूंकि रिटायर होने के बाद यह ज्यादा साल तक जिन्दा नहीं रह पाते हैं, इसलिए यह आर्मी के अन्य लोगों की

अपेक्षा बहुत कम पेंशन सरकार से ले पाते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर औसतन रिटायरी के बाद ५ वर्ष का उन का जीवन होता है तो उन को को पेंशन की शकल में इतना तो मिलना ही चाहिए जिस से वे कम से कम अपना पेट भर सकें। इसलिए हियुमैनिटी का तकाजा है कि सरकार उन के केस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करे और उन रेटिम्स के लिए जोकि समुद्र पर ४० साल तक काम करते हैं और रिटायर होने के बाद कुछ साल ही जिन्दा रह पाते हैं, उन को जीवन यापन लायक पेंशन सरकार को देनी चाहिये। यह १४५०० की तादाद भी कोई ज्यादा नहीं है और उन को पेंशन में कुछ अधिक बढ़ोतरी करने में सरकार को विशेष शिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। कम से कम इतनी पेंशन तो उन्हें दें ही जिससे वह आराम से मर सकें। ४, ५ साल में उसकी जिन्दगी खत्म हो जाती है तो उतने अर्से वह कम से कम भूखा तो न मरे। अब इसके लिए अगर कोई कमिशन, कमेटी या कोई अन्य समिति बिठानी हो तो आप बैठायें लेकिन यह १४५०० की तादाद कोई बहुत बड़ी तादाद नहीं है और उनके वास्ते आप को कोई न कोई समुचित व्यवस्था अवश्य करनी चाहिये।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):

Sir, I do congratulate Mrs. Sharda Mukerjee for having got an opportunity to move such a fine resolution. We all try to move resolutions and give notice of resolutions, but we do not succeed. She is very fortunate. It is really a very great slur on our administration that the army men do not get proper pensions. I remember a case. I had a chowkidar, who was getting a pension of only Rs. 3. I had to maintain that man till he died by giving him Rs. 15 from my pocket every month. It is very hard during these days to maintain oneself on Rs. 3. What will he do with Rs. 3? How can a man maintain himself on 48 annas a month, which is much less than what Dr. Lohia said the other day; it is not even 3 annas a day,

which Dr. Lohia mentioned. Such a miserable condition is inconceivable in our country. That ought not to be tolerated any longer. Things have changed. Things are nearly ten times as costly as they were in 1939 and we have paid no consideration whatsoever to the rate of pensions that an ordinary army man should get. This land policy of our Government has created a greater hell than could have been conceived.

The difficulties are more numerous nowadays. Most of the army men in olden days were holding small *jagirs*. Although he was called a *jagirdar*, a man was hardly holding 2, 3 or 4 bighas of land. 10 bighas was considered the maximum which a man could hold. But even that has been taken away, because the abolition of *jagirdari* has been put against him. Either it was a war against a caste or against a class, I cannot say. But it was a war against the Rajput community, against the fighting, martial races of Rajasthan. They have been deprived of their small means of livelihood that was provided to them for having fought the war of the old rulers. They do the same for the present rulers. What is this pension? That which was provided to them hereditarily, that which was given from generation to generation has been taken away. We are showing a sort of solicitude today just to increase rupees, annas, pies after having deprived them of their land which was more tangible and which could last longer. I should say we must look upon this thing in its proper perspective.

Some suggestions are coming that we may provide them with some sort of gifts of lands, that gifts of lands may be made to these people. I have heard that at some places it is being talked about with some State Governments. But I find that by the other door you are making a low providing the definition of "estate" so wide that you can take away a ryot's one bigha or two bighas. For what? I cannot conceive of. I somehow or other start

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

doubting the honesty behind the purpose. Why should you take away the land of these poor people? Why should you make a law which allows you to take away the land. If taking away is to be done, even today you have the right under the Land Acquisition Act. Why do you make a law and make a laughing-stock of yourself by saying that you can take away their land by paying them what you like, that you can pay them one anna or even half anna per bigha. Even today a good piece of cloth is not available to them and you want to pay them one anna or two annas for their land (*Interruption*). My friends on this side are laughing. They have no idea of the miseries of the people in the villages. They are only guided by one consideration, the consideration of international communism, the idea that they have got from some other country. They think in those terms. They do not think in terms of the Indian nation. They do not think in terms of the miseries of the Indian people. They must look down with shame and they must not raise their heads. It is only those who live in villages that realise what is happening in our country, how our people are suffering, how their land is being snatched away because they happen to be villagers. Nobody goes to support them.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh (Rajnandgaon): Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee whole-heartedly for moving this resolution which was very badly wanted by the armed forces. Perhaps you know, Sir, I have been associated with Indian forces since 1933.

Mr. Speaker: Raja Saheb may resume his seat for a second. I must put it to Professor Ranga, because he asked about the time, that I have no authority to reduce the time that has been fixed by the House. The House has given me authority to extend it by one hour and not to reduce it in any

case. And, he was not here when many hon. Members wanted an extension of the time allotted, what to say of reduction. Therefore, there is no chance of his resolution being taken up.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: I have to tell the House that so far as the services are concerned, whether it is the army or the navy or the air force, the pension rules are really most inadequate. In all other countries, I have been reading from papers, whether British, American or Soviet Union, within the last ten or 15 years they have thrice completely revised the scale of pay and pension rules. They have also revised their rules regarding salary, health benefits and other things. But, unfortunately, in that direction we have not done much. Perhaps, one thing has not been fully appreciated by the Ministry of Defence, that so far as the recruiting side is concerned, it is not the officers, it is not the Ministry of Defence who really do the recruiting, it is the retired officers who do it. I can say that recruiting can never be successful without them. What is happening to-day is, we see that most of the retired officers are in a pathetic condition. When they go to the tehsildars to collect their pension, even if it is Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 as Shri Trivedi has said, they are not given their pension in time. The man has to go from his village 15 to 20 miles and sometimes 50 miles to draw that petty pension of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 and he is being asked by these officers who are in charge, according to the Treasury Rules or a variety of rules, to come the next day or the day after that. So, they do not get the pension in time, leave alone the widows who do not get the pension for days together. This is the state of things which is prevalent and which is very bad. It is affecting our recruiting.

It is said that recruiting is coming forth very well but I can say that re-

cruiting is confined only to one or two States. It is not from all the States as it used to be in the past. Now it is confined only to one or two States. Recruiting should be as much as is possible. However, I would only say that. These retired Army officers' families do not get any help or medical facilities.

So far as the pension rules are concerned, they must be changed. An appropriate committee should be appointed. It should not be confined only to people from the Ministry of Defence but some Members of Parliament should also be associated with it. I can say with all the emphasis at my command that I have been a member of the NCC Board for the last three years and I have hardly attended one meeting.

Some Hon. Members: Why?

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: We are never invited and it met only once. We are there just for show. It is all a *tamasha*. Therefore if such a committee is appointed, Members of Parliament must be associated with it. We know what the rules are and we will be able to help and guide them. The pay and the pension must be according to the cost of living index. It is very necessary. Unless and until we do that, we will not be able to build up the morale of our forces. The morale of the forces depends on that. It is wrong to say that the morale of the forces depends on anything else. The morale of the forces depends on the persons who have been with them for so many years. If they come back and see their own kith and kin are dying of hunger and thirst and have no medical relief, it does not build the morale of the forces.

My hon. friend, Shri Trivedi, said that previously they used to get *jagirs* or *zamin*. I know of Madhya Bharat and other places where they used to get *jagirs*. Sometimes it used to be 50 or 60 acres, even 100 acres. That was so also in the Punjab. I

know of Patiala and one or two other States where they used to give *jagirs* to the ex-Army officers because they used to do the recruiting. But since the land reforms have been brought about, most of the *jagirs* have been taken away and the pensions have not been increased. So, the Government should go into this. I have every hope that the Ministry will take it up.

I personally would have thought that this should be passed unanimously and the Government should appoint a committee. In view of the emergency let this be acted upon very quickly. It will add to the morale of the forces because they will feel that we are really thinking of them. Therefore I appeal to the Ministry to act very quickly. If it is postponed to the next session then I would like Shri Raghuramaiah, the hon. Minister of Defence Production, to come with a concrete proposal as to what the salary and pension should be for the jawans; similarly, for the airmen and the Naval ratings. This is not the time to be wasted. It is most important from the point of view of recruitment, morale and everything. I therefore wholeheartedly support the Resolution moved by Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Support my amendment also.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the desire of the House that this should be continued during the next Session also?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: What would be the time then by which the House will desire to extend it?

Some Hon. Members: One hour more.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): 1 hour and 15 minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: All right; this is extended by one hour more. **Shri Sheo Narain.**

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती शारदा मुकुर्जी, को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसे पवित्र रेज़ोल्यूशन को इस हाउस के सामने पेश किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य आज धन्यवाद तक ही रहने दें, बाकी फिर कहें ।

17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION ON MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) FOOD AND SUGAR SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

Mr. Speaker: I take up this adjournment motion now. May I enquire from Mr. Banerjee—he had put a question to me in the morning whether I desired to convert this adjournment motion into a calling attention notice—whether he is agreeable to that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I only submit that we want a discussion on this because the prices....

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. I must tell him beforehand that if I take this adjournment motion and then after hearing the Minister I come to a decision that that cannot be taken up, or I reject it, then I shall not be able to convert it into the calling attention notice and there would be no questions then by the Members who have signed this. Therefore, they are warned about those consequences that might follow. So, that would stand or fall on its merits.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have only one submission to make. Before you allow the Minister to make a statement, I may say there are some points which are agitating our mind. Either we should be allowed to put those points to him or let him make a statement and then..

Mr. Speaker: He has given the source of his information and that is the *Times of India* dated the 20th September—page 7. This is his information. I cannot allow him to discuss it before I have given sanction to it. Now, I am calling upon the Minister to give facts. Then, I have to take a decision whether I can take this up as an adjournment motion or not. If I reject it, in that case, he will not be allowed to put any questions. That is what I was asking him to consider.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpur): The only point is that this particular news item is reflecting what has been stated by the State Finance Minister. Therefore, this really stands on a different footing. I would have no objection if it is turned into a calling attention notice provided it is a satisfactory....

Mr. Speaker: That is to be seen. But the hon. Member would kindly realise that a statement of a Minister cannot by itself be a subject for an adjournment motion. It might raise certain issues and that we have to decide on merits when the statement is made. Therefore, if they are agreeable, I am prepared to convert it into a calling attention notice.

So, it is a calling attention notice. The hon. Minister.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Serampore): These are very important matters for the public of the State of West Bengal and they require discussion. You may find some opportunity for having this matter discussed.

Mr. Speaker: It is converted into a calling attention notice. The hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact I have seen the press statement and I was rather surprised to see the statement because if there was any

alarming situation in West Bengal, as is put out according to the press, then the Chief Minister who is also in charge of civil supplies would certainly have brought it to our notice. We are in constant touch with the West Bengal Government and assessing the food situation almost every week. Moreover, there was a discussion in this House. There were so many questions raised on the floor of this House as well as in the other House and this alarming situation has not been brought to our notice by any Member, not even by Members hailing from West Bengal:

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have brought this to your notice several times.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I shall deal with sugar first. So far as sugar is concerned, the monthly sugar quota fixed for West Bengal is 21,000 tonnes on the basis of the average monthly consumption of West Bengal during the last six months of the previous control period when the supply position was quite easy. Barring a small quantity from the two factories in the State, the entire quota is allotted from the sugar factories in U.P., and Bihar. The State Government usually allocates about 14,000 tonnes of sugar for the Calcutta industrial area and the balance about 7,000 tonnes for distribution in West Bengal districts. In Calcutta industrial area, sugar is distributed through fair price shops and in the districts through modified ration shops. There are nearly 1630 fair price shops in Calcutta industrial area. With a view to ensuring availability of larger quantities of sugar during the festival seasons, the State Government was informed of the allotments to be made for the next four months in advance. The allotments to be made on 30th August and 1st October were as follows:

30th August:	24,948 tonnes
1st October:	15,584 tonnes.

Each of these quantities included a quota of 2,100 tonnes for the two festi-

vals namely Durga Puja and Kali Puja. In view of the postponement of Durga Puja celebrations from September to October and of Diwali (Kali Puja) from October to November, the festival quota of 2,100 tonnes will now be given along with the releases on 1st October and 22nd October. On the 22nd of October, we would be releasing another 13,231 tonnes. The release for the 1st October quota is being made almost immediately.

We just inquired of the position after getting this adjournment motion, and we understand that from last Monday, in fact, some change or modification has been made in the quantum that is being given to the Calcutta industrial area. In fact, on the floor of this House also, a complaint was made about the discrimination that was being made between the urban area and the mofussil area. In fact, each adult in the industrial area, according to the information that we have got on the telephone—I think it must be correct—is being given per week 300 gms, and each child is being given 200 gms per week. That is the reduced one. So, it is not a significant quantity per week per head. Then as regards the other areas, we understand that in the rural areas, they are being given only 250 gms per head per month. In the urban areas, apart from the Calcutta industrial area, the quantum of ration is divided into three classes, namely A, B and C. A person in the Class gets 260 gms per head per week. So, it is only a difference of 40 gms. As far as the person in the B class is concerned, he gets 200 gms per week, and the person in the other class gets 150 gms per week.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is all on paper only.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Then, who has consumed all these 24,000 tonnes which are being given every month?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The blackmarket.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, it is all being issued on the basis of identity cards. And yet the hon. Member says that it goes into the black-market and so on.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the rural areas, how many people are covered by modified rationing. Has the hon. Minister any idea of that? What is he saying?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is the position with regard to sugar.

It is only when this statement was seen in the press, that the complaint has been raised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because it is a Minister's complaint. It is a Minister who has complained.

Shri A. M. Thomas: If the food situation also changes according to the changing fortunes of the Ministers, then I do not know what is going to happen....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This speaks very badly of the Congress Party.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Simply because that Minister is going out under the Kamaraj Plan, the Deputy Minister should not make such remarks.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I think the Deputy Minister should not make that kind of remark. He should withdraw it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: If it is objectionable, then I would not like to make that remark, and I withdraw it.

As regards foodgrains, there is no difficulty at all about the supply position of wheat. Although the rice supply position in West Bengal is not easy, there can be no question of a food crisis. During the year 1963, we

had promised a total supply of 1.50 lakhs tonnes. More recently, we have agreed to supply an additional quantity of 20,000 tonnes. We have also arranged for a flow of about 25,000 tonnes of rice from Nepal and 15,000 tonnes from Andhra Pradesh on trade account. On 16th August, 1963, the West Bengal Government had a rice stock of 35,000 tonnes. Adding to this the quantity, in transit and the quantity still to be despatched against allotments, the total availability was 83,000 tonnes. Besides, they were still to receive another 14,000 tonnes from us. The offtake of rice during July-August was about 26,000 tonnes per month. Even at this rate of offtake, the supplies are adequate at least up to the end of November. The Aush crop which has started coming to the market has been better than that of last year and this should take care of the rural areas for about two months. The prospects of the main Aman crop are also better than last year's crop provided there are no natural calamities. Barring, therefore, unforeseen contingencies, the rice supply position in West Bengal should ease in December-January and should continue to be easier during the next year. With the Aush crop reaching the markets and the good prospect of the Aman crop, the offtake of rice from fair price shops is expected to fall from November. This is the situation.

As regards wheat, the entire requirements of the flour mills and the fair price shops in West Bengal are being met. The total issues of wheat during the year up to the end of August has been 221,000 tonnes to the flour mills in West Bengal and 406,400 tonnes for fair price shops, modified ration shops and chakki shops in West Bengal.

The Director General, Food, is also in Calcutta. Now we have given instructions to him to ascertain the position, whether there has been any development in the last two or three

days, and if so, what steps we on our part should take.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I hope he will withdraw the remark he made about the Finance Minister of West Bengal who has gone out.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I did not make any mention in that way.

I did not want to say anything of that kind.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Should there not be a statement about the cloth position?

Mr. Speaker: That would be made

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is a very small news item, but which is very important which has come. It says:

"The fear that no sugar would be available in West Bengal in the near future was expressed by the State Finance Minister, Mr. Sankardas Banerjee, here to-day (that is, September 19). He said the State was heading for a terrible crisis as there was no sign of the food situation improving".

If the statistics quoted by the hon. Minister are correct, what is the fear lurking in the mind of the State Finance Minister which has led to this statement? I want to know whether at present sugar is available after release.

Mr. Speaker: He can only put a question, not make a speech. He knows it already.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What concrete steps have been taken by Government to see that the sugar released by the Centre or grain which is available in the market actually goes to those ration card holders and whether instructions have been sent to the West Bengal Government to use the DIR more rigidly?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As regards the question of where the quantity released has gone, we have made enquiries and we find that in the month of August, 21,000 tonnes of sugar were despatched by factories to West Bengal and about 2,500 tonnes upto the September 1963.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya: Are they actually reaching the card holders....

Shri A. M. Thomas: They should be reaching, according to the distribution arrangement now in force, the factories can only give to the nominees of the State Government, those persons authorised by the State Government receive from the factory.

With regard to the other matter, this was in fact raised in the State Assembly also. I find from a report in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, which very often hon. Members quote, the following:

"The Chief Minister, Shri P. C. Sen, denied the Opposition allegation that there was lack of rice supply in fair price shops in mofussil areas, particularly in North Bengal....

"He also gave comparative figures of rice price increase for three years from August 1961 to August 1963. While the rice price was 57 nP a kg. in August 1961, figures for the corresponding month during 1962 and 1963 were 68 nP and 84 nP a kg. respectively. About 68 lakhs of people were drawing rations from fair price shops in the State now against 21 lakhs in 1961".

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could I know if the Minister has ascertained if the Finance Minister of West Bengal did actually make this statement, and if so, for what reasons?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, at the official level, there was some contact on the telephone. We do not have

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

the exact text of the statement of the Finance Minister.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Minister has given us a long list of the quantities of sugar and rice sent to West Bengal from the Centre. Does he really know whether these quantities really get to the ration card holders in Calcutta and to the shops, not the modified ration shops, and to the public in the rural areas and bakaries? Is it not a fact that much of this goes to the black market and the ration shops do not have the sugar and rice which have been sent from here? We want to know what check they have on the distribution system and whether the Central Government has made any enquiries.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is a matter for the State Government. What more can we do? In fact, there are as many as 11,579 fair price shops.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What shall we do with the shops?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must also realise that distribution will be with the State Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Essential Commodities Act is a Central Act, and that also covers distribution.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Distribution is done on the strength of identity cards.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The identity cards will have to be eaten then.

Shri Daji (Indore): From the statement made by the Minister himself, it is clear that only 68 lakhs drew rations while the population runs into crores. This fact coupled with the statement of the Finance Minister of West Bengal makes it clear that the stock position and even the supply position is not adequate.

And now the Durga Pooja and other festivals are coming. Particularly in view of the big festivals in Bengal, may I know what special arrangements and special quotas are now being released to Bengal?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to sugar, I have mentioned the special quota. As for the rations, two crores of people are entitled to draw rations, but only 68 lakhs drew them.

Shri Daji: Because it is insufficient. Out of two crores, only 68 lakhs drew rations. That shows the balance one crore and 32 lakhs of people could not get rations because there is no supply in the shops.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): I do not think that that inference is correct. As my colleague has explained, every one is entitled to get a ration card, and these are the weaker sections of the community that get the ration cards. Others who can purchase from the open market or make their own arrangements need not ask for ration cards. The fact that the number of ration cards is less than the population does not lead to the conclusion which the hon. friend opposite is trying to draw from it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): Can a question be put from this side?

Mr. Speaker: No. Those who are not signatories cannot put.

(ii) RISE IN CLOTH PRICES IN
CALCUTTA

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): As is customary with us, before the coming of the Pooja and Diwali seasons, Government have been keeping a close watch on the availability and prices of cloth in Calcutta and Eastern Region. The reports both in the wholesale and retail market and the

information gathered from the West Bengal Government go to indicate that the position is satisfactory. Again, we checked up this morning the position from the West Bengal Government and also from our Regional Textile Commissioner's Office in Calcutta that the supply and prices of whole range of varieties of textiles is satisfactory. I can assure the hon. Member that we are constantly watching both the situations regarding price of cloth as well as availability of all varieties of cloth during the forthcoming Pooja and Diwali festivals. If for any special variety of cloth any shortage or price rise is noticed, Government will take immediate steps to see that supplies are forwarded from the producing centres to Calcutta Region so as to make available adequate quantities of different varieties of cloth at stipulated prices.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): May I know whether it is a fact that in the retail cloth shops it is very often found, especially during the Pooja season, that the buyers do not get cloth at the price stamped on it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. We have a Regional Textile Commissioner's Office in Calcutta with very superior officers. As I have said, we have checked up from them as also from West Bengal Government officials. There is no such complaint. If the hon. Member can forward any such complaints, we will have greater reason to take it up with them.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): May I know whether the Government of India or the Government of West Bengal have got any independent machinery to check up every shop or every bazar to find out whether cloth is sold at the stamped price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not at all necessary. There is a whole Civil Supplies Department of the Government of West Bengal, and we have

got a Regional Textile Commissioner's office there. It is not necessary to check up every shop, every fabric and every retailer. You can see very well that if the complaints come, they are quite loud enough to be heard even here.

*DISCUSSION RE. MORRIS CARS

17.20 hrs.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, ३० अगस्त, १९६३ को मैं ने एक प्रश्न किया था कि एम्बसेडर गाड़ी के ब्रिटन की मारिस गाड़ी का काउंटर पार्ट है और जो हिन्दुस्तान में बनती है उसकी यहाँ क्या कीमत है और मारिस कार की क्या कीमत है, और दोनों का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या क्या है। सरकार की तरफ से मुझे बताया गया कि एम्बसेडर कार की कीमत १३,७३२ रुपये ७३ नये पैसे है और उसका कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन १०,३१४ रुपये है, और मारिस कार के बारे में आप ने बताया था कि उस की इंग्लैंड में कीमत १०,८८० रुपया है। एम्बसेडर कार की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को देखा जाये और उस की बचने की कीमत को देखा जाये तो पता चलेगा कि इस पर करीब २२ पर सट मुनाफा आता है। कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन के लिए झा कमीशन बिठायी गयी थी और उस के पहले कास्ट एकाउंटेंट की रिपोर्ट है कि हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स कोई कास्ट एकाउंट का हिसाब नहीं रखती और न देने के लिए तैयार है। उसमें कहा गया है :

"This company does not maintain any cost accounts. Adequate production and statistical data are maintained, but these are not co-ordinated to enable the cost of production of the vehicles to be easily determined. Although Standard Labour Hours for the various components manufactured in the machine shop are available, no reconciliation is made between the actual and standard

[श्री. सिंहासन सिंह]

hours. Standard specifications of material are available only for the assembly shop."

No sufficient data are maintained for all this.

यह कम्पनी चाहे जो कास्ट दिखलाती है और जो चाहे कीमत रखती है, यह इसकी स्वीट विल पर है ।

यही नहीं, टरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को भी आप देखें । उस में भी मजबूरी जाहिर की गयी है कि यह कम्पनी कोई कास्ट एकाउंट नहीं देती, इसलिए उन को उन की ईमानदारी पर छोड़ दिया जाये, जितने चाह दाम मकरं कर और जितना चाहें मनाफा लें ।

मैं ने देखा है कि जो मारिस की कीमत है इंगलैंड में, उस कीमत में डीलर का मनाफा और मैन्युफैक्चरर का मुनाफा शामिल है । यहां डीलर को साढ़े १७ परसेंट से २५ परसेंट तक अलग मुनाफा दिया जाता है । इस के बारे में आपके टरिफ कमीशन की सन् १९५६ की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि यह कमीशन बहुत ज्यादा है । उनका कहना है कि साढ़े सात पर सेंट से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए ।

इसी सिलसिले में यहां चर्चा चली कि यह कारखाना जो हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स का है और जो एम्बेसेडर कार बनाता है यह एक छोटी कार बनाये क्योंकि हमारा देश गरीब है और बहुत आदमी बड़ी गाड़ी नहीं खरीद सकते ।

कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन के बारे में आपने कहा कि पिछले पांच बरस में कुछ नहीं बढ़ा है, लेकिन आप की ही रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि सन् १९६० में जो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन था उस से इस साल ७०० रुपया ज्यादा है । आपने सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया

था कि चार बरस में कोई कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ा, लेकिन आपकी ही रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि ७०० रुपया अधिक कास्ट बढ़ गया । बिड़ला ने इतना रुपया कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में बढ़ा लिया है ।

आप को सौराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने लिखा था कि एक कम्पनी है जो एक गाड़ी बनाना चाहती है जो कि ३००० रुपये में बनेगी, चार व्हीलर होगी, और एक गैलन में ८५ मील जायेगी । इसमें लिखा है :

"The Chief Secretary of the Saurashtra State Government has forwarded to us a proposal from Bayerische Motoren Werke, Muchen, for establishing a motor cycle and small car factory at Bhavnagar for the progressive manufacture of the B.M.W. Motorcycle ISETTA cars."

और फरदर डिटेल दिया है । लेकिन उस को आपने नहीं माना । यह सब आप की रिपोर्ट में है । सब चीज में यहां नहीं पढ़ना चाहता क्योंकि उस में ज्यादा समय लगेगा । इस चीज को पहले एप्रूब भी किया गया लेकिन आप के आने के बाद इस को शेल्व कर दिया गया । यह चीज पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनने वाली थी लेकिन आगे नहीं चल पायी ।

आप ने कहीं बाहर यह स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि यह गलती हुई कि तीन कम्पनियों को मोटर बनाने की इजाजत दी गयी । इसीलिए कीमत ज्यादा आती है। अगर एक को ही इजाजत दी जाती तो शायद कम कीमत में कार पड़ती । अभी तीन कम्पनियां मोटर गाड़ियां बनाती हैं, हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स, स्टैंडर्ड मोटर्स और प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल । अगर एक ही कम्पनी ६० हजार गाड़ियां बनाती तो कीमत कम हो सकती थी ।

इस के अलावा आप ने खुद कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स गाड़ियों का अधिक उत्पादन

बढ़ा रही है। लेकिन ग्राहकों से पता चलता है कि बढ़ाने के बजाये उत्पादन घटा रही है। सन् १९६१ में इसका उत्पादन ११ हजार का था, सन् १९६२ में १३,५५५ का रहा और सन् १९६३ के जून महीने तक का उत्पादन ४,५०० है और अगर उत्पादन का यही क्रम रहा तो साल में ६ हजार गाड़ियां बनेंगी, जब कि गाड़ियों की मांग इतनी ज्यादा है कि एक गाड़ी के लिए दो दो और तीन तीन साल तक इन्तिजार करना पड़ता है। जब इतनी मांग है तो बनाने वालों को गवर्नमेंट क्यों नहीं मजबूर करती कि ज्यादा बनाये। झा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में यह दिया गया है कि पांच करोड़ के फारिन एक्सचेंज की सुविधा दी जाये तो गाड़ियों की कीमत बहुत कम हो सकती है। मेरा सुझाव है सरकार पांच करोड़ की सुविधा देकर सस्ती गाड़ियां बनाये। बिड़ला ने खुद आफर किया कि अगर उन को सुविधा दी जाये तो कम कीमत में गाड़ी बना सकते हैं। सन् १९६० में उन्होंने कहा कि कीमत ५०० रुपये कम हो जायेगी लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि कम करने के बजाय उसकी कीमत ७५५ रुपये बढ़ा दी है और आज वह १४ हजार में बिक रही है जब कि सन् १९६१ में उस की कीमत ११ हजार और कुछ रुपये थी। देश की जरूरत यह है कि गाड़ियां अधिक बनायी जायें ताकि दाम कम हों, पर आज गाड़ियां कम बन रही हैं और इसलिए दाम अधिक पड़ जाता है। मुनाफा न जाने किधर जाता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपकी आज से एक बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। कि जो आदमी रखे हैं एक्सपर्ट और नान एक्सपर्ट उनका रेशियो क्या है।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस कमीशन ने रिकमेंड किया कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तानियों को इस काम में ज्यादा ट्रेनिंग दी जाये ताकि हमारा प्रोडक्शन अच्छा हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में इस रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है :

"The importance of a suitable training scheme had been stressed time and again by the Tariff Commission in both their reports of 1953 and 1956 respectively. It was, therefore, extremely disappointing to find that the manufacturers who have been longest in the field have thought it necessary to accept this advice. The only unit which has, in our view, a really satisfactory and adequate training programme for its workers is TELCOS."

"Their experience shows that the output of the Indian worker is not much below that of the German worker and taking into account the difference in wages we feel that with proper attention to training the Indian industry can well off-set some of its disadvantages by a reduction in wage costs."

हमारी वेज कौस्ट्स काफी कम हैं और हमारे आदमी ट्रेड हो सकते हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाऊं कि हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स किस तरह से हमारे देश के हित के खिलाफ चलती है? कितनी स्किल्ड लेबर और कितनी अनस्किल्ड लेबर उन्होंने रखी है और कितनी स्किल्ड लेबर और कितनी अनस्किल्ड लेबर टेलको ने रखी है और तब आपको पता चल जायेगा कि किस तरफ उनका रुझान है? कुछ आदमियों को कमवाने की तरफ उनका ध्यान है या देश के हित में गाड़ी अधिक से अधिक पैदा करके कम दाम में देने की तरफ उनका ध्यान है?

अब सन् १९६० में हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स में कुल ५७७७ व्यक्ति काम करते थे। आप को यह पढ़ कर हैरत होगी कि उनमें से स्किल्ड लेबर जहां ६०३ थे, सैमी स्किल्ड १३८५ थे, अनस्किल्ड १९७१ थे, क्लेरिकल एंड सुपरवाइजरी ६४६ थे और अदर्स

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

जिनका कि पता नहीं, कागज में होंगे, वह ५६६ थे जब तक सके विपरीत टैलियों में जहाँ कि ३६२२ आदमी थे, करीब ४००० आदमी थे, उनमें स्क्वैड २३१५ थे जब कि हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स में स्क्वैड की तादाद केवल ६०३ थी। सैरी स्क्वैड हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स में जहाँ १३८५ थी वहाँ टैलियों में इनकी तादाद ४२४ है। इसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स में अनस्कैड की तादाद जहाँ १६७१ थी वहाँ टैलियों में केवल ३६० है। सुपरवाइजरी और क्लेरिकल में जहाँ उनकी तादाद ५४६ है टैलियों में उनको तादाद ८०२ है। लेकिन अदर्स में जहाँ उनकी तादाद ५६६ है टैलियों की केवल २१ है।

इससे जाहिर होता है कि वह स्क्वैड वर्कर्स ज्यादा नम्बर में लेकर अधिक से अधिक अच्छा माल बना कर कम से कम दाम में देने की फिर्क में हैं। अब जहाँ तक मुनाफा लेने की बात है, अधिक मुनाफा वह भी लेते हैं। अब मोरिस कम्पनी जो कि इंग्लैंड में है उसका प्रोटोटाइप यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में है। रिपोर्ट में है कि हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स की कार की कंज्यूमर्स प्राइस, बमुकाबिले मोरिस ओक्सफोर्ड के ३८ परसेंट ज्यादा है। हमारा खयाल था कि शायद पचास परसेंट अधिक लेते होंगे। टाटा के बारे में आपकी रिपोर्ट है कि टाटा पहले ६ परसेंट मुनाफा लेते थे लेकिन जब उन्होंने देखा कि दूसरे भाई ३८ परसेंट से कुछ कम नहीं करते तो उन्होंने सोचा कि फिर हम ही क्यों इतना कम प्राफिट लें और टाटाज ने ६ परसेंट से बढ़ा कर १५ और १७ परसेंट कर दिया। जब उन्होंने देखा कि बिड़लाज ३८ परसेंट ले रहे हैं तो उन्होंने सोचा कि हम फिर मुनाफा ज्यादा लेने में क्यों पीछे रहें और उन्होंने १६-१७ परसेंट प्राफिट कर दिया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मैं दस मिनट से ज्यादा अभी नहीं बोला हूँगा, बहरहाल मैं अभी खत्म किये देता हूँ।

जहाँ तक कौस्ट एकाउंटिंग का सवाल है आप उसकी तरफ क्यों नहीं जोर देते। आपको उनको मजबूर करना चाहिये कि वह कौस्ट एकाउंटिंग का ठीक सिस्टम अपने वहाँ जारी करें। अब कम्पनी वाले कहते हैं कि हम हिसाब नहीं देंगे, जो कुछ आपको करना हो करिये। मैं कोई फेयर प्रैक्टिस नहीं करूँगा, जो कुछ करना हो करिये। अब ऐसी अगर मजबूरी किसी सरकार की हो तो हम देश के हित में जो इंडस्ट्री को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और इस मामले में आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहते हैं वह कैसे संभव हो सकेगा ?

अभी टाटाज ने ६,००० में कार आफर की है, डी० के० डब्लू ने ५,००० में, और महेंद्रा ने ५,००० में और किसी और एक कम्पनी ने ४,००० में छोटी कार का आफर दिया है, अब अगर यह मैटिरियलाइज हो सकें तो शायद हम गरीब लोगों को गाड़ी मिलने का मौका मिल सकता था। लेकिन मालूम ऐसा होता है कि सरकार का ध्यान बड़े बड़े मंत्रियों, सचिवों आदि की तरफ ज्यादा रहता है और हमारे जैसे गरीबों की तरफ उसका कम ध्यान है। उसका ध्यान केवल बड़े पूँजी वालों की तरफ है और यह कि बड़ी पूँजी कैसे आती है, किधर से आती है, भगवान ही जाने, लेकिन गाड़ी उधर ही चलती है। लेकिन क्या इस तरह से मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज को हम पनपा सकेंगे ? आज कारें बनाने के काम की प्रगति धीमी है। १३,००० साल पर हम अभी तक नहीं पहुँच पाये हैं जब कि ६०,००० गाड़ियाँ देश में प्रतिवर्ष हम बनाना चाहेंगे। अभी हालत यह है कि

२०,००० गाड़ियां भी नहीं बन पाती हैं। बिड़ला साहब उनको कम ही करते जा रहे हैं क्योंकि मनचाहे दाम उनको नहीं मिलते हैं। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि अगर इन कारों के निर्माण की गति बढ़ाने के लिये आपको कुछ फौरेन ऐक्सचेंज भी देना पड़े तो वह थोड़ा आप दे दें लेकिन उनको मजबूर करें कि वह कारों का निर्माण आज की अपेक्षा अधिक संख्या में करें।

इसी रिपोर्ट में है कि हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स की मशीनें पुरानी हैं। वह नई लगाने को तैयार हैं। आप उनको इसके लिये फौरेन ऐक्सचेंज आदि की सुविधा दीजिये ताकि नई मशीनें बे लगा सकें और अधिक से अधिक काम हो और कारों का निर्माण जो कि अभी बहुत धीमी रफ्तार से चल रहा है उसमें तेजी आये ताकि हमें और आपको और सब की सस्ती कारें मिल सकें क्यों कि जमाना बदलने वाला है और क्या कुछ हो जाय इसका पता नहीं है।

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): In view of the fact that the Government also believes that the greater production the lower the costs, may I know whether Government can persuade these and other manufacturers to decrease the quantum of the foreign components and give them the temptation that more import quota would be allowed so that with the limited increase in the import quota greater number of cars can be manufactured? If so, what is the Government's programme in this regard?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not think that in this short time I will be able to cover all the points that were raised with regard to the automobile industry. The hon. Member, Shri Sinhasan Singh was giving figures with regard to the performance of Hindustan Motors. As a matter of

fact, Hindustan Motors' price is comparable, taking the size of the car and various other factors, to the price of Fiat or Standard which is being manufactured here. Therefore, generally we find that the cost of production is higher here than in the UK and other countries. For that, one reason which it was being advanced by the hon. member is that the workers are not factured here. Therefore, generally workers have been employed there and the production is generally not upto the standard or there is inefficiency there. I suppose, this is an answer to those who claim that the private sector is always efficient and the public sector does not perform efficiently. It is a sufficient answer. But I need not go into that. I have to explain what is the price structure now and what it is based upon and whether there has been an increase in the recent past.

As far as the Ambassador car is concerned, in 1956 the ex-factory net dealer price was Rs. 8,308. After that there was a Tariff commission in 1956-57 and at that time the cost of production of the car, after the inquiry, was fixed at Rs. 9,224 and the ex-factory net dealer price was fixed at Rs. 10,146. Subsequent to that in 1958 Hindustan Motors claimed that there should be a further increase of Rs. 1,206 because of the increase in the cost of production. Then an estimate was made of the cost of production and as against the claim of Rs. 1,206 the Government allowed only Rs. 300 as increase in the price. So, from Rs. 9,224 in 1957 it was increased to Rs. 9,524. After that there has been no increase given at all on the basis of the cost of production. For the cost of production no increase has been given but I am coming to the fact that the sale price was increased. Whereas no increase was given for cost of production, a small sum of Rs. 17 was allowed in October, 1962 for the enhancement of ocean freight and CKD shipments. But for that there has been no increase at all given by the Government. On the basis of Rs. 3,524 cost of pro-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

duction, the ex-factory dealers' price was fixed at Rs. 10,476. Now the dealers' price is Rs. 12,679. That is mainly because an increase in duties, excise, customs, etc. has been imposed by the Government during these years to the extent of Rs. 2,081.73 nP. Therefore, whatever increase has taken place in the sellers price subsequent to 1959, has happened because of the excise duties and other customs duties which had been imposed by the Government. Till now, we have given no increase for the increased cost of production, but they have made a demand now that the cost of production has further gone up and that they should be paid a little higher price and recently a cost examination has taken place and that report is still under the consideration of the Government. After the whole consideration, we will have to decide whether we have to give an increase in price.

Here, we have to take into account the fact that we are insisting that more and more indigenous components should be used and we have fixed a target of 90 per cent indigenous content to be reached before the end of 1964. These indigenous components are produced in various ancillary industries. Therefore, these producers are asked to purchase these components from these ancillary producers. Unfortunately, the cost of the indigenous components is much more than that of the imported components because the cost of production in these units is much higher than what is prevalent in other countries. Because here also the economies of scale come into the picture. We produce only a small number of components and, therefore, the cost is necessarily high. When we want them to use more and more indigenous content, to that extent the cost of production also goes up. That is the phenomenon we are finding today. At the present moment, Hindustan Motors have reached roughly 80 per cent indigenous content—this is about the Ambassador car. But I must assure the House that before the

end of 1964 this 90 per cent target will also be reached. To that extent we will have to examine the cost of production taking into account the indigenous components which they are purchasing from the local sources and to that extent we may have to give an increase in price to the producers.

Then, a point was raised, how does it compare with the price of a Morris car in U.K. The Ambassador car is a replica of the Morris car. This was examined by the Tariff Commission and at that time it was found that it was roughly 38 per cent more than the cost of production in U.K. Recently, we have been examining this and we find that today according to the figures given by the Hindustan Motors, the current price of a Morris (Deluxe) car in U.K. is £ 633, that is, Rs. 8,482 exclusive of purchase tax. On this basis, the price of an Ambassador car is about 25 per cent higher than that of a Morris car in U.K. But this price of £ 633 is for a Morris (Deluxe) model. And the Hindustan Motors claim that the Ambassador car is equivalent to the Morris (Deluxe) car. If we take an ordinary Morris car, and not the deluxe car, then the cost of production of the Ambassador car is 33 per cent more. Therefore, this is a matter of equating, whether it is equivalent to a deluxe car or an ordinary Morris car. If we equate it to a deluxe car, it is 25 per cent higher, but if we equate it with an ordinary Morris car, it is 33 per cent higher.

Then, the question was raised whether they cannot increase the production so that the cost of production could be brought down. It is a question of allotting foreign exchange for the purpose of importing equipment to increase the number of cars which are being produced here. During all these years, we have given priority to the production of commercial vehicles. Therefore, whatever foreign exchange was available, that was made available to the commercial vehicle production and we have given only a

lower priority to the car production. So, it was not possible for us to allocate foreign exchange for the purpose of importing equipment to increase the production. Lately, there has been a drop in the production of cars. That is mainly because there is still a certain foreign component which has got to be imported. And only when foreign exchange is made available, the foreign components can be imported here and cars produced. In view of the scarcity of foreign exchange, the foreign exchange available for allotment for the import of components has been slowly coming down, and, therefore, the import of components also has gone down, and naturally, the production of cars also has gone down.

As a matter of fact, during July-August, because there were no matching components available, they had to completely stop production of Ambassador cars. Again, we have allocated foreign exchange and it is expected that from September onwards, the production will again start. This is the real difficulty. Therefore, it is a question of the availability of foreign exchange, and since the production of cars has got only a low priority, we are unable to give as much foreign exchange as we would like to give to that.

As far as the economic unit is concerned, it is generally considered that a unit with one lakh production will be an economic unit. Some may say, of course, that the figure is 60,000; but still, it is very high compared to what we are producing today. Unless we are able to have a production at that level, it may not be possible to bring down the cost so that it is comparable to the cost in other countries. That is the real difficulty that we are facing.

Shri Heda: What is the capacity of the plant here?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If they have got to increase the capacity, then, to that extent, we shall have to import capital equipment for which foreign exchange will have to be given, but we do not have that foreign exchange.

Shri Heda: I wanted to know the present capacity.

17.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 21st September, 1963/Bhadra 30, 1885 (Saka).

[Friday, 29th May 1963/Bhadra 29, 1885 (Saka)]

COLUMNS			WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	TO	7171—7217	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject				
782	Decontrol of steel industry	7171—74	2218	Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board	7225
783	Ophthalmic Glass Factory	7174—76	2219	Cottage pottery industries in Orissa	7225
784	Export and import licences to Co-operatives	7176—77	2220	Small Scale industries Corporation, Orissa	7226
785	Contracts entered into by H.S.L.	7177—80	2220	Khadi production in Orissa	7226
787	Machinery Manufacturing plant in Bihar	7180—83	2222	Rourkela Steel Plant	7226
789	Business Houses raided in Calcutta	7183—85	2223	Indian handicrafts	7227
790	Manufacture of tractors	7185—88	2224	Production of "Neera"	7227
792	Iron ore price	7188—92	2225	Cotton mills in Orissa	7227—28
793	Export of handicrafts	7192—96	2226	Heavy Engineering Projects in Orissa	7228—29
794	Production of paper and boards	7196—99	2227	Heavy industries in Orissa	7229
795	Drug industry	7199—7202	2228	Training in cottage and small scale industries	7229—30
796	Imported articles	7202—03	2229	Handloom cloth	7230
797	Scientific costing in steel plants	7204—05	2230	Supply of rolled steel to Sudan	7231
798	Printing of ballot papers	7205—09	2231	Handmade paper	7231
S.N.Q. No.			2232	Industrial licences in Andhra Pradesh	7231—32
12	Shooting ranges	7209—12	2233	Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh	7232
13	Minor Irrigation Schemes	7212—17	2234	Khadi and Village Industries Board, Andhra Pradesh	7232
			2235	Teachers' constituencies	7233
			2236	Industrial Survey of Hilly areas of Kerala	7233
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		7218—7257	2237	Rural industrialisation of Kerala	7233—34
S.Q. No.			2238	Import of American Maize	7234
786	Export of Coffee	7218—19	2239	Diesel engines for Durgapur Steel Plant	7234—35
788	Display of price lists	7219—20	2240	Iron and Steel scrap sold by steel plants	7235
791	Techniques of material management	7220—21	2241	Industrial Estates in U.P.	7235
799	Powerloom Units in Maharashtra	7221—22	2242	Pine Apple Fibre Research Centre at Mangalore	7235—37
800	I.J.M.A.	7222	2243	Inventions Promotion Board	7237
801	Streptomycin manufacture at Pimpri	7222—23	2244	Bhilai Steel Plant	7237—38
802	Record in Indian exports	7223	2245	Godown at Hatra in Ranchi	7238—39
803	Baby tractors	7224			
804	Rectified spirit	7224—25			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2246	Durgapur Gas for Calcutta . . .	7239
2247	Integrated glass and pig iron projects . . .	7239-40
2248	Cement factory in West Bengal . . .	7240-41
2249	All-India Handicrafts Board . . .	7241
2250	Selling price of steel . . .	7241
2251	Aeroplanes with Hindustan Steel Ltd. . .	7241-42
2252	Aircrafts owned by public undertakings . . .	7242
2253	Imposition of fines on companies . . .	7242-43
2254	Khadi Commission in Border areas . . .	7243
2255	His Master's Voice Co.	7243-44
2256	Import of motor tyres by S.T.C.	7244-45
2257	Heavy industry at Kothagudem . . .	7245
2258	Power-looms in Delhi	7245-46
2259	Iron ore export	7246-47
2260	Tent and Duree Factory	7247
2261	Purchase of clocks by Government	7247-48
2262	Cement quota for Kerala	7248
2263	Namrup Fertiliser Project	7248-49
2264	Bhilai Steel Plant	7249-50
2265	Librarian-Grade II posts	7250-51
2266	Weavers Service Institutes	7251-52
2267	All India Handloom Weavers' Congress	7252-53
2268	Assistant Directors in Exhibition Directorate	7253-54
2269	Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal	7254
2270	Newsprint factory in Orissa	7254
2271	Production of iron in Orissa	7255
2272	Indian cigarettes for Russia	7255-56
2273	Corrugated iron sheets for Jammu and Kshmir	7256-57

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

7258-64
7405-16

Shri S. M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the reported theft of 8 boxes of Gelatine from a wagon from the Changsari station yard near the East Pakistan border

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) made a statement in regard thereto.

(ii) Shri S. M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the sugar and food situation in West Bengal.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas) made a statement in regard thereto.

(iii) Shri Dinan Bhattacharya called the attention of the Minister of International Trade to the rise in prices of cloth in Calcutta.

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

7265-68

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—

(a) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on the pricing policy of the units manufacturing fire fighting equipment.

(b) Government Resolution No. EEL-15(4)(60)(EEL) dated the 24th July, 1963.

(c) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (a) and (b) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

	COLUMNS
(2) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1962-63 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.	
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.	
(3) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each :—	
(i) Statement No. I	Fifth Session, 1963. (Third Lok Sabha)
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV	Fourth Session, 1963. (Third Lok Sabha)
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII	Third Session, 1962-63. (Third Lok Sabha)
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. X	Second Session, 1962. (Third Lok Sabha)
(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIII	First Session, 1962. (Third Lok Sabha)
(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XII	Fourteenth Session, 1961. (Second Lok Sabha)
(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXI	Thirteenth Session, 1961. (Second Lok Sabha)
(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XV	Twelfth Session, 1960. (Second Lok Sabha)
(4) A copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Tea Board for the year 1961-62	
(5) A copy of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, 1963 (Part II).	
(6) A copy of the Report of the Central Wage Board for Jute Industry.	

COLUMNS

STATEMENTS RE : ESTIMATES COMMITTEE LAID ON THE TABLE	7268
Four statements showing replies to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the relevant Reports, were laid on the Table.	
MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS LAID ON THE TABLE	7269
The Minutes of the Sittings (22nd to 26th), held during the current session, were laid on the Table	
STATEMENT BY MINISTER LAID ON THE TABLE	7269
The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam) laid on the Table a statement regarding further steps proposed to be taken to ensure proper industrial management procedures in the Public Sector Projects.	
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	7269—72
The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan) made a statement regarding the working of the Gauhati Oil Refinery.	
DISCUSSION RE : NEFA ENQUIRY AND MOTION RE : OUR DEFENCE PREPAREDNESS	7273—7334
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri concluded his speech on the discussion raised by him on the 19th September, 1963, regarding NEFA Enquiry.	
Shri Bhakt Darshan moved that the House take note of the statement made on the 9th September, 1963 by the Minister of Defence on our Defence Preparedness.	
The combined discussion was not concluded.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	
Twenty-sixth Report was adopted.	

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED 7334—71

Discussion on the Resolution *re*: abuse of powers under Defence of India Act moved by Shri A. K. Gopalan on the 27th April, 1963 and the amendment moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee, continued. The amendment and the Resolution were negatived. .

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION 7371—7405

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee moved the Resolution *re*: revision upwards of pensions of Army Jawans, Airmen and Naval ratings. The discussion was not concluded. .

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

7416—28

Shri Sinhasan Singh raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 30th August, 1963 to Starred Question No. 407 regarding Morris cars. . . .

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam) replied to the discussion. . . .

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1963/ BHADRA 30, 1885 (SAKA)

Discussion *re*: NEFA: Enquiry and Motion *re*: Our Defence Preparedness. .

Discussion on Motion *re*: Committee on Public Undertakings. . . .