

Third Series, No.7

Thursday, November 15, 1962
Kartika 24, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

[Third Series, Volume IX.—November 8 to 20, 1962/Kartika 17 to 29, 1884 (Saka)]

	<i>Columns</i>
No. 1.— <i>Thursday, November 8, 1962/Kartika 17, 1884 (Saka)</i>	
Tribute to Jawans	1
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 19	1—40
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 20 to 34	40—52
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 41 and 43 to 64	52—88
Correction of Answer to U.S.Q. No. 352, dated 9-8-1962.	88
Obituary reference	88—89
Business of the House—	
Simplification of Procedure	89—93
Re : Election of Shri G. Basu	93—95
Papers laid on the table	95—102
President's assent to Bills	102—03
Christian Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Bill—	
Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	103—05
Re : Secret Session	105
Resolutions re : Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by China	106—218
Business Advisory Committee—	
Seventh-report	218
Daily Digest.	219—28
No. 2.— <i>Friday, November 9, 1962/Kartika 18, 1884 (Saka)</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 35—48	229—65
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 49 to 83	266—89
Unstarred Questions Nos. 65 to 70 and 72 to 164	289—357
Re: Resignation of Shri Krishna Menon	357—59
Re: Motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers	359—63
Papers laid on the Table	363—67
Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways) for 1962-63	367
Election to Committee—	
Estimates Committee	367—68
Business Advisory Committee—	
Seventh Report	368
Business of the House—	
Simplification of Procedure	368—80
Re: election of Shri G. Basu	380—85
Resolutions re : Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by China	385—500
Daily Digest	501—510
No. 3.— <i>Saturday, November 10, 1962/Kartika 19, 1884 (Saka)</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 84 to 89, 91 to 94 and 96 to 107	511—55
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 108, 110, 111, 114, 115, 117 to 122 and 124 to 128	555—67

Columns

Unstarred Questions Nos. 165, 166, 168 to 197, 199 to 201, 203 to 223, 226 to 230, 232 to 240, 243 to 256, 258, 259, and 261 to 264	567—618
Re: Allowances paid to Members of Railway Accidents Committee	619—628
Papers laid on the Table	619—23
Messages from Rajya Sabha	624
Specific Relief Bill—	
Report of Joint Committee	624
Statement re : Measures for maintaining prices of essential commodities	625—28
Statement re: Allowances paid to Members of Railway Accidents Committee	628
Business of the House	629—32
Administrators-General Bill—	
Extension of time	633
✓ Resolutions Re : Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by <u>China</u>	633—830
Daily Digest	831—840

No. 4.—Monday, November 12, 1962/Kartika 21, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 129 to 142	841—82
-----------------------------------	--------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 143 to 153	882—90
-----------------------------------	--------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 267 to 274 and 276 to 298	890—909
----------------------------------------------------	---------

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Cracker explosion in Delhi	909—12
----------------------------	--------

Papers laid on the Table	913—14
--------------------------	--------

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
------------------------------------------------------	--

Ninth Report.	915
---------------	-----

Estimates Committee—	
----------------------	--

Third and Fourth Reports	915
--------------------------	-----

Bills introduced—	
-------------------	--

1. Metal Tokens (Amendment) Bill	915—16
----------------------------------	--------

2 Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Bill.	916
--------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Resolutions re: Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by China	916—1130
-------------------------------------------------------------------	----------

Daily Digest	1131—34
--------------	---------

No. 5.—Tuesday, November 13, 1962/Kartika 22, 1884 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos. 154 to 166 and 173	1135—71
-------------------------------------------	---------

Written Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos., 167 to 172	1171—75
------------------------------------	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 299 to 344 and 346 to 363	1175—1216
----------------------------------------------------	-----------

Obituary Reference	
--------------------	--

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
----------------------------------------------------------	--

Railway accident between Manjhi and Bakulah stations	1217—25
------------------------------------------------------	---------

Papers laid on the Table	1225—27
--------------------------	---------

Correction of answer to Starred Question No. 1182	1227—28
---------------------------------------------------	---------

Statement re : Supply position of petroleum.	1228—31
----------------------------------------------	---------

Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Bill—Introduced	1231
------------------------------------------------------------	------

Statement re : Foreign Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962	1231—32
------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------

Companies (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	1232—33
---------------------------------------	---------

Statement re : Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962	1233
------------------------------------------------------	------

Resolutions re : Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by China	1233—1446
--------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

Daily Digest	1447—52
--------------	---------

Columns

Unstarred Questions Nos. 165, 166, 168 to 197, 199 to 201, 203 to 223, 226 to 230, 232 to 240, 243 to 256, 258, 259, and 261 to 264	567—618
Re: Allowances paid to Members of Railway Accidents Committee	619—628
Papers laid on the Table	619—23
Messages from Rajya Sabha	624
Specific Relief Bill—	
Report of Joint Committee	624
Statement re : Measures for maintaining prices of essential commodities	625—28
Statement re: Allowances paid to Members of Railway Accidents Committee	628
Business of the House	629—32
Administrators-General Bill—	
Extension of time	633
✓ Resolutions Re : Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by <u>China</u>	633—830
Daily Digest	831—840

No. 4.—Monday, November 12, 1962/Kartika 21, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 129 to 142	841—82
-----------------------------------	--------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 143 to 153	882—90
-----------------------------------	--------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 267 to 274 and 276 to 298	890—909
----------------------------------------------------	---------

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Cracker explosion in Delhi	909—12
----------------------------	--------

Papers laid on the Table	913—14
--------------------------	--------

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
------------------------------------------------------	--

Ninth Report.	915
---------------	-----

Estimates Committee—	
----------------------	--

Third and Fourth Reports	915
--------------------------	-----

Bills introduced—	
-------------------	--

1. Metal Tokens (Amendment) Bill	915—16
----------------------------------	--------

2 Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Bill.	916
--------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Resolutions re: Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by China	916—1130
-------------------------------------------------------------------	----------

Daily Digest	1131—34
--------------	---------

No. 5.—Tuesday, November 13, 1962/Kartika 22, 1884 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos. 154 to 166 and 173	1135—71
-------------------------------------------	---------

Written Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos., 167 to 172	1171—75
------------------------------------	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 299 to 344 and 346 to 363	1175—1216
----------------------------------------------------	-----------

Obituary Reference	
--------------------	--

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
----------------------------------------------------------	--

Railway accident between Manjhi and Bakulah stations	1217—25
------------------------------------------------------	---------

Papers laid on the Table	1225—27
--------------------------	---------

Correction of answer to Starred Question No. 1182	1227—28
---------------------------------------------------	---------

Statement re : Supply position of petroleum.	1228—31
----------------------------------------------	---------

Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Bill—Introduced	1231
------------------------------------------------------------	------

Statement re : Foreign Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962	1231—32
------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------

Companies (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	1232—33
---------------------------------------	---------

Statement re : Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962	1233
------------------------------------------------------	------

Resolutions re : Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by China	1233—1446
--------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

Daily Digest	1447—52
--------------	---------

No. 6.—Wednesday, November 14, 1962/Kartika 23, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—		
Starred Questions Nos. 174 to 178, 185, 179 to 181, 183, 184, 186 and 187		1453—91
Written Answers to Questions—		
Starred Questions Nos. 182 and 188 to 197		1492—98
Unstarred Questions Nos. 364 to 420 and 422 to 424		1498—1532
Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1962-63		1532
Resolutions re : Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by China		1532—1680
Daily Digest		1681—84

No. 7.—Thursday, November 15, 1962/Kartika 24, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—		
*Starred Questions Nos. 198 to 205, 207, 208, 206, 209, 210, 213, 215 and 216		1685—1723
Written Answers to Questions—		
Starred Questions Nos., 211, 214, 217, and 218		1724—25
Unstarred Questions Nos. 425 to 469		1725—54
Papers laid on the Table		1754—56
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—		
Tenth Report		1757
Customs Bill—		
Report of Select Committee and Evidence		1757
Business Advisory Committee—		
Eighth Report		1757—58
Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill—Introduced		1758
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)		1758—1824
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—		
Ninth Report		1824
Resolution re : Ban on communal organisations		1824—27
Resolutions Re : Compulsory Military Training		1827—1934
Daily Digest		1935—40

No. 8.—Friday, November 16, 1962/Kartika, 25, 1884 (Saka).

Oral Answers to Questions		
Starred Question Nos. 219 to 222, 224 to 230, 236 and 231 to 234		1941—82
Written Answers to Questions—		
Starred Question Nos. 223, 235, 237 to 242		1982—87
Unstarred Question Nos. 470 to 526		1987—2020
Papers laid on the Table		2020—21
Message from Rajya Sabha		
Indian Sale of Goods (Amendment) Bill—		
Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha		2022
Business of the House		2022—28
Bills Introduced—		
1. Gift-Tax (Amendment) Bill		2029
2. Defence of India Bill ; and		2029—35
3. Delimitation Commission Bill		2035
Statement re: Ordinances		2036—38
Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill—		
Introduced and passed		2039—40
Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill		2041—71

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1685

1686

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 15, 1962/Kartika
24, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bhakra Power in Delhi

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

(a) whether the additional supply of 12,000 kw of power from Bhakra could not be made to the capital from the 1st September, 1962 as originally planned;

(b) if so, how far it had been delayed; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdī): (a) to (c). Delivery of additional power was delayed till 14th October, 1962, because of the time taken for augmenting the switch-gear required for handling additional power.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether the overhaul of the Rajghat plant, which is long overdue, has been withheld pending supply of additional power which offers a grave threat of breakdown of power in Delhi at any moment?

Shri S. A. Mehdī: There is no shortage of power now. The Rajghat plant is not, I think, affected because of this.

2090 (Ai) LSD—1.

Shri P. C. Borooh: Is it not a fact . . .

Mr. Speaker: He says there is no danger now. He need not be apprehensive.

Shri P. C. Borooh: Is it a fact that Bhakra power is being supplied to Delhi only on one transformer and there is no standby arrangement for it? If so, what steps have been taken to have standby arrangements?

Shri S. A. Mehdī: At the moment, the power that is being taken from Bhakra-Nangal is on the new transformer. A board has been appointed under the Ministry and it is going into the future supply of power to Delhi also.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that an expert committee has suggested integrated operation of Bhakra-Nangal, and Delhi thermal power plant? If so, have any steps been so far taken in that direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): In Delhi we are going to construct a thermal power station in which two units belonging to the Delhi administration and one unit belonging to Punjab will be installed. It will be time then when this thermal power is available for integrated operation.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know whether this power will also be utilised by the railways in carrying goods etc?

Mr. Speaker: It is a different thing altogether.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if it is contemplated to grid the power potential of Bhakra along with

other power plants that we have constructed in Punjab and also in Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri Alagesan: The idea is to have a grid connecting Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan etc.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What about Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri Alagesan: That is also in view.

Mr. Speaker: No Member from Punjab and Delhi was interested in this question. It is Members from other States who have put questions.

Beas Project

*199. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.A. and the World Bank have agreed to advance a substantial loan to India for the Beas Project; and

(b) if so, what is the amount of the loan, and what are the terms and conditions under which this amount is being advanced to us?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdī): (a) and (b). The Government of U.S.A. and the World Bank have indicated their willingness to participate in loans of \$33 million and \$23 million, respectively, to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the Beas Project. The negotiations for the terms and conditions for the loans are in progress.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will this loan cover the total foreign exchange requirement for the project?

Shri S. A. Mehdī: The total requirement in the Third Plan for this project is about Rs. 28 crores, and these loans would be expected to be something like Rs. 27 crores. For the balance, negotiations are going on.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: When this project is complete, may I know how much area it will irrigate and

also what will be its power generating capacity?

Shri S. A. Mehdī: That does not arise out of the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is for you to decide whether it arises out of the question.

Mr. Speaker: He has no information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He can say that.

Shri D. D. Puri: May I know if the Beas project is likely to be delayed on account of the present emergency?

Shri S. A. Mehdī: No, I do not think so.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Will this project be finalised during the Third Plan or will it be carried over to the Fourth Plan? If it is the latter, what part of it will be finalised during the Third Plan period?

Shri S. A. Mehdī: This project will be continued in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Beas link and the canal will both be partly constructed in the Third Plan, and the rest will be done in the Fourth Plan period.

Thermal Power Stations near Coal Fields

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 *200. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether Government have any plan to set up thermal power stations near the Coal fields;

(b) if so, whether this plan will be implemented during the Third Plan period; and

(c) the number of such power projects to be located and the places where they are to be located?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Third Five Year Plan specifically lays down that in order to minimise costs of carriage and to avoid strain on the transport system, it is desirable to locate steam power stations in the vicinity of collieries, washeries and refineries. This policy is being adhered to, as far as possible.

(c) A power station each at Kothagudem in Andhra Pradesh, Chandrapura and Pathratu in Bihar, Kalakote in Jammu & Kashmir, Satpura and Korba in Madhya Pradesh, Neyveli in Madras, Talcher in Orissa and Obra in Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the total estimated cost for all these projects? Will they be set up with indigenous materials or will the machines required for the power houses be imported from abroad?

Shri Alagesan: Many of the units in these projects will be commissioned during the Third Five Year Plan. These projects involve a lot of foreign exchange also. That has been made available for all these projects.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the grade of coal that will be used for all these power houses?

Shri Alagesan: I have already said in the answer that the idea of locating these stations near the collieries and washeries is to use low grade coal and middlings that will be available from the washeries, because it will be uneconomical to transport this low grade coal and middlings.

Dr. Ranen Sen: May I know whether there is any scheme to set up a thermal power station in the Raniganj-Asansol coalfield area?

Shri Alagesan: I have mentioned all the power stations we are going to have. I am not able to say about the area mentioned by the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: Probably his constituency has not been mentioned.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is not my constituency. It is Shri Atulya Ghosh's constituency.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that a new schedule was drawn up for the supply of power plants from Soviet Russia when a Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union visited this country? If so, do Government propose to distribute some of these power plants and establish them near the coalfields?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different thing.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: What would be the generating capacity of the Ramagundam thermal station, and how long will it take to complete the project?

Shri Alagesan: I can give the information to the hon. Member, but I do not have it.

Mr. Speaker: If he does not have it, how can he give?

Shri Alagesan: I will pass on the information.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the capacity of the thermal stations in the coal fields will be further augmented so as to make up the deficiencies in the other neighbouring States?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir, after the first phase is complete, the idea is to augment the capacity.

Dr. K. L. Rao: In view of this emergency.

Shri Alagesan: In view of the emergency, we have to construct the first phase; we shall certainly think about it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government have obtained the experts' advice regarding the desirability of having such stations right at the pitheads as the Ministry proposed to have in some cases?

Shri Alagesan: That is the main answer. All the stations will be located at the pitheads.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the necessary arrangements with foreign countries have been made to get all the supplies of machinery in time?

Shri Alagesan: I have answered that question?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: One of the proposed stations mentioned I think is in the Kashmir region. May I know, in view of the fact that large-scale mining of coal, I think, has not yet even commenced in Kashmir, if this plan is based on any real estimates?

Shri Alagesan: Yes. There are coal finds, and it is proposed to mine that coal for the purpose of the power station.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what progress, if any, has been made with regard to the setting up of this power station at Kalakote where a lot of coal is being worked out nowadays?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to say off-hand.

Nationalisation of General Insurance

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*201.	Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri Warior: Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
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Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the nationalisation of the General Insurance business; and

(b) if so, the present state of the proposals?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Different aspects of the question of nationalisation of

general insurance are being examined by the government and it would take some time before this examination is completed.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: By when is this examination likely to be completed?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I cannot give a time-limit. As I said, it is under examination, and only after the examination is complete, the results will be known.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the proportion of non-Indian insurers in the general insurance business as compared to the Indian component?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The proportion of non-Indians in the general insurance business is not with me. If a separate question is put, I would be able to answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Minister said that certain aspects are being considered. I want to know whether Government have agreed in principle that general insurance should be nationalised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There is no question of agreeing with the principle before the question is examined.

Mr. Speaker: Why should they pursue it? How can the Government come out?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then, what are they examining, if they have not decided upon the policy?

Mr. Speaker: Whether at all it should be nationalised or not.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: I do not see any purpose in pursuing it and asking the Government to commit itself in advance whether it would nationalise it or not, because it would have various effects on the economy, and people would take advantage of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only saying that this question arose because the Prime Minister is reported in the

papers to have expressed opinion in favour of this. That is why I want to know.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is also wrong.

Shri Warior: What is the annual business turnover of the general insurance business in this country?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not have the latest figures, but some time back it was about Rs. 60 crores.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब तक नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं होता तब तक जो लाखों रुपये की पालीसीज मारी जा रही हैं और पब्लिक का लाखों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है, उस के लिये सरकार क्या तजीब सोच रही है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह कहना तो सही नहीं है कि लाखों रुपयों की पालीसीज मारी जा रही है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know in this connection whether Government has examined this aspect that the transactions abroad by many of these general insurance companies have resulted in losses leading to depletion, quite a big depletion, in our foreign exchange. Is this aspect also being examined, and if so, what is the result?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Every aspect is being examined.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the result of that?

श्री सरजू पांडे : चूँकि इस संकटकालीन स्थिति में हम को रुपयों की जरूरत है क्या निकट भविष्य में सरकार इस बारे में कोई फैसला करेगी ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई: संकटकालीन स्थिति के होने हुए अभी कुछ नहीं किया जायेगा ।

Shri Rameshwar Tautia: May I know whether it is a fact that the Controller of Insurance at Simla exercises powers to control general insu-

rance; if so, what is the need for nationalising insurance companies?

Mr. Speaker: That is only a suggestion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the question is being examined departmentally or by an expert body; if it is being examined by an expert body, who are the members of that body?

Shri Morarji Desai: There are no experts. All the experts are in the Ministry.

Shri Joachim Alva: A few of the companies act under the fear that the hammer of nationalisation may come over their head. Is a strict check kept on the state of their accounts regarding the flight of capital or mismanagement of accounts or in regard to investments that may not be real or *bona fide*?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, Sir. A strict check is kept.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know when this question of examination was taken up by the Government, and what considerations weighed with the Government to take up this question?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The demand for nationalisation dates back to 1944, and the demands have been made outside and inside Parliament. All these demands the Government is examining, but there are very wide implications, and therefore the examination has to be very carefully done.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When did this start?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This is being done from time to time.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार ने जनरल इंश्योरेंस की चैकिंग करने के लिये जो क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय बनाये हैं, उन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के द्वारा सरकार को रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है जिस से कि जनरल इंश्योरेंस के नियमों को कुछ कड़ा कर देने की आवश्यकता है ?

Mr. Speaker: This question is about nationalisation.

Dandakaranya Project

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*202. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

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

(a) whether an expert body is proposed to be set up to suggest the lines of development in the Dandakaranya project area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how long the matter has been under consideration, and when a final decision will be taken in view of the urgency of this problem?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Dandakaranya Development Authority was asked to prepare a master plan for the development of the area, and they appointed this National Council of Applied Economics to make a technoeconomic survey of the area, but since the matter is going to be delayed, the Ministry wanted the Chief Administrator of the Authority to prepare a project report. His report is expected shortly. Thereafter, a committee will be appointed which will go into the question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the items which will be covered by the project report that is going to be submitted to the Ministry?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Broadly speaking, it is for the economic development of the area.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the Dandakaranya project has already a master plan which is being implemented from time to time, I would

like to know what aspect of it will be again examined by the committee that is proposed to be, though it is still only in the mind, set up.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The first phase of development relates only to rehabilitation. The second phase is about industrialisation and economic development of the area.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी को नियुक्त करने की आवश्यकता ही क्यों अनुभव की जा रही है ? क्या कोई बड़ी ग्राउन्डरें इस कार्य में पड़ गई है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There is necessity for a committee to go into the question. Representatives of the Ministry of WHS, Finance, Commerce and Industry, and above all, the Planning Commission, have to sit together and examine all the recommendations and also in view of the emergency this question has to be re-examined.

Mr. Speaker: What was the special necessity for it.

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : मैं जनावर की खिदमत में अर्जन करतूँ कि पहले जो स्कीम हम ने बनाई थी वह बसाने की थी, पांच दश वर्षों के लिए फैमिलीज को ले कर । तीन या चार हजार फैमिलीज इस साल जा रही हैं । अब हमें सोचना है कि क्यूंकि १८ या २० करोड़ रुपया लग चुका है इसलिये इस स्कीम को आगे कैसे चलाना है । हमेशा तो रिहैबिलिटेशन की स्कीम नहीं रहेगी जनरल डेवलपमेंट होगा । यह देखना होगा कि यह कितने अर्द्ध में होगा और कितना रुपया लगेगा । मौजूदा हालत में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि हम आगे बढ़ सकेंगे या नहीं ।

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Till the expert committee report is finalised, will no industry be set up in that area?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: We have to find out the possibilities whether any industry can be set up there. Certainly the project report will have to be considered.

केन्द्रीय सोक निर्माण विभाग

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श्री भक्त दशन :

*२०३ श्री भागवत ज्ञा आवाद :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री ३० अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संब्द्या ७१६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय नोक निर्माण विभाग में अष्टाचार के कारणों का अध्ययन कर के एक समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट कुछ दिनों पहले दी थी, उस की विभिन्न सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannatha Rao): Most of the recommendations made by the Departmental Committee for inquiring into corruption in the Central Public Works Department have been accepted by Government and instructions are being issued to the Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department for implementing them.

श्री भक्त दशन : श्रीमन्, इस सम्बन्ध में पिछली बार जब मैं ने प्रश्न पूछा था तो बताया गया था कि इस के बारे में कुछ निर्णय हो जायेगा तब उन सिफारिशों का सारांश इस सदन के पातल पर रख दिया जायेगा.....

Shri Jagannatha Rao: I am going to place on the Table a summary of the recommendations.

श्री भक्त दशन : श्रीमन्, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वे कौन सी मुद्य सिफारिशें हैं, कम से कम उन पर प्रकाश डाल दिया जाय, और उन के लिये कौन से खास कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह उन सिफारिशों को सदन की मेज पर रख ही रहे हैं।

श्री भक्त दशन : श्रीमन्, बात यह है कि यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और कई वर्षों से इस पर विचार हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह उन को सदन की मेज पर रख ही रहे हैं। उन को कहां तक पहुँचे।

श्री भक्त दशन : श्रीमन्, जो एक दो मुद्य सिफारिशें हैं उन के बारे में तो बता दिया जाये और उन के बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं यह बता दिया जाये।

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लक्ष्मा) : हम चार पांच चीजें कर रहे हैं। हमारा जो विजिलेंस है, उस को हम ज्यादा तेज करना चाहते हैं और यह भी चाहते हैं कि विजिलेंस के केसेज बहुत जल्द खत्म हों। दूसरे जो हमारा टैक्निकल ऐंजीनियरिंग का संल है उस को मैं मजबूत करना चाहता हूँ।

तीसरी चीज जो मैं करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारे ६ एडीशनल चीफ इंजीनियर हैं वे सब के सब दिल्ली में बैठे हैं। उन में से एक तो बाहर जा चुका है और बाकियों को भी भेजना चाहता हूँ ताकि इंस्पेक्शन-आन-दी-स्पाइ हो जिस से टेकेदार भी चौकन्ने हों और अमला भी चौकन्ना हो।

इस के अलावा हमारे पांच सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर हैं जो कि विजिली का काम करते हैं। वे सब दिल्ली में बैठे हैं और हासरे हिन्दुस्तान का काम करते हैं। उन को भी बाहर भिजवा रहा है आहस्ता आहस्ता।

एक दो और चीजें कर रहा हूँ। आज तक तो हमारे टेकेदार भाई हैं उन की एक तरह की मानापली चली आ रही है। अब मैं कुछ काम नेशनल बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन को दे रहा हूँ कुछ काम भारत सेवक समाज जैसी संस्थाओं को दे रहा हूँ ताकि मानापली भी, और इस के अलावा जो इंस्पेक्शन और विजिलेंस जो है वह जितना भी तेज हो सके हो।

श्री त्यागी : आप साथ समाज को कुछ काम नहीं दे रहे। उन को भी थोड़ा काम दे।

दीजिये और कुछ आर्य समाज को भी दे दीजिये ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ काम प्राइवेट मैम्बरों को भी करना है, साधुसमाज के लिये काम वह करें ।

श्री मेहर चन्द लक्ष्मा : मैम्बरों की कोआप-रेटिव सोसाइटी बन सकती है ।

Foreign Exchange for Third Five Year Plan

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

(a) how much foreign exchange has been made available up-to-date for the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the unutilized foreign exchange made available for the Second Five Year Plan and reasons for the same; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken for quick and efficient utilisation of foreign exchange?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The amount of foreign exchange so far made available or promised in the shape of external assistance for Third Plan Projects and Programmes is Rs. 1880 crores.

(b) and (c). The unutilized foreign exchange in the shape of external assistance made available for the Second Plan is Rs. 375 crores. A statement showing the reasons for the non-utilisation of the full amount and the steps taken for quick and efficient utilisation of external assistance is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 53].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In the Third Plan we have got over a thousand crores by way of external assistance. How much of it is tied to various projects and how much of it untied? May I also know whether the untied amount is being readjusted in the light of this emergency?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Mostly the loans which have been given to us are tied and only a little proportion is untied.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let us have a clear answer, Sir.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Of Rs. 375 crores, Rs. 345 crores are tied and Rs. 30 crores untied.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I refer to part (a) of the question. Out of Rs. 1880 crores, how much is tied with various projects and how much remains untied? In the light of our present emergency have we considered the readjustment of the Plan with regard to the untied credit?

Shri Morarji Desai: Out of Rs. 1880 crores, Rs. 375 crores are the spill-over and so that goes out of it. Most of the rest is tied and there is very little that is untied in it. All this is being considered to see if there is any readjustment required. I cannot give you any detail at present.

Shri A. P. Jain: What efforts are being made to convert tied assistance into untied assistance?

Shri Morarji Desai: Only by persuading them—these efforts are going on.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The statement indicates that the Second Plan assistance could not be utilised because it was tied to various projects. Our information was that over Rs. 30 crores was untied. Why could—that united assistance—not be utilised?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They are also required to be utilised on the basis of certain priorities; they become naturally interlinked. We are interested in allotting foreign exchange from the untied reserves and we are looking into that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government got even an approximate estimate of the quantum of foreign exchange that will be needed for acquisition of armaments and other

defence equipment to prosecute the war against China and what will be the impact thereof on the availability of foreign exchange for the Third Plan projects which have been sanctioned? Will some of them be abandoned, pruned or postponed?

Mr. Speaker: That may better be put when we take up the Supplementary Grants.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This arises in this question, Sir. And the Minister was willing to answer.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister may be prepared but I do not allow that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not Sir? What is your ruling? Will you kindly enlighten me? I am in the dark as to why it should not be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I think Shri Kamath agrees that I cannot enter into an argument with him on every supplementary that is disallowed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No arrangement, Sir, but there should be some reason.

Mr. Speaker: In connection with the defence arrangements or preparation so far as our defence against China is concerned, what is the foreign exchange needed? They cannot say that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let them say no.

Mr. Speaker: It is too wide a question to be answered. (Interruptions).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Then we will also have to seek an explanation from the Chair when any supplementary of ours is disallowed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When your chance comes you may do it.

Mr. Speaker: May I make this request to the hon. Members?.... (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is more loyal than the King.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath is also more loyal.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In this emergency which has arisen, will it not disturb the allocation that you have already made in the Plan projects?

Shri Morarji Desai: The effort is being made to see that it does not happen.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The reasons given in this statement for non-utilisation, that is in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6, are that they could not be utilised due to certain defective administrative procedures. Have attempts been made to knock clear those difficulties?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Member must understand that even on the spill-over of the Second Plan, there were certain amounts which were meant for the Third Plan. The actual spill-over is less than 700 crores. We are trying to utilise them but they are linked with projects and the project reports have to be completed and so on. Sometimes the heavy machinery that is required takes two or three years to manufacture. All this is being looked into.

Shri Joachim Alva: There is a report that Yugoslavia and other East European communist countries and the Soviet Union are offering economic assistance to Pakistan at present. Have any projects offered to them been declined to us, within the ambit of the Third Plan?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri Morarka: Out of Rs. 1880 crores of foreign exchange, what is the contribution of USA, and what of USSR?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not have the break-up for Rs. 1880 crores. I can give the break-up for the spill-over from the Second Plan which was allotted for the Third Plan —USSR Rs. 236.31 crores; Czechoslovakia Rs. 23.10 crores; Yugoslavia credit Rs. 19.05 crores; Polish credit

Rs. 14.3 crores; Swiss credit Rs. 11.98 crores; second USA credit Rs. 23.81 crores.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: Owing to the conditions laid down by the foreign countries and to the procedure to be gone through, has any amount completely lapsed during the Second Plan? What is the amount carried on to the Third Plan? . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

*205. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 131 on the 8th August, 1962 regarding inquiry into a violation of foreign exchange regulation case and state:

(a) whether the enquiries instituted by Government have been completed; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Enquiries made into the case did not establish a contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I find from our Indian Hansard that this question has been hanging fire since November last and various questions were put at that time in May, during the first session of this third Lok Sabha. May I know who carried on the investigations in this matter and are there reasons to believe or is there any truth in certain reports to the effect that the unusual, almost unconscionable procrastination in this matter has given time to certain highly placed persons concerned to manipulate the situation to their own advantage?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): All these inferences are wrong.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is no answer to my question, Sir. That is no answer. I seek your protection.

Mr. Speaker: He always puts an involved question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You could follow it; the Minister could not, apparently.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have followed it very well.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I seek your protection, Sir. I put a question as to who carried on the investigations. He said airily—he summarily dismissed it. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member had put only that much, certainly it should have been answered straight—as to who carried on the investigation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is about the enquiry, the investigation.

Shri Morarji Desai: The director concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not the answer to be given to the House. I am sorry to protest. There are so many directors in this proliferating Government of India. Who is the director concerned? We want to know who it is.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kamath must have some patience.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have got Olympian patience.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to know the name of the director?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the concerned department of the director

Shri Morarji Desai: The director in the Finance Ministry. The Director of Enforcement. It cannot be anybody else.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you must say that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow this altercation direct. He must address me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am addressing you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He is a very seasoned Parliamentarian.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is why I seek your protection every time. I have always been seeking your protection and drawing your attention.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the accounts of Stahlunion & Co. of Calcutta and Alexander Marcus of England have been enquired into and whether it has been established that Shri Patnaik did not have any deposit with these foreign companies on his behalf?

Shri Morarji Desai: All these have been enquired into and the allegations have not been substantiated at all.

Shri Ranga: Would it be possible for the Government to place a summary of that report on the Table of the House?

Shri Morarji Desai: I am sorry I cannot do that.

Shri Ranga: On what grounds do the Government think that it would not be possible to place it on the Table of the House. It is such an important matter. On a previous occasion, when Shri Jain or somebody was involved in some such thing, the Government was quite willing to give plenty of information to the House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that on a previous occasion, when this question was put, I asked him specifically, "May I know whether the Government have examined the allegation made against Shri Patnaik to the effect that he borrowed some letter-heads, or his wife borrowed some letter-heads from Europe, had some letters typed, and unauthenticated letters . . . Then, he was pleased to say that "when the enquiry is going on how can it be answered?" Then, I said that a certain gentleman called Mr. D'Souza

was sent to Europe for enquiry and asked what has happened to that report of the officer.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point that he wants?

Shri Hem Barua: I want to have your protection, Sir. There are so many allegations against this gentleman. What has happened to these allegations made in the newspapers and about those on which I asked on the floor of the House?

Mr. Speaker: The answer is given that all those allegations have been enquired into and they have been found baseless. I understood that to be the answer.

Shri Hem Barua: We want the Finance Minister to be more specific.

Shri Morarji Desai: How can I be specific about unspecific things? That is what I want to say. (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was a specific question. He is unspecific.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let the hon. Member have some patience. I am explaining and why should he get into a temper? I do not know why. It only shows the prejudice with which the hon. Member is asking the questions. That is what I want to say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You set the ball rolling. You gave a summary answer.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let him be a little more communicative.

Shri Morarji Desai: All the questions that were referred to have been enquired into—about the letter-heads and everything. Wherever it was said that more money was taken by him and deposited, that was also enquired into. We sent an officer even to Germany. He went, and even enquired into the prices. Then, we found that there is no evidence to support the suspicions which were

raised, and therefore the case cannot be proceeded with.

Shri Hem Barua: Then, what he said was that "I cannot place before the House any report or any comment until the enquiry is over." Now, the enquiry is over. He should place a copy of the report on the Table of the House.

Mr Speaker: Order, order. It does not necessarily mean that.

At that time, he said that he cannot place any report before that enquiry is completed. Now, the enquiry is completed and if he thinks that he is not able to place that report, the contents of the report, how can it be deduced or inferred that he made a promise that he would place it? It is no promise.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the right inference. It is in the public interest that it should be disclosed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This question was raised on November 27, 1961. It is all in the report. The Finance Minister said that only one transaction was cleared up and the other thing would be enquired into. Now the enquiry is completed; we demanded that for whatever was completed, whatever transaction was cleared up, a report could be made. Then the Chair ruled that the enquiry still continues and that the papers will be placed after the enquiry is completed. I want to know about the transaction which was cleared up. What was the transaction? I want to know whether it was in regard to the deposit of money in a foreign bank, in violation of the foreign exchange regulations, and whether it was a small amount and if that was so, whether the person concerned was excused and so on. What was it? I want to know about that very particular transaction.

Shri Morarji Desai: In the first place, it must be understood that in these matters information cannot be disclosed under the Act itself. Under section 19(4) of the Foreign Ex-

change Regulation Act read with section 54 of the Income-tax Act, 1922, it is not permissible to disclose the details of the information obtained from the seized document. Therefore, it is not possible for me to place any report in this matter. I am prohibited by the Act itself to do so in all these enquiries, like the Income-tax . . .

Shri Hem Barua: That does not apply to the Parliament.

Shri Morarji Desai: It applies everywhere. (Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Could all that be done and deposited in the foreign banks without the permission of the Reserve Bank?

Mr Speaker: Order, order. Under that provision, if the Minister thinks that he cannot disclose that information, if the information cannot be supplied to any person, then probably I think it will not be supplied here also. Here also it should not be supplied.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If it is a document under the sections which he has quoted, we will not certainly ask for it. But when he admits that a particular transaction was there and that was cleared up after the enquiry, are we not entitled to know what was the transaction? They may not place the name of the bank or the amount involved before the House. We do not want all those things. But the fact whether it was not a case of some deposit in a bank in violation of the foreign exchange regulations must be stated here. I am surprised.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have said what the suspicion was. The suspicion was that some amount, some price, was brought, and then some price was shown, whereas the less price was paid, so that more money was kept there. Those were the allegations. There is no truth about them. There is no place where it is deposited. Nobody has said that. The hon. Members are welcome to

give me any information that they have, and I will still pursue further. It is no use making allegations in the air. (*Interruption*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The hon. Minister said that he has not got the reports with him. He does not say that he is not going to place the report before the House. Is he going to place it when it is available to him?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not said that the report is not with me. I have said that I cannot place the report here because this information cannot be disclosed. (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Section 19 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and section 54 of the Income-tax Act themselves provide that where there is a criminal offence committed, or where there is any criminal investigations, it is not sacrosanct that they cannot be placed before us. They can be placed before the House. When they are available with the Government, why is it not possible for them to place them here?

Shri Morarji Desai: Because there is no offence committed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want a clarification, because I had some correspondence not only with the Finance Minister but also with the Prime Minister. The only thing I want to clarify is, when I raised this point and wrote to the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister, in reply the Prime Minister stated that a simple matter arose and it was cleared up after enquiry. In that letter, I particularly stated that there was a deposit in a foreign bank in violation of the foreign exchange regulation. Now he says, let him give the facts. I want to know what was that simple matter which arose and which was cleared up. Is it not deposit in a foreign bank without taking the permission of the Reserve Bank?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have said definitely so many times that it is not so.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then, what was that simple matter which arose?

Mr. Speaker: do not think there is any use hammering it again and again when the answer in his possession has been given.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: From the hon. Minister's answer, it appears that he cannot disclose it in the public interest. That is what appears to be the reason; he does not want to say that. In this connection, you gave a weighty ruling in keeping with the highest traditions of the Parliaments of the world to this effect in the last session, about public interest' the shield, the cover, often used by the treasury benches. It was the Defence who was on the mat at that time. You gave a very weighty ruling. You said,

"It has been decided even before that the Minister has got that privilege to claim that he cannot disclose certain information in public interest. But when it is apparent on the face of it that the information ought to be given, I do interfere."

I would appeal to you, in the larger national interest—the Minister is guided by narrower interests—

Mr. Speaker: What does he want?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would appeal to you in all earnestness and humility to direct the Minister to answer at least that part of the question raised by hon. colleague, Shri Dwivedy, as to what was the matter that the Prime Minister referred to in the letter. We do not want any report; we do not want any documents.

Mr. Speaker: I would request Shri Dwivedy to come to me. We will discuss the correspondence that has passed between him and the Prime Minister. I will look into it and then decide.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Thank you, Sir.

Janpath Hotel, Delhi

*207. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shrimati Gayatri Devi:
 Shri P. K. Ghosh:
 Shri Y. N. Singha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Janapath Hotel professedly started for the people of moderate means in New Delhi has increased its tariff by about 40 per cent in August this year;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this increase;

(c) whether the hotel's clientele have of late complained about this considerable increase in the charges and various other difficulties experienced by them; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken on these complaints?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). No. A small increase of 25 nP. per day per head has been made in the room-rent in Hotel Janapath with effect from 1st August, 1962. An increase of Re. 1 per head per day has also been allowed to the caterer for bed and breakfast. The increase in the bed and breakfast tariff works out to about 4 per cent only. The increase in the room rent has been allowed to offset the additional expenses on extra staff of house keepers and receptionists and to make an allowance for the expenditure on certain structural improvements. The increase to the caterer has been allowed for providing additional staff required to give better services to the residents.

(d) No complaints in this regard have been received from the clients. A few complaints about telephone

service and the quality of food were, however, received which were looked into immediately and steps taken to avoid recurrence of such cases.

Shri Yashpal Singh: May I know whether the increase is not much higher than in other private hotels in the capital?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I have no idea about that.

Medical Auxillary Workers

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 { Shri Mohsin:
 *208. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 815 on the 5th September, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Central Council of Health have accepted the recommendations of the Expert Committee set up to consider the question of training of Medical auxiliary workers to supplement health services in the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). The Central Council of Health at its meeting held at Maha-baleshwar on the 17th, 18th and 19th October, 1962, approved the general concept of the scheme for the training of medical auxiliary workers and recommended that a committee be appointed to examine more closely the syllabus and contents of the training programme and the field of selection of candidates bearing in mind the desirability of assimilating in this scheme as many persons as possible already engaged in medical practice of one type or the other. The committee is being appointed.

Shri Mohsin: May I know whether this committee has been appointed and when it will be asked to submit its report?

Mr. Speaker: He said it is being appointed.

Dr. D. S. Raju: It has not been appointed; it is being appointed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is the approximate number of persons that would be trained under this scheme and whether the scheme would be centralised or it will be dispersed over many States of India?

Dr. D. S. Raju: They have recommended 5 to 6 auxiliary health workers for each primary health centre. At the moment, we have got about 3500 primary health centres and we hope to expand the number of 5000. So, we require about 30,000 auxiliary medical workers. The scheme will be decentralised. Each State will be authorised to develop its own resources and they will train their own auxiliary health workers.

Drug Control Administration

*206. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
 Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee of 1954 suggested that for the healthy development of Drug Industry a separate Drug Control Administration should be created for each State;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to implement the recommendation; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a working group to review the overall picture of the drug industry and suggest measures to ensure the supply of drugs of the standard quality at a cost which a common man can bear?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) The Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee among other things had re-

commended that the Drug Controllers both at the Centre and the States should be full time officers and that the Drug Control administration should be centralised.

(b) The State Governments were apprised of this recommendation. At present the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala have full time officers, possessing suitable qualifications as Drugs Controllers.

(c) A Drugs and Equipment Standard Committee has already been constituted which *inter alia* will consider the question of supply of drugs of standard quality. The Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals is studying the problem of high prices of Indian Drugs and the question of regulation is also being studied by the Planning Commission.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know how far the suggestions of the committee have been found beneficial to check the contamination and the price of drugs?

Shri D. S. Raju: There are two aspects—quality of drugs and price control. Regarding quality, a committee has been appointed recently to go into the whole question of the drug industry and fix minimum standards of quality. Other terms of reference are also included in that. About price control, the Development Council of the Commerce and Industry are going to discuss price control along with food and cloth, on drugs also. The Planning Commission also is going into the question of price control.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know whether the Ministry of Health is thinking of making some amendments in the rules to check this contamination and to give more emphasis to this?

Dr. D. S. Raju: This is also included in the terms of reference of the Drugs and Standard Equipment Committee.

Gas Package Power Plants in Delhi

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*209. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to commission gas "Package Power Plants" to supply power to Delhi;

(b) whether Government propose to recommend such plants for areas where power shortage has become acute; and

(c) whether Government has satisfied itself with the utility of this type of plant?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Kumar Committee has recommended that two 10 MW Gas Package power plants should be installed in Delhi to meet the shortage of power.

(b) Proposals, as and when received, will be considered only on merits of each case.

(c) They are useful under certain circumstances.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the proposal is going to be implemented by the Government so far as Delhi is concerned at present and if so when?

Shri Alagesan: We have sent this recommendation as well as the other recommendations to the Delhi Administration. They are examining them. We have not yet received any definite proposal.

Shri Bhagwant Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government has asked them to recommend such measures, as are admitted in part (c) of the question for other areas in the country?

Shri Alagesan: So far as Andhra Pradesh and Mysore are concerned, we have sanctioned two gas power package plants—two each for Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

श्री भरत दर्शन : श्रीमन्, "गैस पैकेज पावर प्लाट" का नाम जरा अनोखा मालूम पड़ता है। अतः क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस की खासियत क्या है, इस में क्या विशेषताएँ हैं?

Shri Alagesan: They are mounted whole plants, which can be easily transported and which can be easily erected without much of expense. They can also be moved from one place to another. That is the advantage. It is less costly in running than diesel plants.

Foreign Exchange for Beas Dam at Pong

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*210. { **Shri Rameshwari Tantia:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 70 on the 7th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the release of foreign exchange for import of machinery of Pong Dam; and

(b) if so, what are the full details and whether any collaboration is sought for the purchase of machinery?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) and (b). The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The Agency for International Development authorities have agreed to reimburse an amount of Rs. 1.64 crores required to meet the immediate requirements of machinery for the Beas Project (including the Pong Dam) from the loan that may eventually be obtained for the project. Foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 1,31,64,089 has already been sanctioned for the import of earth-moving machinery for the project. Applications for the balance amount of Rs. 32,35,911 are under consideration.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know what will be the total cost of this project and what will be the time within which it will be completed?

Shri S. A. Mehdī: The total cost of the project is about Rs. 193.22 crores.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know by what time it will be completed?

Shri S. A. Mehdī: It will be taken up in the Third Five Year Plan, it will continue in the Fourth Five Year Plan and will be finished in the Fourth Plan period.

Central Housing Board

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*213. { Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking of abandoning the project for the creation of Central Housing Board; and

(b) if so, what are the factors which have contributed in favour of this move?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The matter was discussed at the Conference of the Housing Ministers held last month but no final decision could be taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact, Sir, that at this Conference the Prime Minister was pleased to make certain harsh criticism as regards the shouting of State Governments and other authorities for more and more housing aid, and he sternly put his foot down on such demands?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I submit that it does not arise out of this question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not? The hon. Deputy Minister does not

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follow. It is not for him to decide, Sir, it is for you to give your decision.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sir, I was present at the conference. My hon. friend was not there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was not in Delhi.

Shri Hem Barua: What does it matter, it came out in the papers.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Prime Minister did attend that conference. He made certain observations. It came out in the Press. What he said was, if I remember correctly, that on account of the emergency that has been created in the country certain priorities shall have to be laid down and in that context of emergency and priorities the housing needs of the State Governments should be examined.

संसदीय कार्य के लिये मुद्रणालय

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*214. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत शा आजाद :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री १८ अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संसदा १०२४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संसदीय कार्य के लिये एक मुद्रणालय स्थापित करने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उस के बारे में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) : प्रावृद्धकताओं का अन्दाजा लगा लिया गया है और एक प्रैस बनाने के लिये नवरो तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

[Details of requirements have been assessed and the plans for the construction of a press are under preparation].

श्री भक्त दशनं : आप स्वयं इस बात के साक्षी हैं, अध्ययन महोदय, कि इस पार्लियामेंट के प्रकाशनों में कितनी देरी हो रही है, और आप ने स्वयं इस बारे में जोर ढाला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह मसला इतने दिनों से विचाराधीन है, तो कुछ न कुछ तो बतला दिया जाए कि कब तक यह शुरू हो जायेगा?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री भेहर चन्द लक्ष्मा) : जहां तक पार्लियामेंट के काम का सवाल है वह आज तक रुका नहीं है। हमारा द्वापाराकाना जो मिटो रोड पर है वह पार्लियामेंट का काम बखूबी कर रहा है। रुकाल यह था कि पार्लियामेंट की प्रिंटिंग जो है वह ओवरलाइट हो जाये। यह एग्जामिन द्वारा। इस में दिक्कतें महसूस हुई। पार्लियामेंट में आज तक यह फैसला नहीं हुआ कि आनंदेविल मैम्बर्स जो स्पीचोंज यहां शाम को देते हैं वह मुबह तक उप सकती है या नहीं। तो सवाल जो है वह जेरे गौर है। रहा सवाल यह कि प्रेस के न बनने से पार्लियामेंट को तकलीफ होगी तो मैं जिम्मेदार हूँ कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होगी। आया हम भौजूदा हालात में दिल्ली में नया प्रेस बना सकेंगे या नहीं, यह डिपेंड करता है फाइनेंसेज पर। जहां तक मैं देखता हूँ इस बक्त शायद मुझे फाइनेंसेज नहीं मिल सकेंगे। जमीन हम ले चुके हैं बिल्डिंग की प्लैन्स तैयार हैं, एस्टिमेट्स तैयार हैं लेकिन मुमुक्षिन हैं कि रुपये की दिक्कत हो।

श्री भक्त दशनं : श्रीमान्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात का दावा किया है कि पार्लियामेंट के प्रकाशनों में देरी नहीं होती है। तो क्या उन के ध्यान में यह बात है कि हिन्दी के डिबेट्स, कम से कम, तीन तीन और छः छः महीनों में हम को मिलते हैं? अतः क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की जायेगी?

श्री भेहर चन्द लक्ष्मा : हिन्दी का सवाल अलाहुदा नहीं है। हिन्दी के सवाल की तरफ

हम ने ध्यान दिया है। हिन्दी के मामले में दो दिक्कतें हैं। एक तो यह है कि हम को जो प्रेस मैटीरियल चाहिये उस को लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, दूसरे यह है कि कम्पोजीट्स बगेरह जो हिन्दी के प्रेस में काम करेंगे हम उन को भरती करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हाउस को प्रेस के न बनने से हिन्दी के काम में तकलीफ नहीं होगी।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, since it is being refuted that the delays are not there and in view of what we know from the bulletins and the questions that we get, may I know from you whether such a reply can be given that there is no delay in the matter of printing parliamentary material?

Mr. Speaker: It is only a matter of opinion. If the debates are printed and they are out in ten days one can think that there has been enough delay and they should have been published overnight, whereas another one can say that because they were previously published after three months and now we are getting them out in ten days or eight days there is no delay at all. But we are trying to have the work expedited and get the Debates etc. published as soon as possible. I also went to the Press some time back. We are taking all necessary steps and I can assure the Members that we will try to minimise the gap as much as possible.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I make one observation? My main difficulty is, at the present moment, paper. I am short of paper to the extent of about 20,000 tons. Paper is not readily available. We are trying to bridge up the gap to the extent we can, but on account of defence requirements, their publications and all that, I do not know what the position is going to be. If I have to print publications for the benefit of troops, about movements of troops and all that, I am sure the House will bear with me (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He should not have made that statement.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That would be quite a different thing, those circumstances and all that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I submit, Sir. . . .

Mr. Speaker: We are just on the question of difficulty in printing.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What I was trying to say, I was only craving the indulgence of the House that the defence requirements should be given precedence and preference in the matter of publication.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That has come only now. What happened before that (Interruptions)?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have assured the hon. Members that we will take suitable steps to see that the publication takes place as soon as we possibly can with the present machinery that we have got. We will look into it. I will also take interest in it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your words are quite clear.

Shri Ranga: I hope, Sir, you will see that all these departments and ministries will not try and put to the account of defence all their difficulties and all their failures. Now, so far as this is concerned, the question is in regard to a separate press for parliamentary work. This question has been hanging fire for a number of years. The Estimates Committee as well as the Public Accounts Committee have recommended a number of times that there should be a separate press. Why is it that Government has been delaying and continuously delaying this question?

Mr. Speaker: He has given the answer.

Shri Ranga: He has only said that they are taking steps.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. That was a separate assurance that the parliamentary work would not suffer on

account of not having a separate press. He only says that they have been considering it, but now there may be difficulties in having a separate press for some time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What was the relevance of shortage of paper?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Unless I have the paper I cannot print the debates (Interruptions).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, let this confusion be cleared. What has the shortage of paper got to do with it? Whether we print it today or after seven days, the shortage of paper does not come in.

Mr. Speaker: That is not in this question. Let us go to the next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, what you said was very clear, but he has complicated and darkened it.

Foreign Travel Restrictions

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*216.	Shri P. C. Borooah: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri Nambiar: Shri Yashpa Singh: Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Buta Singh: Shri P. K. Ghosh:
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Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank modified the order of 8th June 1962, exempting certain categories of foreign travel from the provision of the order, in September, 1962; and

(b) if so, what categories have been exempted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes sir.

(b) Certain marginal relaxations in regard to travel to Ceylon and Pakis-

tan have been made since the traffic in these sectors is quite heavy. The categories are: (1) persons holding visas issued by the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India have Indo-Pakistan passport; (2) travel from Madras/Trichinopoly to Colombo and back.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What was the reason which necessitated the changing of the previous order of the 8th June?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have already said in my original answer to the question that it was because of persons holding Indo-Pakistan passports and, secondly, because they were having heavy traffic in this region.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in view of the fact that travel restrictions imposed under this order have not improved the foreign exchange position, Government propose to withdraw those restrictions altogether?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We are finding improvement in the foreign exchange position due to these restrictions.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Air-India people have also requested the Government to give this exemption? I would also like to know that earnings of foreign exchange have been found after this decision.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not have the details of the savings in foreign exchange on account of travels abroad because 60 per cent of the people were going without any foreign exchange and were arranging their own foreign exchange. But these restrictions were there because of the compensatory use that they were making abroad of the exchange that they were getting in the free market. It was causing a lot of abuse. Air-India is getting all the facilities which are there for others in these regions which I mentioned in my reply to the original question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Chandrapura Power Plant

*211. (a) **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
(b) **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed construction of the power plant at Chandrapura by the D. V. C. has been held up on account of the disagreement between the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal as to the sharing of costs; and

(b) whether views of the Central Government and the Planning Commission regarding this proposal have been made known to the D. V. C. and the two participating State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal?

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

(b) The Chandrapura Thermal Power Station is a continuing scheme. The West Bengal Government have not yet agreed to contribute their share of the cost. The question of allocation of cost payable by them is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Contraceptives

*214. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture contraceptives in the public sector; and

(b) if so, by what time this manufacture will start?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A proposal to manufacture contraceptives in the public sector is under consideration.

Working of Foreign Exchange Rules

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 *217. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
 Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of complaints regarding the unsatisfactory working of the Exchange Control rules, and people intending to travel abroad are put to a great deal of inconvenience and harassment; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No sir.

(b) The Question does not arise.

उद्घोगों को दिल्ली से बाहर ले जाना

*218. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद :
 श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री बसुमतारी :
 श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ६ सितम्बर, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के घनी आबादी के क्षेत्रों से उद्घोग धन्धों के बाहरी क्षेत्रों में हटाने के कार्य में इस बीच कहां तक प्रगति हुई है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डॉ मुशोला नायर) : इस योजना का व्यौरा दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अभी तैयार किया जा रहा है।

Grant for Housing Schemes in Kerala

425. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government asked for any additional grants of Rs

20 lakhs for housing schemes during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, what amount has been sanctioned?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, for Rs. 90 lakhs.

(b) None so far. Allotment of further funds would depend upon their availability.

Multi-Storeyed Building for M. Ps.

426. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 श्रीमति सवित्री निगम :
 श्री बिश्वनाथ रौ :
 श्री भगवत् ज्ञा आजाद :
 श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 श्री इन्द्रजित गुप्ता :
 श्री दाजी :
 श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to build a multi-storeyed building to house the Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, where it will be situated?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) and (b). A proposal for the construction of a hostel for Members of Parliament on Rafi Marg has been sanctioned. The hostel will have 84 single and double suites in six-storeyed blocks.

चतुर्थ थेणी के कर्मचारियों लिये निवासस्थान

427. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री ६ अगस्त, १९६२ के भ्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंचकुइयां रोड, नई दिल्ली से चौथी थेणी के कर्मचारियों को अन्यत्र सुविधापूर्ण स्थान देने तथा वहां के पुराने

क्वार्टरों को गिरा कर नये क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करने में धब लक क्या प्रयत्न हुई है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संवरच बंदी (बी बेहर चम्प जम्हा) : प्रावस्ता-१ (फैब्र-१) में सम्मानित किये गये ६५४ क्वार्टरों में से ५६८ क्वार्टर पहले ही खाली किये जा चुके हैं और उन सब के निवासियों को धन्य निवास स्थान दे दिये गये हैं। खाली क्वार्टरों को छहांके का काम इस समय चल रहा है। इस भूमि पर ८०४ नये क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिये नवदां प्रीर एस्टेमेटों की पढ़ताल हो रही है और उन के लिये शीघ्र ही मंजूरी दे दी जाने की संभावना है।

ECAPF Seminar on Housing

428. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals were placed by the Housing Commissioner before the E. C. A. F. E. Seminar on Housing held in Delhi in September, in regard to freezing of land values, ceiling on the size of individual residential plots and regulation and control of rents in the urban area;

(b) if so, whether Government have initiated suitable measures in this regard; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to grant one hundred per cent subsidy for construction of village streets and drains in selected villages?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The views expressed by the (former) Housing Commissioner in the Seminar in question in regard to control of land values and use as also control of rents were based on the suggestions contained in the Third Five Year Plan. These suggestions were brought to the notice of the State Governments at the last Conference of the Housing Ministers held in New Delhi in October 1962.

(c) Yes.

Houses at Adityapur

429. { Shri U. Mikra:
Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of houses built under Industrial Housing Scheme at Adityapur (Jamshedpur) are lying vacant for over a year; and

(b) if so, what is the number of the houses built and the number lying vacant?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) and (b). Yes. Out of 2152 houses built at Adityapur (Jamshedpur) under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, water supply and electricity work has yet to be completed in 1568 houses. Of the remaining 584 houses, 51 houses are lying vacant since 1st April 1961. The Bihar Government are taking expeditious steps to allot these houses to the eligible workers.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has sanctioned a further amount of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Union Territory of Delhi under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme; and

(b) if so, what is the amount so far sanctioned, since 1954?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 253.91 lakha.

होमीय सचिवालय में अविकल्प

४३१. स्वी शोहन स्वरूप :
स्वी यज्ञपात्र स्थिति :
महाराजाकुमार विवाह आनन्द :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ५ अक्टूबर की रात को सेन्ट्रल सेकेटेरियट के "एल" ब्लाक में आग लगी थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो हानि का विस्तृत विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) क्या यह आग किसी की असाधारीता लगी अथवा शरारत की गई?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (भी भेहर चन्द लम्हा): (क) आग केन्द्रीय सचिवालय भवन के निकट बने अस्थायी मकानों (हटमेटों) में "एल" ब्लाक में नहीं, अपितु "प्राई" ब्लाक में लगी थी।

(ख) कुछ फाइलें और लकड़ी की अल्मारियां जल गयीं। इस इमारत के एक भाग में सीमेंट के पलस्टर, खिड़कियों के शीशों, दरवाजों, खिड़कियों, छतों, कढ़ियों और रोशनदानों को नुकसान पहुंचा। कुछ लोहे के सन्दूकों को भी क्षति पहुंची।

(ग) आग के कारणों की पुलिस अधिकारी जांच कर रहे हैं।

T.B. Patients in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) the number of T.B. patients in Himachal Pradesh at present; and

(b) the number of those out of them for whom beds are available?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No regular T.B.

survey has been conducted in Himachal Pradesh and reliable figures are not available. Beds are available for 245 patients.

आयुर्वेदिक श्रीविद्या

४३३. स्वी सहमू भवानी :
क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयुर्वेद की ऐसी कितनी तथा कौन सी श्रीविद्याएँ हैं जो भावुनिक वैज्ञानिक परीक्षणों द्वारा सफल सिद्ध हुई हैं; और

(ख) उक्त सफल श्रीविद्यों की क्या विदेशों में मांग है।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति में बयुक्त तथा भारतीय भेषज संहिता के द्वितीय संस्करण में सम्मिलित बनस्पति श्रीविद्यों की सूची नीचे दी गई है।

१. घनन्तमूल
२. हिंग (हिंग)
३. अशोक
४. अशवंघा
५. बेल
६. कत्या
७. भांग
८. लाल मिर्च
९. चिराता
१०. घटूरा
११. जरामासी
१२. कालमेच
१३. हरड
१४. बाकुची
१५. पुनर्नवा
१६. सर्पगन्धा
१७. रास्ना
१८. कुष्ठ (कूठ)

१६. विडंग (वायर्विडंग)

(ख) भारत सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

त्रिशूली बांध

४३४. श्री लखम् भवानी : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) त्रिशूली बांध का निर्माण कार्य कब से आरम्भ होगा ;

(ख) इस बांध की लम्बाई कितनी होगी ;

(ग) क्या इस पर बिजली-धर भी बनेगा ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इससे प्रतिवर्ष कितनी बिजली पैदा की जा सकेगी ;

(ङ) इससे कितनी भूमि की सिचाई होगी ;

(च) इस योजना पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(छ) क्या इसके लिये कोई सहायता बाहर से ली गई है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) त्रिशूली बेराज का जनवरी, १९६३ में निर्माण आरम्भ करने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) बराज की लम्बाई ४६८ फूट होगी।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) आरम्भ में ३०००-३००० किलो वाट के तीन यूनिट स्थापित होंगे। परियोजना का डिजाइन इस तरीके से बनाया जा रहा है कि अन्त में इसमें ऐसे ही सात यूनिट स्थापित किय जा सकेंगे।

(ङ) इसमें कोई सिचाई परिकल्पित नहीं है।

(च) परियोजना की लागत का अनु-मान ३.३७ करोड़ रुपये का या। इसे दुहराया जा रहा है।

(छ) जी नहीं।

बिहार में सोन बांध परियोजना

४३५. श्री लखम् भवानी : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार की सोन बांध योजना के लिये कृष्ण कहां से प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) कितना कृष्ण प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ग) इस योजना पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय होने का अनुमान है ;

(घ) कितने वर्षों में यह बांध तैयार किया जायेगा ;

(ङ) इसका निर्माण कार्य कब से आरम्भ होगा ;

(च) इससे कुल कितनी भूमि की सिचाई होगी ;

(छ) क्या इसके अन्तर्गत कोई विद्युत् योजना भी है ; और

(ज) इस बांध की लम्बाई कितनी होगी ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) तथा (ख) विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एसोसियेशन ने इस परियोजना के लिये १५० लाख डालर के बराबर विकास कृष्ण देना मान लिया है।

(ग) लगभग १४.४३ करोड़ रुपये। इसमें उच्च स्तरीय नहर प्रणाली सम्मिलित नहीं है।

(घ) परियोजना के ३१ मार्च, १९६६ को पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है।

इ) परियोजना का प्रारम्भिक कार्य
प्रारम्भ हो चका है।

(च) इस स्कीम से लगभग ७.३ लाख एकड़ भूमि को समन्वय सिचाई सुविधायें मिलेंगी और ३ लाख अतिरिक्त एकड़ भूमि की सिचाई होगी।

(छ) इस परियोजना से विद्युत् उत्पादन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ज) ४७२२ फूट।

Irrigation Projects in Orissa

436. Shri Mallick: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any medium Irrigation Projects have been sanctioned in the scarcity areas of Orissa during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, what are they and what is their estimated cost?

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

(b) Bahuda Irrigation Project (Stage I) has been approved for the benefit of scarcity area of Ganjam District. Its estimated cost is Rs. 57.40 lakhs.

C.H.S. Dispensaries

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

(a) how many complaints against the behaviour of the Doctors and the staff of the C.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi in regard to inordinate delays, and negligence have been received during the last 3 years, year-wise;

(b) in how many cases and what action has been taken by Government;

(c) whether she or her Deputy paid any surprise visits to C.H.S.

dispensaries in Delhi in this connection: and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):

a) Year

Year	C
1960	163
1961	230
1962	140
(upto 30-9-1962)	

(b) Most of the complaints are of a minor nature and action is taken from time to time to remove the cause of complaints. In other cases the following action was taken:

	Warn- ings	Trans- fers	Stop- page of in- cre- ments	Termi- nation of service
Gazetted	69	1
Non- gazetted	24	2	1	4

(c) and (d). Yes. Necessary action was taken and is being taken to remove the defects noticed.

Plastic Survey Unit in Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

438. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state: -

(a) whether there was a scheme for setting up a 100-bed burns and plastic surgery unit at the Safdarjang Hospital; and

(b) if so, what progress has so far been made in that direction?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The building for this unit is now ready and will be handed over to the Medical Superintendent of the Safdarjung Hospital shortly. Equipment and part of the staff have been sanctioned. The building will accommodate 70 beds.

Delhi Master Plan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.P. have objected to the inclusion of any part of their territory in Delhi's Master Plan; and

(b) if so, whether the original plan will now be altered in the light of this objection or efforts are being made to persuade U.P. to let its area remain in the Master Plan as it is?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mental Diseases

440. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunham:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have drawn the attention of the States to the observations of the Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar Committee that there was a general sense of complacency in all the States in regard to mental diseases and that there was a great dearth of mental hospitals all over the country; and

(b) if so, what has been the reaction of the States and whether any of them have taken any concrete steps to improve matters in this regard?

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

(b) A statement compiled from the replies received up-to-date from certain Union Territories and State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 54]. The remaining Union Territories and State Governments have not yet replied.

Penicillin

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

(a) whether cases of adverse reaction of penicillin in hospitals and dispensaries in Delhi are on the increase;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cases of adverse reaction were negligible when foreign manufactured penicillin was being used;

(c) how many deaths have been reported due to penicillin reactions in Delhi Hospitals during 1961-62; and

(d) what steps are being taken to check them?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The incidence of penicillin reaction has no relationship to the origin of manufacture.

(c) One.

(d) Penicillin injections are avoided in persons who have any previous history of sensitivity or allergic reactions.

Penicillinase is used when needed.

T.B. Patients

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

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that TB patients are unable to continue full treatment because of expensive medicines;

(b) if so, whether medicines are not made available to T.B. patients by T.B. Centres;

(c) whether W.H.O. has been requested to supply adequate medicines for T.B. patients; and

(d) if so, whether they have actually supplied?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Anti-biotics are supplied free to indigent T.B. patients at T.B. Clinics to the extent funds permit.

(c) The W.H.O. have offered to supply 4,00,000 tablets of Thiacetazone for trial purposes at the National T.B. Institute, Bangalore. The UNICEF have promised to provide INH for a period of two years for the 20 clinics to be equipped by them during 1962 and 1963.

(d) No, the supplies are awaited.

Spurious Drugs

443. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the firms manufacturing spurious drugs were caught in September, 1962, in the States of Andhra and Maharashtra;

(b) whether they were given deterrent punishment;

(c) whether strict measures have been taken to stop manufacture of such drugs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Distilled water and normal saline ampoules were seized by the Drugs Controller from the dealers in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra as in other States. As the result of a campaign launched against sub-standard drugs in Maharashtra, the Drugs Control Administration there, since June, 1962 till the 13th October, has seized about 20,00,000 ampoules of distilled water and normal saline manufactured by certain firms. These drugs are more accurately substandard than spurious.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh, after consideration of the matter, have not proceeded against

those dealers who have offered to destroy the stock of drugs seized. So far as the cases of the Government of Maharashtra are concerned, investigations are still in progress.

(c) and (d). The following measures have been taken by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra: Andhra Pradesh.

The Drugs Control Administration under the Medical Department has taken immediate action for freezing normal saline and distilled water ampoules manufactured by the following 16 firms:

- (1) M/s. Glucos Products, Calcutta.
- (2) M/s. International Drug House, Calcutta.
- (3) M/s. Therachemicks, Calcutta-30.
- (4) M/s. Therapeutic Laboratories, Calcutta.
- (5) M/s. Belur Chemical Factory, Calcutta.
- (6) M/s. Philco Products, Calcutta-9.
- (7) M/s. Bengal Research Institute, Calcutta.
- (8) M/s. Medico Chemical Industries, Calcutta.
- (9) M/s. Allied Drug Industries, Calcutta.
- (10) M/s. Dossein Chemical Industry, Calcutta.
- (11) M/s. Bengal Pharmaceutical Industries, Calcutta-11.
- (12) M/s. Aryan Chemical Works Ltd., Calcutta.
- (13) M/s. United Drug House, Calcutta.
- (14) M/s. New Bio-pharma Laboratories, Calcutta.
- (15) M/s. Vitamin Laboratories, Calcutta.
and
- (16) M/s. A. C. Chakrabarty & Co., Calcutta.

All the District Medical Officers and Superintendents of Government

Hospitals including private medical institutions were informed not to use any drugs manufactured by these firms. Besides this, Anti-Spurious Drugs Committee was convened recently to devise preventive measures as far as possible to control the manufacture and rate of spurious drugs in this State.

Maharashtra:

The staff of the Drugs Control Administration has been strengthened in certain districts and it is proposed to give additional staff to the Drugs Control Administration during the next financial year. A proposal to establish a Drugs Control Laboratory is also under consideration of the State Government to speed up the testing of samples.

केन्द्रीय औषध संस्थान

₹४४४ { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री ५ सितम्बर, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३२३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एक केन्द्रीय औषधि (फार्मेसी) संस्थान स्थापित करने का जो मुश्किल विचाराधीन था, उसके बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : यह प्रस्ताव भी भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

गंडक परियोजना

₹४५५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंडक योजना के लिये बिहार, सरकार गंडक प्रशासित क्षेत्र से कर्ज ले रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार से बिहार सरकार ने भनुमति ली है ; और

(ग) क्या कर्ज भदायगी की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर भी रहेगी ?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगोसन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग), प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Delhi Hospitals

446. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the average number of indoor patients and the number of deaths in the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi during the last three years hospital-wise and year-wise?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):

Hospital	Year	No. of indoor pati	No. of deaths
Willingon Hospital	1959	6,109	
	1960	6,493	
	1961	9,929	
Average for three years		7,510	382
Safdarjang Hospital	1959	15,031	1,045
	1960	18,427	1,280
	1961	20,434	1,395
Average for three years		17,964	1,240
Irwin Hospital	1959	29,809	2,602
	1960	33,171	2,836
	1961	34,023	3,044
Average for three years		32,334	2,827
Police Hospital	1959	1,988	..
	1960	2,221	3
	1961	2,079	1
Average for three years		2,096	1
Mental Ward in Central Jail Hospital	1959	122	4
	1960	131	3
	1961	143	5
Average for three years		132	4

V.M. Hospital, Tripura

447. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for creation of a post of Anaesthetist for V.M. Hospital, Tripura;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in that respect; and

(c) whether there has been any Doctor Specialist in Anaesthesia at present at V.M. Hospital, Agartala?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A post of Anaesthetist for V.M. Hospital, Tripura, has already been sanctioned by Government in December, 1961.

(c) One of the Civil Assistant Surgeons, Grade I, under the Tripura Administration holds the diploma in Anaesthesia. The post of the anaesthetist has not been filled so far.

Wind Power Plants in the Country

448. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for setting up a number of wind power plants in the country under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Ganguwal Power Station

449. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 220 kw. inter-linking sub-station at Ganguwal, has been commissioned;

(b) if so, at what cost it has been completed; and

(c) what are the salient features of this station?

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

(b) Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) This substation interconnects the 220 kv. Transmission system of Bhakra with the 132 KV. Transmission

system of Ganguwal and Kotla thus integrating the power available from these Power Houses. This affords a certain degree of flexibility in system, will ensure continuity of supply, and facilitate operation of the machines and use of the waters in the most economical manner.

चेचक के टीके

४५०. श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चेचक के टीके लगाने का कोई कार्यक्रम भारत सरकार की ओर से चलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये राजस्थान में किताना रुपया इस योजना के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के निमित्त राजस्थान के लिये योजना में ३५ साल रुपय की व्यवस्था है।

गांधी सागर बांध

४५१. श्री **पंडा**

और इत्रा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश को गांधी सागर बांध से बिजली दी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दोनों की दरों में अन्तर क्यों है;

(ग) दोनों राज्यों को किन कि दरों पर बिजली दी जा रही है और इनमें समानता साने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यह कब से किया जायेगा?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) जी हां

विजली की सम्झाई के दर सेव में उत्पादन सागत के प्रतिरिक्त पारेषण तथा वितरण, चालन तथा रख रखाव की सागत तथा मार अनुपात आदि पर निर्भर है। चूंकि दोनों राज्यों में ये भिन्न भिन्न हैं, दोनों विद्युत बोर्डों द्वारा भिन्न भिन्न टैरिफ दर निश्चित किये गये हैं।

(ब) तथा (ग). भार की मुख्य श्रेणियों के लिये दोनों राज्यों में चालू दर के मुताबिक बगमग औसत दरें निम्नलिखित हैं:—

चालू तथा व्यापारिक

राजस्थान मध्यप्रदेश
(नये पेसे में प्रति किलो-
वाट)

(१) प्रकाश तथा पंखे.	३७	२८
(२) ताप तथा शक्ति	१६	१३
(३) पब्लिक लाईट	२२.३	२५
(४) सिंचाई	१२	११.५
(५) छोटे तथा मध्यम उद्योग.	१२.५	११.५
(६) बड़े उद्योग	८.२३	८.४०

चूंकि राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड स्वतन्त्र व्यापारिक उपकरण हैं, इसलिये वे ही टैरिफ दर निश्चित करते हैं ताकि उन्हें कोई हानि न हो। ऐसा होने से, दोनों राज्यों में विजली के दरों में समानता लाना कठिन कार्य है।

Town Planning

452. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mallick:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated during the Third Five Year Plan to the States for Town Planning;

(b) how many "master plans" have been submitted so far to Government

and in respect of which towns or cities;

(c) the basis on which the grants have been allotted to different States; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to introduce a Central Town Planning Act?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Under the Third Five Year Plan a total provision of Rs. 5.4 crores exists for "town planning including preparation of Master Plans". This provision consists of two parts; Rs. 3.00 crores at the Centre to be provided to the States as grant-in-aid and Rs. 2.4 crores at the State level.

(b) Master Plans are not required to be submitted to the Central Government.

(c) The allocations so far made take into consideration various factors like the total urban population of the State, population of towns and cities which are eligible for central assistance in each State, number of surveys to be conducted and difficulties involved therein, special considerations like location of industries, projects etc. etc. In fact each case has to be considered on its own merits.

(d) No.

Water Logging in Punjab

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

(a) whether water logging problem has become very acute in Punjab lately;

(b) if so, how much of new area has been affected this year;

(c) what steps are being taken for its proper drainage; and

(d) whether Punjab Government have asked for Central assistance in this regard?

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

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

दिल्ली के इविन अस्पताल में एक बूद्ध की मृत्यु

४५४. { श्री भोहन स्कृप्त :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह जहीरा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर, १९६२ में दिल्ली के इविन अस्पताल में एक बूद्ध, जिसकी हालत नाजुक थी, प्रातःकाल से संध्या तक इन्तजार करता रहा किन्तु उसे अस्पताल में दाखिले की पर्ची नहीं मिली;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सापरवाही के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुजोला नाथर) :

(क) जी नहीं। तथापि जैसा कि पता लगाया गया है, ८ अक्टूबर, १९६२ की रात को इविन अस्पताल के ५० एन० टी० डिपार्टमेंट के बरामदे में चौकीदार ने एक बूद्ध व्यक्ति को मरा हुआ पाया। चौकीदार ने इससे पूर्व, संध्या के समय भी उस व्यक्ति को देखा था और उसने सोचा कि वह कोई निरान्त्रित है और आश्रय पा यहां पर सो गया है। उसके बाद जब उसने देखा कि यह तो कोई बीमार है तो वह इस तथ्य को आकस्मिक भेड़िकल अफसर के ध्यान में ले आया जिन्होंने उस बूद्ध व्यक्ति को देख-रेख के लिए एक नसिंग-प्रदंली तथा एक स्टाफ नसं को नियुक्त कर दिया किन्तु तभी मालूम हुआ कि यह व्यक्ति तो पहले ही मर चुका है। पुलिस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मृतक के पास कोई ३० पी० डी० कांड या अन्य ऐसा कागज नहीं था जिससे यह मालूम होता कि मृतक की बहिरंग अथवा आकस्मिक विभाग में कोई

चिकित्सा की गई। शब परीक्षा को रिपोर्ट बतलाती है कि मृतक टांग की अल्सर के प्रतिरिक्ष, एवेरोमेशस परिवर्तनों के साथ चिकिण्ड कारोनरी आर्टरीज से भी पीड़ित था और उसकी मृत्यु कारोनरी रोध के कारण हुई। इविन अस्पताल के इन्वायरी अफसर ने आकस्मिक रोगियों के रिकार्ड की भी छानबीन की। वे रिकार्ड ८ अक्टूबर, १९६२ को किसी ऐसे रोगी का इलाज हुआ नहीं बतलाते हैं जो ५५ से ७० वर्ष की आयु का हो और जीर्ण अल्सर से पीड़ित हो।

(ख) श्री (ग) अस्पताल के सुपरिनेंडेंट को इस विषय की छानबीन करने तथा अस्पताल में आने वाले सभी रोगियों की ओर पर्याप्त ध्यान देने के लिये कहा जा रहा है।

Beas Project

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

(a) the acreage proposed to be acquired for Beas Project Unit No. I and II in Himachal Pradesh areas by the Project authorities;

(b) date of requisition sent to Himachal Pradesh authorities for acquiring that area;

(c) whether the land has been acquired; and

(d) if not, what steps Government propose to take to expedite acquisition of land so that the execution of the Scheme may not be delayed?

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

L.I.C. Loans to States for Housing Schemes

456. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise allotment of loans from the Life Insurance Corporation for housing schemes so far; and

(b) whether and separate allotment has been made for housing scheme for the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

		Drawn
(Rupees in lakhs)		
Andhra Pradesh	410.46	352.21
Assam	27.15	8.90
Bihar	150.65	77.65
Gujarat	80.10	45.10
u	1.00	1
Kerala	70.20	45.20
Madhya Pradesh	251.45	197.95
Madras	354.00	299.25
Maharashtra	337.75	171.00
Mysore	24.15	189.45
Orissa	155.1	130.85
Punjab	262.85	184.85
Rajasthan	231.21	184.46
Uttar Pradesh	247.50	128.00
West Bengal	492.63	365.13
TOTAL	3340.00	2320.50

(b) No separate allotment as such has been made for the housing scheme for the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation; but loans are advanced to the Co-operative Housing Societies of the employees of the Corporation as and when such Societies approach the Corporation for loans under the scheme. To-date a total loan of Rs. 37,59,225 has been sanctioned out of which so far Rs. 9,42,926 have been actually disbursed.

Centre-State Financial Relationship

457. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendation of the Third Finance Commission to appoint a High Power Commission to review and recommend on the Centre-State financial relationship; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of the Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). As explained in paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Memorandum laid on the Table of the House on 12th March, 1962, this recommendation did not require any immediate decision. The recommendation will be considered well before the appointment of the next Finance Commission and the settlement of the arrangements for financing the Fourth Plan.

Remittances from Indian Citizens Abroad

458. Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of remittances received from Indian citizens abroad during the last three years;

(b) whether it is on the increase; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The amount of remittances received from Indian citizens abroad during the last three years was as under:

Year	in Lakhs of rupees
1959	.
1960	403
1961	271

(b) No sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rise in National Income

459. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how far the National Income had risen during 1961-62;

(b) how far the consumers' price index had risen during that year; and

(c) how far this increase in income as referred to in part (a) above represents the advance towards better living standards?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) According to 'quick estimates' released by the C.S.O. national income at constant prices increased by 2·2 per cent. in 1961-62.

(b) The Working Class Consumer Price Index rose during 1961-62 by 2·4 per cent.

(c) Considering the increase in population, per capita income in 1961-62 showed little change over 1960-61. But no definite conclusion about advance towards better living standards can be reached merely on the basis of the growth rate of national income as a whole in a single year.

Sale of Gold

460. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been sale of gold due to panic in Bombay in September, 1962; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There was a decline in gold prices in September, 1962, particularly during the early part of the month. This suggests that there must have been larger than usual sales of gold.

(b) There is no reason to believe that these sales were due to any general distress; the reason for the large sales must, therefore, be sought in the circumstances peculiar to the individual parties concerned.

2090(Ai)LSD—3.

Price of Gold

461. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to bring down the price of gold in bullion market; and

(b) whether any study has been undertaken of the pattern of trade in gold in different spot markets and if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Government is endeavouring to reduce the demand for gold by educating public opinion.

(b) No such study has been undertaken but the Reserve Bank of India is attempting to collect, through normal channels, statistics regarding the internal trade in gold.

हिन्दी अनुभागों में सहायक सम्पादक

४६२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न कार्यालयों में काम के करने वाले हिन्दी सहायक सम्पादकों के बेतन क्रम में एक दूसरे से विभ्रता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका तुलनात्मक और क्या है ; और

(ग) उनके बेतन-क्रम में अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) भारत सरकार के अधीन हिन्दी सहायक सम्पादक नाम का कोई पद नहीं है ।

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

अनुवादकों का बेतन क्रम

४६३. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों और विभागों में

काम कर रहे अनुबादकों के लिये विभिन्न बेत्तन-क्रम निर्धारित हैं :

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न वेतन-क्रमों
का तलनात्मक विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों/विभागों में अनुवादकों का वेतन-क्रम निर्धारित करने का आधार क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(ख) अनुवादकों के बेतन क्रमों का एक तुलनात्मक विवरण सभा पट्टल पर रखा गया है। [देखिये परिग्राहण १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५५]

(ग) संतोषित वेतन-क्रम वर्तमान वेतन-क्रमों के रूपान्तरित क्रम हैं। पदों से सम्बद्ध कार्यों और दायित्वों में अधिक प्रत्येक विभाग/मन्त्रालयों की आवश्यकताओं में अन्तर होने के कारण वर्तमान वेतन-क्रम अलग अलग थे। वेतन आयोग (पे कमीशन) की सिफारिश के अनुसार संशोधित वेतन-क्रम, महाराष्ट्र भर्ते के अधिकांश को मिलाकर, नियंत्रित किये गये हैं।

Outstanding Foreign Loans

464. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding loans payable to different countries as on 30th September, 1962 (amount to be shown country-wise);

- (b) date of maturity in each case;
- (c) the yearly interest accrued thereon; and

(d) the yearly interest payable in respect of such outstanding loans during the Third Five Year Plan (year-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-531/62.]

Slam Clearance

465. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether statistics, accurate or approximate, are available with regard to the number of slums in the cities of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi in 1951, 1956 and 1961;

(b) The Slum Clearance Scheme is far by Central Government for slum clearance in the four cities mentioned above; and

(c) whether the amounts allotted were fully utilised for the purpose?

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

(b) The Slum Clearance Scheme is administered through the respective State Governments. According to the information received from them, Slum clearance/improvement projects costing Rs. 181 lakhs have so far been sanctioned in Madras, Rs. 467 lakhs in Bombay, Rs. 224 lakhs in Calcutta and Rs. 276 lakhs in Delhi. The Central Government provide financial assistance to the extent of 75 per cent of the approved cost of the Schemes and payment is made as and when expenditure is incurred.

(c) Information about the expenditure incurred on these schemes will be collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Forms Press at Koratti

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

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

(a) when the construction of the Forms Press at Koratti (Kerala) will begin; and

(b) what is the reason for the delay in the establishment of this Press?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand)

Khanna: (a) The construction of the Government of India Press, Koratti (Kerala) building is expected to be started within the next few months.

(b) The main reason for the delay in the establishment of the Government of India Press, Koratti has been the inadequacy of the availability of foreign exchange for the import of press machinery.

गांधी समाधि, राजधानी

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

४६७. श्री जगदेव सिंह तिद्वाती :
श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :

क्या निर्माण, प्रावस और संभरण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गांधी समाधि (राजधानी) पूरी तरह कब तक बनकर तैयार हो जायेगी ?

निर्माण, प्रावस और संभरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लन्ना) : समाधि की प्रावस्था (फेज) —१ का काम फरवरी १९६३ तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। प्रावस्था (फेज) —२ के लिए ऐस्टिमेट की पड़ताल की जा रही है।

Santhal Refugees

४६८. श्री Umanath:
श्री S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether some of the Santhal refugees from East Pakistan are likely to be settled in Bihar; and

(b) if so, number of such refugees to be settled there?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Housing Cooperatives

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has appointed a Committee of Housing Cooperatives;

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

(c) the reasons for appointing such a committee?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Having regard to the important role that Housing Cooperatives can play in the amelioration of housing conditions, the Government of India have set up a working group on Housing Cooperatives to examine in detail the development of cooperative housing and, among other things, to recommend suitable measures for the organisation of Cooperatives in the organisation of Cooperatives in the field of Housing and to suggest specific programmes indicating suitable patterns of financial and other assistance.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AND THE AUDIT REPORT THEREON

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1960-61 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-522/62.]

ALL INDIA SERVICES (MEDICAL ATTENDANCE) AMENDMENT RULES, 1962.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, on behalf of Shri Datar, I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1094 dated the 25th August, 1962, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-404/62.]

COAL MINES RESCUE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1962 AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION REGARDING RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Sir, on behalf of Shri Hathi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Coal Mines Rescue (Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1322 dated the 6th October, 1962, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-523/62.]
- (ii) Government Resolution No. WB-11(35)/62 dated the 13th November, 1962 regarding recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron and Steel Industry, Patna, for grant of interim wage increase to workers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-524/62.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir, on behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of

section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 1218, dated the 15th September, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 1315, dated the 6th October, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 1369, dated the 20th October, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-525/62.]

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 1212, dated the 15th September, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 1213, dated the 15th September, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 1214, dated the 15th September, 1962.
- (d) G.S.R. No. 1215, dated the 15th September, 1962.
- (e) G.S.R. No. 1314, dated the 6th October, 1962.
- (f) G.S.R. No. 1347, dated the 13th October, 1962.
- (g) G.S.R. No. 1368, dated the 20th October, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-526/62.]

(iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 1352, dated the 13th October, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 1353, dated the 13th October, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-527/62.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TENTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

—
CUSTOMS BILL

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs.

—
EVIDENCE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Customs Bill, 1962.

—
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

EIGHTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th November, 1962."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th November, 1962."

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May we have some idea as to how long this session is expected to go on?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As I announce the business of the House, I may be in a position to indicate at least the approximate date by which the House might adjourn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th November, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

—
12.04 hrs.

MULTI-UNIT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Sir, on behalf of Shri S. K. Dey, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

—
12.05 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS)*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up consideration and voting of the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). The time allotted is two hours.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Sir, in moving the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1962-63 for the consideration of the House, I may say, by way of introduction, that these Supplementary Demands were framed before the present emergency, on the basis of the post-budgetary developments which had already taken place. For further funds as may be needed, Supplementary Demands will be moved in the next (Budget) Session of the Parliament.

The Supplementary Demands as now presented cover two demands under 'Works'—both for relatively small amounts and both representing "New Services"—and two demands under 'Revenue Working Expenses' Grants.

The Supplementary under Demand No. 15—Construction of New Lines—for Rs. 50,000/- is more or less a token provision, to facilitate making an immediate start on the construction of the Morwa-Singrauli-Katni line, the survey or pre-construction expenditure of which is already covered by Budget provisions under Demand No. 2. This line is to serve the Singrauli Coalfields which are being developed in the Third and Fourth Plans; the decision to construct this line as part of the 200 miles of "coal lines" provided for in Third Plan, was taken recently, in consultation with the Planning Commission. An immediate start on this project is necessary in view of the difficult nature of the construction.

The small Supplementary under Demand No. 16 for Rs. 2.25 lakhs—Open Line Works (Additions)—is to cover the purchase price of the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway branch line, which was acquired on 1st October, 1962 from the State Government of Mysore at this negotiated price. It was felt that the development and strengthening of the line—for which, as the House is aware, there have been demands from the growing local industry—could be done better if the

Central Government, who were managing or working the line, also owned the line, instead of having to approach the State Government, as owner, to undertake such measures.

Of the two Supplementaries under 'Revenue Working Expenses', the Supplementary under Demand No. 7—Operation (Fuel)—is to cover mainly the post-budgetary increases in the price of coal and partly the receipt by the Railways of a greater proportion of inferior grades of coal than allowed for in the Budget thus resulting in larger consumption of coal.

The increase under Demand No. 9—Miscellaneous Expenses—is mainly made up of Government contribution to the Provident Fund accounts of non-pensionable temporary employees in which such contribution will be credited even during temporary service; this corresponds to the benefit given to pensionable staff, on the Pay Commission's recommendations, by way of counting all temporary service—followed by permanent service—for pension, instead of only half the temporary service for pension as previously. This crediting of government contribution to the Provident Fund accounts of temporary employees will not arise in respect of railway employees who joined service since 16th November, 1957 and who, as the House may be aware, are compulsorily governed by the pensionary form of retirement benefits and not contributory Provident Fund.

DEMAND NO. 7—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,08,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)."

DEMAND NO. 9—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses."

DEMAND NO. 15—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of Construction of New Lines."

DEMAND NO. 16—OPEN LINE WORKS—ADDITIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of Open Line Works—Additions."

These Demands are now before the House. Those hon. Members who wish to move their cut motions may pass on chits to the Table and I shall treat them as moved provided they are otherwise in order.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, my cut motions are 1, 2, 3 and 4. I move them.

In the first instance, namely in Demand No. 7 where they have sought permission for a grant of Rs. 4,79

crores, it is stated, as the Minister has explained, that due to the inferior quality of coal, more coal is being consumed by the Railways and it has cost more. Not only has it cost us more, this inferior quality coal has created dislocation in railway running. For instance, I know on our Railway, the Southern Railway, which is far off from the collieries, we supply such a bad sort of coal that even local passenger trains are delayed. One day, I was travelling from Tiruchirapalli to a place which is only 30 miles away. It took more than three hours for the train to reach the destination. When I enquired, the driver said that the coal supplied was inferior, therefore, the engine could not hold enough coal, the coal was exhausted en route and he had to borrow coal from another engine which was going about and then he had to continue. This happened in a local train by which I was travelling. If this is the position of small distance passenger trains, I can understand how much suffering this would have created in long distance trains and goods trains. Particularly in places where the collieries are far off, I would request the hon. Minister to supply better quality coal.

Then, he might say that due to shortage of better quality coal, we have no coal to supply. Now comes the question of shortage of wagons. We know particularly for the industries in the south, we are having short supply of wagons. For instance, I know that the total requirements of wagons per day for all the collieries is about 7,000 whereas we are in a position to supply only 4,900 and odd. It may be something like 5,000 wagons. With the shortage of 2,000 wagons per day, it has become very difficult to get coal to the industries far off from the collieries. Added on to that, this bad quality of coal also has increased our difficulties. Of course, the hon. Minister may say that we have shortage of wagons, we have shortage of good quality coal

[Shri Nambiar]

and we have to put up with that, this is all we can do.

It is not so simple. The Railway Minister has said that the first priority is given to the Railways. If that is so, proper allotment of wagons for the supply of coal to the Railways must be made. Secondly, a better variety—when I say better, better than the worst; that is all I should say; I don't say that the best quality should go to the Railways—of coal should be supplied. These are two requirements which could be met by adjustment. As to how best this can be done is a point which they alone can say.

The third point is, to alleviate the difficulties in wagon shortage, the Railways are constructing what is known as box wagons. With regard to these box wagons, construction is just in the starting. Secondly, even with regard to the box wagons supplied to the collieries, I have to complain from the colliery owners that these box wagons are not in a position to be weighed at the pit heads. We have not got weigh bridges. What happens is, these wagons, when they are not loaded, are not properly weighed, they have to be taken to different places and they have to be sent back again and so a lot of waste of energy and time is reported in the loading of box wagons. For instance, many colliery owners are saying that they do not want box wagons because under the existing arrangements these box wagons cannot be moved only as such and collection of box wagons at the collieries for proper loading and shunting also becomes difficult. Thereby I do not say that box wagons are to be scrapped or are not to be used. I say they must be used because of shortage of wagons. How best it can be done, how the bottle-necks could be avoided at the collieries, how the box wagons could be weighed properly, how delays could be avoided, how quickly in Moghalsarai and beyond

Moghalsarai these wagons can be moved, these are points which the Railway Operation department alone can solve. Anyhow, there is a widespread complaint from the consumers, from the factory owners as well as from the Railway officials that the supply of coal is far inadequate. Added on to that, in our present emergency and the necessity of running all 'rains, I need not emphasise the importance of solving this problem. I leave it to the Administration as to how best to do it. Much attention has to be concentrated upon this because this is a serious point.

Coming to the next point which is about payment of pensions and settlement of dues, here again, in Demand No. 9, some more amount is sought for the purpose. I must confess that with regard to the payment of pensions, there is so much of dissatisfaction. Firstly, fixation of pension and subsequently, the mode of payment. The correspondence, I can say, takes on an average more than a year after the retirement date. In many cases, even after one year, they do not get the pension properly fixed. When once it is fixed, payment is being arranged through the local treasuries, taluk or district treasuries. This is also very difficult for the pensioners. There is a request that the pension may be distributed through the Railway pay offices. If these local authorities could look to this, they can switch on to that method and it will add to the convenience of the pensioners. Their federation also has demanded that.

The second point which I would stress is about the payment of provident fund and gratuity and the dues. The other day, the Deputy Minister said that within 24 hours or 72 hours, payments are being arranged. In certain divisional offices, I also saw one of the demonstration payment arranged like that, in Tiruchirapally, where within 24 hours, half a dozen employees were paid. It is only an exhibition or if I may be permitted to

say so, a demonstration. It was not pursued. On the other hand, so much delay is being caused. Much correspondence is going on on that question and the employee finds it very difficult in some cases. I am not bringing this forward to find fault with the Ministry or to say that they are negligent to this. But, I say that more attention has to be paid to this question and whatever necessary has to be done.

The main difficulty which I can find in the Accounts offices is due to shortage of clerks and other employees. There is a ban on recruitment. Due to this ban, clerks who have to settle the accounts of the employees when they retire, are not available. I may also add,—it would not be a surprise to the Railway Ministry; it will be a surprise to the House—there is not even proper maintenance of accounts of the employees with regard to provident fund and gratuity. During the British days they used to give a slip every year stating as to what is the amount of provident fund at the credit of each employee. That used to be distributed. Now, for the last 5 or 6 years no employees is given a slip indicating the amount at his credit indicating the amount at his credit in the provident fund account. There are cases where the employees are told that they have got only a nominal amount when they are expecting to get tens of thousands of rupees because proper accounting is not done or information given. In my Railway, the Southern Railway, this distribution is not done. In other Railways, I have made enquiries and I have found that this is not done. There is much dissatisfaction in the minds of the employees due to this. If I am wrong, I shall be happy. Let the Railway Minister explain and tell us that arrangements are being made so that at least next year or the next year, slips will be distributed about the provident fund and there will be disbursement. There is so much of dissatisfaction. I request the Ministry to apply their mind to this and see that they are properly disbursed.

I think, especially now when the demand is more on the employees to do more work, their contentment also goes along with the turn out. We may say that due to the emergency, one should work more. I also as a representative of the trade union, may go and tell them, do that. But the question is asked 'You are keen on getting work from us, but you are not keen on getting our dues paid properly. What action have you taken in that respect?' If that question is put to me it is a difficult question for me to answer. Therefore, I would say that while the mentality of the officials would change due to the emergency and the necessary mutual adjustments and understandings would be automatically evolved as a result of the emergency, proper attention must be paid to this matter also.

With these words, I commend my cut motions for the acceptance of the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I take this opportunity of moving the cut motions which stand in my name.

Mr. Speaker: Two of his cut motions are out of order. He can speak on the Demands. Those cut motions are not connected with the Demand at all.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Which one is not connected?

Mr. Speaker: Cut Motions Nos. 11 and 12 are not connected.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: According to me, they are connected.

Mr. Speaker: He can move the other cut motions standing in his name.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In that case I shall move cut motions Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10. As regards the other two, I shall leave it to you; I feel that I could have moved them also. However, I feel that there is no justification why they could not be moved, because the head is 'Supplementary Demand', and I could have said something about

it. But if it so pleases you, I am not going to move them.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Is it a question of pleasure, or is it that they are out of order?

Mr. Speaker: Even if it is a question of pleasure there is no harm.

Hon. Members may now move their Cut Motions relating to the Supplementary Demands under the Ministry of Railways subject to their otherwise being admissible.

Supply of Inferior Grades of Coal on Railways resulting in undue delay and Dislocation of Train Services

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,08,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100." (1).

Short Supply of Coal owing to inadequate Wagon Supply

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,08,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100." (2).

Failure to Grant Pension in Time to Retired Railway Employees

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,41,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100." (3)

Need to make Retirement Settlements and Grant of Pensions to Railway Employees within reasonable time

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,41,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100." (4).

Supply of Inferior Quality of Coal resulting in Higher Consumption of Coal

Shri Priya Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,08,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100." (5).

Lack of far sight in ascertaining financial implications of liberalized Pensionary Rules vis-a-vis Pay Commission's Recommendations

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,08,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100." (6).

Need to Effect Economy by Providing for carrying capacity for Empties and Buying Coal from Private Collieries

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,08,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 50,00,000." (7).

Consumption of Different Grades of Coal and Use of Inferior Coal by Railways

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,08,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 50,00,000." (8).

Irregularities in the Catering Department

• "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,41,000 in respect

of Ordinary Working Expenses—
 Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced
 by Rs. 100." (9).

Reduction in the Travelling Allowance to Restaurant Car Staff on the Western Railway

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,41,000 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—
 Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100." (10).

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The point that strikes me most is in regard to the movement of coal. For the last nearly seven years we have been trying to improve the movement of coal in a satisfactory manner. We have tried Movement by trucks has been suggested; movement by river has been suggested, and movement by sea-going or ocean-going ships also has been suggested, and some improvements in the matter of movement by road are also being suggested.

Unfortunately, in their enthusiasm some highly imaginative persons constructed what are known as BOX wagons. Everyone of us has not studied the mechanism of these BOX wagons. But it is so difficult that these BOX wagons cannot be shunted. If one BOX wagon goes wrong or gets sick, in the language of the railways, the detachment of that wagon takes a long time, and that stops sometimes the whole work.

The other difficulty about these BOX wagons is that they can carry only coal and nothing else. When they reach the destination, they have to be hauled back empty to a distance of about seven hundred or eight hundred miles from the place where they have been taken; for instance, from Ratlam, from Ahmedabad, from Indore etc. a full train of nearly 60 BOX

wagons is hauled empty all the way. There is no arrangement by which anything else could be carried in those wagons. These empties are made to run over a distance of about seven hundred miles or so at a very heavy cost to the country. My hon. friend Shri Nambiar was very hesitant to suggest that these BOX wagons should be scrapped. He would be justified in making that suggestion, but he did not make that suggestion to scrap them because we are already short of wagons. But I would say that something must be done immediately so that these BOX wagons may be utilised in these days of emergency for hauling other things also from the other end. As it is, once they reach the destination they become practically useless.

The other difficulty about these BOX wagons to which Shri Nambiar has referred, and which is a very pertinent point on which attention must be focussed is that the fact that no weighing is carried out in these wagons and this causes a good deal of loss to us, and sometimes a good deal of loss to the consumer at the other end. It has been said that sometimes as much as 11 tons of coal less is actually booked in these wagons; that is to say, less amount of coal travels, whereas full freight is charged, and the wagons go. That may either hit us or hit the consumer; that is immaterial, but it is a national loss that these wagons are made to run in this manner.

The other point that I would like to mention is regarding coal and fuel. For short distances, no arrangement has been made to take the coal by private means. We have got no co-ordinating agency in regard to this matter. There must be an attempt to move coal from the collieries in trucks also. The trucks may be owned by the railways also. That is quite immaterial, but for short distances of the order of 25 or 50 miles where the consuming centres are located, rail transport should not be used for transporting coal.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

The next point that I would like to state is this. Why is inferior grade of coal delivered knowingly to the railway loco-sheds? Because of the inferior quality of coal, enormous difficulty arises in running big engines. The ashes are quickly formed, and they are not let out, with the net result that even big engines like the WB and YB engines stand still and do not move. I have had experience of this on two occasions. Once, while moving from Ganapur, at a distance of about 30 miles, the engine of the Frontier Mail refused to work and had to be kept stand-still for a long time. The second occasion was about two weeks later when a similar thing happened at a distance of about 48 miles from Ganapur, although the coal was newly put. If this is the difficulty that is experienced even for running big trains like the Frontier Mail, one can imagine the difficulty that would be experienced by the engines running on the small branch lines. It not only causes delay and annoyance to the travelling public, but it causes us a good deal of money. So, this difficulty must be avoided at all costs.

I would suggest that low grade coal may be diverted for local consumption, for household purposes or for some other purposes for which it may be useful. In selecting coal for the railways, sufficient precaution must be taken to see that proper coal is carried to the loco-sheds at least.

Since this Demand also deals with expenditure on coal and other fuel, I would suggest that in view of the fact that we have got a large amount of crude oil now available,—and I am told that even in Gujarat, the oil wells have now started functioning—a greater number of diesel oil engines must be employed. Efforts must be made even in these days to import sufficient number of diesel oil engines to conserve the consumption of coal. That is all that I would like to say about cut motion No. 7.

Then, I would refer very briefly to the Catering Department of the railways.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): I am doubtful if that would be relevant.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That also comes under the Supplementary Demand.

Shri Nambiar: When the trains get delayed, unless catering facility is available, the passengers will be put to trouble. In that way it is connected.

Mr. Speaker: Because coal is not of a superior quality, therefore, the trains run late, and, therefore, it is suggested that the Catering Department also comes in. I think that we should not stretch it so remotely.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am not stretching it. I have moved cut motion No. 9 for this purpose.

Shri Bade (Khargone): There is an explanatory note referring to the catering department, under Demand No. 9.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In regard to the Catering Department, there is one question to be considered. Very recently—I do not know whether that is the policy of the Railway Board which applies all over India—a complaint has been brought to my notice that a certain amount of monthly allowance which was being paid to those who were employed as waiters or as inspectors or as managers in the restaurant cars has been cut by half, the reason being that the railways have said that they must take their meals in the restaurant cars, that they must dine there compulsorily, and irrespective of whether they dine there or not, they have to pay for it. This is absolutely against any principle of employment of any servant. It is against the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act. Why has such a thing

been allowed to be done? It looks very miserly that this meagre allowance that was being given to these men who have to work continuously for 24 hours and without rest or having a rest of only 12 hours before working again for 24 hours should be stopped. To deprive them of that small pittance which was being given to them is very hard. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter and restore this cut which has been enforced in respect of these small people.

The other question is about catering. So far as this department is concerned, a uniform policy of giving out licences to vendors is not being followed. In certain divisions—I have written a letter to the hon. Minister about Baroda; I do not know whether my letter has reached him or not—even co-operative societies are side-tracked. Government says that it will always be ready and willing to issue catering licences to co-operative societies, but instead of that some influential person with some backing somewhere gets hold of this information that a particular licence at a particular station is available. An approach is immediately made and the big capitalist comes into the picture and monopolises; it is not one stall, but more; it is not one trolley but several. Then they sublet to the smaller man, to a poor employee, make him write down an agreement to remain in service just like a slave and then charge him Rs. 150 per month for working a trolley. This man does not pay to Government Rs. 150; he does not pay even 1/10th of it. In this way he exploits the poor man whom he calls a servant. This thing must be looked into by the department. It is a nefarious activity of these rich people who have come into the picture and are acting as vendors. They are not afraid or ashamed of calling themselves vendors and hawkers. The names stand there. Sometimes I wonder how it is happening. The licence stands in the name of a minor boy of two or three years. How is it that a contract is entered into with a party who is not capable of

entering into a contract? What type of licence is being given? After all, licence means a contract, and a contract is given to children in this case.

Shri Swaran Singh: It will be appreciated if he gives some more particulars. I shall certainly look into it because that is not permissible.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will give instances. I think Shri Narendra Singh Mahida has also written to him. I will give more particulars.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Also about subletting.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This exploitation should be stopped. This exploitation by the capitalist of ordinary servants who really work the day and night and sweat must be put a stop to.

While I am on this, I will seek your indulgence to point out that when there is this movement not only of coal but of other stocks—everything—when we are putting in money for buying new railways, we are not exerting ourselves in rehabilitating those railways which are not running with proper speed because rails are not available and sleepers are not available. Why should this be so? I do not want to prolong the discussion, but for some time past we are noting that there is a deterioration in the speed of our railways. This is so practically on all railways in areas where people are not noisy and do not create more trouble for you. You do not care for them—I am sorry I used the word 'you', but I meant the Minister.

Shri Swaran Singh: Does the word 'noisy' apply to the hon. Member?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It does not. I have only one noise. I have not many. This noise must be from the Delhi Press and that Press is not very much concerned about the State I come from.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

I will, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into these matters.

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कट मोशन नं० ७ का है उसे यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इस डिमांड नं० ७ के बारे में जो एक्स्प्लेनेशनी नोट है उस में लिखा है :

"115.54 lakhs owing mainly to receipt of greater proportion than allowed for in the budget, of inferior grades of coal by railways, resulting in higher rate of consumption of coal and necessitating larger total supplies to the Railways".

मैं मंत्री महोदय से विनाश निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे हमें बतायें कि इन्फीरिअर कोल की सप्लाई रेलवे में कब से हो रही है। और अगर होने लगी है तो क्यों होने लगी है इस के बारे में भी कोई एक्स्प्लेनेशन नहीं दिया गया है। जब पिछली बार रेलवे बजट पेश किया गया था इस सदन में उम बक्त क्या इस बात का अन्दाज़ा नहीं किया गया था कि इन्फीरिअर कोल दिया जाता है और ज्यादा कोल लगेगा? फिर इन्फीरिअर कोल की सप्लाई में इतना ही नहीं है कि वह ज्यादा लगता है, बल्कि रेलवे वर्कस की यह कम्प्लेन्ट भी है कि इस को बजह से गर्मी पूरी पैदा नहों होती है और एनर्जी भी ज्यादा लगती है जिस की बजह से कंजम्शन बढ़ता है। यदि अच्छे कोल और इन्फीरिअर कोल का टोटल देखा जाय तो इन्फीरिअर कोल की क्वार्टी ज्यादा होती है। इन्फीरिअर कोल की बजह से एनर्जी ज्यादा लगती है और एंजिन्स भी खंगाव होते हैं, यह तो है ही लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ ट्रैफिक का भी डिस्लोकेशन होता है। इस की ओर शामन ने बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है। पता नहीं इस की क्या बजह है। क्या यह इन्फीरिअर कोल अभी ही उपयोग में लाया जाने लगा है? अगर पहले उपयोग में लाने थे तो उस को पिछले बजट में क्यों नहीं दिखाया गया?

जो इस सप्लायमेन्टरी डिमांड में ११५ लाख ८० का अमाउंट दिखाया गया है वह पहले क्यों नहीं दिखाया गया?

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इन्फीरिअर कोल उपयोग में लाने भी हैं तो उस को स्थानीय उपयोग में ले आइये। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में जहां पर कोलिअरीज हैं चूंकि वहां से रेलवेज ही कोल लानी है इन्फीरिअर कोल का डेफिमिट हो जाता है। प्राइवेट ट्रक्स से कोल का लाया जाना बन्द कर दिया गया है, सिर्फ रेलवे से ही लाने की परमिशन दी जाती है। जैसा श्री त्रिवेदी ने कहा कि कोल को कोलिअरीज से रेल के द्वारा लाने के बजाय अगर प्राइवेट ट्रक्स से उसे सप्लाई किया जाये तो इन्फीरिअर कोल के उपयोग की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती और शामन के ऊपर जो खर्च बढ़ रहा है, वह भी न पड़ता।

जो पुस्तिका है उस के पेज ३ पर जो डिमांड नं० १५ है उस में लिखा हुआ है :

"To meet the needs of rail transport consequent on the development of the Singrauli coalfields, which is programmed during the Third Plan period and beyond, the construction of a railway link between Obra on the new Roberts-ganj-Garhwa Road Line and Singrauli coalfields was taken up in 1961-62".

लेकिन जो ड्राइट पेपर बजट सेशन के समय दिया गया था उसमें मैं लिखा हुआ है कि राबट-संगंज से गढ़वा रोड लाइन कम्प्लीट हो गई है और इस की कोई डिमांड नहीं मांगी गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस का अन्दाज़ा पहले क्यों नहीं आया और यह नवीन डिमांड क्यों मांगी गई है। यह हम को जरूर बतलाया जाय कि इस की जरूरत क्यों हुई क्योंकि इस के बारे में कोई एक्स्प्लेनेशन नहीं दिया गया है।

इसी तरह से केटरिंग डिपार्टमेंट की डिवाइंड के लिये रुपया मांगा गया है। इस के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि इस विषय में पहले ही काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। मैंने केटरिंग डिपार्टमेंट में देखा है कि जिन्होंने अव्यवस्था बहां है उन्होंने और कहीं नहीं है। जहां तक फर्मट और सेकेन्ड क्लास पैसेन्जर्स का सवाल है, उन को जो भोजन दिया जाता है वह बिल्कुल ठीक है, लेकिन स्टेंगिंगों के लेटफार्मस पर जो खाना दिया जाता है उस का कंट्रैक्ट जिस तरह पहले प्राइवेट थेकेदारों को दिया जाता था, वैसे ही अब फिर शुरू कर दिया जायेगा। प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर का कम्पिटीशन चलेगा जब, मैं ममझता हूं कि नभी कम्प्टमर्स को अच्छा खाना मिलेगा। लेकिन जो अच्छा खाना है उस की केटरिंग पूरी तरह नहीं होती है। केटरिंग डिपार्टमेंट पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। पहले जो केटरिंग चला करती थी उस में यह होता था कि पहले तो ८ आ० पाव पूरी मिलती थी लेकिन अब १० आ० पाव मिलती है और केटरिंग लास पर चल रही है। फिर इन्प्रेक्टर्स और मुपरवाइजर्स को जो पगार दी जाती है उस का बोझ भी हमारी गरीब जनता पर पड़ता है। इस बास्ते केटरिंग डिपार्टमेंट में मुशार होना चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त मेरी सिजर्स को जो कि रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स में इनवाल्व होने हैं जो कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाता है उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जब से माननीय मंत्री जी ने चार्ज लिया है तब से एक्सीडेंट बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। आप रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स के कारणों पर तो ध्यान देते हैं। पर मेरा मुशाव है कि इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाये कि मुसाफिरों को जो कम्पेन्सेशन देना है वह तुरन्त दिया जाये। मेरी स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए कि एप्लाई एप्लाई एंड नो रिस्लाई।

इसी प्रकार से पेंशन के बारे में कहना है। मैंने देखा है कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने

प्रेमा प्रबन्ध कर रखा है कि जैसे ही शादमी रिटायर होता है उसी दिन उसको उसका पेंशन काँड़ मिल जाता है। इनी प्रकार का प्रबन्ध रेलवे में भी होना चाहिए कि जिस दिन कोई कर्मचारी रिटायर हो उसी दिन उसको उसका पेंशन काँड़ मिल जाना चाहिए।

मेरा मुश्य मुशाव यह है कि इनफीरियर किस्म का कॉल इन्वेमाल न किया जाये क्योंकि इससे खर्च भी ज्यादा आता है और एंजिन भी खगब होने हैं।

ओमती बसंत कुमारी (कैसरियंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे डिवाइंड की प्रांट नम्बर २० पर म कुछ कहता चाहता हूं।

लखनऊ, गोंडा, बहराइच और कन्नीया की लाइन पर कॉर्टेंड़इनिंग कार नहीं हैं और केटरिंग की व्यवस्था भी नहीं है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि डार्यांग कार की व्यवस्था हो जाए और केटरिंग का प्रबन्ध हो जाए।

लखनऊ मेरे गोंडा हांती हुई बहराइच कत्तनीय तक डीजल का प्रबन्ध किया जाए ताकि मुसाफिरों को तकलीफ न हो।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I welcome the suggestion of opening new lines in the undeveloped State of Orissa, but these will be only coal lines. May I suggest that, in order to help the agriculturists and cottage industries, passenger trains may also be operated. That would help this backward area when we want our hinterland to develop fully. The rail lines are there. So, what is the obstruction to running passenger trains? At least one passenger train may be operated on these coal lines.

The Western Railways, particularly in Gujarat, are short of coal, and daily many coal trains are run from the coal fields to the Railway stations of Gujarat, especially to operate the steam engines. Now that oil is coming out of Ankleshwar, Cambay and other places, I request the Ministry to

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

switch over as early as possible to diesel engines. Many coal wagons will then be freed. So, immediate attention should be given to this. At least some diesel engines may start operating on the Western Railway.

About catering arrangements, particularly on the Western Railway, I note that the foodstuffs used are of a very poor quality. Whenever I have taken rice, I have always found stones in it, and I have practically given up eating in the dining cars at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have never found stones.

An hon. Member: They are white stones.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are soft.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: For you, probably yes. My suggestion is that the quality of the food must be improved. There is wide complaint every time I travel.

The dining car in the air-conditioned de-luxe train between Bombay and Delhi is very small. The third class passengers travelling in air-conditioned coaches or otherwise have to wait for hours in their meals. In spite of payment, we have to wait for long. If we ask for lunch at 12, we cannot get it till about 4, and ultimately we have to give up.

Shri Sonavane: That is a very popular train with popular catering.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The accommodation is only for about 32 passengers. This is insufficient when there are large numbers of passengers travelling between Bombay and Delhi

Shri Trivedi has referred to co-operative societies not being given a chance for running stalls etc., particularly in Baroda. That is true. I have also enquired into the matter. I have seen the representations, and those people have complained in frustration to the President. They have been

repeatedly approaching me and Shri Trivedi that their case may be heard properly. I request the Minister to pay attention to this. I have written to him, and I shall write to him again.

There is a certain cooly licence fee being levied particularly in Baroda and Anand. The Railway Board of the Ministry has imposed a cooly licence fee, saying that they will be given two kurtas costing Rs. 7-50 n.P. or so. This facility is welcome of course; instead of their buying from the bazaar, they get the supply from the railways straightforward, but I do not see any reason why they should be charged extra, more than the kurta charges. They are made to pay extra, saying that this is for the arrangement and the staff to be engaged by the railways to supervise etc. I have discussed this with the local officials there, but I have not been convinced why this extra licence fee was levied on them. If the coolies can be included as staff of the railways, offered provident fund, medical facilities etc., then can charge even double the amount and they will be willing to pay it, but without making any extra facility available to them, to impose this levy of cooly licence fee is not proper. So, I request the Minister—I have already moved in the matter—to look into this and see that the poor coolies are not charged extra unnecessarily.

These are my submissions. Unless the railways improve their services generally, I shall not be able to give my consent to this grant. If they improve their services, lessen the accidents, remove the grievances....

Mr. Speaker: When one is to pre-cede, his consent or the improvement?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I want them to improve. We read so often about accidents and other things. Unless the standards are improved..

Mr. Speaker: Consent is wanted today; improvement we can expect subsequently!

Shri Nambiar: Conditional consent.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Of course, in the case of an emergency, I shall always support them, but they should always try to improve the services.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I am concerned as a Member elected from North Kanara, Shimoga and Belgaum, in regard to both Demands 15 and 16. As a Member elected for the last ten years during three elections, I cannot consent mentally and morally, to the opening of any new lines as long as consideration for a new line in my district of North Kanara is not given. I still repeat my charge that the very weighty and businesslike Members of the Railway Board have not found time to come to my constituency. Perhaps the tigers are too many there, or wild animals in the forests around! When I asked a very high official of the Railway Ministry he said that he had been there but he had gone to see the Jog Falls, the world's second largest falls. This is a very serious thing. I cannot sanction a single pie for a new line so long as my constituency is not served....

Mr. Speaker: If that were the attitude of the hon. Member....

Shri Joachim Alva: I shall be grateful, Sir, if you allow me to proceed uninterruptedly. Why do I say that my constituency is one of the wealthiest parts of the land? We have one of the greatest harbours of the world which poet Tagore admired. The Jog Falls in my constituency is the second largest in the world. When the former Minister of Railways, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri went and saw it, he was so much impressed that he said that he would wish a house to be constructed there for all India University students to go and enjoy the unsurpassed scenery. I am grateful to his memory. He asked: how long a line do you want—50 or 60

miles? He was seriously considering it; he was fired with duty as a great public servant. But to our ill luck, the Suez Canal war came and foreign exchange difficulties arose and we lost the line.

I come to Demand No. 16. They want Rs. 2·25 lakhs in connection with the taking over of Alnavar-Dandeli Railway line. For the last ten years we have been asking: what about this Dandeli line? Dandeli is going to be one of the great industrial centres of India. It is very rich in minerals, forest, land, water, resources, and what not. The Deputy Minister of Railways Shri Ramaswamy was good enough to go to Dandeli without giving me any letter of information. I am grateful to the present Railway Minister for having said that he would go and visit our constituency. It is a time of war; I do not press him. But he definitely said that he would visit this year. If he got into a steamer in Bombay he can get down at Karwar a journey of only 24 hours. He will find a lot of things. He being a man who had handled one great Ministry after another, he will be able to see many things of national interest. We have timber from which the Western India matchsticks which you and I use are made....(Interruptions.) I never interrupt the hon. Member when he speaks; he should not interrupt me now. We have got manganese which is exported to many countries. Bombay would be poorer without fish from Kanwar. We have cashewnuts, cardamom and pepper and in large quantities they are exported. At Sirsi, their prices are decided. Mangoes and jack fruits in enormous quantities are there. Tiles are manufactured by enterprising young men. A legislator, Mr. Kamath by name, left his practice and he became an enterprising tile manufacturer; its quality is unsurpassed on account of the soil. Only yesterday the first barge had been floated. When I took the hon. Deputy Minister Shrimati Soundaram and showed her these barges, possibly each costing these huge barges, possibly each

[Shri Joachim Alva.]

costing about Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000, I was told that these barges were not constructed in other sea port towns. It is Mr. Pai, a lawyer, who is engaged in the construction of barges. No encouragement is given, nor any subsidy, for such things. These are the things in my constituency. Yet the Railway Board members are so very busy that they find no time. One night I woke up, some Railway high-up at 8.30 in Delhi and nobody would take the telephone to tell him why the Frontier Mail had been so late. They are all public servants. When we get a telephone, we rush and take our phone, all the 24 hours except when we are in the bath rooms! Public servants should have a very high sense of duty. They should be ready to deal with the public at any time. Incidentally I may pay my tribute to the Railway Ministry for having introduced a very efficient service of railway tickets in Bombay. The young women who run the ticket services in Western and Central Railways do a wonderful job. I wish the Delhi station imitates them. Frankly I must say that sometimes when our compartments go empty, even M.P.s., not to speak of others, are told: no; there is no seat available. Even here, I am sorry the railway clerk in the Parliament when I rang him up at 11.20 the other day, I found he had not yet come to the work. I remember a young lady who led me into Peking station at 11.30 P.M. and showed me the whole Railway station, which foreign correspondents said, was one of the largest modern stations of the world which had then been just rebuilt. Unless our people are efficient in the discharge of their public duties, we cannot run our Government and our country, especially in wartime.

Now, I was saying that the Alnavar Dandeli line was passing through the richest forests of the land. Assam, Nepal and North Kanara are supposed to have the best forests of India. The most poisonous cobras are found there because of the coolness of the

forests. I am mentioning the cobra to prove the coolness of the forests; there are plenty of such forests in our area. The hon. Deputy Railway Minister found time to visit an industrial town and not go beyond. The top Ministers are all sympathetic to our demands. Better late than never. Government has decided to take over this line. That will not do. They must run it from Dandeli via Halial and take it to Sirsi, a big commercial centre and thereon take it to Hubli. It will be just over 40-60 miles. They can do it and the people there will then come into their own. There are the various lines I would suggest: Hubli to Karwar by Sirsi or Talgoppa-Sirsi-Halival-Dandeli or Talgoppa-Bhatkal-Karwar and then to Bhatkal. In the last century according to the report of the British experts, Bhatkal can build up three or four ship yards. It was neglected. Nobody has gone there because it is difficult for any officer to reach there. It is lying in a little corner of the land. Here is wealth in my constituency for the mere tapping. But public servants have no time to go their and see these things probably they will go when it is more attractive. These are our difficulties. We want higher officers of the land to take interest in these things. These demands mean something to us. They become nothing if for ten years or more you think of paying Rs. 2.25 lakhs and take ten years to decide on that. You could have paid this sum easily, four or five years ago. In the Belgaum district, Khanapur trains, there are some difficulties. The officials and the station masters do not look into these things. I am again grateful to Shastriji who then asked the General Manager of the Southern Railway to look into the grievances. They have not looked into them fully yet. The passengers complain at Khanapur about water electricity overbridges and all these things. Khanapur is also on the track on the rich forest area. Dandaeli is growing into one of the most im-

portant industrial centres of India. It has the largest factory in paper production. There is one of the largest plywood factories in India. The largest ferro manganese factory of South India is also there. We are also going to get an aluminium factory. On every piece of land that you put your foot, you get materials as costly as gold. So, there are very big possibilities and they cannot be explored fully unless the railways come. They say we have no harbour. Then, the Transport and Communications Ministry says: you have no railways. As long as I am an M. P. here, it will be my duty year in and year out to place my grievances of my constituency before Parliament, even if the Ministers and the Railway Board get disgusted. I also wish to point out that thus one of the best parts of our land still lies unexploited or unexplored. One of the great portions of the land still lies untapped. This portion of India has grown up by itself, because we could not help it. North Kanara is now in Mysore State. Formerly, it was in the old Bombay State. They never put any money into it for developing it. The old Bombay State never touched it. They were not interested in it and they were interested in other parts of old Bombay. So, this part of the present Mysore State has grown by itself, by the force of circumstances, by the forces of history and geography. But the Government machinery has not yet moved. While crores of rupees are spent, and go down the drain on many worthless projects, we do not give enough attention nor money for developing this area. We must remember that ships from Karwar could ply into the great oceans beyond, and that from the wood, from the thick forests of North Kanara masts were built for ships in Scotland. It was in the last century.

13 hrs.

I shall say something about Goa before sitting down. Before referring

to it, I should like to pay my tribute to the young ladies who run the service—the work of booking—at Churchgate, Bombay Central, in the Western Railway. They are the best in India.

About the traffic police, they are now very well regulating the taxis at Bombay, due to the interest taken by the Railway Minister and the Chief Minister of Bombay who intervened on my representation.

Now, I shall say a few words about catering. My hon. friend Shri Narendrasingh Mahida also referred to it. I must say that the Railway Minister was very responsive when I wrote to him a long letter about food and other arrangements. The kitchen in these trains is dirty. If you see the kitchen, you would not eat anything. The kitchens must be kept clean. If we are not interested in such details—they may be small details—we cannot put our country right. When we talk of V.I.P....

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Sir, on a point of order.

Shri Nambiar: Point of order means a disturbance to the hon. Member who is speaking.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: All these points were discussed during the discussion on the general budget. In a supplementary demand, these are not discussed. The hon. Member is referring to all those matters here, which had already been discussed during the discussion on the general budget.

Shri Joachim Alva: My hon. friend was not wide awake when my hon. friends on the other side spoke on this very topic.

Mr. Speaker: That does not give him the justification for it. I have been watching. I have allowed him so much time. He should finish now. I shall give him just one minute.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want two or three minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give him so much time.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to refer to Goa. It is a very important subject.

Mr. Speaker: It is important but is it relevant?

Shri Joachim Alva: It is my misfortune that I did not get the time to place my points before the House on the China debate especially on the Air Force on Tuesday and the hon. Prime Minister was good enough to refer to the point that I raised.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, if he did not get the time yesterday, does he want that time should be given to-day?

Shri Joachim Alva: I am sorry we waited for six days without lunch and yet.....

Mr. Speaker: That does not matter. That cannot be a grievance. He will now finish in one minute.

Shri Joachim Alva: We had a very good grievance, but because we all stand as one man during this crisis of war and as that discussion was momentous, we forgot all the grievances against the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to say anything connected with the supplementary demands for grants, he can say it now in one minute.

Shri Joachim Alva: Let me now mention about Goa. My hon. friend Dr. Gaitonde, referred to it. I mention Goa because the points raised by my friend.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That cannot be done now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: On a point of information. My hon. friend men-

tioned that the Karwar forests abound in tigers. It is very important to me. I want to know whether they are panthers or tigers.

Shri Joachim Alva: They are both—panthers and tigers. May I submit that I shall be grateful to you if you allow me to say a few words about Goa?

Mr. Speaker: Goa need not be brought into this matter.

Shri Joachim Alva: I was mentioning about the difficulties....

Mr. Speaker: If Goa was so important, why was the hon. Member speaking so much about his constituency all the time?

Shri Joachim Alva: It is my duty.

Mr. Speaker: That is not so. In the supplementary grants, we are emphasising on matters relating to those grants.

Shri Joachim Alva: I refer to Demand No. 15 and 16.

Mr. Speaker: That is not connected with this at all. He has been only saying about his own constituency. I will give him one minute if he would confine himself to the supplementary demands.

Shri Joachim Alva: Thank you, Sir. In regard to Goa, after Goa has come within the ambit of the Indian union, trade has increased but the stations are not being so well looked after. There is only one metre-gauge railway there. I am grateful to my hon. friend Dr. Gaitonde—I was ignorant of those points—for having instructed me on various points about Goa. Now, since Goa is our next-door neighbour on the Karwar coast, we shall be grateful if the hon. Minister of Railways will attend to the people's grievances there,—the grievances of the people

of Goa—and put some representatives from Goa on the Railways Committee to represent their grievances.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir,.....

Mr. Speaker: He should now confine himself to the points that are relevant. Otherwise, he is likely to be interrupted because he has interrupted Shri Joachim Alva!

Shri D. C. Sharma: I submit very respectfully that I am the most respectful listener to Shri Joachim Alva's speeches, because they are so good.

I submit that these demands are unexceptionable. I do not know what kind of points we can raise about these demands. But there is one thing that makes me unhappy. It is the problem of coal supply to the railways. I feel that more harm has been done to the railways on account of the transport of coal than by anything else. I also feel that great damage has been done to the reputation of our railways on account of the use of coal than anything else. I think most of the accidents are due to the fact that the railway has started using a kind of coal which it should not use. I would ask the hon. Minister why he is so keen on using this inferior grade coal. The very fact that a certain kind of coal is called inferior coal should make us shiver when it is being used on the railways. I submit that the railways should use the best kind of coal which can be used for such purposes. I find that they are using medium-grade and low grade and inferior grade coal. I think this practice should be done away with. While the railways can switch over to diesel or to electrification, I think it should be one of the biggest Don'ts in the Railway Ministry, namely, they should not use inferior grade coal. It makes for slow motion; it makes for accidents and it makes for all kinds of mishaps on the railways. That is the first point that I want to make.

Now, I want the Railway Ministry to accept one suggestion. That is about the recoveries of the cost of cinders and coal ashes. Of course, I do not have the break-up. But I think that a lot of waste is going on so far as the coal and ashes and cinders are concerned. I think the Railway Ministry should devise some method by means of which these things come back to us. After all, this is a kind of recovery which the Railways can make, but unfortunately, this is one of the neglected sources of recovery in the Ministry. The Railway Ministry deals with crores and crores of rupees. Therefore, it does not care for things which bring lakhs of rupees or hundreds of rupees. But I think in this crisis, or even if there was no national crisis, we have to practise economy and see to the husbanding of our resources and to see to the recovery of whatever money we can get out of these things.

I would therefore request the Minister to tell us the break-up and say how much they have recovered from cinders and ashes and how much they have from other sources. The most unfortunate thing is that this source of income, whether it is small or big, is being neglected.

Then, I am very happy that temporary employees will also get the benefit of provident fund when they become permanent and that the pension and provident fund will be counted from the day that they join service even as temporary people. I think this is a measure of social welfare, and I congratulate the Ministry on that. They have only acted upon the advice given by the Pay Commission and they have taken a long time to come to the decision, but I compliment them on that, and I hope that this will be utilised not only by the temporary but by other employees also. The Railway Ministry should become a model employer in giving amenities to the people and its servants.

[Shri D. C. Sharma.]

The catering department has been very much with us. I would suggest very humbly and respectfully to the Railway Minister that the catering department should be nationalised. It should be taken over by the Railway Ministry. I know there might be certain corruption and dishonesty there. But I can assure him that when the catering department is in the hands of contractors, sub-contractors, sub-sub-contractors, absentee contractors and nonexistent contractors, there is a lot of corruption going on. If you walk along the railway platform of any big station, you will hear so many complaints about these contractors. We have done away with absentee landlords and absentee managers. I do not see any reasons why absentee contractors cannot be done away with also.

This contract business has become hereditary. If the husband dies, the wife comes in; if the wife dies the daughter comes in, if she dies, her husband comes in. It is a never ending chain of corruption. I would request the hon. Minister to do away with it. Sometimes I am told that such and such lady is contractor. But when I ask where is that lady, she is not there. She has sub-let the contract. This should be given the go-by as soon as possible. My friend says, the kitchens are not all right. I would put up with bad kitchens; I would put up with food which is not delicious, but I cannot stomach the corruption that is going on in vending contractors under the Railway Ministry.

My friend, Shri Alva, is a fine person, because he prompts us to say things which we would not have said otherwise. Regarding new lines, he was talking about his constituency. Therefore, I feel encouraged to talk about my State. I would request the hon. Minister not to stay

his hand, because he comes from Punjab that he should not give Punjab a railway link between Jagadhari and Chandigarh. I know he is hesitant in doing so because he comes from the Punjab.

Mr. Speaker: The simple question here is that a very small line is being purchased. This question is not here whether those funds can be diverted for other lines.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am on Demand No. 15. I congratulate him on constructing this Morwa to Katni line and hope he will connect other coalfields also in the same way. He has to connect other coalfields also in the same way. He has to connect industrial centres with the capital. Ludhiana and Jagadhari are two industrial centres in Punjab and they should be connected with the capital, Chandigarh.

I have been telling the Railway Ministry in season and out of season; every time I have opened my mouth, that they should do away with private lines.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): We are taking over a private line.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are slow in taking them over. You will take over one line in 10 years and we should have a plan of 150 years to take over all the lines. This kind of slow going is not in conformity with the pace of development that is going on in our country. I would request him that he should efface the private lines from the railway map of India. It should be of one colour and that is the colour of the Government of India. All the private agencies which are working these railway lines should be taken over. My friend, Shri Ramaswamy, the hon. Deputy Minister, who has not cared to go to Mr. Alva's constituency because he was afraid of

tigers and cobras, said to me, "We cannot do that. Why should we take over uneconomic lines?" What is this railway economics? You cannot take over uneconomic lines?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should address the Chair.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This gentleman has been replying to my question that "We cannot take over uneconomic lines." I would submit that these lines should be taken over by the Government as soon as they can, because in the time of emergency every line we have in India, whether branch line or main line, subsidiary line or auxiliary line, all these lines have to be worked to the utmost efficiency. I believe these private lines are another name for inefficiency and they should be taken over.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Sir, we are very grateful to the Railway Ministry for having given us one railway line from Tezpur to Lakhimpur, which is a strategic line. We are also grateful that they have given us one bridge on the Brahmaputra line. That too will help Assam. We have been pressing for this for a long time and Government could not appreciate our difficulty. But now of their own accord, they have constructed that line from Tezpur to Lakhimpur from defence point of view.

There is another line for which we have been pressing and submitting representations to the Government and to the Minister also. That is, to have a small line from Bangaigaon to Jogighopa and from Jogighopa to Goalpara and from Goalpara to Gauhati with necessary arrangement for ferry crossing at Jogighopa to Pancharatna. We have been pressing for this line because, looking to the present emergency, as I said the other day, this tiny railway line from Siliguri to Gauhati remained under suspension last August. I had written to the Minister a private letter also. He was kind enough to inform me that some step has been taken and due to that step, it does not remain under sus-

pension. From 20th August it was under suspension for 5 to 6 days. I would plead that this line which is a tiny line, should be changed to broad gauge from metre gauge.

Looking to the emergency, when fighting is going on in Assam itself, if we do not have a line from Bangaigaon to Goalpara, I doubt how they will run the railway in monsoon season, because from Bangaigaon to Gauhati, there are very big rivers like Ai, Manash, Biki and others, which break the railway line during the monsoon. Therefore, there should be an alternative line as a standby from Bangaigaon to Jogighopa and from Jogighopa to Goalpara. If that is not done I do not know how they will manage the war, if they are depending only on air or steamers. As I have said, the steamer service is already under suspension due to the conspiracy of Pakistanis and strike by the crew. So, I would request the Minister to construct this tiny line from Bangaigaon to Jogighopa, which is only 18 miles. In the last war also, that was surveyed. I received a letter yesterday, to confirm it myself, that there was a track also laid at the time of last war for meeting the same emergency in the war-time. Therefore I beseech the Government, particularly the Railway Minister, to take up this tiny line, the emergency and change this line which I have mentioned from, metre gauge to broad gauge from Siliguri to Anungan at least.

Shri Sonavane: Sir, I want to speak mainly on Demand No. 7. In the explanatory note that has been given to us it has been stated that on account of the increase, on three occasions, in the price of coal they have come forward with a supplementary demand under that head. Increase in the price of coal is there, but I want to know what justification is there when they say that they get inferior coal. What machinery is there with Railways, when they pay the full price, to ensure that the proper kind of coal is received by them for which

[Shri Sonavane.]

they have paid? That is one of the duties, I think, which the department has neglected as a result of which we have sustained a great loss.

Shri Nambiar: No, Sir. Coal consumption has increased and the price is going up. It is not because superior coal's price is paid for inferior coal. The consumption has increased for which more price has to be paid.

Shri Sonavane: That is only one aspect of it. This is one aspect, and the other aspect is also there. As a result of receipt of inferior coal greater consumption is there and that also results in further payment. That is another aspect and I was referring to the first aspect of it.

Another thing, in respect of coal, which is neglected is theft of coal. All over the country coal is stolen in small quantities and also in big quantities. It has come to my knowledge that in some parts of my district this coal is being used by the villagers for their daily use. This happens not in one village but in several villages. As a member on the committee for combatting corruption, thefts and other anti-social acts, I have pointed out all these when the committee was sitting and a lot of light was thrown by the Deputy Minister who was presiding. But what I wish to stress is, the RPF people who are there to prevent these thefts of coal and other things are in league with these people or they connive at these thefts. Many of the employees also use this coal. So there is a lot of pilferage of this coal. Because of this sort of wastage of coal is there and our people who are meant to prevent these thefts etc., are not doing their duty, I think the attention of the Railway Board should be directed to that end.

Now, in order to conserve coal I suggest that electric traction be resorted to by extending electric traction from Poona to Sholapur as the supply of electricity from Koyna would be available in the near future. I have

made this suggestion since long, and I do not know whether the Minister for Railways has applied his mind to this proposal.

Again, hundred per cent utilisation of coal is not done in the engines. I have found that hundred per cent utilisation of coal is not allowed in the engines. Before coal is fully burnt it is stirred and in that process big and small cinders fall resulting in wastage of coal. I think this should be prevented. If instructions are passed on to the drivers that hundred per cent consumption of coal should be done, I think there will be a lot of saving in the consumption of coal.

With these words, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak on these Supplementary Demands.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me a few minutes to say a few words on the Supplementary Demands placed before the House by the Ministry of Railways.

First of all, I congratulate the Central Government for having taken up the line between Alnavar and Dandeli, which was for long in the possession of the State and where there were not many facilities. At the same time, I wish the Railway Ministry would pay more attention towards giving more facilities also on this line now that Dandeli is a big industrial centre and is going to become a still bigger industrial centre.

One point that I want to stress is, now that new lines are being constructed and with the open line works additional works are also being undertaken. I wish the Railways had paid more and more attention for doubling the line from Poona to Bangalore which is a metre gauge line and where there is heavy traffic. Now that Bangalore has been the capital of Mysore State there is heavy traffic. Also, taking into consideration this big

accident that took place near Hubli a few days back, I think it is better that double line is provided between Poona and Bangalore.

As far as construction of new lines is concerned, it has already been stressed by one of the hon. Members that Hubli-Karwar line should be constructed. And, in order that we should have some better wagons I suggested last time that Hubli should have a coach manufacturing factory after the model of the Perambur Integral Coach Factory. Apart from the question of providing jobs for many people, we can have better wagons and better coaches also.

As regards the passenger amenities funds kept at the disposal of different zones, I do not know why there should be some difference in the amounts allotted to different zones. I want to know whether the allocation of different amounts depends upon the demands of the different zones or there is equal distribution or the amount is allotted after the expenditure has taken place. The Southern Railway, I think, has been neglected as far as this passenger amenities fund is concerned.

About provision of approach roads and good sheds.....

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Under what head does this come?

Mr. Speaker: Everything is being smuggled into this discussion because the temptation cannot be resisted.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: With regard to construction of goods sheds and approach roads etc. many of the stations have not got all these amenities and passengers are put to lot of difficulties due to want of good goods sheds, approach roads etc.

Then I come to the question of catering. I would like to say that proper attention should be paid towards better catering facilities both on the Southern Railway and also on the Western Railway—of course, I have

travelled on these railways. I do not wish to enter into the details, but better and efficient service in catering must be provided.

There are many stations which have not got the facility of electricity. Even though electricity is available in places very near to the stations, there are many stations which have not got electricity. Many stations are there which have not been provided with drinking water and other facilities. I do not want to enter into details, but I hope greater attention would be paid towards this and also to the question of construction of new lines especially in the southern zone from Hubli to Karwar so that the forest resources could be properly exploited and full encouragement given to the industrial centres there.

As regards the railway services to Goa, I referred the point to the hon. Minister and he has given the reply that for the present it will not be possible to consider this, that is, the running of another train between Londa and Goa. There is only one train and that also leaves Londa at a very odd hour. Now that Goa is merged into India, I think, some more trains should be run.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All things which are not relevant here should not be said.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: I would also request the hon. Railway Minister that local trains between Dharwar and Hubli, now that it is a Corporation, should be started.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my gratitude to the Ministry of Railways for saying for the first time that the supply of coal was of an inferior quality and therefore there was more consumption of coal and delay in train services. I say this because in the Katihar and other mechanical districts the drivers, firemen etc. who complained against the inferior quality of coal supply had been charge-sheeted for more consumption of coal as well as for late running of trains. They had been giving the same plea that the

[Shri Priya Gupta.]

coal supplied was of an inferior quality but nothing was heard and they were punished because the Railway Board's orders were, "Take it up wherever the coal consumption is high and wherever the train is late". So, they punished the drivers, firemen etc. and informed the Railway Board that they had taken action. There was no appeal against this injustice. The Railway Board itself controls wagon movement and Government has got some State collieries also; therefore, I fail to understand why better type of coal as was required for running the engines is not being brought in time and is not given the first priority.

In the Domohani power-house in N.E. Railway a damaged boiler is being utilised as a prime mover to run the electric generator which could have been replaced by a diesel generator and which could have saved the cost of generation by some hundred times. This is being reiterated for years together but it has not been replaced as yet though it is having very high coal consumption.

Moreover, high coal consumption is due to the defective condition of engines. The drivers and the firemen have to work more because of the bad type of coal supplied. Often, the firemen have got to break the clinkers and due to bad quality of coal and other auxiliary things, the engine requires more attention and, therefore, the work becomes more intensive.

This is a time of emergency and the running of trains should not be delayed on any plea either due to any lack of supply of coal or due to anything else. We must give our consent to these Demands for Grants to cope up with the work. But my submission to the Railway Ministry and to the Railway Board is that they will kindly go through such cases of unwarranted punishments as I have

narrated in the different railways, specially in the North Eastern and North East Frontier Railway.

Now, I come to Demand No. 9. I am not an accounts-man but switching over from the provident fund form of retirement benefit to the pensionary form does not require more money readily. The money required under the provident fund scheme is more than that under the liberalised pensionary scheme. So, I do not understand how this could be the plea, namely, that due to the implementation of the pension scheme and giving more men the chance the total amount has fallen short of the Budget provision. Of course, the accounts people in the Railway Board would give their explanation, but what I want to say is this. I have asked starred questions in this connection in this House and even the rules and directives of the Railway Board are categorically clear in this regard but some hundreds or thousands are not getting their provident fund, gratuity and pension in time after retirement. Widows do not find forms to fill and do not know as to what pension they are entitled to. The final provident fund settlements of most of the traffic operations staff are being held up—I do not know what for, late finalisation of handling charges reports or for something else. But they allow it to linger on for years together. This is the state of affairs in regard to their provident fund also.

CPC introduction and implementation will require more staff in the Accounts Department. I say that to practise economy is not to retrench a clerk here or a peon there. For effecting economy it needs reducing the top heavy administration, the highest stage officers and other forums, and not retrenchment of a clerk or foregoing a post of a clerk here or of a peon there.

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

On Demand No. 15, I have nothing to add except to make two suggestions which I have got in view of this period of emergency. One is that on the Siliguri-Kalimpong-Guelli-khola section of the North-East Frontier Railway where the earthwork is already complete a line can be re-laid. If a narrow gauge line linking Siliguri to Guelli-khola is constructed, that will help in the supply of military necessities. Then, the Siliguri-Ali-pore Duar Broad Gauge line, the survey for which is already complete, can go upto Pandu and it can facilitate supplies in this emergency.

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

Shri Priya Gupta: On Demand No. 16 I have got only a few submissions. The Katihar railway station in N.E. Railway has got its broad gauge service opened but the broad gauge station is far away from the metre gauge station. Each passenger has to walk about a mile or so to go to the broad gauge station. If only it is brought near that station, it will facilitate travelling public. All the labourers from my State of Bihar who go to Assam find a great deal of trouble because of this. They miss their trains also. Therefore, this broad gauge station should be in the main station of Katihar.

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

Shri Priya Gupta: The Katihar station requires remodelling. It was said that it will be shifted to a new site and will be remodelled. I do not know what has happened to the scheme of remodelling of Katihar railway station.

Then, I would request the hon. Minister that the Howrah-Amra railway line may be nationalised. Then, from Sealdah to Barasat only a few miles are left to make it a double line system because all the loop lines in

the intermediate stations have been extended. Only six miles portion is required to be constructed. The Basirhat-Barasat-Sealdah section is a busy section and there should be direct trains over it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have rung the bell twice.

Shri Priya Gupta: I have moved cut motions to these Demands. Other hon. Members have spoken for 20 minutes I would make only one point about the catering staff at Katihar. The proprietors of the catering there are private people. They have not paid the wages of the employees there. I do not know whether it is within the jurisdiction of the Railway Board or not to intervene, but I may submit that even at the Puja time no pay was given to them. When an employee asked for his pay the contractor discharged him and said, 'I do not care for you. I know the Railway Department. I will try to victimise you if you press for it.' This is what is happening in the private catering department there. What I submit is that the catering department there should be a corporation with 50 per cent private and 50 per cent railway share.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh. He will get only five minutes.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Sir, I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Railways, particularly on Demand No. 15. Pertaining to this Demand I have one small statement to make. In the book of Supplementary Demands for Grants which the Railway Ministry has supplied to us on page 6 the demands are mentioned in thousands of rupees and they are mentioned as 51,000 and odd thousands of rupees. That means that the Railway Ministry while asking for a total demand of Rs. 4 crores and odd have made a demand of Rs. 51,000 and odd thousands, that is, Rs. 51 crores more or less under this Head alone. I

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh.]

think, such errors should not occur in the papers which the Railway Ministry sends to this Parliament.

The Demand is for the Morwa-Katni line in order to facilitate the development of Singrauli coal and to connect it with a broad gauge system of railway. I have got a further submission in this regard that these supplementary demands do not give even an outward impression of being supplementary demands consequent upon the emergency situation that is prevalent in the country. We would have been too glad had we been called upon to sanction additional supplementary grants for the Railways to meet the requirements of the emergency situation with which the nation is faced. We are too sorry to note that a paltry sum of Rs. 4 crores which has been submitted for our vote is by way of routine. If we are to pay tribute to the Railways, it is this that the Railway Ministry has failed to assess correctly their requirements when their demands were submitted before the House at the time of the General budget for the Railways.

In this connection, I wish to point out that one vital rail link which has not so far received any justification at the hands of the Railway Ministry, deserves special consideration in this emergency situation because this relates to the military requirements of the nation. This is the Goa-Gondia rail link. After the Goa action, in spite of our tributes to the Railway for handling more than 100 trains a day in the Manmad station, we still feel that Goa should be connected with the rest of India by an additional rail link. This rail link is not going to cost the exchequer any amount more than is usually claimed for a small new line. This rail link can be achieved in this way. Castle Rock to Londa is already connected. Londa to Miraj is also there. Miraj to Latur Road is narrow gauge. There is a proposal before the Rail-

way Ministry that Miraj-Latur Road should be converted into metre gauge. If this Miraj-Latur Road is converted into metre gauge, then, it is only a question of 18 miles to connect it with Parli Vaijanath which is the metre gauge railhead. Parli Vaijanath to Latur Road, proposed rail link is only 18 miles. From Parli Vaijanath to Adilabad, there is still metre gauge. From Adilabad to Chanda is another 30 miles. With 48 miles of new line,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has to confine his remarks only to the supplementary demands. This is not a general debate on Railways.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: New lines—we are expected to....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: New lines mentioned in the supplementary demand.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: We are called upon to sanction money for 30 miles of new line to connect the coal fields in order to facilitate movement and complete that broad gauge map. In order to make that picture complete, I am making my submission. Goa, which has got iron ore and which is lacking in coal should also be connected with the coal fields in Central India. If it is to be connected with the Central Indian collieries, only 48 miles of construction of new line will connect Goa and Gondia. This particular rail link will be vital from the defence point of view, because it will connect seven Indian States and it will facilitate military movement, when we require it. It will be connecting Goa with the whole railway map of India in a better way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All this is irrelevant.

Shri Nambiar: It is a very good suggestion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May be a very good suggestion.

Shri Warior (Trichur): It will connect Western India with Central India.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Excuse me, the requirements of defence are paramount. Purely from a defence point of view, I would only request the Railway Ministry to forward this proposal to the Defence Ministry for their remarks. I do not entertain any doubt whatsoever in my mind that the construction of 48 miles of new link by the metre gauge and conversion the other line will connect Goa with the rest of India and the entire defence requirements will be met.

Further, I have only one request to make. There are shuttle trains between Basin and Akola. If these shuttle trains are extended to Purna, it will meet the additional traffic requirements in my constituency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Swaran Singh: Is this also connected with the emergency?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is quite irrelevant.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: We have run ten military trains a day in that line. It is only an extension of the railway. Not an extension of a line, but extension of a railway.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your remarks have to be confined only to the new line mentioned in the supplementary demand: not to other new lines.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: It is not a new line. It is only an extension.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not relevant. Sorry.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: With these I submit that the Railway Ministry may give its sympathetic consideration for the new rail link, particularly in the present defence

set up and particularly because Goa is being developed as a naval base and and all weather port, this link is very vital and therefore I hope the Railway Ministry will give its due consideration. With these, I support the demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want Members to be relevant. In supplementary demands, debates have to be confined only to the items mentioned in the supplementary demand.

Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh: Construction of new lines is mentioned...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I will not take a long time. I have only to make two small suggestions.

Firstly, I must congratulate the Ministry and also the Railway staff and officers. They have decidedly made some improvement in the running of Railways. Punctuality is also coming in. The Railways will have now to face a much greater responsibility than they have done so far. It is a time of emergency. I think it is time to consider if it would be possible to have stricter regimentation in the service. I do not know if it could be militarised in case of an emergency so that they may have the best discipline. That is the first point. I do not want to dilate on it. In a time of emergency, the President might be asked to promulgate a law, so that enforcement of military discipline could be there all over the Railways. They are the life line. If we are ultimately to go to war, every little line of the Railways shall be the life line of the war. In fact, if the Railways do not come up to the mark in a time of emergency, everything will be lost. I am glad there have been two or three occasions when the Railway Administration have been put to test and they have stood it successfully well. This is the first point that I wanted to mention. Another thing is they should do away with smaller types of wasteful expenditure which are still going on. That is by way of

[Shri Tyagi.]

criticism. They must see to it, and they must economise all expenditure.

Only one word more. There has been too much of ticketless travelling in the Railways. That goes to show indiscipline both in the service and the people. I wonder if in this emergency, the hon. Minister may be pleased to promulgate a law whereby ticketless travelling may be declared a criminal offence, involving punishment, not of fine alone—the magistrates impose a fine of one rupee or two rupees—but direct imprisonment. Unless such stiffer attitude is taken, Railways will never be in a proper order. I, therefore, emphasise that the time has come when the people must know that misuse of public vehicles like this and this type of swindling with the authorities will be penalised. It must be penalised whoever he may be. Only the other day, I was shocked to hear that in some line, 30 per cent of the people are travelling without ticket. How can the Railway administration run if the people do like this. If this practice goes on for a few years more, it will become a convention establishing that anybody can travel. Fakirs can travel because they have no money; others, sick man, etc. There is no question of merciful consideration on the part of the officers. It must be seen that nobody is allowed to travel without a ticket. Stiffer measures have to be taken. I hope the hon. Minister will take suitable action.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset, I shall assure the Railway Ministry that I am not going to make any demand for my constituency or elsewhere. In this time of emergency, the needs of defence are paramount. We have seen in the North Eastern and North East Frontier Railway, trains were detained for 9 hours and 10 hours because of military reasons and people had to suffer. Also military equipment and military personnel were not sent as fast as they should have been sent. This is because the line after Sonepur is not

doubled. The line up to Sonepur has been doubled. After Sonepur up to Katihar and beyond is not a double line. There are traffic jams and movement whether it be civil or military is checked there. During this period of emergency, we cannot afford to be complacent and let things remain as they are. If we are going to have any double lines, in addition to new lines, then we have to take into consideration only those lines, for the present, which are conducive for the ease of transport of military personnel and military equipments. So, doubling of the line between Hajipur and Katihar and Siliguri is very essential for military reasons. I would request the hon. Minister to take this matter into consideration, and even if it means the stopping of other works we should undertake the extension of the line and the doubling of this line in the first instance, because, otherwise the NEFA area may not be protected as we want it to be protected.

Much discussion has been made about the catering department. I have experience of this catering department.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think catering is not covered by the Supplementary Demand.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I submit that when you were not here, a little earlier, discussion on this subject has been allowed in respect of the other Members who had spoken before me. So, I should not be debarred from referring to it.

Shri Deputy-Speaker: What is the Demand on which the hon. Member is speaking?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: There is a reference to catering in the explanatory note under Demand No. 9.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: A few years before, it was decided by the railways to allot only two units to a particular

contractor at a particular station. But some persons have got eight or ten units with them, and now they are hoodwinking the railways by dividing those units among their friends or their relations or their sons and daughters. This should be checked, because corruption sets in or subletting is done only in the case of those contractors who have got so many units under them that they cannot manage. So, I would submit that small contracts for catering and other things should be given to poor men or middle-class men so that they can manage the units themselves. My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma has deprecated the contract system. I also want the railways should take over the catering themselves, but they should at the same time see that they manage it well. What is the use of the railways taking over catering everywhere, if they cannot manage it well? I find that already in certain areas, the railways have given up departmental catering, and also there is a proposal to allot the dining cars to private persons because the railways are not able to manage it. So, I am not one of those who want that catering should be taken over by the railways without proper or efficient management being ensured thereby. Even in the railway catering department I feel that there is much scope for improvement, because there is bickering from passengers, and there are often complaints of bad food being supplied even at bigger stations.

The third point that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is in regard to the scrap of the railways. Some categories of scrap have now been decontrolled, and the railways auction those scraps to the public. What happens is that sufficient number of persons do not have information about it, and just a handful of persons go to the station for bidding, and the whole thing goes for a song. Actually, there are several persons who want to take it at controlled rates. If the Railway authorities get applications

from such persons who want to take the scrap at the original controlled rates, they should be given that quantity of scrap and no auction should be made which results in the sale of the scrap at prices less than what are prescribed for them. Since the commodity has been decontrolled now, there is no binding on the railways that they should sell it at controlled rates; they may sell it at lesser or higher rates. This auction system is very harmful to the interests of the railways. So, I would request the Railway authorities to allot such scrap only to those persons who are ready to buy this scrap at the original controlled rates or even at a rate which is 2 or 5 per cent more.

Then, I come to the question of waste of cinders. As my hon. friends have said already, cinder and coal go waste. I have seen that in my own ilaka round about Pahlijaghat, coal is sold by the railway employees. There was recently a case at Pahlejaghat in which a large amount of coal was captured, and it was railway coal, but the railway authorities denied that it was railway coal, but actually nobody came there to claim that coal. So, steps should be taken to see that smuggling of coal or illegal sale of coal is stopped.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): While supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants which have been moved by the hon. Minister before this House, I would like to make one or two observations. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Department on one thing. After the country got freedom, this Department has been put to test twice, once during the Goa operations and now during the present operations. Till now, in both the cases, our railways have come off with flying colours, and, therefore I congratulate them.

Secondly, I am very happy to find that at this moment when there is an emergency in the country, every man and every woman is playing his or her

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf.]

part properly and helping in solving the present emergency, and helping in the war effort.

I am very happy to find that in this supplementary budget, the Railway Ministry have taken particular care in regard to the man-power. For, after all, the human material which is working in the railways should be given adequate attention, especially those who are meagrely paid. Provision has been made in this supplementary budget in regard to their provident fund contributions, benefits to temporary staff etc. and also in order to implement the Second Pay Commission's recommendations and so and so forth.

My submission is that during the coming days, the workmen who may be working in the railways all over the country will be put to very severe tests. Therefore, the first attempt on the part of the Railway Department and also on the part of all of us should be to see that these people are happy and well cared for. After all, during the period of emergency, they have to put in work round the clock. Ordinarily also, the men who work in the railways have to put in longer and harder hours of work, but when there is an emergency, one can very easily imagine how much of work they have to put in, and how much strain they have to undergo.

Therefore, while on the one hand, we must take particular care to see that the staff who are working in the field, or in the offices or anywhere else are looked after well, we should see that one or two other things also are taken particular care of. Firstly, corruption should be eradicated root and branch in the department. Of course, it is not an easy thing. But conditions ought to be created whereby it can be rooted out. It is for the hon. Minister and his colleagues to see that during these days of emergency, no such atmosphere is prevalent in the railways. Dealers, busi-

nessmen and workers and even manufacturers have all taken vows at the moment that they will not allow hoarding, blackmarketing etc. I would submit that in the railways also, attempts should be made right from top to the bottom to see that no such thing is encouraged, that people are not encouraged in doing such things or in resorting to such malpractices as hoarding, blackmarketing and so on. After all, while movement of commodities takes place from place to place, particularly in a country like India, railway transport has to play the most important role. Therefore, while we must on the one hand keep the railway staff happy and contented by giving them all the reasonable facilities for work and by looking to their emoluments etc., we must have a severe watch on the working of every employee, so that he does not resort to corruption by encouraging businessmen or traders to resort to hoarding, blackmarketing etc.

Only if that is done our war effort can be pursued successfully, as far as the railways are concerned.

14 hrs.

श्री बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो रेलवे ने यह सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट्स की मांग की है इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

एक तो यह है कि जो कोयला दिया जा रहा है वह घटिया किस्म का दिया जा रहा है जिससे इंजिन भी खराब होते हैं और वह ज्यादा भी जलता है और गाड़ियां भी लेट आती हैं। मैं ने कई दफा पूछा कि गाड़ियां क्यों लेट आती हैं, तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि घटिया कोयला दिया जाता है कि जिससे फिर्मे बंध जाते हैं और इंजिन स्टीम नहीं पकड़ता इससे गाड़ी लेट हो जाती है।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जो एयर कंडीशन्ड डब्बे चलते हैं उन पर जो खर्च

होता है उनसे उतनी आमदनी नहीं होती । इसलिए इनको बन्द करके इन पर खर्च होने वाला रुपया और तरफ लगाया जाये । आजकल हवाई जहाज और एम्बर कंडीशन्ड के किराये में कोई अन्तर नहीं है, वह बराबर है । इसलिए कौन उसमें बैठ कर तीन चार दिन खराब करेगा जब कि हवाई जहाज से कुछ घंटों में वह यात्रा की जा सकती है । इसलिए इन डिब्बों को चलाने से कोई कायदा नहीं है, नुकसान ही है ।

तीसरी बात यह कहनी है कि जिन्हें भी रेलवे की लाइन के नीचे से लाखों की तादाद में स्लीपर निकलते हैं उनका सही उपयोग नहीं होता । उनको स्टेशनों के बंगलों के आस पास या दूसरी जगहों पर गाड़ दिया जाता है । इस तरह उनको रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया जाता है । इन स्लीपरों का उपयोग फरनीचर बनाने में और कम से कम इंधन के रूप में किया जा सकता जो कि किया जाय तो रेलवे को काफी आमदनी हो सकती है । अभी तो इनको रद्दी की टोकरी में छाल दिया जाता है ।

इसके अलावा मेरा यह सुझाव है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों को उनका प्रावीडेंट फंड और ग्रेच्युइटी का रुपया जल्दी मिलना चाहिए । इसके लिए उनको तीन तीन और चार चार साल तक दफतरों का चक्कर काटना पड़ता है । कोई उनकी मुनवाई नहीं करता । इस और ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

स्टेशनों पर जो बैगन दिय जाते हैं उनका ठीक तरह से वितरण नहीं किया जाता । इस बात की कोई गारंटी नहीं दी जाती कि माल खराब नहीं होगा और ठीक समय से पहुंच जायेगा । खास कर फलों के बैगन्स को जल्दी भेजना चाहिए । मैं ने केले के बैगन सँडे देखे हैं । इस कारण लोगों को अपना माल दूसरे तरीके से ट्रकों से भेजना पड़ता है जिससे रेलवे को घाटा होता है । अब तो रिक्विट देने पर ठीक समय पर बैगन नहीं मिल पाते ।

हमारे क्षेत्र में अनेकों मंडियां हैं जहां काफी व्यापार होता है । पत्थर का भी काफी काम होता है । हमने देखा है कि पत्थर के व्यापारियों को तो बैगन मिल जाते हैं बैठोंकि वे ज्यादा मालदार हैं लेकिन दूसरों को नहीं मिलते । इसलिए दूसरे लोग ट्रकों से अपना माल भेजते हैं । अगर लोगों को बैगन मिलने लगें तो व्यापारियों को भी सुविचार हो सकती है और रेलवे को भी आमदनी बढ़ सकती है ।

डाइनिंग कार का प्रबन्ध अच्छा नहीं है । अब्बल तो कोई यह पूछते ही नहीं आता कि तुम को क्या चाहिए और आता भी है और उससे कुछ लाने को कहा जाता है तो चार पांच स्टेशन बाद आकर पूछता है कि आपको क्या चाहिए । इसका भी इन्तजाम ठीक होना चाहिए ।

हमने देखा है कि जो बाजार स्टेशन के पास है वहां पूँडी ६ आने पाव मिलती है लेकिन स्टेशन पर दस आने पाव मिलती है । पता नहीं इन लोगों की क्या साठ गांठ है ।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । अभी भी डब्बों में पानी भरने का पुराना तरीका चालू है जिससे मुसाफिरों को बड़ा कष्ट होता है । जिस बक्त मुसाफिरों का गाड़ी में आने का या उससे निकलने का समय होता है उसी समय पानी भरा जाता है जिससे सारे करड़े भी भीग जाते हैं । इसमें सुधार होना चाहिए ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : (विकाराबाद) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं अनेकों के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ ।

आनंद प्रदेश में तीन करोड़ की आवादी और हैदराबाद वहां का करीटल है, लेकिन वहां से कोई ट्रेन डाइरेक्ट दिल्ली को नहीं आती । इस क्षेत्र में माइनिंग आदि का बड़ा काम है और काफी विजनेस भी होता है, इसके अलावा फूड के मामले में यह एरिया सरप्लस है । मगर यहां पर व्यापारियों को अपने माल के लिए बैगन नहीं मिलते जिससे उनको बड़ी कठिनाई होती है ।

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

हैदराबाद से जो बोगीज दिल्ली के लिए आतो हैं और जो कि चौ० टी० में लगायी जाती हैं उनका टाइम बड़ा इनकनवीनिएंट था । यह हैदराबाद से साढ़े सात बजे निकलती थी । इससे खाने आदि में कठिनाई होती थी । इसके लिए हम मिनिस्टर साहब के पास डेपूटेशन लेकर गये कि इसका टाइम ठीक कर दिया जाय । मगर नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसका टाइम साढ़े ७ के बजाय साढ़े ५ कर दिया गया जिससे और भी ज्यादा दिक्कत होती है । इसको ठीक किया जाना चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि पहले हैदराबाद से बम्बई को कोई डाइरेक्ट गाड़ी नहीं थी । अब एक गाड़ी कर दी गयी है, लेकिन वह तांडूर पर नहीं ठहरती जो कि एक बहुःमहत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन है । यह तीन तालुकों के बीच में एक स्टेशन है, दो तालुकों में कोई स्टेशन नहीं है । इसलिए इन तीन तालुकों के आदमी इसी स्टेशन से गाड़ी पर बैठ सकते हैं । यहां पर गाड़ी को अवश्य रोका जाना चाहिए । इसके यहां न रुकने से जो लोगों को तकलीफ होती उसको रेलवे वाले सुनते नहीं । एक से कहा जाय तो यह कहता है कि दूसरे से कहो, दूसरे से कहो हैं तो कहा जाता है कि तीसरे से कहो । लेकिन कोई सुनवायी नहीं करता । इस पर एक्शन लेना चाहिए ।

हमारे लिए हैदराबाद से जी० टी० में स्लीपिंग कोच नहीं है इससे बड़ी दिक्कत होती है । हमको काजीपेट में काफी देर तक पड़ा रहना पड़ता है । तो इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए । इस स्लीपिंग कोच के न होने से बड़ी दिक्कत होती है । हमारी बहुत सी तकलीफों को दूर करने के लिए रुपये की जरूरत नहीं है, अगर रेलवे विभाग थोड़ा दिमाग खर्च करे तो हमारी बहुत सी दिक्कतें दूर हो सकती हैं ।

आप सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट में इतना रुपया लेते हैं लेकिन मैं देखती हूं कि रुपये का ठीक उपयोग नहीं होता । बंडा हिस्सा तो एसटैच-लिशमेंट पर खर्च हो जाता है और काफी बेस्ट होता है । कोयले के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकती लेकिन मैं ने देखा है कि लोहा आदि बहुत बेस्ट होता है, कोई देखने वाला ही नहीं है, ऐसा मालूम होता है जैसे रेलवे विभाग यतीम खाना हो गया हो न कोई देखता है कि किस प्रकार रेलव का सामान बेस्ट हो रहा है, और न कोई देखता है कि मुसाफिरों को कितनी दिक्कत होती है ।

हम फस्ट क्लास में सफर करते हैं, जब हम को तकलीफ होती है तो जो लोग तीसरे दरजे में सफर करते हैं उनकी क्या हालत होती होगी । खास कर बहिनों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है । कोई उनकी बात नहीं सुनता । टिकट कलेक्टर देखता रहता है पर कोई तबज्जह नहीं देता । यह तमाम रखया बदला जाना चाहिए ।

डाइनिंग कार की हालत बहुत खराब है । इतना पैसा लेते हैं पर खाना खराब देते हैं । खाने को ढकने का कोई इन्टिजाम नहीं है, नेपकिन्स नहीं है । जब उन लोगों को मालूम होता है कि पार्लियामेंट का सेशन होने वाला है और मेस्टर जायेंगे तो दो चार दिन अच्छा इन्विजाम रखते हैं, बाद को फिर वही हालत हो जाती है ।

इस विभाग को ८८ प्रतिशत आमदनी तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिरों से होती है लेकिन उनके लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता, उनकी ओर से शिकायत की जाती है तो उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती । उनके लिए पानी का इन्टिजाम नहीं है, खाने का इन्टिजाम नहीं है, सफाई का इन्टिजाम नहीं है । उनसे रेलवे इतना पैसा लेती है पर उनके लिए कुछ नहीं करती । इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

आनंद प्रदेश में नाम के लिए दो तीन डबल लाइन्स की हैं। मैं इस बारे में पिछले १५ सालों से सुझाव दे रही हूँ लेकिन इस और ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता कि हमको क्या दिक्कत है। समझ में नहीं आता कि आप इस काम में पैसा क्यों नहीं लगाना चाहते। रेलवे तो अगर दो पैसा लगायगी तो चार पैसे की उसको आमदनी होगी। फिर भी इस काम में पैसा क्यों नहीं लगाया जाता जिससे लोगों को सुविधा हो और रेलवे की आमदनी भी बढ़े।

आपने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शाहनवाज खां।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (होतिहारी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी बोलने का अवसर दिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours were allotted.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। इसलिए टाइम और बढ़ा दिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have extended the time by half an hour.

श्री शिव वारायण (बांसी) : दिल्ली से पूर्व के क्षेत्रों की जो कटिनाइशें हैं, उनको यहां पर रखने का अवसर नहीं मिला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शाहनवाज खां।

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion. I am particularly grateful to those hon. Members who have appreciated the services of the railways.

Shri Sonavane: We also appreciate the services of the railways, but we have in addition pointed out something else also.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: One hon. Member said that there was some delay in the movement of military traffic during this emergency. I must say that was a complete surprise to me because from what I gathered after talking with the military authorities and others, my impression was that the services rendered by the railways have been greatly appreciated by the Ministry of Defence, and that the whole affair has worked like clockwork. We did not have to cancel any passenger trains, and on the whole this movement has gone on very smoothly. That is the first thing which I would like to clear.

A number of hon. Members referred to the inferior quality of coal that was being used by the railways, and the consequent detentions to trains. My hon. friend Shri Priya Gupta, who is not here, said that the staff were being victimised because the trains were not running to time on account of inferior coal. The House is aware that there was a time when the railways had the choice. We could pick and choose, and we got the best available coal in the country. Now there is shortage of metallurgical coal, and the best type of coal is required for the steel plants, which must naturally have the priority, and therefore we have to use coal of a lower grade. We are doing our best to get better type of coal. An inspection organisation has been set up, and it is the job of that organisation to go round and see that we do at least get the lower type of coal that we should get, that we do not get anything lower. It is quite true we have been getting sometimes very poor quality of coal, and in order to eliminate that, as the hon. House knows, a number of washeries are being set up, and I think that with the completion of those washeries, the situation will improve.

Shri Warior: But are the railways amenable to pay more for the washed coal?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please hear him.

Shri Priya Gupta: Just a clarification.

जो कोयला खराब है, क्या वह भी धोने से अच्छा हो जायगा । उस की डस्ट तो चली जायगी, लेकिन जो पत्थर है, क्या वह भी अच्छा हो जायगा ?

Shri Shahnewaz Khan: I would like to place some facts before the House. In spite of the poorer quality of coal that we have been getting, I would like to tell the House that the railways, as a result of the efficiency of maintenance of locomotives and other steps taken, have been trying to counteract the effect of inferior coal. For instance, one very good index of train operation is engine-miles per engine failure. This is a good index both of maintenance and of the quality of fuel. In 1956-57, the engine miles per engine failure on the broad gauge was 61,201 and in 1961-62 the figure is 64,762. Similarly, on the metre gauge in 1956-57, the figure was 42,052 miles and in 1961-62 the figure is 64,218. This is, if I might say so, a remarkable improvement. From 42,000 the figure has gone up to 64,000 on the metre gauge; that is the result of the steps that have been taken by the railways to improve the maintenance and also improving the draft etc.

Also, some hon. Members said that the punctuality of trains had suffered as a result of the inferior type of coal. In the first five months of 1961-62 on the broad gauge the over-all punctuality of trains was 76 per cent, and on the metre gauge it was 79 per cent. In the first five months of 1962-63 on the broad gauge, the figure is 75.3 and on the metre gauge 77.8.

Shri Priya Gupta: Is there any change in the running time, any increase in running time?

Shri Shahnewaz Khan: Not during the period to which I have referred. There is no change. These are the actual figures, and the House will appreciate that in spite of the poor quality of coal, the efficiency of train operations and punctuality has been kept at a reasonably high figure. We are always trying to improve the punctuality and efficiency of our trains, and that will continue.

A number of hon. Members desired that in certain regions we should extend dieselsisation and electrification. It is a very desirable objective, but as the House knows, foreign exchange is involved in this, and we introduce dieselsisation and electrification only where it is absolutely necessary, where the saturation point in carrying traffic by steam locomotion has been reached. That is the only criterion.

A number of hon. friends, a large number of them, referred to delays in the settlement of dues. The performance of the railways has improved considerably in this respect. This is because we have been laying special emphasis on early settlement of dues. We have issued instructions that six months before an employee retires, action should be initiated to complete his records, so that when he retires there is the minimum delay in the settlement of his dues. We have also issued instructions that during the last year of a person's service he should not be transferred from one station to another except for very unavoidable reasons. Action in regard to pension is initiated a year ahead. In the initial stages there were certain delays in computing and sanctioning the pension but that was primarily due to the fact that our personnel in the accounts and personnel branches were not familiar with the procedures. We have arranged special training for them and now the situation has improved considerably. My hon. friend Shri Nambiar said that for purposes of exhibition we had made arrangements to settle the dues on the date of retirement of a person. I may say

that in the Railways, we are not very fond of exhibitionism. Whatever we do is with the object of rendering service to the staff or to the public. Our attempt has been to settle the dues within ten days of the retirement of a person. In certain cases difficulties arise: the records are not complete. Inspite of our best effort some records are not still available from Pakistan. Certain categories of staff are subject to the recovery of commercial debits; debits have to be realised from persons who have been in unauthorised occupation of quarters. These are some of the difficulties. Succession certificates have to be obtained where an employee dies. Where necessary we even depute our railway welfare inspectors to go and contact the dependents of the deceased railwaymen, such as their widows, etc. and help them to obtain succession certificates.

Shri Priya Gupta: In how many cases of retirement have full payments been made.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In a large number.

Shri Priya Gupta: In a microscopic number. I mean full payment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He cannot make a running commentary like this.... (*Interruptions*) It is not a question hour. You made a speech.

Shri Priya Gupta: I do get a chance.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I will give some figures for the benefit of my hon. friend. The number of employees awaiting for three months or more for payment of their provident fund dues on the Central Railways on 30th June 1960 was 537; there were only 249 cases on 30th June 1962. On the Western Railway the corresponding figures are 195 and 83. There are about eleven lakh employees on the Railways and thousands retire each year. These are thus very insignificant numbers. On the South

Eastern Railway, dues were settled on the very day of retirement in the month of July 1962 in 13 cases and within three days in 45 cases. On the North Eastern Railway between January and July 1962, 54 cases were settled within 48 hours.

Shri Priya Gupta: Were they casual labour or permanent employees?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take up non-official business at 2.30.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. A number of hon. members referred to catering. We have departmental catering and the services are appreciated. In order to keep up a certain element of competition, we have not eliminated all contractors. We hope departmental catering will set up standards for other caterers to follow.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): That is not the point. Your catering itself is not up to the standard.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have issued instructions to all the officers. Even Ministers go and make surprise checks of the standard of catering. Where necessary we do take disciplinary action; we have taken very drastic action. It was alleged that we do not give preference to poorer people but give licence to rich people by ignoring co-operatives. The only criterion is that service must be good. Keeping that in view, we take necessary action. In the name of co-operatives some people want to take contracts but these are not real co-operatives of workers. Some people from outside give themselves the name of co-operative societies. They are no better than ordinary contractors. They are not actually workers whom we prefer.

I will now refer to the reduction of TA to the catering staff. Where we give free food, the normal practice in all departments is to allow half TA; where we give free food and free lodging also, it is one-fourth.

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

That applies to everybody, even in the gazetted ranks. We are running losses on these dining cars. Therefore, there is no reason why we should go and supply free food and give full T.A. also to the people.

I can assure my hon. friend who referred to corruption in Railways, that it is our earnest desire, and we make every effort, to root out corruption as much as we can. In the present emergency, I am sure already the Railwaymen have taken a vow that, if there is any corruption they will not indulge in it and they would render efficient service to the country. With these words, I move that these Demands may be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nambiar is not here. I shall put cut motions to the vote of the House. Cut motions Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Shri Priya Gupta: In view of the assurance of the hon. Minister, I withdraw my cut motions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his cut motions Nos. 5 and 6.

Cut motions Nos. 5 and 6 were by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Trivedi is not here. I shall put cut motions Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to de-

fray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—.

Demands Nos. 7, 9, 15 and 16."

The motion was adopted.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
NINTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th November, 1962."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th November, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

14.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: BAN ON COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution regarding ban on communal organisations. Shri Raghunath Singh was speaking on this resolution.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, I would like to request that in view of the present situation . . .

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Let me have my say first.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): What is the time remaining for this resolution?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear him first. He wants postponement.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिशारी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इमर्जेंसी होते हुए प्रस्ताव स्थगित होना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is moving a motion to postpone the discussion.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बक्त भारतवर्ष की जो स्थिति है और चीन वे जो भारत पर आक्रमण किया है, और जिस तरह से भारत का जनता ने एक स्वर से, एक लय से, एक उद्देश्य से, एकत्रित हो कर अपना विचार प्रकट किया है कि पहले हमें शत्रुओं को देश से निकाला चाहिये, इस परिस्थिति को देखते हुए मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ :

"That further discussion of my resolution regarding ban on communal organisations be postponed to the next Session."

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव अभी माननीय रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने रखा उस के लिये उन्होंने यह तकं दिया कि जो चीनी आक्रमण से उपस्थित स्थिति है, उस से इस देश में एकता की लहर आई है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No discussion. I am putting the motion.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं एक निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are supporting the motion?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): No, I am opposing him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अभी माननीय मिश्र श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने यह तकं दिया कि चीनी आक्रमण से जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है उस से देश में एक एकता की लहर उठ खड़ी हुई है उस के होते हुए अगर यह प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया जाता है तो शायद उस में कुछ बाधा उत्पन्न हो, और इसलिये इच्छ प्रस्ताव को दूसरे सेशन में

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं ने बाधा नहीं कहा था।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर उनके ही तकं को ले कर हम

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो निवेदन है कह माप मुझ से कीजिये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मुझे खुशी है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि आप मेरी बात को समझते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि साम्प्रदायिकता जो है वह सब से बड़ा खतरा है देश की एकता के लिये तो यह सब से बड़ा अवसर है कि इस प्रस्ताव को यहां रखा जाय। आज जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, उस में जो लोग सम्प्रदायकवाद में विश्वास करते हैं और अपने संगठन चलाते हैं उन्होंने भी एकता का परिचय जो दिया है, वे उस से भी ऊपर उठ कर, इस प्रस्ताव की हां में हां मिलाते हुए इस का समर्थन कर सकते हैं। अगर वे ऐसा करते तो शायद इस शुभ अवसर पर कुछ और करने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं रहती।

इस लिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और सदन से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह इस विषय पर बहस चलाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : रेजोल्यूशन फिर प्रायेगा।

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The question is:

"That further discussion of Shri Raghunath Singh's resolution regarding ban on communal organisations be postponed to the next Session."

The motion was adopted.

14.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The next resolution is on Compulsory military training, by Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda. And the time allotted is two hours.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that all young men be given compulsory military training."

Sir, this is my resolution and I have much pleasure in putting it before the House. It is in keeping with the present situation that we are faced with in India. We are faced with a situation of the gravest type ever since independence and our home, our very heritage, is at stake.

In countries like France, Belgium, etc. and there is compulsory military training. I will give you an instance of what military training means. In Belgium, a very small country, probably four or five times as big as Delhi district, when Kaiser's army threatened Belgium to surrender, Belgium said 'no' and they fought to gallantly that Kaiser's army was detained and it took them quite a few days to reach the shores of France. It was entirely due to the fact that Belgium had military training and the military equipment that they were able to keep Kaiser's army away for so long in order that Britain could get ready to meet the onslaught.

Sir, we have retired soldiers who are drawing pension—very poor pension, I might say. They could be re-employed, and each retired soldier could be made to go to a village and each village may have a soldier to train the young boys and also young girls. You have got a sarpanch, pradhan, village patwari. You have this organisation at your disposal, and it is easy now to put the machinery into action. I would suggest this even for children of eight and ten who go to the village schools. I know it is very difficult now even to produce air guns for them, because the number involved will be about millions. I suggest you can make some wooden rifles, wooden things looking like rifles, imitation rifles to train the youngsters, the little boys and little girls, how to bring up the rifle to your shoulder and take to drill. You must train them that way.

Our great leader, the Father of the Nation, taught us non-violence, and non-violence was the first article of his faith and last article of his creed. Indeed, we all stand by that. Indeed, we have all benefited by non-violence. But non-violence does not mean that when others are violent you should be non-violent and that you should be unprepared. So, in my opinion the time has come when we should train every youngster, every young boy and girl, to know how to handle a rifle, to get busy if need be. Then the yellow menace, the yellow peril that is threatening our very existence will know that we also have millions in this country as they have in China. We have got a very big population. Maybe, China has a little more. Even so we can also get armed, train our youngsters and bring into them a mentality of being able to hit back.

We are not people who want to conquer others' lands; and we will not allow others to take our lands either. Government have so many institutions, like the National Discipline scheme headed by General Bhonsle who has done a wonderful

job. Such schools should be there all over the country. For instance, in my opinion, if a youngster is appearing for his Matriculation or School Final, it should be incumbent on him to produce a certificate from the auxiliary force that he has given a good account of himself, that he is physically fit and then alone he would be entitled for that examination. If these restrictions are put forth, then it would become incumbent on every little youngster to go through that period of training. Military training, I might add, has a different meaning from other kinds of training. A military man has to obey, and obedience is the greatest thing. There is no such thing in a soldier who says "No". If he has to walk to or march to the front, he only says "Yes," and he does his job. That is the type of spirit that you must bring about in this country.

I am glad to see that Punjab has already made a move in this direction. I have here a clipping, and with your permission I shall read it. It says:

"The Punjab Government has decided to impart NCC rifle training to school and college students beginning ninth class, Education Minister Yash told the Punjab Council today.

The Minister was replying to a discussion on the increase by the Government in the working hours of schools.

The Minister told the House that the Government wanted to make sports a compulsory subject in schools. He said sports and games were essential for building up the physique and for inculcating discipline among students."

That brings to my mind that Hitler did in Germany. I am no lover of Hitler. I can tell you I never liked the ideology or the methods that he followed, but he built up Germany from scratch. He insisted on physical

training. He made it compulsory for every youngster, every girl, to get physical training first. And from scratch he built up Germany into a terrific armed force. As I said, I do not subscribe either to his ideology or his method of—world conquer. But even so, he made the German army the envy of the whole world. For sometime it was so, till he met his bitter end. But that is a different matter. Even then, physical fitness was the first item on which he worked. Above all, he put the emphasis on physical fitness and put the youngsters into military training.

So far back as 1915, Lord Sinha, who was the only Indian to become an English peer, who presided over the 30th Congress at Bombay, said:

"For what is the present condition of things? Except certain warlike races like the Sikhs and Rajputs, the people generally are debarred from receiving any kind of military training. Not only are they not allowed enlistment in the ranks of His Majesty's Army, but they are even precluded from joining any volunteer corps. Even with regard to the classes of man—Sikhs and Rajputs, Gurkhas and Pathans, etc.—who are taken into the regular army for the simple reason that the number of English troops is not in itself sufficient to maintain peace and order in this country—even with reference to these classes, it is an inflexible rule that though they may now obtain the highest badge of valour, viz., the Victoria Cross, not one of them can receive a Commission in His Majesty's Army irrespective of birth or bravery, education or efficiency."

Now, this was in 1915, by Lord Sinha. Even then, the feeling in India was we should have military training and we should have the best of everything. But we could not do it because of British rule. Those handicaps are not

[Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda]

there now. We are a free country and we must train our youth to man this country as other countries have. Today, we are faced with a most ruthless enemy who would go to any length as he is of a heartless, inhuman type.

Another great person, who is no more—the Nightingale of India—the late Sarojini Naidu of revered memory, when she presided over the Kanpur session of the Congress in 1925 said:

"I would insist with all the force at my command on including a complete course of military training as an integral part of national education. Is it not the saddest of all shameful ironies that our children whose favourite lullabies are the battle songs of Kurukshetra and whose little feet march gaily to the stirring music of Rajput ballads, should be condemned to depend for the safety of their homes, the production of their sanctuaries, the security of their mountain and ocean frontiers, on the fidelity and strength of foreign arms? The savage Massai, the primitive Zulu, the Arab and the Afriди, the Greek and the Bulgar may all carry their tribal weapons and claim their right to defend the honour of their race, but we whose boast it is that we kindled the flame of the world's civilization are alone defrauded of our privilege and have become cowards by compulsion, unfit to answer the world's challenge to our manhood, unable to maintain the sanctity of our homes and shrines.

Whatever the experiments recommended by the Commission now sitting to explore the avenue of the military advancement for our people, it is incumbent upon the Congress to form forthwith a national militia by voluntary cons-

cription, of which the nucleus might well be the existing volunteer organisations. Further, we should also carefully consider the question of nautical as well as naval and aerial training to equip the nation for all purposes of defence against invasion or attack."

Coming as it did from that great lady, has a great meaning indeed. I would like to see sainik schools opened in every district, one sainik school at least in every district of this country. So, that would be a good beginning and after that, I would say that the age of 19—24 would be a good age for military training, because I realise that we have got millions in this country. We cannot train all millions together, but it may be possible for the Government to impart military training to all those in the age-group of 19—24.

In this connection, I may point out that there are poor parents who find it difficult to have two square meals a day and it is still more difficult to educate their children. Some of them find it most difficult to join the NCC because they have got to get sufficient leave, which is difficult, and then there is the prospect of not doing well in their examinations. For all these reasons, the parents find it difficult to send their boys to this training, and so many of the NCC boys who could get military training find it extremely difficult. And after all, as the old saying goes, this is the *Mabap* Government, which means the Government must also aid and assist the boys who cannot afford to get this training. So, it is my earnest request that Government may take this into consideration, and see that the training that is given is imparted even to boys between 8 and 10 and the girls.

As I said, it is not possible for us to have air-guns, to that extent, but have wooden guns so that they know *

how to align a weapon, how to lift it, and how to stand in order and how to obey and how to discipline themselves and put in the necessary drive.

Let us remember what Winston Churchill's words were. He said, "I want the blood, sweat, tears and toil from you." That is what the English people gave to him and that is how they won the war. I know this subject will interest many hon. Members here and it would not be fair on my part to take too much of the time. I am the Mover of this Resolution. All I can say is, it brings to my mind an old Biblical saying, which is very apt so far as the Chinese are concerned."

"An eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth."

That is what we shall do with these Chinese.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that all young men be given compulsory military training."

There are some amendments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"to meet the naked aggression by China and also any future danger from outside" (1)

Shri Rananjai Singh (Musafirkhana): I beg to move:

That in the Resolution—

after "young men" insert "in India". (2)

That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"with a view to make its use for patriotic purposes". (4)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): I beg to move:

That in the Resolution—

after "young men" insert "between 18 to 40 years of age". (3)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The main resolution and the amendments are before the House. There are already 11 speakers who desire to speak. Probably some more may desire to speak. 2 hours have been allotted. So, I will allow 5 minutes to each Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The time may be extended.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): It is a very important resolution and a number of Members would like to participate. The House will agree to double the time which has been allotted now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House is willing to sit late, the time can be extended.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I beg to move:

"That the time allotted for discussion of the Resolution re: Compulsory military training moved by Lt. Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagaram be increased from 2 hours to 4 hours."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the time allotted for discussion of the Resolution re: Compulsory military training moved by Lt. Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagaram be increased from 2 hours to 4 hours."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, we will extend it by 2 hours. We started at 2.30. We will finish at 6.30. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I congratulate Maharajakumarji for moving this non-official resolution before the House at this hour, when we are facing naked aggression and invasion by the Chinese expansionists. Normally speaking, we have in this House previously not fully supported this sort of resolution, because we thought that this might create a war psychosis. I personally feel that this resolution is the need of the hour today. I am sure that the Government will adopt this resolution as their own resolution and will not ask the mover to withdraw it. I am confident this House will not reject this most-needed resolution.

The Chinese invasion has once again roused the national sentiments and patriotism to a pitch where people are prepared to do or die. It is high time that the entire nation should be in arms. The resolution does not specify the purpose. It only says:

"This House is of opinion that all young men be given compulsory military training."

My amendment is very simple and it should be acceptable to my friend, Maharajkumarji. It says:

That at the end of the resolution, the following be added, namely:

"to meet the naked aggression by China and also any future danger from outside".

I wanted to move this amendment, because I never wanted to create an army of Hitler in our country. After all, while giving compulsory military training to all youngmen or to persons in the age group 17 to 40, the intention of this House and this country is not to create an army of Hitler. We are a peaceful nation and our army is a sort of peace brigade. Our

young boys, who will have compulsory military training, will use their arms only for defending their motherland, as they wish to do today. So, I fully support this resolution.

The question arises about arms, because the arms which are being manufactured in the ordnance factories or elsewhere will be used by our jawans. I have a suggestion. I am grateful to the Maharaja of Bikaner, Shri Karni Singhji, who has not only donated money, but many arms which he had in his possession and placed them at the disposal of the Government. So, I appeal to all maharajas and nawabs, who have in their armoury lot of arms, to place those arms at the disposal of the Government at this hour of peril. These arms can be used for training. I am sure they have not only obsolete arms, but new arms also. Those arms should be placed at the disposal of this Government to give training to youngmen or to men from 17 to 40 years of age.

I am one with the Maharajakumar that there should be a sainik school in every district. It is high time that we gave proper military training to your young men, so that at any call, all the young men in this country will rise like one man. When we are facing such a massive invasion by the Chinese, the time has come when we should get used to see our children in army dresses. They must be given proper training and they must have a proper sense of patriotism. Only patriotism does not help a country to win a war. That is why it is necessary that they should be provided with arms. The true picture of our youth should be, he should hold the national flag in one hand and hold a rifle in another hand, and march on singing the immortal song of Netaji:

"यह जिन्दगी है कोम को
कोम पर लुटाये जा"

With these words, I support the resolution from the core of my heart.

Shri Dashpande (Nasik): Sir, I rise to support this resolution. Taking into consideration the military might of our enemy, we must realise that the need of the hour is intensive military training on a wide scale. In this respect, Government can take advantage of some institutions that are run by the public. In Nasik from where I come, there is an institution known as the Bhonsle Military School. Years before it was started by the late lamented Dr. Moonje, who was a member of this House for a number of years. He used to take keen interest in military training. It is a school with a military training bias. They have summer and winter classes in which men and women are given some primary military training. They have done very useful work till now. Many eminent Indians have visited that institution. With a little more Government control and Government help, I think they will serve the cause of the nation today in a much better way.

There is another institution which is run by the Government itself under the guidance of Gen. Bhonsle. It was mentioned by the mover of the resolution also. During the last session, I had the opportunity to visit the National Discipline Institution. I spent a few hours amongst them and saw they were doing very good work. The training was very good and what impressed me was that every minute of the life they spend there, they live as Indians. They have built up a very good national character and discipline in that institution. With a little more improvement and adjustment, that institution also can serve the purpose better. My only point is, if we have to meet the military might of our enemy, large-scale arrangements for military training ought to be undertaken without any delay. The Government may have their own schemes, but the Government may take advantage of the institutions that are for years doing good work in the field.

Sir, I have got nothing more to say. I think you for the opportunity that you have given to me.

15 hrs.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta-South-West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution which has been moved here. I think it is particularly necessary to remember that countries like ours which have a very big population but have a relatively small professional army, by the nature of things, are countries which are particularly in need of having a civilian population which is, by and large, trained, if not in full military training at least in the use of rifles and fire arms.

The reference made here to Hitler's Germany and all that is not altogether apt for the very simple reason that those are different countries. Though it is true that they inculcated a spirit of military discipline and all that in the population and introduced various kinds of schemes of conscription, they had in addition to that always a very numerous and a very powerful standing professional army. That is not the case in our country, and in normal times but for this aggression by China do not know. I am not quite sure in my own mind, what kind of reception this kind of proposal would have met from the people at large. But it is particularly because of this situation today that I feel this opportunity has presented itself and it should be seized hold of by the country at a time when we have a relatively numerically small professional army.

I do not yet visualise and I cannot visualise in the context of our resources in this country that we will have a huge standing professional army running into some several millions as some big countries are able to maintain. I do not know if we would be able to do it for some time to come. It is, therefore, particularly necessary that this professional army of ours should be backed up by a

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

civilian population which has at least the rudimentary elements of military training at its disposal, not only because it is so urgently necessary today, to which all speakers have referred, but because we must keep an eye to the future too.

I cannot help remembering that this small professional army of ours has had to be used in peace time by us in recent years for all sorts of other jobs too, which they have performed admirably but which are not normally the tasks of a professional army. We have had to use them for flood relief work. We have used them of various kinds of jobs and they have done them very well. Therefore, my feeling is, if we take this opportunity of the present national emergency, both from the view of the immediate necessity of national defence as well as with an eye to the future that during peace time we require this kind of trained and disciplined people available who can be utilised for all these other works also for which we have had to divert our professional army recently, it would be all to the good of the country.

Therefore, I do not wish to repeat some of the arguments used by the mover of the resolution. I agree with them, about the virtues of this military training in inculcating a certain kind of spirit and discipline in the people which, I think, the people are badly in need of, in the sense that having loyalty and patriotism they have not this outlook or training, and this is the opportunity by which we can inculcate it now.

The only other thing I would like to say is about the question of resources I do not know whether it will be possible immediately to undertake a very ambitious scheme covering the whole of our population, which is a very big population. The existing resources have to be expanded; that is true. They have to be increased. But we have to make a beginning with

our existing resources. Therefore, I would say it is slightly unrealistic at the moment to imagine that within a month or two our Government with its existing resources would be in a position to include the whole of this population of our country down to the remotest village in a scheme of compulsory military training.

We can make a beginning and we should make a beginning, first of all, utilising all the existing institutions which are there to their fullest possible capacity. The National Cadet Corps and the Auxiliary Corps are supposed to cater for the students mainly in the schools and colleges. While I think that the scheme can be expanded more, there are certain things in them which I think should be rectified. Some people have referred to them already. There are certain aspects which are too expensive, perhaps, for all the families in our population to be able to afford for their children. Those things will have to be examined. I know, for example, even the question of N.C.C. training does not always get the kind of urgent attention that it should get from the Government. I had occasion to see a few months ago that, for example, the air wing of the N.C.C., which depends entirely on wooden model aircraft for their training were practically facing a crisis due to the fact that the one firm in this country which imports this particular type of wood from abroad and manufactures model aircraft which are supplied to the National Cadet Corps for their training, was unable to get the licence from the Government in order to obtain the supply of this wood of that particular type which is not available in this country. I drew the attention of the Defence Ministry to that several months ago. I hope that will in future all such things will be looked into with a greater sense of urgency.

Then there is the question of sainik schools which has been mentioned. I too support the proposer of this motion.

that sainik schools should be multiplied very rapidly in all parts of the country. There also I would plead that the tuition fees which are prescribed for the sainik schools should be reduced drastically. I know that a number of scholarships and so on are provided for children of poor families in these sainik schools, but the general scale of fees and so on is extraordinarily high. In fact, if these fees are to be paid in this country then only the upper middle class and rich people can send their children to these sainik schools.

All these things should be gone into. Even I would suggest, factories and offices, any type of institution where a fairly large number of people can be found together in the pursuit of their normal daily avocation, can be made centres where with the help of the Government and the provision of proper trainers very rapidly a large number of people can be covered.

I would also suggest that we should begin, as somebody has just said, with at least dummy rifle training. I do not think we have got even enough guns to supply everybody with a live rifle and teach him how to use it. But it is necessary at least—my hon. friend Shri Karni Singhji was discussing it the other way with some of us outside and it was said that we do not know how many Members of this Parliament, with all due respect to them, know the right side or correct side of a rifle from a wrong side—

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): I did not say that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I said it while discussing it with him. Let us begin with dummy rifles and wooden rifles. At least people should know how to hold a rifle and how to aim it. Even that is something which is important. We can begin with this kind of elementary training use all existing institutions that are available and try to

use their resources to the maximum capacity to cover as many people as we can in this way.

Finally I would suggest—I do not know if it is a feasible proposition—that since most of the military operation that is taking place at the moment and may take place in future also is in a terrain to which reference has been made many times in this House, which is particular type of mountainous terrain and so on, therefore, a certain amount of training should also include the question of layout of the terrain, topography and all that. That should also be understood by the people. We have got plenty of Naga friends—I am not talking about the hostile Nagas, I am talking about our Nagas, our nationals our friends and citizens of Nagaland. They have certainly had some experience, at one time or the other, of this type of operation in that kind of terrain. Unhappily, at one time, perhaps, many of them were operating against our own forces. Nevertheless, they have come to the right path now and they are loyal and dependent citizens of India. Among these Nagas such people can be found who can be profitably employed as trainers for this kind of a people's militia which we are envisaging so that at least they can have an elementary training not only in dummy rifle training but also in how to operate in a terrain which may be occupied by hostile forces, a terrain which is mountainous, which is of a particular type and where it is necessary to know something about mountain craft and topography also. I think we should try to see whether we can use people of that kind to help the Government quickly to train the militia.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am intervening at this early stage of the debate to indicate what Government's views are in this matter. Obviously, I take it that no one in this House can be

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

opposed to this Resolution as such. Even apart from the crisis, it is a thing for every young man to have some training. It will make him a better citizen and will make him better fitted for any other duty that he might perform. But at this stage for us to say what we cannot do effectively would not be desirable.

I imagine that the persons who would be affected by this, if this Resolution is passed, would be about 30 million in India. To pass a Resolution or to decide on a measure without fully being able to implement it would not be proper. We are, as a matter of fact, increasing the numbers that are going to be trained very considerably in various ways. The hon. Member who has just spoken referred to the NCC. At the present moment it consists of about 4·2 lakhs, that is, over 400,000. We are increasing it, the NCC and the NCC Files, to cover practically every university student in India.

Then there is the Territorial Army which we are increasing fairly rapidly. Then there is a Lok Sahayak Sena. In addition, there are the Home Guards. If all these are totalled up, the figure comes to a formidable figure. That is as much as we can take in hand considering the need of officers and trainers and others. As the hon. Member says, "Give them wooden rifles". That, I accept, may be necessary here and there. But we should like to give a majority of these people some rifle training so that they may know the weapons fully and later on, if necessary, they can utilise them. At this moment we are expanding and extending our training programme very greatly, as much as we can possibly deal with. With all my sympathy for this Resolution, therefore, we are unable to accept it at this stage because we just will not be able to do it in view of the number of officers and trainers required. This would probably rather come in the way of the more intensive and better train-

ing that we are giving to those lots of people who come under the various categories that I have mentioned.

I did not mention, of course, the additional recruitment programme for the Regular Army which is very considerable. It will mean our dispersing our efforts and possibly will rather impair the kind of training we are giving.

I entirely agree with the hon. Member who has just now spoken about our recruiting people from Nagaland and from all the border areas specially. We hope to touch all these people and to increase our capacity in regard to trained people very, very considerably. In fact, even now our capacity for training is stretched to the utmost.

We should remember that fortunately for us in India there is no lack of volunteers. The question of compulsory training—I have no objection to it—comes in when volunteers are lacking. If and when that need arises we can certainly go in for conscription. But at the present moment we have millions of people at our disposal as much as we can train.

I suggest therefore, that it is better to concentrate on the steps that we are taking and gradually expand our programme; ultimately, if need arises even accept a Resolution of this kind. But at the present moment it would not be wise to accept a resolution which we cannot give effect to.

Shri Hem Barua (Gouhati): May I seek a clarification from the hon. Prime Minister? In view of the fact that this war is going to be a long-drawn out war, as the hon. Prime Minister has said so very often, why is it that we cannot spread out the programme to impart military training over a number of years, take them from now on and adopt this Resolution?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But we are spreading it out very fast, as much as we can deal with. I have no objection to spreading it out more and more, but merely saying that we will include almost everybody in India does not mean that we will be able to do more than we can. We cannot

I had forgotten to mention another scheme of voluntary rifles. There are four or five major schemes where we could give effective training, not with wooden rifles and things of that kind but with regular rifles and all these comprise millions and millions of people.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): May I seek some information? Will the hon. Prime Minister allow voluntary organisations to function under Government supervision for this military training? I had experience in 1947 when we had raised about a lakh of volunteers without Government assistance, completely voluntary work and without Govt. finances. So, I will again say that without Government assistance of a penny but under Government supervision we shall do our best. With the enthusiasm that has been aroused in our country people should be given the fullest opportunity in the rural areas. I think, they should not be hindered in their enthusiasm. In their self-defence and even in civil defence they should be completely trained with voluntary efforts. So, I propose that the hon. Prime Minister invite voluntary organisations and if they want to give civil defence training, they should be allowed to do this.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is plenty of opportunity for them in the volunteer rifles that we are raising and the Home Guards which is something even more than civil defence. The hon. Member can utilise all the enthusiasm he can find for this. If he wants to raise some other volunteers, it is difficult for me to say unless I see the scheme how it fits in because one of the difficulties will be, when millions and millions of people are being trained to, provide them with

arms. We may not immediately be able to do so. But I will suggest to him that there are very large opportunities of training in the various categories that I have mentioned.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very glad to be able to associate myself and our Group with this Resolution. I must congratulate the Maharajkumar for having chosen this very auspicious moment for moving this Resolution. As my hon. friend has said, if it had been moved under other auspices, it was quite possible that there might not have been such a unanimity of approval and support.

So far as the principle underlying this Resolution is concerned, we are all in favour of it and I am glad to find that the hon. Prime Minister also accepts the principle and the idea behind it although he finds so many administrative, financial and other difficulties in the way of implementing it if it were to be accepted by Government immediately. What I would like to suggest is, if the Government accepts this Resolution, it does not mean—and I am sure the hon. Prime Minister knows that—that the Government have straightforwardly compulsorily to give effect to it within a month or couple of months. It does mean that the Government should give the highest priority for the implementation of this and find the necessary training personnel and the various institutions needed to provide this training for all these people as well as the arms that are needed also. I would like the Government to agree to do this much at least. It is not enough to say and think that we have got plenty of volunteers offering their services to the Government and therefore we need not be so much in a hurry in developing this. The volunteers who are coming forward would certainly be useful. But, surely, if we provide this kind of training to all these people in our educational institutions, if and when they come

[Shri Ranga.]

to attain a certain amount of proficiency in the use of these arms and in the sense of discipline that they would be developing and the techniques that they would learn in regard to army manoeuvres and so on, they would be able to make better soldiers than the ordinary folk that we are obliged to recruit from the country side and also in the towns. Therefore, I am particularly anxious that so far as students in the High Schools, Colleges and other educational institutions are concerned, we should certainly accept here and now the principle of providing satisfactory training and prepare them to face their responsibility as and when and as soon as possible they get themselves trained and they are ready to take to arms.

It is true that all these various efforts are being made by the Government to provide this kind of training through the N.C.C., A.C.C., Discipline scheme, scout movement and various other movements. But, we know only too well the contribution that they have been making. Good as it is, it is not enough to meet the present situation and may not be enough also in future. This would be the best time when the country would be in a proper mood to allow the Government to set aside adequate funds to provide and develop this kind of training. Hon. Members have said so many things with which I am completely in agreement. Therefore, I need not prolong this speech beyond expressing my satisfaction with the suggestion made by my hon. colleague Shri Narendra Singh Mahida that he would be willing and friends association with him in Gujarat and various other places also would be willing to develop these training centres on a large enough scale. They only want the Government to provide the technical personnel as well as a certain amount of other assistance.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Not even that.

Shri N. G. Ranga: Certainly not money—various other types of technical personnel and assistance and advice that would be needed. We would certainly like the Government to provide it. Once that is provided, I am happy that this suggestion has been made. I hope other friends will come forward from various other States to develop similar training centres and provide this training just at this juncture when we need so many people.

In conclusion, I would like to say this. I would like my friends as well as the Government to remember what they themselves have been saying that we would need not less than 2 million people with adequate training to be able to man our army and then give us the necessary strength in fighting this Chinese aggression. In making this preparation, I am sure acceptance of this Resolution and implementation of it will certainly be one of the best preparations.

श्री रांजय सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले महाराजकुमार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने इतना सामर्थ्यिक प्रस्ताव रखा है। यह बड़ा ही उपयुक्त जान पढ़ता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस समय हमारे देश के लिए सैनिक शिक्षा बहुत आवश्यक है ताकि देश में सैनिक भावना उत्पन्न हो। मैं आपकी आज्ञा से इस प्रस्ताव में दो संशोधन रखना चाहता हूँ जो कि इस प्रकार हैं :

after "young men" insert "in India".

That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"with a view to make its use for patriotic purposes".

यदि यह संकल्प पारित होता है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि होना भी चाहिए, तो उस दशा में इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाये कि जो भी और जिस रूप में भी सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाये,

उससे देश भवित की भावना बनी रहे और उस में वृद्धि होती जाये, और साथ ही जिन लोगों को यह सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाये उन से यह प्रतिज्ञा भी ली जाये कि वे जो शस्त्रास्त्र की शिक्षा लेंगे उसका सदुपयोग करेंगे, कभी दुरुपयोग नहीं करेंगे । इसी उद्देश्य से मैं ने अपने संशोधन रखे हैं कि जो लोग सैनिक शिक्षा से कर जायें उन में देशसेवा के ही भाव हों ।

इस समय सैनिक शिक्षा के महत्व पर विशेष कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । उसको सभी समझते हैं । हमारे देश में अनुशासन की बड़ी आवश्यकता है, और यह काम सैनिक शिक्षा के द्वारा बहुत अच्छी तरह हो सकता है । मैं तो समझता हूँ कि देश के सौभाग्य से ऐसा समय आ गया है कि लोगों में इस प्रकार का जोश पैदा हो गया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह लगतार बढ़ता जाये । मैं समझता हूँ कि साधारण शिक्षा के साथ साथ अगर सैनिक शिक्षा भी दी जाये तो बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी । इससे लोगों में अनुशासन की भावना पैदा होगी और जो हमारे देश में अनुशासन हीनता दिखाई देती थी उसका अन्त हो जायेगा ।

यदि मेरे संशोधन स्वीकार कर लिये जाते हैं तो उनका प्रभाव यह होगा कि शिक्षा काल से ही विद्यार्थियों में यह भावना पैदा होगी कि हमें देश की सेवा करनी है और जहां भी देश को आवश्यकता होगी हम काम करेंगे ।

राजकुमार साहब ने जर्मनी का जिक्र किया । उन्होंने बतलाया कि किस प्रकार हिटलर ने उस जर्मनी को जिसके टूकड़े टूकड़े हो गये थे सैनिक शिक्षा के द्वारा एक विया और एक बड़ा शवितशाली राष्ट्र का रूप दिया । चाहे हम हिटलर के सिद्धान्तों से सहमत न हों लेकिन जिस तरीके से उस ने अपने देश को शवितशाली बनाया उस पर तो हम

को विचार करना चाहिये । जर्मनी के उदाहरण से हम को मालूम होता है कि किस प्रकार सैनिक शिक्षा से एकता बढ़ती है और लोगों में वीरता के भाव पैदा होते हैं । देश के लोगों में यह भावना होनी चाहिये कि जहां भी आवश्यकता होगी हम देश की सेवा करेंगे । ईश्वर न करे कि हमारे ऊपर कोई आपत्ति आवे हम को उस के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये । और हमारे ऊपर कोई आपत्ति न भी आवे पर यदि हमारे देश के नागरिक सैनिक शिक्षा पाये हुए हों तो किसी भी देश का साहस हमारी तरफ आंख उठाने का नहीं हो सकता । इसलिये हमारे देश में अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ।

सैनिक शिक्षा के साथ ही साथ इस बात की भी बहुत आवश्यकता है कि लोगों के लिये शुद्ध भोजन और शुद्ध दूध और धी का भी प्रबन्ध किया जाये । यद्यपि देश में दूध और धी की नदियां बहाने के लिये कोई योजनायें बनाई गई हैं, लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि बाजार में शुद्ध दूध और धी का मिलना कठिन है । जब लोगों को शुद्ध भोजन नहीं मिलेगा, शुद्ध पदार्थ नहीं मिलेंगे, तो सैनिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के भी वे बलवान् नहीं बन सकेंगे ।

समाज की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये ही हमारी प्राचीन संस्कृति में वर्ण-व्यवस्था रखी गई थी । संसार में किसी वस्तु का अभाव न हो, इसलिये वीर-रस को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से क्षत्रिय वर्ण की व्यवस्था की गई थी । संसार में अज्ञान और अविद्या न हो, इस के लिये ब्राह्मण वर्ण की व्यवस्था की गई थी । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस व्यवस्था का निर्माण गुण-कर्म-स्वभाव के अनुसार किया गया था । नाम चाहे ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय और वैश्य हो या कोई और नाम हो, लेकिन हमारे देश में ही क्या, सर्वत्र

[श्रो रंगजम सिंह]

शिक्षा विभाग, रक्षा विभाग और आर्थिक प्रश्नों के लिये व्यवहार का भी विभाग रखा गया है। इन सब बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए और समाज की आवश्यकताओं को अनुभव कर के ही प्राचीन काल में यह व्यवस्था की गई थी।

इस बीच में कई कारणों से हम में अनुशासन का हास हो गया था। अगर वह हास न हुआ होता, तो क्या चीनियों का यह साहस हो सकता था कि वे हमारे साथ छेड़-छाड़ करें? इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि भारतवर्ष सदा ही बीरता और विद्वता में आगे रहा है। हम किसी से दबने वाले नहीं हैं। अब भी हम में पुराना रक्त चला आ रहा है, जोकि हम को जीश दिलाता है, जिस का प्रमाण यह है कि सीमा पर चीन के आक्रमण से हम लोगों में जोश पैदा हो गया है और हम उस का सामना करने के लिये तैयार हो गये हैं। अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब से प्रीतिपूर्वक, धर्मनिःसार और यथायोग्य बरतना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और अपना संशोधन सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): This is such a resolution, and this has come at such a moment when criticism of the resolution cannot be offered; when I say 'cannot be offered', I mean that criticism cannot be dared to be offered by anybody. We are all one in this respect that our country's defences must be fortified and we would all like that whatever we are able to do we must be able to do for our country, be it by our body or be it by our mind or be it by our wealth. So, when merely the body is desired, there would not be any hesitation on the part of anybody to offer it for the sake

of the country. To that extent, the resolution is very welcome.

I agree, however, with the view expressed by the Prime Minister that when enormous numbers of volunteers are available for us, the question has to be considered whether it would be proper for us to have a compulsory system of training. Would it not be proper for us to make a law that whosoever volunteers himself for enrolment in the Army must be allowed an opportunity to have the proper training? It is this suggestion which has come from my hon. friend Shri Narendra Singh Mahida. It is this suggestion which can come from me, and it is this suggestion which will come from my hon. friend Shri Bade. Shri Bade lives in an area which is full a Bhils. Somehow or other, these people have been left out of recruitment during these days. An enormous number of these brave men, good fighting men are available among the Bhils. They are a very brave people. They cannot be beaten by the Gurkhas. But, unfortunately, they happen to live in an area which is a dark part of India, and, therefore, nobody has considered their case. I remember that in my younger days, we had the Mewar Bhil Corps, a very strong force, and we had also the Malwa Bhil Corps which was also a very strong and reliable force, and we used these to suppress small uprisings in the Rajasthan State, and they were so used in the year 1921. They were formidable forces, but they have now been neglected. We have to depend upon the mercenaries for filling up these corps.

So, when an offer like that of Shri Narendra Singh Mahida is forthcoming, when an offer from volunteers is forthcoming from all parts of the country, even if the Government do not see eye to eye with the resolution that has been moved, I would say that this is an opportune moment when without any distinction of caste, creed, race or religion, without making any distinction between martial and non-martial races, without insist-

ing on the so-called physical tests, the spirit behind the man should be judged. We have read so often in the military books from the Western countries that even men with one leg cut, even men suffering from certain handicaps, when they offered themselves for recruitment as volunteers, had their services accepted by the Government of the day.

It is the same situation here too. I cannot refrain from endorsing the resolution that has been moved by my hon. friend Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda, but if a *via media* is to be found, if the tempo of the House is to be judged, and through it the tempo of the country is to be judged, it would be meet and proper for Government to come forward with a scheme whereby anyone who volunteers himself for enrolment in the Army will get an opportunity for such enrolment and for such training.

With these few words, I support the resolution.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: It is in the very fitness of things that this resolution has come up after the resolution we adopted yesterday.

In the resolution, the word 'young man' is not defined. I have suggested some limitation saying that the term would denote those between the ages of 18 and 40. In that, I have put only the minimum.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Put the maximum.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: India has a tradition in which even old men led in the battle-field. In the Mahabharata age, when Drona was leading the battle, the writer of the epic describes him in the following way:

श्रावण-पलित-श्यामो वयसा शोतिपंचकः ।
रणे पर्णचरत् द्रोणो युवा षोडशवर्षवत् ॥

'Here was Drona with the hair turned grey up to the ears, and bearing the weight of 85 years on his back, mov-

ing in the battle-field like a young man of 16.' That is the tradition that India has had, which somehow, due to historical reverses, we have forgotten and we have lost. If possible, we have to revive that tradition now when Dronas will be found to lead battles with that description, namely: श्रावण-पलित-श्यामो persons with hair turned grey up to the ears, and who would रणे पर्णचरत् go out in battle, and युवा षोडशवर्षवत् battlefield like a young man of 16. We had that tradition in the past, but we have lost it, and we want to revive it now.

The resolution moved by my hon. friend Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda today suggests only the first step and nothing more than that. Though the Prime Minister has pointed out the difficulties of adopting the resolution now, yet some steps which would lead to the ultimate fulfilment of the object of the resolution may even now be taken, and we may make that kind of suggestion now.

My hon. friend the Maharajkumar while moving his resolution was referring to Gandhiji and his theory of non-violence. Gandhiji repeatedly made it clear that his theory of non-violence was the non-violence of the strong and not the non-violence of the weak. He even went as far as this, that it is better to kill and be killed than to be a coward. Even the apostle of non-violence did not hesitate to place that ideal before the nation, that the nation must be strong. I believe there are also passages in his writings and speeches in which he has supported military training. He has supported it for this reason that it gives the people and the nation discipline. He wanted a disciplined people. He was awfully grieved that discipline was lacking, that the people had not yet learnt discipline. He made it clear that people who did not know how to obey would never be able to command. In order to be able to command, we must learn to obey. He

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

said, 'I want my people to learn how to obey and it is then that will learn how to command'. That was the theory he explained and taught us.

In this connection, my mind very naturally goes to Netaji. I knew Subhas Babu. He was a member of the University Training Corps when it was formed during the first world war. Even now his photos may be found in full uniform of the U.T.C. The training that he had at that time stood him in good stead throughout his life. When the Calcutta Congress was held in 1928 under the presidentship of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, Subhas Babu was the G.O.C., General Officer Commanding, of the Congress Volunteers. When he appeared in that uniform, the Statesman of Calcutta came out with a taunting report which said that he looked 'like a circus lion tamer'. That was the comment made in the Statesman report when Subhas Babu appeared in the uniform of the G.O.C. on the Congress platform. But by a strange dispensation of Providence, this brave son of India who was taunted at that time by an Anglo-Indian daily, lived to become the Netaji of the modern age. Perhaps Providence provided the answer to that taunt uttered in 1928 when Subhas Babu appeared in Eastern Asia as Netaji leading his army.

What we want is that future Netajis should be built up from now, and in order that they may be built up, a measure like the one suggested by the Mover in his Resolution is necessary. With that end in view, I offer my wholehearted support to the Resolution with the qualification I have made. My hon. friend, the Mover, may accept it, or if there are young men beyond those years indicated, I do not want to stand in their way from being included in the recruitment that might be made in pursuance of the Resolution.

Some of my hon. friends were raising the question of women. I believe

when there are enough young men and so long as there are enough of them to protect their motherland, the services of women are not called for. They will be called for when the young men have exhausted themselves or when they plead inability to meet the situation that has arisen in the present crisis, calling them to save India by throwing out the enemy out of our soil.

Shri Karni Singhji: I wholeheartedly support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend. At the same time, I am inclined to agree with the hon. Prime Minister that in the present state of affairs it may not be possible to have large-scale military training which may involve at least 3 to 4 crores of people. But I feel that once the war is over, this matter should be given its due importance.

There can be no two opinions on the fact that the safe and effective handling of fire-arms is of the greatest importance to any nation, particularly to a country like ours which believes in freedom and which is surrounded by countries which may not necessarily be so friendly. The ability to defend oneself and be able to handle firearms also creates a great deal of confidence in oneself, and in case of an emergency, prevents panic and also all in all helps to produce a much braver nation.

While a great deal has been said about large-scale training, I shall only confine myself to the angle of shooting. As you are no doubt aware, ever since independence we have had what is known as the rifle clubs movement in this country. All over the country, officially on paper, hundreds of rifle clubs exist, but unfortunately none of them works. If this movement had been given its due importance, I am quite sure that by now you would have had millions of young men and women who would have been in a position to handle firearms safely and effectively.

That now brings us to the question of dummy rifles and air guns for the use of training. I would like to tell you—it may surprise you—that most of us today consider the air gun to be more or less in the bracket of toys. But the air gun today has not only graduated to serious shooting, but many of the world's best shooters in their off times do this type of shooting. I can tell you that back in my home State, Rajasthan, all our juniors today are trained entirely on air guns. Furthermore, we are manufacturing air guns in India today which makes it much easier to meet the demand of rifles. The cost of training with an air rifle is Re. 1 per trainee per month and this puts this type of shooting within the range of the poorest citizen of the country.

As far as accuracy is concerned, I can tell you that an air rifle can have an accuracy as good as one minute of angle which is almost comparable with that of big rifles. The only difference is that you shoot at a much smaller range.

Reference was made by my hon. friend to children being made to shoot. I can tell you again from experience that children from the age 8 and upwards can quite easily learn how to shoot. In my club, we have a number of youngsters today who can challenge many an elderly shooter because they were trained with the air rifle from the very early stages, and their scores are comparable with those of many other people who are at least twice their age.

This brings us to the question of the Arms Act. I believe that the Arms Act, as it stands, debars children under 12 from handling firearms. The National Rifle Association of India have requested the Ministry of Home Affairs that this Act should be so amended that juniors could under expert coaching be allowed to handle firearms and participate in rifle shooting competitions. A few months ago, a few firms which manufacture rifles in the country had approached me to

request Government that in view of the shortage of firearms and in view of the fact that air guns were accepted now throughout the world for advanced training, certain machinery should be imported to manufacture these rifles in our country. But unfortunately due to the usual red-tape, I believe we have got nowhere. Now that we have the Chinese aggression to face, I hope Government will see that these rifle manufacturers in the country are given the opportunity to turn out millions and millions of air guns so that our juniors may be given training.

I had the honour to represent India at the shooting championships in Cairo last month and I was amazed to see how a tiny little country like Egypt could have ranges which are at least a dozen or more times better than our own. Three or four years ago, the Government of India had sanctioned national ranges for Delhi. All the papers were more or less in their final stages, but, as usual, it went into cold storage and even today, we do not have the national ranges anywhere near completion. I would request the Government that in future anything that deals with national training in fire arms should be given greater priority and red tape should not unnecessarily bog us down.

The National Rifle Association of India today boasts of a total membership of 700, and we have been trying for the last 12 years to see how we can increase our membership, and yet our counterpart, the National Rifle Association of America, has 5 lakhs of members. I am sure that if the Governments of the various States take a little more interest in this movement, we can have far greater number of members of these associations, and consequently far larger number of shooters as well.

In Norway, where I was last year on the Indian shooting team, I was told that any Norwegian citizen could go to the army range and practise free of cost. The rifle and the cartridges

[Shri Karni Singhji]

were provided by the State. Surely, we could have similar schemes in our country too.

It is a matter of great pride for us, Members of Parliament, that in another two days each and every Member of Parliament will be undergoing rifle training, and I am sure that Members of Parliament will show to the rest of the country that rifle training is most important. I therefore support the resolution wholeheartedly.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): I rise to support the resolution moved by my hon. friend, popularly known as Vizzy, and I crave your leave to move the amendment which stands in my name.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been disallowed.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Thank you for the guidance. I support the resolution of my hon. friend, and it is fit that this resolution has the privilege of being moved by one having the highest military rank, a sportsman of distinction and an eminent marksman. Therefore, this resolution which he has moved has national approval. Whatever may be the fate of this resolution here in this House, the nation as such definitely welcomes the spirit behind it. It was good to hear from the Prime Minister that he agrees with the principle underlying the resolution, though, in view of our limited resources, it would not be advisable to press for its passing. I think no one on this side of the House disputes this position which has been very graciously taken by our Prime Minister.

The spirit behind this resolution is the same behind the statement of Lord Krishna in the Gita:

“उद्धरेदात्मनात्माने नात्म नमवसाद्येत् ।
आत्मैव ह्यात्मनो बन्धुरात्मैव रिपुरात्मनः

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair.]

It springs from self-reliance. Lord Krishna was pleased to state that one who is weak is the enemy of himself, and the best way to protect oneself is to develop one's own strength. With this I am in most respectful agreement, wish to quote here the statement made by our prospective Defence Minister at Poona, that ultimately he does not expect any Russian aid in our war with China, that on the contrary he expects Russia would side with China. If we take this contingency into consideration, I think we should in all earnestness undertake military training not only for the young of the country, but for all those who think they are young.

I think we are privileged to have a most disciplined Prime Minister, and I for one moment do not entertain even a shadow of doubt that if our beloved Prime Minister succeeds in putting ten such disciplined persons on the Treasury Benches, the fate of the country would be much better than it is today. The best way to achieve this would be to undertake military training.

Though I cannot move my amendment, I wish to lay stress on this fact that the National Discipline Scheme which we have started, which is still in the nucleus stage, should be enlarged and extended to all secondary school going children. With my hon. friend Shri Deshpande, I had the privilege to visit Sirsa, and I have seen the beautiful work done by Gen. Bhonsle. I have no doubt that if the National Discipline Scheme is extended to the rest of the school-going children, it will do immense good to the school-going population, and will ultimately lay a strong foundation for military training.

I think there should be no doubt that there is no need for conscription in Indian conditions. Even today India has the largest voluntary stand-

ing army, and therefore no sense of compulsion should arise in any military training, with the way we are organising the National Voluntary Rifles, the Lok Sahayak Sena, the Territorial Army, the Auxiliary Air Force, and the second line of defence such as the ACC and the NCC. These should be expanded not on the basis of peaceful expansion programmes, but on the basis of emergency programmes because of the emergency with which the nation is faced today.

I thank the Prime Minister for lending his support to the spirit behind the resolution. He has done a distinct service to the cause of the resolution, and therefore I believe that this House is certainly in consonance with the spirit behind the resolution.

Now, with your permission, Sir, I wish to inform my hon. friend, Shri Gupta, that there are many Members in this House who have seen the correct side of the rifle, who know how to distinguish the back-site from the fore-site. I for one had a little training in the National Cadet Corp, and I think that under the scheme which has now been proclaimed by my hon. friend, we the Members of Parliament will be definitely prompt to undertake rifle training, and we will definitely lead the nation in military training.

I stand by every word that has been stated in the resolution. Still I would request the Mover that he should amend it in such a way that it should also include the extension of the National Discipline Scheme to the entire school-going population. If that is done, the very purpose of the resolution would be more than fulfilled.

With this, I again support the resolution.

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): In principle I accept the resolution that is before the House. Nobody can object to the resolution which purports to say that compulsory military

training should be given to the youth in the country.

At the same time, as has been observed by the revered Prime Minister, is it necessary or possible that such a resolution can be implemented at a time when there is an emergency in the country? We are fighting a war with a deadly enemy, and it is our first and foremost duty to meet the necessities of this war. It is very necessary that the new recruits should be given modern military training, and they should be able to fight the enemy. It should be our duty and endeavour to fight the war and win the war. After that, I feel when there is peace time, when normal times prevail, we can have compulsory military training for the youth in the country.

At the same time, I would like to make certain observations with regard to the training that is being given in schools and colleges in NCC and ACC. I feel that this training should be strengthened. It should be given on a more intensive scale, and the boys in the schools and colleges should be trained so that there may be a second line of defence in case of emergency.

Some reference has been made to the National Institute at Alwar. I know that that Institute is doing very good work. It is training boys and girls not only in military training, but it is also giving them very good training as patriots. The boys and girls have been trained, disciplined and taught, and I feel such training in the country is doing very useful work.

I may refer to the Sainik Schools in our country. They are there, but they are not within the reach of the poor people. The expenses in these schools are heavy and at present it is possible only for the rich people to admit their sons in these schools. They should be run on such lines that everybody in the country, even an

[Shri M. L. Jadhav]

ordinary citizen should be able to admit his child in this school. These schools should also be increased in number so that there can be a second line of defence in order to help in times of need. Therefore, I support the principle behind this Resolution.

16 hrs.

श्री कद्यवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो संकल्प महाराजकुमार साहब की ओर से आया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

आज हमारे देश में जो एक बहुत बड़ी कमी मालूम पड़ती है वह सैनिक शिक्षा की है। हमारे देश की जनसंख्या के अनुपात में हमारे देश में सैनिक शिक्षा बहुत कम है। इसलिये हमारे देश में सैनिक शिक्षा होना बहुत आवश्यक है। इससे देश में अनुशासन होगा। जिस के कारण देश में शक्ति आयेगी और उस शक्ति से जो हमारी सेना आज सीमा पर लड़ रही है उसको भी बल मिलेगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो चार बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारे देश में मजदूर के हाथ में गेंती है, उस के हाथ में हल है और अनेकों प्रकार की मशीनें हैं। इस के साथ ही उस के हाथ में एक राइफिल भी होनी आवश्यक है। जिस देश में यह प्रथा होती है वह देश बलशाली माना जाता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात भी कहूँगा कि सैनिक शिक्षा देने में हमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि शिक्षा लेने वालों में ऐसे लोग न हों जो देश पर आपत्ति आने पर चीन और पाकिस्तान आदि देशों का समर्थन करें। हमें इस बात की ओर भी अवश्य ध्यान देना है।

आज जो देश में एक बड़ी जागृति आई है इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं

कहता। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस मजदूर को जो परिश्रम करता है और जिस को परिश्रम करने की आदत है, उस को मजदूरी के समय में एक धंटे सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाये। उस के लिये इस प्रकार की शिक्षा अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

कालिजों में साधारण शिक्षा के साथ साथ विद्यार्थियों को सैनिक शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये और उन को सैनिक शिक्षा देते समय कोई प्रोत्साहन भी दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि उन के दिल में इस शिक्षा को प्राप्त करने का उत्साह रहे।

आज हमारे शासन ने इस बात को महसूस किया है कि देश में सैनिक शिक्षा की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। जितनी मात्रा में हम को लड़ाई के लिये सैनिक चाहिये उतनी मात्रा में हमारे पास नहीं हैं। लेकिन भविष्य में ऐसा अवसर नहीं आना चाहिये और संसार के राष्ट्रों को यह मालूम हो जाना चाहिये कि इस देश का प्रत्येक नागरिक सैनिक है, इस देश की तरफ निगाह भत करो, पता नहीं भारतीय हम को क्या कर देंगे। ऐसी भावाना दूसरों के मन में होनी चाहिये।

जो देश शक्तिशाली होता है उस देश से दुनिया के सब देश दबते हैं। हम को ऐसी सैनिक शिक्षा देनी है जिस से हमारे बारे में अन्य देशों की यह भावना हो जाये कि यह शक्तिशाली देश है। सैनिक शिक्षा से हमारे अन्दर अनुशासन आयेगा और अनुशासन होगा तो देश का उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो देश की अनेकों समस्याएं अपने आप हल हो जायेंगी। आज जो हमें अनेक चीजों के लिये विदेशों की ओर देखना पड़ता है यह प्रवस्था भी समाप्त हो जायेगी।

सैं तो पूरा जोर दे कर कहूँगा कि इस प्रस्ताव को पास करने में सरकार को कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिये।

आज इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है। आज हमारा कर्तव्य पुकार रहा है, आज हमारी मातृ भूमि हमें पुकार रही है कि मातृ भूमि के ऐ नौजवानों, तुम्हारी परीक्षा का समय आ गया है। ऐसे समय में तुम को सोना नहीं है, ऐसे समय में जो देश सोता रहता है उस देश के नागरिकों के विषय में जैसे शब्द अन्य देश कहते हैं उन को मैं यहां नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं जोर देता हूं कि लोगों को जल्द से जल्द सैनिक शिक्षा मिले और जितनी ज्यादा लोगों को सैनिक शिक्षा मिलेगी और उन में अनुशासन आयेगा। उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

श्री विज्ञनचंद्र सेठः (एटा) : श्रीमन्, यह जो प्रस्ताव राजकुमार साहब ने सदन में रखा है उस का मैं समर्यान करता हूं। उस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे केवल तीन बातें कहनी हैं।

अभी आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने अपने विचार इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में व्यक्त किये। उन की ऐसी धारणा है कि हमारे देश में इतने साधन नहीं हैं कि हम सारे देश को मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दे सकें। किन्तु मैं यहां पर जर्मनी की एक उपमा देना चाहता हूं। जिस समय जर्मनी में हिटलर का शासन आया तो वहां की अर्थ व्यवस्था छिन भिन हो चुकी थी और उस समय केवल एक लाख मिलिटरी जर्मनी के पास थी। लेकिन सात साल के अन्दर हिटलर ने अपने पास ३५ लाख मिलिटरी कर ली। यह आत्म विश्वास का विषय है। हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री ने जिस भावना से इस प्रस्ताव पर अपनी टिप्पणी की मैं उस को अनुकूल नहीं समझता। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि इस तरह की भावना देश के सामने रखना ही एक गलत बात होगी। कहा जाता है कि आज हमारे पास इस काम के लिये साधन नहीं हैं। इस विषय में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में पता है। वहां कोई जिला ऐसा नहीं होगा

जिस में लोगों के पास बन्दूक से ढाई तीन हजार लाइसेंस न हों। मेरे अपने पास ही २२ लाइसेंस हैं। ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिये कि जिन के पास लाइसेंस हैं वे सारे के सारे एक महोने के लिये अपने आर्म्स सरकार को दें। उस दशा में सरकार को केवल कारतूसों का खर्च ही रह जाता है। लेकिन अगर सरकार कारतूस भी नहीं देना चाहता तो मुझे कदम भी नहीं कहा। अगर सरकार कारतूस दे दे तो सिखाने वाले भी भोजूद हैं और बन्दूकें भी भोजूद हैं, सिर्फ सरकार का हाथ चाहिये। अगर सरकार इस के लिये तैयार हो तो हम सारे देश को दो तीन बरस के अन्दर ट्रेनिंग दे कर एक बड़ी फौज तैयार कर सकते हैं। अगर जर्मनी ने जिस की आवादी साड़े पांच करोड़ थी, ३५ लाख सेना बना ली, तो हम एक करोड़ की सेना चार पांच साल में बना सकते हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि यह नितान्त आवश्यक कार्य है।

जिन को बन्दूक चलाना आता है वही समय आने पर बन्दूक चला सकते हैं, जिस को नहीं आता अगर उस को बन्दूक चलाने को दी जायेगी तो उस की तो उस की आवाद से सांसें बन्द हो जायेगी। यह तो आदत का प्रश्न है। इस में बहादुरी का प्रश्न नहीं है। जिन का स्वभाव है, वे निशाना ठीक लगायेंगे औरे वे बन्दूक का ठीक प्रकार से इस्तेमाल करेंगे, लेकिन जिन का स्वभाव नहीं है, उन को तो बन्दूक को प्राप्तरली इस्तेमाल करने का भी पता नहीं हो सकता।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की इस बात से पूर्णतया सहमत हूं कि सारे देश में एक साथ अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा लागू नहीं की जा सकती है। इस पर मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जो लड़का दसवें दर्जे का इम्तहान पास करे, वह स्टिफिकेट लेने का एनटाइटल्ड तब हो, जबकि वह पहले राइफल ट्रेनिंग का स्टिफिकेट हासिल कर ले। दसवें दर्जे से एम० ए० तक राइफल ट्रेनिंग का अनिवार्य कोर्स रखा जाये।

[श्री विश्वनचन्द्र सेठ]

जहां तक गवर्नमेंट सरवेंट्स का प्रश्न है, उन में से बहुत ज्यादा राइफल चलाना आदि जानते भी हैं, लेकिन सामान्य क्लैरिकल स्टाफ नहीं जानता होगा। चूंकि आज-कल इमर्जेंसी का समय है, इसलिये सारे गवर्नमेंट सरवेंट्स को मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दी जाये। यह मेरा विचार है।

हो सकता है कि दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहरों में बन्दूकों के लाइसेन्स न हों, लेकिन उन छोटे शहरों में, जहां हम लोग रहते हैं, हम को एक भी बन्दूक की जरूरत नहीं है। हमारे यहां तीन हजार बन्दूकों के लाइसेंस हैं। अगर उन सब से एक महीने के लिये बन्दूक मांगें, तो २५० बन्दूकें हमारे पास हर बत्त रिजर्व में रहेंगी। लेकिन ऐसा तो तब हो सकता है, जबकि सरकार इस बारे में कोई योजना बनायें, कोई व्यवस्था करे। अगर सरकार उन को कहेंगी नहीं, तो कौन बन्दूक देगा? मैं ने आप को बता दिया कि बन्दूकों की कमी को कैसे पूरा किया जा सकता है। हां, कारतूस सरकार को मुहैया करने चाहिये।

हमारे देश का बांडर बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा है, जिस की रक्खा करने की समस्या हमारे सामने है। अगर बांडर पर रहने वाले उन सब लोगों को फी लाइसेन्स दे दिये जायें, जिन की भावनायें अपने देश में निहित हैं, जो दूसरे देशों की ओर नहीं देख रहे हैं, तो इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि बांडर का प्रावलम आटोमेटिकली साल्व हो जायेगा। अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा तो फिर बांडर के लोगों को मदद के लिये प्रधान मंत्री को तार देने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी और वे खुद ही आक्रमणकारियों को मार भगायेंगे। लेकिन अगर सरकार उन लोगों की मदद भी नहीं करेगी और उन को बन्दूक भी नहीं देगी, तो वह उन से कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि वे आगे बढ़ कर दुम्हमन का मुकाबला करें?

अगर आक्रमण करने वालों के पास आटोमेटिक गन्ज भी हों तो भी हम अपनी बारह बोर और थ्री-नाट-थ्री से काम पूरा करेंगे। लेकिन सरकार मदद देना नहीं चाहती। क्या सरकार को विश्वास नहीं है? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया में और किसी देश में बन्दूक बगैरह के लिए लाइसेन्स नहीं है। वह सिर्फ बदकिस्मत हिन्दुस्तान ही है, जहां अंग्रेजों ने लाइसेन्स जारी किया। अंग्रेज तो चले गये लेकिन लाइसेंस यहीं पर रह गया। अगर सरकार को किसी बात की चिता है, तो वह सारे देश में लाइसेंस फी न करे, लेकिन बांडर पर रहने वाले जिन लोगों की आंखें भारत की ओर हैं—जिन की आंखें विदेशों की ओर हैं, मैं उन को आमंत्र देने की बात नहीं करता—उन के लिये तुरन्त लाइसेंस फी कर दिया जाये।

मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं और इन शब्दों के साथ अपना आसन ग्रहण करता हूं।

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the first place, I must thank the Mover who having rightfully assessed the demand of the time and has brought this resolution before the House. Nobody in the House can oppose the spirit of this Resolution. The measure is very necessary. But, as the Prime Minister has just said, unless a Resolution, when it is passed, is brought into operation in actual practice, merely passing such a Resolution, does not serve any purpose.

My suggestion in this regard is that if the Prime Minister also agrees with the idea of the Resolution that has been brought before the House, the idea should be followed in some way. We should be prepared in such a way that, without putting any monetary burden on the country, the large masses of the people may be trained for military purposes, because, if recruitment is made by the Government at this moment, it will involve a large

sum by way of salary and other things. But, if they are trained under the supervision of the Government, a large number will be trained and when the demand comes, their services could be utilised.

While supporting the spirit of this Resolution, I am against the idea that if some voluntary organisation offers to train the people this work should be given to the voluntary organisation, because this is a question of creating a force. The work of training the persons cannot be given to the private organisations. Any training that is undertaken should be guided and done under the supervision of the Government, because, the spirit today in the country is for the nation and not for any particular person or of any particular organisation. Therefore, my suggestion is that if the Prime Minister also is in favour of the spirit of this Resolution that has been brought here, the spirit should be followed and the work should be started on this line. If any offer is given by the private organisation, money may be taken; their guns and rifles may be taken, but the work of training all the people should not be given to the private organisation.

With these words, although I support the spirit of the Resolution, I would request the Mover to withdraw the Resolution, because the spirit of it has already been accepted by the Prime Minister and the purpose may not be served if the spirit is actually brought into practice soon.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I welcome the Resolution and congratulate the hon. Mover of the Resolution for focussing the attention of this House and the attention of this country as a whole to a matter of very great national importance. At the same time, I am quite aware that this Resolution is perhaps likely to be consigned to the same fate which is uniformly reserved for all private Members' Resolutions unless the Movers of the Resolutions have had

the concurrence or the blessings of the Government. This is a practice not only current in our country but a practice which is common to all parliamentary democracies with party Governments.

Sir, I think that the hon. hon. mover of the Resolution has rendered a distinct service to the cause of national defence by pin-pointing the attention of the nation and the attention of this House to this matter of very great and vital concern. I feel, and to this particular feeling I gave expression, when on the 8th November, I moved a substitute motion wherein I had proposed that the House should resolve that all able-bodied citizens of this country should receive military training. Because the National interest demanded it, I withdrew the motion but as I said then, I adhere to the concept contained therein.

I feel particularly that the time has come when we must draw up a detailed, comprehensive and a phased programme for imparting defence training, military training, para military training and civil defence training, at all levels and at all tiers to all citizens and all young men in this country. We have learnt for good by a very crude and cruel blow in our history that the price of liberty is supreme vigilance, and that vigilance requires and call upon us to see that every single man is able to bear arms in this country so that never again are we found in a state of unpreparedness, so that never again we have the kind of national frustration due to reverses even for a moment.

Ours is a history which has martial and heroic traditions. I come particularly from a State which has always sent its men in the vanguard of national defence. Children in Rajasthan learn stories of bravery, gallantry and heroism when they are being brought up in the lap of their mothers. Today the people in Rajasthan, particularly, feel exercised and agitated about the darken-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

ing shadows of all kinds of threats. I very much hope that we will have friendly relations with Pakistan. There is no reason unduly to entertain any doubt or apprehension that Pakistan is going to invade India. That is not the kind of thinking which impels me to mention this aspect of the matter. But all the same, it is necessary for us, in order to be able to guard our frontiers and relieve the strain on our defence forces that ordinary citizens, young men and women, are trained and are able to render different kinds of services in the defence of the country.

I would, therefore, support this resolution very strongly and emphatically. At the same time, I would also request that large-scale conversion of units of civilian production in this country for manufacture of arms and ammunition must be undertaken forthwith. I know that in the State of Jodhpur, during the second World War, the railway workshop there was very successfully converted into a unit for producing arms and ammunition and the excellence of those arms and ammunition was testified by people who happens to know about those things. I feel, therefore, that everywhere in the country, wherever we can, we must seek to convert the units of civilian production into units of production for arms and ammunition, either partially or wholly.

I cannot hope to add very much to what has been said by my distinguished friends here and in particular by my friend, the Maharaja of Bikaner, who is a seasoned rifleman himself. I cannot add to the technical know how which he placed at the disposal of the House. But I do feel that the time has come when we must mobilise our national resources for imparting military training on a national scale to our young men and even older men, so that in the hour of crisis, everyone will be able to contribute his best in the cause of national defence.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, before supporting the resolution, I would like to know whether the mover of the resolution has meant by young men, young women also.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Sure, sure.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I am very glad that when he said young men should be given military training, he also meant young women. I know of late people are not giving as much importance to the training of women in the country as they should give. Even last time I remember a reference was made that women were not recruited due to some technical difficulty or something like that. I do not feel there are any such technical difficulties, as far as giving training to women is concerned. History has ample proof of that. We know that Rani of Jhansi could fight with a child at her back for days and nights. We have examples of Chand Bibi, Rudramma and so many other women in the field. As far back as *Mahabharata*, Satya seems to have followed her husband to the battlefield and fought with the assura, Naraka. When Krishna swooned in the battlefield, it was she who took the bow and arrow and fought against the great asura.

In olden days, they used to give more importance to this aspect of military training to young girls. Maharajas used to give training to their daughters as much as to the sons. We know what great strength Sita had. When no man could lift that *Shiva Dhanuesh*, when even the great Ravana could not lift it, Sita could just play with it. That was the strength of our ancient women. Apart from physical strength, they had moral and spiritual strength as well.

My friend said—I do not remember his name—that when all the men are finished, the women can go to the battlefield. How is it proper? I do

not think even for a minute it is correct, because if all the men died, what are women to do here? A balance has to be maintained even in this. Let us take up the responsibility equally, when the Constitution has given us equal rights. When we are supposed to be aware of our responsibilities, I think it is not proper if we are to shirk our responsibility at this juncture. One great man who never forgot women was Gandhiji. We know in the salt satyagraha, when Gandhiji was arrested, it was Sarojini Naidu who led the satyagraha. This may be out of place here, but I would like to submit that as far as military training is concerned, it is good both for young men and women. It is more good for the women for self-protection. As some friends have mentioned, it also disciplines both the body and the mind.

We want to give military training to all over young men and women not in the context, as Shri Frank Anthony, said, to brutalise the nation. When men are strong enough in body and mind, they should also be given side by side training in their duties and dharma. The strength will be used for the protection of dharma; not to seek more land for conquest, as they are perhaps doing in China today. It is for the protection of dharma whenever it is upset, either in this country or in other countries, that our strength has to be used. So, side by side along with the training we give to young men, the other part of it, i.e., consciousness of duty and dharma, spirit of sacrifices and other great things mentioned in Gita and other religious books should also be imparted to these people.

Once Swami Vivekananda said he preferred a man of courage even if he is a beef-eater to a coward. Our nation is fortunate in this one respect. The greatest asset of this has been that we are a courageous nation. We may not be having the arms and ammunition, but still we have courage, valour, etc. We are a fearless nation. Gandhiji has taught us from time im-

memorial that we have been a fearless nation. Swamis are supposed to be sadhus opposed to violence. But Swami Vivekanda once said, as I have already referred, that he would prefer a man of courage even if he is a beef-eater, to a coward. That has been the spirit. Even our sadhus and sanyasis have taught us this. I also feel that women should have separate training. A few days back we had some discussion with Mrs. Gandhi. She said that in the voluntary organisations women are also being given some training. Whether in the home guards, in the military training organisations or rifle training organisations, women also should be taken in large numbers and given training.

Sir, I support the resolution.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस रेजोल्यूशन का समर्थन करते हुए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की बातों से भी सहमत हूं कि उन में अभी एक साथ सारे देश को मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग देने की सामर्थ्य नहीं है। मगर मैं इस का उपाय बतलाता हूं कि किस तरह से मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग स्कीम कामयाब बनाई जा सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग देने के संबंध में शायद प्रधान मंत्री जी को दो बातों का ध्यान आया होगा जिस के कारण वे इस रेजोल्यूशन को स्वीकार करने में अपने को असमर्थ पारहे हैं। पहली कठिनाई हो सकती है देन्ड मिलिटरी पसंगेंल की जोकि मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दे सकें, दूसरी कठिनाई हो सकती है हथियारों की। अगर यह बात है तो आज भी इस देश के अन्दर इतने रिटायर्ड और रिट्रैच्ड मिलिटरी आफिसर्स पढ़े हुए हैं जिन की सर्विस काम में लाई जा सकती है, अगर वे रिट्रैच्ड आदमी इस काबिल न हों कि वे लड़ाई में न जा सकें। यह लोग जा कर गांव गांव में और हर प्रकार की संरथ आंगों में जा कर लोगों को मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दे सकते हैं। वे लोग पहली और दूसरी लड़ाँयों के एवरपीरिएन्स आदमी हैं और मेरा विवास है कि वे लोगों को बड़ी अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दे सकते हैं।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद

आज कल भी हमारे देश में कई क्षेत्रों में मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग का काम हो रहा है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ इसलिये वहाँ के लिये बतला सकता हूँ, और प्रदेशों की मैं नहीं कह सकता। मेरा अभिप्राय लोक सहायक सेना से है। उसको गांव गांव में तैयार किया जा सकता है ताकि जितने भी किसान हैं वे तैयार किये जा सकें और उन को कम से कम यह शिक्षा दी जा सकती है कि वे देश की आजादी के लिये किस तरह से लड़ सकते हैं।

इस रेजोल्यूशन में जो बात कही गई है उस का यह मकसद नहीं है कि सब को एक साथ मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दी जाय। उस का मकसद केवल यह बतलाना है कि आज देश के अन्दर क्या भावना है, देश क्या चाहता है, किस तरह से आदमी तैयार हों और किस तरह से उन में डिसिप्लिन आये।

जहाँ तक देश की जनता के अन्दर डिसिप्लिन लाने का सवाल है, इस से हर आदमी अपने देश की और अपनी रक्षा के लिये तैयार हो जायेगा। हमारे यहाँ कलेजों में एन० सी० सी० की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हर एक आदमी को ट्रेनिंग दी जाय, यहाँ तक कि बच्चों को भी, लेकिन जो आदमी इस काविल हों कि देश की रक्षा के काम में आ सकें, उन को हमारे यहाँ के रिटायर्ड जनरल्स और दूसरे मिलिटरी आफिसर्स ट्रेनिंग दे सकते हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि स्कूलों में, विदेश कर उत्तर प्रदेश के स्कूलों के बारे में मैं जानता हूँ, अभी भी मार्चिंग और बन्दूकों की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। मने बहुत से स्कूलों में देखा है कि लकड़ी की बन्दूकें इस के लिये काम में लाई जाती हैं, जैसाकि यहाँ पर एक माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव भी दिया। हमारे यहाँ एग्रर गन्म देने में किसी तरह से देश पर खतरा नहीं हो सकता। जब तक यह ट्रेनिंग हमारे नीत्रवान बंचे शुरू

से ले कर नहीं चलेंगे तब तक अच्छे सैनिक देश के अन्दर नहीं बन सकते। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रेजोल्यूशन लाया गया है उस को स्वीकार किया जाय और देश में कम्प्लिटरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग सामने की जाय।

मैं आप से यह प्रारंभना भी करूँगा कि आजकल की जो बन्दूकें पुरानी बतलाई जाती हैं, और निश्चय ही उन को आधुनिक हथियार नहीं कहा जा सकता, उन को इस ट्रेनिंग के लिये दिया जाय। एग्रर गन्स दी जायें। साथ ही साथ जहाँ तक लड़कियों का सवाल है, स्कूल की लड़कियों को मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दी जा सकती है। कम, से कम उन को बलेरिकल जाब्स के लिये, तैयार किया जा सकता है। साथ ही जो घायल लोग हों उन की सेवा की ट्रेनिंग भी उन को दी जा सकती है।

16.34 hrs.

[SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI is the Chair]

मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि जितने भी बाईंर एरियाज के लोग हैं, खाम तौर पर नीजवान आदमी, जिन को पहाड़ों पर चढ़ने का और पहाड़ों पर लड़ने का एक्स्प्यूरिएंस है और जो वहाँ की आबहवा को बदायत कर सकते हैं, उन को यह मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग अवश्य दी जानी चाहिये। साथ ही आज राष्ट्र ने जिस भावना को सब के सामने रखा है, आज जिस प्रकार दिखाला दिया है कि देश को एक सूत्र में बांध कर हम किस तरह से देशप्रेम की भावना जागृत कर सकते हैं और एक साथ मिल-कर देश को सैनिक शिक्षा के द्वारा डिसिप्लिन में ला सकते हैं, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि

आप ने मुझे इस पवित्र रेजोल्यूशन पर बोलने का अवसर दिया ।

सब से पहले मैं प्रस्ताव के मूवर साहब को घन्यवाद देता हूँ । वे एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो अपने सब्जेक्ट के मास्टर हैं । वे लेमैन नहीं हैं । जैसे हमारे मिलिटरी आफिसर्सं गैलरी में बैठे हुए हैं वैसे ही वे भी मिलिटरी आफिसर रहे हैं । और वे खाली मिलिटरी आफिसर ही नहीं ये बल्कि खेल के मैदान के भी कैप्टेन ये । नेपोलियन वाटरलू की लड़ाई ईटन के मैदान में जीते थे । उसी तरह से आज यह रेजोल्यूशन भी किसी कच्चे खिलाड़ी का नहीं है, वह एक पक्के मंजे हुए खिलाड़ी रहे हैं और अपने सब्जेक्ट के मास्टर हैं । आज उन्होंने इस देश को सही प्रेरणा दी है । जिस वक्त पर यह रेजोल्यूशन आया है वह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है और भैं गवर्नर्मेंट से प्रायंना कहंगा, जोरदार शब्दों में मैं प्रभाव डालना चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस को ठीक तौर से मान ले ।

कल यहाँ ३५ मेम्बरों ने लिख कर दिया कि वह मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि मैं ५०० मेम्बरों को ट्रेनिंग देने को तैयार हूँ । मैं कन्ध पर बन्दूक रखवा कर लेपट राइट मार्च करवा सकता हूँ और नारं एवेन्यू में प्रेजिडेंट के बांगले से हास्पिटल रोड तक रोज मुबह शाम ट्रेनिंग दे सकता हूँ । इनी ट्रेनिंग मुझ को भी है । मैं आज वर्षों से कहता आ रहा हूँ कि देश में मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग बहुत जरूरी है । जब मैं कौसिल का मेम्बर या तभी से मैं कहता आ रहा हूँ कि कम्पल्सरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग शुरू करो । इस देश के अन्दर विदेशियों के दांत खट्टे करने के लिये यही जवाब है । तभी हमारा अपना मुल्क शक्तिशाली होगा और यहाँ के नोबदान मर्द बनेंगे जब यहाँ के लोग लेपट राइट लेपट राइट करते हुए चलना सीखेंगे ।

हमारे एक मित्र ने यहाँ कास्टलेस और क्रीडलेस की बात कही । कहाँ कास्टलेस और क्रीडलेस की बात यहाँ आती है? हमारे नेता मुश्वाच चन्द्र बोस थे । (Interruptions) आज मजाक करने का समय नहीं है । जो जय जय के शब्द किये जा रहे हैं वह सोने के घरारों में लिखे जाने सायक हैं, वे बड़े कीमती हैं । हमारे मेम्बरों ने इस को किटिकल मोमेन्ट कहा है । आज जो बात वे कह रहे हैं वह दिल से कह रहे हैं । वे खाली लिपि सिम्पंथी नहीं दे रहे हैं । आज मुल्क की डिमान्ड है कि मुल्क तैयार हो वह अपना तन और धन सब कुछ देने के लिये तैयार है । आज लाखों भामाशाह इस देश में हैं । मैं अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को एश्योरेंस देना चाहता हूँ कि मुल्क में आज खाने पीने और कपड़े की कमी नहीं है । हम पेट को मूल्या रख कर भी अपने जवानों को खाना खिलायें । आज इस के लिये हमारा बच्चा बच्चा तैयार है । जैसा हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री विश्वनचन्द्र सेठ ने कहा, तुम हमें गोली पहुँचा दो, हमारे देहातों में, शहरों में, गावों में बड़े बड़े लोगों के पास बन्दूकें हैं । वे वाल-टिप्पर भी आफर करेंगे, गवर्नर्मेंट की रक्षा के लिये नहीं, अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये । अपनी मातृ भूमि की रक्षा के लिये आज बच्चा बच्चा तैयार है, चाहे वह किसी कम्प्यूनिटी का हो, चाहे हिन्दू हो, चाहे मुसलमान हो, चाहे चमार हो चाहे ब्राह्मण हो । आज सब के दिल में देशप्रेम है और वह लोग देश के लिये बलिदान होने के लिये तैयार हैं ।

मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि हाई स्कूल से इसको शुरू किया जाय । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्फैन्ट क्लास से ही इसको शुरू करना चाहिये । कमिंग ईवेंग्ट्स कास्ट वंशर शैडो बिफोर । आपने वाले दिन पहले से दिखलाई देते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि "होनहार विरवान के होते जीकने पात" । दावा जी ने सुभाष चन्द्र का उदाहरण कोट किया था

[विश्वाम प्रसाद]

उनको बचपन से ही ट्रेनिंग दी गई थी और आगे चल कर वही आई० एन० ए० के कमांडर इन चीफ बने। उन्होंने आई० एन० ए० बना कर जापान का मुकाबला करने के लिये खड़ी कर दी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश का बच्चा-बच्चा, चाहे वह राजपूत हो या कोई और हो, अगर आप उसको अच्छे ट्रेनिंग देंगे, तो यह तैयार हो जायेगा और सारे का सारा नक्शा, कुछ घंटों नहीं कुछ मिनटों में ही बदल जायेगा। यह रुकने वाला नहीं है। छः महीने के अन्दर इस देश के हर नौजवान को, जिसकी उम्र १६ साल से ऊपर हो, मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग मिल जानी चाहिये। मुझे याद है कि दूसरे महायुद्ध की लड़ाई में हिटलर ने १४ साल के बच्चों को ऐसी ट्रेनिंग दी कि वह लेने में चढ़ कर आस्मान में उड़ा करते थे, और हम लोग आज उमाशा देखते हैं। आज लोग चन्द्रलोक तक जाने को तेयार हैं और हम अपने लड़कों को लेफ्ट-राइट भी सिखाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। हिम्मत करो, हिम्मत। बड़े चलो, बहादुरो, बड़े चलो, बहादुरो। आज देश की पुकार है। देश जाग गया है, गवर्नेंट म जागे, लीडर न जागें, कांग्रेस वाले न जागें, सोशलिस्ट न जागें, जनसंघ न जागें, लेकिन कौम जाग उठी है। आज मुल्क ने करवट बदली है। आज जांसी वाली रानी घर घर में पैदा हो गई है। आज दुर्गाविती की तलवार घर घर में चमक रही है। आज इस देश में बहुत सी दुर्गाविती है। महिलाओं को नरसिंग का प्रशिक्षण देने की बात क्यों करते हैं? १९५७ में जांसी की रानी ने अंग्रेजों को तलवार से काट काट कर गिरा दिया था और दुर्गाविती ने प्रकवर के ध्वनि के छुड़ा दिये थे।

मैं आपका अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस परिव्रत रेजोल्यूशन पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि गवर्नेंट इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करेगी।

श्री ह० च० सौय (सिंहभूम): सभा-पति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ मेम्बरों को गवर्नेंट विजिनेस में भी बोलने का अवसर दिया जाता है और प्राइवेट मेम्बर विजिनेस में भी। जो सदस्य चुपचाप बैठे रहते हैं, वे क्या करे? यह दुख की बात है कि सदस्यों को यह दरखास्त करने के लिए चेयर के पास जाना पड़ता है कि बोलने दिया जाये। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय: माननीय सदस्य को भी अवसर मिलेगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव अभी माननीय सदस्य ने रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री ने बीच में बोलते हुए कहा कि यह प्रस्ताव तो ऐसा है कि इस सदन में कोई भी इसका विरोध नहीं करेगा और यह प्रस्ताव जिस भावना से प्रेरित हुआ है, वह भावना भी अच्छी है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही उन्होंने यह कहा कि इस बक्त यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा कि हम इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए कोई कदम उठायें।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एक दम से, कलम के एक झटके से, एक सेकंड में, देश के सभी बच्चों को अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा देना प्रारम्भ कर दे, ऐसी अपेक्षा न हो यह देज और न इस सदन का कोई माननीय सदस्य ही करता है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री महोदय

के मन में यह कल्पना हो, तो वह ठीक नहीं है।

इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य यह जानते हैं कि जब हमने अपने संविधान में यह व्यवस्था की थी कि हम चौदह वर्ष तक के बच्चों को अनिवार्य रूप से आरम्भिक शिक्षा देंगे, तो क्या हम समझते थे कि हमारे देश में इतने ज्यादा साधन और प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति मीडूइ हैं कि हम अपने इस संकल्प को कल ही पूरा कर देंगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मन में यह कल्पना नहीं थी। हमारा ख्याल यह था कि हम धीरे धीरे इस लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ेंगे।

इस प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य यह है कि इस देश के युवकों और युवतियों को....

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): खास तौर से युवतियों को।

श्री राम सेवक यादवः....

अनिवार्य रूप से सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाये। उस का अर्थ यह है कि सरकार उस पर निश्चय ले, उस दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाए, उसके लिए आवश्यक कानून बनाए, कुछ घन एकत्र करे और सुधोम्य व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति की व्यवस्था करे, ताकि हम लोगों को मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दे सकें। धीरे-धीरे, एक, दो, तीन, चार पांच वर्ष में हम इस योजना का विस्तार करेंगे और इस तरह एक समय आयगा, जब हम अपने देश के सब नोजवानों को ट्रेनिंग दे सकेंगे।

प्रधान मंत्री की इस बात से मैं सहमत हूँ कि सैनिक शिक्षा केवल इस लिए जरूरी नहीं है कि हम को लड़ाई में भाग लेना है, बल्कि वह इस लिए भी जरूरी है कि सैनिक शिक्षा हमको अनुशासित बनाती है और हम में फुर्ती तथा कलिन परिश्रम

की आदत पैदा करती है। पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों का इतिहास यह रहा है कि हम आलसी और आरामतलब बन गए हैं।

श्री बालमीकी (खर्जां): बिल्कुल यहत है।

श्री रामसेवक यादवः अगर हम उस आलस्य और आरामतलबी को दूर कर सकते हैं, तो सिर्फ़ अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा के जरिये ही।

आज हमारे पास केवल अपनी रेग्लर सेना ही है। आज हम पर एक ऐसे देश ने आक्रमण किया है, जिस की विशाल सेना है, जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कई बार कहा है और हमारे जवानों और देश के लोगों पर इसका बुरा असर पड़ता है।

श्री शिव नारायणः नहीं पड़ता है।

श्री राम सेवक यादवः हम लोगों को अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा देकर और इस तरह एक लोक सेना का निर्माण करके ही चीन का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। सरकार ने लोगों को सैनिक शिक्षा देने की ओर कदम भी उठाया है और हम उसकी सराहना करते हैं। जनरल भौसले ने नैशनल डिसिप्लिन स्कूल के अन्तर्गत बहुत सराहनीय कार्य किया है और इसके लिए मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में जो कार्य किया गया है, देश की आवश्यकता और उसकी विशाल आवादी को देखते हुए हम उसको पर्याप्त नहीं समझते हैं। उसको काफी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। चीन ने हम पर जो भारी आक्रमण किया है, उससे उसकी जरूरत बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है।

मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सरकार का ध्यान इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर चोंचा है।

[राम सेवक यादव]

शायद वह दिन नजदीक हो, जब कि संसार के देशों का एक संघ बने, एक पंचायत बने और युद्ध बिल्कुल समाप्त हो जाये, लेकिन जब तक वह अभीष्ट प्राप्त नहीं होता है, तब तक हमको इन खतरों का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए और उसकी तैयारी हम इसी तरीके से कर सकते हैं कि हम अपने नौजवानों को अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री ह० चं० सौयः माननीय सभापति जी, इस बाद-विवाद में मैं इस प्रोटेस्ट के साथ भाग लेना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में जिस प्रैक्टिस का अनुसरण किया जा रहा है कि अगर किसी को बोलना है, तो वह चेयर के पास जाकर दरखास्त करे, वह सैल्फ-रेस्पेक्ट के बाहर की बात है।

श्री शिव नारायणः आन ए प्वायं द्वाष आडं द्र। चेयर पर यह अटैक नहीं होता चाहिए। यह तो चेयर पर इन-दायरेक्ट अटैक है।

सभापति महोदयः यह तो सहृदियत के लिए किया हुआ है, ताकि मालूम हो जाये कि कौन साहब बोलना चाहते हैं। यहां पर डिफरेंट ग्रुप्स फंक्शन कर रहे हैं। अगर इंडिविड्युलज अपने नाम दे देते हैं और बोलने का अपना द्वारा बता देते हैं, तो काम ठीक तरह से चल जाता है।

श्री ह० चं० सौयः नाम भेज सकते हैं, लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि मेम्बर्ज चेयर के पास जायें।

सदन के सामने जो संकल्प रखा गया है, वह बिल्कुल सामर्यक और सही है, लेकिन जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कह

इसको कार्यान्वित करने में कई कठिनाइयाँ और अड़चने हैं। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों, बीकानेर के महाराजा और हिन्दू महासभा के सदस्य, ने भी कहा है, यदि एयरगन्ज का हम प्रयोग करें, तो ट्रेनिंग की जो समस्या है, वह बहुत हद तक हल हो सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे देश में जो गन्ज और राइफल्स हैं, उनको भी ट्रेनिंग के सम्बन्ध में प्रयोग करने के लिए सरकार को दिया जा सकता है।

हमारे देश में पूना और अलवर में मैं सैनिक शिक्षा देने की दिशा में कुछ संस्थायें अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे यहां मुहर्रम और दूसरे त्योहारों के अवसर पर लाठी चलाने और दूसरे अस्त-शस्त्र चलाने का प्रदर्शन किया जाता है। आज जिस तरह से हमको अपनी सारी फारेन पालिसी के बारे में न ये सिरे से सोचना पड़ा है, उसी तरह से हम को अपनी शिक्षा-व्यवस्था के बारे में एक नये तरीके से सोचना होगा। उदाहरण के लिए हम लोग जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां बुनियादी शिक्षा सही ढंग से नहीं चलाई जा रही है। हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति ने यहां तक कहा है कि यदि बुनियादी शिक्षा को इस तरह गलत ढंग से चलाना है, तो बेहतर है कि उसको बन्द कर दिया जाये।

मेरा विचार है कि बुनियादी शिक्षा पर हम जितना खर्च कर रहे हैं, अगर उसका आधा खर्च भी हम स्कूलों में सैनिक शिक्षा पर लगा दें, तो अपने नौजवानों को सैनिक शिक्षा दन की दिशा में हम बहुत आग बढ़ा सकेंगे। मेरा विचार है कि सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए कि इस विकट परिस्थिति में क्या हम अपनी शिक्षा प्रणाली को एक नया मोड़ दे सकते हैं या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मोड़ हम सैनिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करके दे सकते हैं।

यह जो संकल्प है, इसका समर्थन होना चाहिये। हम लोग तो इसका अपने इच्छाके में स्वागत करते हैं और इसलिए करते हैं कि हमारे यहां जब बच्चा पैदा होता है, तो तुरन्त उस बच्चे के जनने की जगह, जहां पर उसको लिटाया जाता है, उसके सामने तीर और धनुष रखा जाता है। यह सोचा जाता है कि आगे जब कर उसे लड़ा पड़ेगा। हमारे बच्चे जब स्कूलों से गांव लौटते हैं तो वापिस आने पर भी तीर और धनुष पकड़ते हैं। इस बास्ते यह जो कम्पलसरी मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग का प्रस्ताव यहां पेश किया गया है, इसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के कहने के बावजूद भी सरकार इस पर विचार करे और मौजूदा परिस्थितियों में जो भी हमारे पास मुश्कियाँ हैं, उनको इस काम में लगाये और जा प्राइवेट गंज हैं उनका इस्तेमाल करे, एयर गंज का इंतजाम करे और और आगे बढ़े।

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle): Mr. Chairman, I would not take much of the time of the House. But, in view of the importance of this Resolution, I rise here to support this Resolution.

I want to say something with regard to this Resolution. This Resolution limits itself to young men. But, I want to say that there are persons who, even though they are not young, are young in spirit and physically also they are fit. My suggestion is that compulsory military training should be given to each and everybody in this country and it should not be limited to young men. As has been pointed out by one of the Lady Members here, it should also be extended to young women. If the Resolution covers a wider range, it would be a better thing.

As regards the necessity for this Resolution, it is a long-standing necessity. Every country in the world upholds this military training of young men in their country. In view of the

present condition at least, it is of the greatest importance. Therefore, I support this Resolution. The first thing that should be done is, befitting the present condition, every citizen, young or old, must wear a uniform so that the condition of the present situation is imbibed by each and everybody. Compulsory military training is the most essential thing in the present time.

16.53 hrs.

[**SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair**]

There are some institutions giving military training as under the National Discipline scheme. There are also certain High schools and Colleges like the Bhonsle Military School and the Shivaji Military Preparatory School, etc. It must be an extensive one to cover many people. So, I support the Resolution. But, it should be extended to every citizen who is physically fit.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजिनीर): समाप्ति महोदय, विष्णु शर्मा के पंच तंत्र में एक कहानी आती है कि एक कृपण व्यक्ति को रात्रि में सोते समय जब ठंड लगती थी तो प्रतिदिन वह यह निश्चय किया करता था कि कल प्रातः होते ही रजाई जहर बना लेंगा लेकिन जब सूर्योदय हो जाता था तो उसके विचार में परिवर्तन होते लगता था।

आज जब हम सैनिक शिक्षण देने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर यहां विचार कर रहे हैं तो यह न भूल जाएं कि यह प्रस्ताव इससे पहले भी तीन बार इसी सदन में विचार का विषय न चुका है। मैं भी अपने आपको महाराजकुमार विजय आनन्द के समान उन सौभाग्यशाली सदस्यों में समझता हूँ क्योंकि मैंने स्वयं इस प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव इस सदन में १९५६ में रखा था। उस समय के प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री श्री कृष्ण मेनन ने अपने उत्तर में बताया था कि आज से तीन

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

वर्ष बाद कोई स्कूल और कालेज का युवक इस प्रकार का नहीं होगा जो एन० सी० सी० और ए० सी० सी० की ट्रेनिंग न पा चुका हो। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह आश्वासन, पता नहीं क्यों, आज तक पूरा नहीं किया जा सका है।

इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव पर विचार करते समय अपने पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों की ओर भी थोड़ा ध्यान दें। अफगानिस्तान कुछ समय पहले एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ देश था। लेकिन अफगानिस्तान को उठाने वाला एक व्यक्ति पैदा हुआ जिसका नाम अमीर अमीर उल्ला शाह था और उस ने अफगानिस्तान के राष्ट्रीय जीवन में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करके रख दिया। उसने आरम्भ में ही यह आदेश दे दिया कि हर अठारह साल से अधिक के युवक को अफगानिस्तान में सैनिक शिक्षण प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य होगा। परिणाम उसका यह है कि मुट्ठी भर लोगों का देश अफगानिस्तान दुर्निया की राजनीति में आज एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान बनाये हुए है।

इसी प्रकार दूसरा महायुद्ध में फांस ने जब चोट खाई और चौदह दिन में जर्मनी के आगे घुटने टेक दिए तो उस समय फांस के सेनापति मार्शल पेंता थे। जब उनसे पूछा गया कि तुम्हारा फांस तो नैपोलियन बोनापार्ट का फांस था, यह क्या हुआ कि चौदह दिन में ही उसने घुटने टेक दिए? तो मार्शल पेंता ने आंसू भरी हुई अपनी आंखों से कहा कि मैं विश्व हूं, फांस की सेना में ३५ साल से कम आयू का कोई अफसर ही नहीं, सभी ३५ साल से ऊपर के हैं। जब उनसे पूछा गया कि क्या फांस की जननियों ने संतान उत्पन्न करना बन्द कर दिया है, तो मार्शल पेंता ने कहा कि वह बात नहीं है लेकिन फांस के युवक और युवतियां

आज विलासित में इतने डूबे हुए हैं कि वे सेना की ओर पग उठाना ही नहीं चाहते। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि द्वितीय महायुद्ध में चोट खाने के बाद उसी फांस के शासकों ने नौजवानों के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि नवयुवतियों के लिए भी सैनिक शिक्षण प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य कर दिया।

ब्रिटेन का उदाहरण भी ऐसा ही है। उसने द्वितीय महायुद्ध के आरम्भ से तीन वर्ष पहले ही, १९३६ में कम्पलसरी मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग ब्रिटेन में आरम्भ कर दी थी। मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि विस्तार से अन्य देशों की चर्चा करूं, संक्षेप में ही मैं इनकी चर्चा कर रहा हूं। लेकिन मैं अपने पड़ोसी राष्ट्र पाकिस्तान की चर्चा किए बिना नहीं रह सकता हूं। सब जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की स्त्रियों के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जाता था कि वहां बुकांपोश बहनें जिस समय सड़क पर चलती हैं, तो उनके बूँदे इतने नीचे होते हैं कि सड़क के कूड़ों का बहुत बड़ा भाग उनके साथ सिमट कर चला जाता है। लेकिन आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि कराची और रावलपिंडी की सड़कों पर वही बहनें आज देश की रक्षा के लिए अपने कंधों पर बारह बारह और तेरह-तेरह सेर की राइफलें रख कर लैपट राइट मार्च करती हुई चल रही हैं। उन्होंने अपना बुर्का उतार फेंका है। यह मैं बीस बीस और बाईस-बाईस साल की उन नवयुवतियों की बात कर रहा हूं जो कभी बूँदे से बाहर नहीं आयी थीं। इसी प्रकार अपने देश का और देशों ने भी सैनीकरण किया है, अपने देश का सैनिकीकरण किया है, पर हमारे देश की क्या स्थिति है? शिवाजी और प्रताप का देश, अर्जुन और भीम का देश इस विपत्ति के समय में भी अभी तक यह निश्चय नहीं

कर पाया है कि जब तक हमारे देश पर संकट की घड़ी है, तब तक तो हम अपने देश में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दें। दुनियां में तो सैनिकीकरण की प्रवृत्ति जागृत हो रही है और हमारे देश में नवयुवक और नवयुवियों के लिए संगीत और कलात्मक कार्यों को प्रोत्साहन देने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। मैं बड़े जोर-दार शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पंद्रह वर्ष में जितना पैसा हमने सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों पर व्यय किया है अगर इतना पैसा बचा कर देश का सैनीकरण करने पर खर्च किया जाता तो आज यह जो विपत्ति की घड़ियां हमारे देश पर आई हैं, इन्हें हमारे देश को न देखना पड़ता। अगर सुबह का भूला हुआ शाम को घर आ जाए तो उसको भूला नहीं कहते। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज भी आप इस ओर ध्यान दें।

16.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस विपत्ति के क्षणों में छोटे से छोटे व्यक्ति भी सावधान हो रहे हैं। दस पंद्रह दिन पहले की ही बात में आपको बतलाता हूँ। एक स्टेशन पर एक भीख मांगने वाला भिखारी एक डिब्बे के साथ खड़े हो कर भीख मांग रहा था। वह मेरे डिब्बे के पास भी आया और वहां आ कर उसने कुछ गुनगुनाना सुन किया। मैंने भी सोचा कि देखें यह भिखारी आज क्या कहता है। भिखारी ने अपनी दर्दभरी भाषा में कहा “ओ दिल्ली जाने वालो, कहना नेहरू सरकार से”। मैंने सोचा कि यह भिखारी इतनी जागृत भाषा कैसे बोल रहा है। योड़ा में और सावधान हुआ। मैंने ध्यान उधर दिया और सोचा कि आखिर यह क्या कहलवाना चाहता है। उस समय उस भिखारी ने जो बात कही वह बार बार स्परण हो आती है। वह नेहरू सरकार से नहीं बल्कि सारे राष्ट्र से कह रहा था। भिखारी बोला :

“ओ दिल्ली जाने वालो कहना नेहरू सरकार से, चर्खा चलता हाथों से, शासन चलता तलवार से”

दुनिया में शासन शक्ति से ही चलता है। क्षात्र धर्म का पालन करके ही ठीक तरह से शासन हो सकता है। लेकिन हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों में क्षात्र धर्म के उद्बोधन की ओर हम ने उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया है जितना शान्ति और पंचशील का सन्देश सुनाने की ओर दिया है। हमारे रुषि मुनि हमें यह सन्देश दे कर गये हैं :

अग्रतश्तु रो वेदाः पृष्ठतः सशरं धनः ।
इदं ब्राह्म इदं क्षात्रं शापादपि शरादपि ॥

हम पंचशील और शान्ति का संदेश भी दें, लेकिन अपनी कमर पर कसा हुआ धनुप और वाण भी तैयार रखें, पता नहीं किस विपत्ति के समय हमें इसका उपयोग करना पड़ जाये। और किस स्थिति में आ कर हमें फँसना पड़ जाय। अब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि हर युवक को ए० सी० सी० और एन० सी० सी० की ट्रेनिंग लेनी चाहिये, लेकिन काश अब से पहले जब तीन बार यह प्रस्ताव इस सदन में आया, उस समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने इस प्रकार का आश्वासन दे दिया होता कि द्वितीय रक्षा पंक्ति को देश की रक्षा के लिये तैयार होना है तो यह दिन क्यों देखने पड़ते। घर में आग लगने पर कुआं खोदना कोई बुद्धिमत्ता नहीं होती है, पर खैर आज हमारे देश के शासकों ने अनुभव तो किया। मगर साथ ही मैं फिर वह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं यह अनुभव उस कृपण के अनुभव जैसा ही न हो जो रात को ठंड लगने पर निश्चय करता था कि सूर्य निकलते ही मैं रजाई बनवाऊंगा और सुबह होते ही उस निश्चय को भल जाता था कि अब तो गर्मी आ गई अब रजाई बनवा कर क्या होगा। मैं चाहूँगा कि यह निश्चय ऐसा संकटकालीन निश्चय न हो कि जब संकट खत्म हो जाय तो इस को कार्य रूप में परिणत न किया जाय।

[श्री प्रधानमंत्री]

17 hrs.

[लेखन]

मैं बधाई देता चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय को और जनरल भोर्सले को जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना की एक सस्ती स्कीम इस देश में आरम्भ की। ऐसा विचार है कि भारत सरकार को इस में और सहयोग देता चाहिये जिस से कि नई पीढ़ी को अपनी राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना से सशक्त नगरिक बनाया जा सके।

एक और बात कह कर मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त कर दूँगा, और धन्यवाद देता चाहूँगा उस अमर आत्मा स्वर्गीय डा० बी० एस० मुंजे को, जिन्होंने पराधीन भारत में भी नासिक में भोर्सले मिलिट्री स्कूल को खड़ा कर इस देश का बड़ा भानी उपकार किया है। डा० मुंजे एक बहुत बड़े दूरदर्शी नेता थे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तावक महोदय महाराज कूमार ने सैनिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो बात यहाँ रखी है, उस पर धन्मीरता से ध्यान दिया जायेगा। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के शब्दों में उन की सरकार इनका पैसा यदि नहीं दे सकती है कि हर जिले में एक सैनिक स्कूल खोल दिया जाय, तो कम से कम इन्हाँ तो कर ही सकती है कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र जितने हैं, जैसे गढ़वाल है, नागालैंड है, असम है, इन स्थानों पर, राजस्थान में, अथवा इस देश के मर्यादी इलाकों में, भी यहाँ पर कि फाइटर जातियाँ रहती हैं, जैसे कि पंजाब का हरियाणा क्षेत्र है, उत्तर प्रदेश का पंचतीय क्षेत्र है, वहाँ पर सैनिक स्कूल प्रनिवार्य रूप से खोले जाने चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तावक महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री श्रृंग हूँ बर्मा (सुलतानपुर) : दपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस माननीय सदन के सम्मुख जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया गया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ और यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में, इस भारतवर्ष में, यह कोई नई चीज़ नहीं रखी जा रही है। अगर हम अपने इतिहास के पत्रों को खोलें तो हम देखेंगे कि चाहे सत्यग रहा हो चाहे द्वापर या त्रेता रहा हो, हर समय हमारे देश में सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य रूप से उपस्थित थी। जो धात्र पाठशालाओं को भेजे जाते थे, उनके गुरु सैनिक शिक्षा में दस होते थे और सभी छात्रों को, चाहे वे किसी भी जाति के हों, सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाती थी। लेकिन जब से हमारा देश गुलाम हुआ, जो यहाँ के शासक हुए जो यहाँ के हुक्मरां हुए, उन्होंने इस देश के वासियों को कमज़ोर करने के लिये उनके अत्य, शस्त्र उनसे छीन लिये और उनकी सैनिक शिक्षा बन्द कर दी। जब हमारे देश में आयं संस्कृति का निक्ष प्राप्त है, सब बातों की चर्चा होती है, तब मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का भी जिक्र किया जाय कि आखिरकार हम इसे क्यों भूला बैठे हैं, हम उसे पुनर्जीवित क्यों नहीं करते हैं, जिससे हमारे देश की जो शक्ति थी वह किर आ जाय। हमारा इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि जिस वक्त हमारे देश में सब बातें थीं उस वक्त इस विश्व में भारतवर्ष का सब से बड़ा नाम था और ऐसा समझा जाता था कि भारत सब से बड़ा और शक्तिशाली देश है।

जब से हमारा देश गुलाम हुआ, हमारी प्राचिक व्यवस्था भी खराब होती गई, हम गरीब हो गये हैं, और हर व्यक्ति को अनिवार्य रूप से सैनिक शिक्षा देने के लिये हमारे पास पर्याप्त धन नहीं है। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से हमारी प्राचिक व्यवस्था ठीक करने के लिये, स्वतंत्रता के लिये और हमारे समाज को सुधारने के लिये पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं, क्या उसी प्रकार सैनिक शिक्षा देने के लिये हम कोई भी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ

नहीं बना सकते ? हम क्या उसके लिये कुछ भी धन नहीं दे सकते हैं ? आज इसके लिये हमारे देश में जो सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं, उनका उपयोग क्या हम नहीं कर सकते ? मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हमारी सरकार इस ओर लग जाये तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम अनिवार्य स्पृ से सबको सैनिक शिक्षा न दे सकें ।

यह टीक है कि इस सदन में आमी बहुत से सुझाव रखे गये हैं, और मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ कि हमारे देश में बन्दूकों की कमी नहीं है, बन्दूकें हैं, और जो लाइसेंसदार लोग हैं वह इसमें सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर हम कोई ऐसा कानून बना दें कि उनको एक महीने के लिये किसी अपने जिले के एक केन्द्रीय मुकाम पर अपनी बन्दूक देनी पड़ेगी, तो वे इसको सहजं कबूल कर लेंगे। हमें चाहिये कि ज्ञास तौर पर आज हमारे देश में जो उत्साह और उमंग है, हम उसका अर्थ बाकी तौर पर सही इस्तेमाल करें, और सब ओर से पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा। मैं इस सदन को यह सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मुलतानपुर जिले में, जहां का प्रतिनिधित्व मैं लोक सभा में करता हूँ, एक राइफल क्लब खोला जा चुका है। लोग उस राइफल क्लब का सम्मद्य बने हैं और इसके लिये माहवार चन्दा देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी जिला ऐसा नहीं है जहां पर राइफल क्लब या राइफल समितियां न खोली जा सकती हों और जब इतना धन हमारे इस युद्ध प्रयास के लिये आया है और इतना उत्साह और उमंग लोगों में है, तो चूंकि सरकार के पास इतना धन नहीं है इसलिये वह लोगों से देसा ले। भारत में देशवासियों के पास इतना धन है कि यदि राइफल क्लब और राइफल समितियां खोली जायें तो वे उनके लिये माहवार चन्दा देने के लिये तैयार होंगे और देंगे।

जैसा मैंने पहले बताया हमारे देश में रा इ कलें काफी भौबूद हैं। अगर हम शिक्षा

इसकी देना चाहते हैं तो हमें हर जिले में मिल सकती है। केवल प्रश्न आता है गोवियों का और शिक्षा देने वाले लोगों का। मुलतानपुर में हम लोगों ने जो प्रबन्ध किया है वह यह है कि पुलिस लाइन में इस क्लब का हैड-स्टार्ट है और जो भी राइफल चलाना सीखना चाहते हैं वे वहां पर जाते हैं तथा वहां के हैंट्स्टार्ट जो हैं वह यह शिक्षा उनको देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कोई भी बाधा नहीं पड़ सकती है जिसके कारण हम इसको अपना न सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाधारों में जो भा गैर ज़रूरी चीजें हैं, जैसे कि हमारा साज कल्याण विभाग है, प्राहिविशन है, इन सब में हम जो समय और दैसा खराब कर रहे हैं, उसको रोकना चाहिये। क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बक्त जो हमारे देश की दशा है उस के लिये और चीजें ज्यादा आवश्यक हैं। अगर उस खबरें और उस समय को हम सैनिक शिक्षा आदि में लगायें तो ज्यादा उपयोगी काम हो सकता है। आज सैनिक शिक्षा हमारे लिये सिर्फ़ इसीलिये ज़रूरी नहीं है कि इस समय देश में एक आपत्ति आई हूँ है, बल्कि मैं समझता हूँ कि इस को हमारी अनिवार्यियों और कालेजों में अनिवार्य कर दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि अनुशासन बड़े और हमारे देश में अच्छे सैनिक तैयार हो सकें। ज्ञास तौर से जो हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं वहां पर तो सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य सबके लिये कर ही दी जानी चाहिये ताकि हमारी सीमा की रक्षा टीक से हो सके।

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Till what time are we discussing this Resolution?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 6.30, till we dispose of this Resolution.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (केरला) : श्रीमन्, यो प्रस्ताव आज पेश किया गया है यह प्रस्ताव आज से इस साल पढ़ने पेश होना चाहिए

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

या, और अगर इस बक्त देश में मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग लाजिमी कर दी जाती तो हमें आज यह दिन न देखना पड़ता ।

जब मैं यू० पी० असेम्बली में या उस समय भी मैंने यहां यह बात लिख लिख कर भेजी और यू० पी० असेम्बली म भी बोला, और यहां भी मैंने अपनी मैडिन स्पीच में कहा था कि मुल्क के लिये सब से ज्यादा जरूरी चीज अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा है। लेकिन उस बक्त खायल नहीं किया गया और आज भी बड़ा मायूसीकून जबाब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दिया है। अगर आज हमारा देश अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा के लिये योजना तैयार नहीं कर सकता तो इसका भलब यह है कि हम लोग उस भौके के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं जिस भौके से कि देश की रक्षा हो सकती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कब तक हम दूसरों से इमदाद मांगेंगे। हमारा ४५ करोड़ का देश है। हम अपने पड़ोस में देखें कि छोटी छोटी ताकत बढ़ती जा रही है और हम दूसरों का मुंह तक रहे हैं। इसलिये जरूरी है कि बच्चे बच्चे को फौजी तालीम दी जाय और अगर हमारी सरकार इसका खर्च बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकती है तो हम लोगों को यह काम सौंपा जाए, जो दो चार करोड़ रुपये की इसके लिए आवश्यकता होगी हम ला कर देंगे। हमको अपने एक एक बच्चे को तैयार करना होगा तभी हम अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन कं, अपने वेद की, और कुरान पाक की रक्षा कर सकेंगे।

शस्त्रेण रक्षिते राष्ट्रे शास्त्र चर्चा प्रवर्तने

आज देश का बच्चा बच्चा देश की रक्षा के लिए तड़प रहा है। हमको उनको फौजी तालीम फौरन देने का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। अगर आज हम यह काम नहीं करते हैं तो फिर इसका भौका कभी नहीं आ सकता। नाकुम्भार नैवर बाला मसला आज

हमारे सामने है। हम देखते हैं कि अगर आज से दस साल पहले हमने यह काम शुरू कर दिया होता तो आज यह हालत न होती।

हमारे सामने दो विश्व घटनायें घटित हुईं। लंका के प्रधान मंत्री पर कातिलाना हमला किया गया। उनको भगवान बुद्ध की ट्रेनिंग थी कि अगर कोई तुम्हारे एक गाल पर तमाचा मारे तो तुम उसके सामने दूसरा गाल भी कर दो। तो लंका के वजीर आजम पर जब हमला हुआ तो वे उसको बरदाश्त न कर सके और अन्दर को घुसते गये। और कातिल ने बही जाकर उनका खून पिया। उसके ठीक डेढ़ महीने के बाद इराक के वजीर आजम पर कातिलाना हमला हुआ। जनरल कासिम पर जब हमला हुआ तो उन्होंने उसका मुकाबला किया। उनको यह ट्रेनिंग दी गई थी कि जो तुम्हारे एक चांदा मारे तुम उसके दो चांटे मारो, और जो तुम्हारे ऊपर वार करे उस दुश्मन का खून पियो। तो जनरल कासिम का जब दायां बाजू टूट गया तो उन्होंने अपने दायें बाजू से रिवाल्वर चला कर अपने कातिल का खून पी लिया। तो अगर देश के अन्दर लड़ने मरने की भावना पैदा नहीं की जाएगी तो मैं नहीं समझता कि हम अपने देश की रक्षा कर सकेंगे।

मैं चाहता हूं कि आज स्पीचेज बन्द की जाए, लेक्चर बन्द किये जायें, और एक फौजी तैयारी की जाए। विस्मार्क ने लिखा है :

"Not by parliamentary speeches or majority votes are the mighty questions of age solved but it is through a policy of blood and iron"

आज यहां तकरीरे बन्द करके हम लोगों को भोवे पर चलना चाहिए। ऐसा करने के लिए हमें अपने जागने और सोने के घंटे बदलने होंगे, अपना खान पान बदलना होगा, अपनी रिहायश बदलनी होगी।

आज भी देहात के मज दूर और किसान को पता नहीं है कि फौजी ट्रेनिंग के लिए हमारी

सरकार क्या कर रही है । आज तक इन हथियारों पर से लाइसेंस नहीं हटाया गया है । यह हमारे लिये सब से बड़ी डिस्प्रेस की बात है कि मुल्क तो आजाद हो गया लेकिन हथियार अभी तक गुलाम हैं । इसी कारण य० औ० असंम्बलः के बहस के दौरान में मैंने अपने सारे हथियार अपने बजीरे आला बालू सम्पूर्णानन्द जी को सौंप दिये थे और कहा था कि जब तक हर एक सच्चरित्र बालक को हथियार रखने का अधिकार नहीं होगा तब तक मैं हथियार नहीं रखूँगा क्योंकि इससे समाज में डिसपरिटी पैदा होती है । आज हालत यह है कि जो लोग मूँग की दाल नहीं खा सकते उनको रिवाल्वर का लाइसेंस दिया जाता और जो फौज में लड़ सकते हैं वे हथियार के लाइसेंस के लिए दरखवास्त लिए फिरते हैं उनको कोई नहीं पूछता । इससे ज्यादा हिमाकत की और क्या बात हो सकती है कि एक हरदोई के एम० एल० ए० की दरखवास्त को कलक्टर ने इसलिए खारिज कर दिया कि उन्होंने कलक्टर की हाजिरी नहीं दी । जो एक लाख डेढ़ लाख लोगों का नुमायन्दा था उसकी दरखवास्त इस तरह खारिज कर दी गयी ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर आज से लाजिमी फौजी तालीम शुरू कर दी जाए । दो चार करोड़ रुपया ऐसी बड़ी रकम नहीं है जो कि इस काम के लिये न दिया जा सके । आज यहां बड़े बड़े जनरल बैठे हैं जो इस काम को कर सकते हैं । आज यहां श्री करनी सिंह जी बैठे हैं, जनरल शाह नवाज बैठे हैं, जनरल कृष्ण पाल सिंह बैठे हैं जो लाखों आदमियों को ट्रेनिंग दे सकते हैं । सिर्फ इसके लिए सरकार स्कीम तैयार कर दे । सरकार इस काम को अपना पेट्रोनेज दे । काम करने वाले हम लोग हैं । स्कीम सरकार की होनी चाहिए ।

इस बक्त भी जनरल भौसले ने काफी काबलियत का सबूत दिया है और दिखला दिया है कि देश अपनी रक्षा खुद कर सकता है । हम यह नहीं चाहते कि हम दूसरों

के आगे गिडिंगायें । हम यह भी नहीं चाहते कि हम अपने किसी मित्र की रक्षा न कर सकें । सिविकम आज हमारे साथ लगता है । हम उसकी रक्षा नेफा और लद्दाख की तरह करेंगे । नेफा और लद्दाख की तरह हम सिविकम की रक्षा के लिए अपने प्राण दे देंगे । अपने दोस्तों की रक्षा करना हमारा धर्म है और अगर हम अपने दोस्तों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे तो हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे । हमें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना पड़ेगा । और जब हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े होंगे तभी देश आगे बढ़ेगा ।

कसीदे से न चलता है न ये दोहे से चलता है, समझ लो खूब कारे सल्तनत लोहे से चलता है । देश की रक्षा वे लोग करेंगे जिनके बाजुओं में ताकत है, जिनकी आंखों में तेज है ।

अभी मेरे हैं सामने एक दर्दनाक वाक्या आया । एक लड़का लेफ्टिनेंट सिलेक्ट कर लिया गया । उसके लिए मांत्राप ने हजारों रुपया खच़ किया था । जब उसको १५-२० दिन ट्रेनिंग लेते हो गये तो उसने अपने मां बाप को लिखा कि तुमने मेरे लिये गलत लाइन लगाई, मैं ट्रेनिंग की हाईंसिप वर्दास्त नहीं कर सकता और इसलिए खुदकुशी करता हूँ । आज हालत यह है कि जो ट्रेनिंग नहीं लेना चाहते उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और जो ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिए तड़प रहे हैं उनको ट्रेनिंग देने का कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज से, अभी से, इसी तारीख से अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा का प्रस्ताव पास करके उस काम को शुरू कर दिया जाए । मैं अपने राजकुमार विजयनगरम जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने राष्ट्र की रक्षा और कल्याण के लिए यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया ।

श्री काजीराम गुप्त (ग्रलवर) : श्रीमन, मैं उस ग्रलवर क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहां कि भौसले जी का स्कूल चल रहा है । जो प्रशिक्षण वहां मिल रहा है वह बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन वहां राइफल की ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाती है ।

[श्री काशांराम गुप्त]

इसलिए ये जो माननीय सदस्य यह समझ रहे हैं कि यहां राइकल की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है वे भूल में हैं। और वह ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, सांस्कृतिक ट्रेनिंग भी दी जाती है और ड्रिल इत्यादि भी कराई जाती है। पर यहां राइफल की ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जा रही है। यदि वहां पर राइफल ट्रेनिंग भी प्रारम्भ कर दी जाए तो इससे देश को बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है। वहां पर इस समय ५०० नौजानां और नव-युवतियां ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं और अगर उनको राइफल की भी ट्रेनिंग दे दी जाए तो वह ट्रेनिंग लेकर स्कूलों और कालिजों में हजारों लड़कों नहंकियों को ट्रेन कर सकते हैं।

हमारे देश में अंग्रेजों के जाने के पहले कहा जाता था कि स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद हमारे यहां आमंत्र एकट नहीं रहेगा, सब के पास बन्दूकें होंगी। लेकिन अभी तक आमंत्र एकट चालू नहीं है। इसका क्या कारण है यह सरकार ही जाने। लेकिन हालत यह हो गई है कि राजस्थान की रियाल्टी में जहां पहले टोपीदार बन्दूक के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं था वहां आज वे बन्दूकें भी लाइसेंस के अन्तर्भूत आ गई हैं। इन बन्दूकों से साधारण आदमी अपनी छोटी मोटी शिकार कर लेता था और अपने खेतों की रक्षा कर लेता था आज वह उससे भी विचित कर दिया गया है। आज जरा जरा सी बात पर पुलिस लोगों के लाल इसेंस जब्त कर लेती है। अभी हाल में एक गांव में एक हरिजन और एक गूजर की बन्दूकें जब्त कर दी गयीं और उनसे कहा गया कि तुम आपस में लड़ सकते हो इसलिए बन्दूकें बापिस ली जाती हैं। सरकार की जो यह नीति है उसी ने हमको इस दशा में ना दिया है। यदि यह आमंत्र एकट न होता तो गांवों में हजारों ऐसे आदमी होते जो स्वयं अपनी ट्रेनिंग लिए होते। आज कुर्ग में आमंत्र एकट लागू नहीं है, वहां सोग अपनी बन्दूकें लेकर चलते हैं, न कोई किसी से लड़ता है न कोई किसी को भारता है। आज नियम

हमारे साथ होता तो हमारे पास सैनिक शिक्षा पाये हुए बहुत से लोग होते क्योंकि पठान तो कभी लाइसेंस नहीं नेता।

अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा के बिनाफ दो तीन दलीलें दी जाती हैं। एक तो यह है कि तीन करोड़ भादमियों को कैसे सिखाया जाए और सिखा दिया जाए तो उनको उसका प्रभ्यास कैसे रहेगा। इसके लिए मैं नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस काम के लिए योजना बनाई जाए, उस योजना को लागू किया जाए और फेज ब्रोशर कार्यान्वित किया जाए तो यह काम बहुत जल्दी हो उकता है। और तीन चार बरस में पूरा हो सकता है। यह कोई नहीं कहता कि इस काम को एक दिन में पूरा करो। यदि इसको विधिवत् प्रारम्भ किया जाए तो बहुत जल्दी हो सकता है।

हमारे यहां विकेन्द्रीकरण स्कीम के अन्तर्गत प्राम पंचायतें और जिला परिषदें बन गई हैं। गांवों का वर्गीकरण हो गया है। इन गांवों में योजना के आधार पर काम प्रारम्भ किया जाए तो हम इसे पूरा कर सकते हैं। स्कूल और कालिज तो सरकारी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आ ही जाते हैं। देहातों में भी बहुत से कालिज खुल गये हैं। अगर सेवों की पंचायत समितियों के अन्तर्गत यह योजना बना कर चलाई जाए, तो यह ऐसा मुट्ठिकल काम नहीं है कि किया न जा सके। लडाई के आरी रहते हुए भी यह काम किया जा सकता है। अगर बहुत तेजी से नहीं, तो कुछ धीमी गति से ही वह किया जा सकता है, लेकिन वह आरी जड़र रह सकता है। हमारे भीतर जो मानसिक दुर्बलता थुसी हुई है, उसको छूर करना चाहिए, अन्यथा हम हर साल ऐसे प्रस्ताव पास करते रहेंगे और ऐसे ही काम चलता रहेगा।

प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि एन० सी० सी० और ए० सी० सी० की ट्रेनिंग चल रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि उसके अन्तर्गत ही इन सब

योजनाओं को लिया जा सकता है। यांवों के लोगों की स्थिति यह है कि वे स्वाभाविक रूप से शस्त्रों का प्रयोग सीखने के आदी रहे हैं। खास कर राजस्थान में तो बहुत बड़ी तात्पुरता में लोग ऐसे हैं, जो इसके अध्ययन रहे हैं, जिनका अध्यास अब टूट गया है।

प्रस्तावक महोदय ने बहुत सही ढंग का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है। उस पर अमल करने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा है, उससे मैं सहमत हूँ, लेकिन इस का तात्पुर्य यह नहीं है कि इस स्कीम को बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया जाये। योजना के अन्तर्गत इसको ले लिया जाये और एक फ्रेंड्र प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत इस को चलाया जाये, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

Shri M. Ismail (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution that has been placed before this House by the hon. Maharajakumar of Vijayanagaram with all the emphasis that I can command. It must have been thought of many years ago. Then today our position would have been much different. The evil eyes that were falling upon us would have avoided their gaze from our country by the mere fact that our youngmen are well trained and that they are prepared to meet any emergency. However, a beginning may be made at least now. Such a military training will impart physical fitness and mental alertness to our youngmen which are very necessary features for the well being of the nation. Of course it may involve a large amount of expenditure but I think it is worth incurring such an expenditure when the usefulness of the project is taken into consideration. Situated as we are just now, if we cannot make a full beginning of the scheme, we may at least begin with the young men in the schools and colleges. When I say young men, that does not include young women because we want to make a beginning and let us begin with our young men. That will by itself solve many problems which have

been facing the country and perhaps are facing the country even now—I mean the indiscipline of the students. When they get military training their character will change and their quality will change and they will contribute not only to the development of the country in the right lines but also they will be useful for the defence of the country in such an emergency as we are facing today.

Now we are placing the services of all our youngmen at the disposal of the country and the Government. I want to say a word about such people as myself. We have crossed the barrier of 60 years. We have got still some good energy left in us. I feel that at least in such an emergency as we are in today, some use must be found for such people as myself also. Surely we can be of service to the country and we want that service to be made use of by the authorities that be.

With these words, I give my lusty support to the proposition that is before the House.

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर (किशनगंज) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो तजबीज इस बक्त हाउस के सामने है, मैं तहे-दिल से उसकी ताईद करता हूँ और आनरेबल मेम्बर, महाराजकुमार विजियानगरम्, को एक ऐसी अच्छी तजबीज पेश करने के लिए मुबारकवाद देता हूँ, जिस की कि आज ज़रूरत थी।

इमर्जेन्सी के बक्त इस तजबीज का हाउस के सामने आना बहुत अहम और ज़रूरी था। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि चाइनीज एंप्रेशन के बाद हमारे मल्क के लोगों में बहुत जोश है और वे चाहते हैं कि हम चाइनीज को बांदर से पार भगा दें। लेकिन सिर्फ जोश से काम नहीं चलेगा—जोश के साथ कान्फिंडेंस भी होना चाहिए। अगर हमारे सोगों में अपने ऊपर कान्फिंडेंस नहीं है, तो जोश कोई काम नहीं प्राप्तगा।

[श्री काशोराम गुप्त]

इसलिए ये जो माननीय सदस्य यह समझ रहे हैं कि यहां राइफल की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, ये भूल में ह। और यह ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, सांस्कृतिक ट्रेनिंग भी दी जाती है और इस इत्यादि भी कराई जाती है। पर यहां राइफल की ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जा रही है। यदि वहां पर राइफिल ट्रेनिंग भी प्रारम्भ कर दी जाए तो इससे देश को बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है। वहां पर इस समय ५०० योजनावान और नव-युवतियां ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं और अगर उनको राइफिल की भी ट्रेनिंग दे दी जाए तो वह ट्रेनिंग लेकर स्कूलों और कालिजों में हजारों लड़कों लड़कियों को ट्रेन कर सकते ह।

हमारे देश में अंग्रेजों के जाने के पहले कहा जाता था कि स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद हमारे यहां आम्सून एक नहीं रहेगा, सब के पास बन्दूकें होंगी। लेकिन अभी तक आम्सून एक चालू नहीं है। इसका क्या कारण है यह सरकार ही जाने। लेकिन हालत यह हो गई है कि राजस्थान की रियाल्टी में जर्हा पहले टोपीदार बन्दूक के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं था वहां आज वे बन्दूकें भी लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत आ गई हैं। इन बन्दूकों से साधारण आदमी अपनी छोटी मोटी शिकार कर लेता था और अपने खेतों की रक्षा कर लेता था आज वह उससे भी वंचित कर दिया गया है। आज जरा जरा सी बात पर पुलिस लोगों के द्वारा इससे जब्त कर लेती है। अभी हाल में एक गांव में एक हरिजन और एक गूजर की बन्दूकें जब्त कर ली गयीं और उनसे कहा गया कि तुम आपस में लड़ सकते हो इसलिए बन्दूकें बापिस सी जाती हैं। सरकार की जो यह नीति है उसी ने हमको इस दशा में ला दिया है। यदि यह आम्सून एक न होता तो गांवों में हजारों ऐसे आदमी होते जो स्वयं अपनी ट्रेनिंग लिए होते। आज कुर्ग में आम्सून एक लागू नहीं है, वहां लोग अपनी बन्दूकें लेकर चलते हैं, न कोई किसी से लड़ता है न कोई किसी को भारता है। आज ट्रियर

हमारे साथ होता सो हमारे पास सैनिक शिक्षा पाये हुए बहुत से लोग होते ज्योंकि पठान तो कभी भाइसेंस नहीं लेता।

अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा के बिलाफ दो तीन दलीलें दी जाती हैं। एक सो यह है कि तीन करोड़ भाइमियों को कैसे सिखाया जाए और तिक्का दिया जाए तो उनकी उसका अभ्यास कैसे रहेगा। इसके लिए मैं नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम के लिए योजना बनाई जाए, उस योजना को लागू किया जाए और फेज फ्रोशम कार्यान्वित किया जाए तो यह काम बहुत जल्दी हो उकता है। और तीन चार बरस में पूरा हो सकता है। यह कोई नहीं कहता कि इस काम को एक दिन में पूरा करो। यदि इसको विधिवत् प्रारम्भ किया जाए तो बहुत जल्दी हो सकता है।

हमारे यहां विकेन्द्रीकरण स्कीम के अन्तर्गत प्राम पंचायतें और जिला परिषदें बन गई हैं। गांवों का वर्गीकरण हो गया है। इन गांवों में योजना के आधार पर काम प्रारम्भ किया जाए सो हम इसे पूरा कर सकते हैं। स्कूल और कालिज तो सरकारी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आ ही जाते हैं। देहातों में भी बहुत से कालिज खुल गये हैं। अगर लोगों की पंचायत समितियों के अन्तर्गत यह योजना बना कर चलाई जाए, तो यह ऐसा मुश्किल काम नहीं है कि किया न जा सके। लड़ाई के आरी रहते हुए भी यह काम किया जा सकता है। भगव बहुत तेजी से नहीं, तो कुछ धीमी गति से ही वह किया जा सकता है, लेकिन वह आरी जहर रह सकता है। हमारे भीतर जो मानसिक दुर्बलता धुसी हुई है, उसको दूर करना चाहिए, अन्यथा हम हर साल ऐसे प्रस्ताव पास करते रहेंगे और ऐसे ही काम चलता रहेगा।

प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि एन० सी० सी० और ए० सी० सी० की ट्रेनिंग चल रही है। वे समझता हूँ कि उसके अन्तर्गत ही इन सब

योजनाओं को लिया जा सकता है। यांवों के लोगों की स्थिति यह है कि वे स्वामार्थिक रूप से शस्त्रों का प्रयोग सीखने के आदी रहे हैं। खास कर राजस्थान में तो बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लोग ऐसे हैं, जो इसके अभ्यस्त रहे हैं, जिनका अभ्यास अब टूट गया है।

प्रस्तावक महोदय ने बहुत सही ढंग का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है। उस पर अमल करने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा है, उससे मैं सहमत हूँ, लेकिन इस का तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि इस स्कीम को विलुप्त छोड़ दिया जाये। योजना के अन्तर्गत इसको ले लिया जाये और एक फ़ेण्ड प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत इस को चलाया जाये, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

Shri M. Ismail (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution that has been placed before this House by the hon. Maharajakumar of Vijayanagaram with all the emphasis that I can command. It must have been thought of many years ago. Then today our position would have been much different. The evil eyes that were falling upon us would have avoided their gaze from our country by the mere fact that our youngmen are well trained and that they are prepared to meet any emergency. However, a beginning may be made at least now. Such a military training will impart physical fitness and mental alertness to our youngmen which are very necessary features for the well being of the nation. Of course it may involve a large amount of expenditure but I think it is worth incurring such an expenditure when the usefulness of the project is taken into consideration. Situated as we are just now, if we cannot make a full beginning of the scheme, we may at least begin with the young men in the schools and colleges. When I say young men, that does not include young women because we want to make a beginning and let us begin with our young men. That will by itself solve many problems which have

been facing the country and perhaps are facing the country even now—I mean the indiscipline of the students. When they get military training their character will change and their quality will change and they will contribute not only to the development of the country in the right lines but also they will be useful for the defence of the country in such an emergency as we are facing today.

Now we are placing the services of all our youngmen at the disposal of the country and the Government. I want to say a word about such people as myself. We have crossed the barrier of 60 years. We have got still some good energy left in us. I feel that at least in such an emergency as we are in today, some use must be found for such people as myself also. Surely we can be of service to the country and we want that service to be made use of by the authorities that be.

With these words, I give my lusty support to the proposition that is before the House.

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर (किशनगंज) : जनाब डिस्ट्री स्पीकर साहब, जो तजवीज इस बहुत हाउस के सामने है, मैं तहेदिल से उसकी ताईद करता हूँ और आनन्देबल मेम्बर, महाराजकुमार विजयानगरम्, को एक ऐसी अच्छी तजवीज पेश करने के लिए मुबारकवाद देता हूँ, जिस की कि आज ज़रूरत थी।

इमर्जेन्सी के बहुत इस तजवीज का हाउस के सामने आना बहुत अहम और ज़रूरी था। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि चाइनीज एम्पेशन के बाद हमारे मल्क के लोगों में बहुत जोश है और वे चाहते हैं कि हम चाइनीज को बांदर से पार भगा दें। लेकिन सिर्फ जोश से काम नहीं चलेगा—जोश के साथ कांफिंडेंस भी होना चाहिए। अगर हमारे स्तरों में अपने ऊपर कांफिंडेंस नहीं है, तो जोश कोई काम नहीं आयगा।

[श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर]

लोगों में कान्फिंडेंस पैदा करने के लिए यही एक सूरत है कि उनको मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दी जाये। मिसाल के तौर पर फ़र्ज़ कीजिए कि हम में से कोई साहब इलेक्शन कैम्पेन पर चले जा रहे हैं। वह जोश से जा रहे हैं, लेकिंग अगर कहीं रात हो गई, तो वह थीमरेलाइज्ड और परेशान हो जाते हैं कि रात को कहां जायेंगे, क्योंकि रात को चोर डाकू से मुलाकात होने का ढर रहता है। लेकिन अगर उनके पास राइफिल हो, तो उन में कान्फिंडेंस होता है और वह रात को रात न समझते हुए बगैर किसी खूफ़ के पूरे कान्फिंडेंस के साथ चले जाते हैं। इसलिए आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि मुल्क के बच्चे बच्चे में जोश के साथ कान्फिंडेंस भी पैदा किया जाये। जैसा कि मैंने अभी अर्ज़ किया है, लोगों में कान्फिंडेंस पैदा करने का जरिया मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग के सिवाये और कोई नहीं है।

इस सिलसिले में चन्द्र भेस्टर साहबान ने कहा है कि अगर इस वक्त मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग द, तो मुम्किन है कि हम मुल्क के तमाम लोगों को वह ट्रेनिंग न दे सकें। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि कम से कम उन एरियाज़ में तो कम्प्लसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग को फौरन टेक अप किया जाना चाहिए, जो कि बांडर पर हैं—जो चाइना के बांडर पर, नेपाल के बांडर पर और पाकिस्तान के बांडर पर हैं। हमारे बाज दोस्तों ने कहा कि इस उमाने में उन बांडर एरियाज़ में लाइसेंस भी करना चाहिए। मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों हमने जो आर्म्ज़ एंट पास किया था, उसको बहुत ज्यादा सिवरल कर दिया गया है,

श्री भोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत): वह बेकार है।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : लेकिन उस के लिवरल होते हुए भी साइसेंस ग्रांट

करने वाले हमारे कर्मचारियों ने, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स ने, उस को बिल्कुल बेकार बनाया हुआ है। उसके लिवरल होने का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है।

श्री भोहन स्वरूप : वह लिवरलाइज़ हुआ ही नहीं है।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : हां वह लिवरलाइज़ हुआ ही नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि पहले उसमें जो प्राप्ती बगैरह की क्वालिफिकेशन थी, उनको हटा दिया गया है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद उसको लिवरल नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए मैं हुक्मत से कहता हूं कि कम से कम बांडर एरियाज़ के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स को यह इन्स्ट्रक्शन दी जाये कि बांडर विलेजिज़ में जो लोग बन्दूक का लाइसेंस लेने के स्वाहिशमन्द हों, उनको लाइसेंस दिया जाये।

यह ज़रूर है कि इस वक्त बन्दूक का मिलना बहुत मुश्किल है। उसकी कीमत इतनी ज्यादा है—एक बन्दूक १०००, १२००, १३०० रुपये से कम में नहीं मिलेगी—कि हर शहसु उसको नहीं खरीद सकता है। लेकिन निर भी हर गांव में कम से कम दो चार आदमी तो ऐसे ज़रूर हैं, जो इस कीमत पर भी खरीद सकते हैं। अगर इतनी तादाद में भी बन्दूकें आजायेंगे, तो एक तो वे ट्रेनिंग के काम में आयेंगी और इसके अलावा अगर गवर्नरेंट को ज़रूरत पड़े, तो वह उन्हें मांग कर दूसरों को ट्रेनिंग दे सकती है। इस लिए, जैसा कि मैंने अभी अर्ज़ किया है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स को हिदायत दी जाये कि बांडर एरियाज़ में कम से कम जो बन्दूक या राइल खरीद सकते हों, उनको फौरन लाइसेंस दे दिया जाये।

मैं समझता हूं कि अगर ऐसा किया जायगा, तो कम से कम हमारे बांडर एरियाज़

मजबूत हो जायेंगे। इस तरह तीन या पांच करोड़ न सही, एक करोड़ या पचास लाख ही सही, अगर हमारे इतने आदमी भी बेल-ट्रैक हो जायें और काफिंडेस के साथ दुश्मन का मुकाबला कर सकें, तो हम यकीन दुश्मन को अपने मूलक से हटा सकते हैं।

इन इलफाज के साथ मैं फिर अपने करता हूँ कि इन तमाम बातों का स्थान देने की कोशिश की जाय और बांडर एरियाज के डिट्रैक्ट भजिस्ट्रेट्स को इन्स्ट्रक्शन इन्यूक जायें कि वे बन्दूक या राइफल लेने के स्थाहिषमन्द नोंगे तो ज़ंद से ज़ंद साइडेंस दें, ताकि लोग तैयार हो जायें और अपने में कानिंहड़ें पैदा करें।

شہری محمد طاھر (کھنڈ گلچیر) -
 جذب قیبلی - پھکر صاحب - جو
 تجویز اس وقت ہاؤس کے سامنے ہے -
 مہن تھے دل سے اس کی نائید کوتا
 ہوں اور آنوبل مسحیر - مہاداچ کساو
 وزیما نگرم - کو ایک ایسی اچھی
 تجویز پیدھر کرنے کے لئے مہارک باد
 دینا ہوں - جس کی کہ آج
 پھرورت تھوڑی -

امرجھیلسی کے تقدیم اس تھوڑیز کا
ھاؤس کے سامنے آنا بھئ اہم اور
فدوی تھا۔ اس مہن کوئی شکہ
نہیں کہ چاندیز ایکریٹن کے بعد
ہمارے منک کے لوگوں مہن بھئ
جوہن ہے اور وہ چاہتے ہوں کہ ہم
چاندیز کو باروئ کے پاد بھئ دیں۔
لیکن صرف جوہن سے کام نہیں
چلھتا۔ جوہن کے ساتھ کانٹھیڈیلہس

بھی ہوں چاہئے ۔ اکر ہمارے لوگوں
میں اپنے ادیپر کانٹھیڈیلس نہیں ہے
تو چوہن دوئی کام نہیں آئے گا ۔

لیکوں میں کانٹہ دیبلس یہاں کر لے
کے اللہ یہی ایک صورت ہے کہ ان کو
ملتوں تربیلک دی جائے ۔ مثلاں کہ
طوروں پر فرض کہ مجھے کہ ہم میں سے
کوئی صاحب الہکشی کہیں پر چلے
جاؤ گے ہوں ۔ دہ جوہن سے جاؤ گے
ہیں لہکن اگر کہیں دات ہو گئی تو
وہ قیمتیں اور پریشان ہو جاتے ہیں
کہ دات کو کہاں جال دیں گے ۔ کیونکہ
دات کو چور ہاکو سے ملاقات ہوئے کا
قر دھتا ہے ۔ لہکی اگر ان کے پاس
دانل ہو تو ان میں کانٹہ دیبلس ہوتا
ہے اور وہ دات کو دات نہ سمجھتے
ہوئے بھر کر خوف نہ ۔ پورے
کانٹہ دیبلس کے ساتھ چلے جائے ہوں ۔
اُس لئے اُج صورت اُسی بارے کی ہے
کہ ملک نے بچے بچے میں جوہن
کے ساتھ کانٹہ دیبلس بھوپالہ
کیا جائے ۔ جیسا کہ میں نے ابھی
عرض کیا ہے ۔ لیکوں میں کانٹہ دیبلس
یہاں کرنے کا دریمہ ملتوں تربیلک
کے سوالے اور دونوں سہیں ہے ۔

اس سنسلے میں چند مہب
صاحبہ نے کہا ہے صاحبہ کہ اگر اس وقت
ملٹری تربیلڈ دین تو مسکن ہے کہ
ہم ملک کے تبا۔ لوگوں کو وہ تربیلڈ
نہ دے سکیں - لیکن میں سمجھتا
ہیں کہ کم سے کم اس ایجاد میں تو

[شروع مصدق طاهر]

ملکیتی تربیلک کو ”واؤ“ تھک اب کہا جانا چاہئے جو ۔۔۔ بہ ہوں ۔ جو چالتا کے بارقرو ہو ۔ نہیں کے بارقرو پر اور پاکستان کے بارقرو پر ہوں ۔ ہمارے بعض درستون نے کہا ہے کہ اس زمانے میں ان بارقرو ایبریاز میں لنسپلیس فری کرنا چاہئے ۔ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں ی پچھلے دنوں ہم نے جو آدمی ایکس پاس کھا تھا ۔ اس کو بہت زیادہ لہول کر دیا کھا ہے ۔

بھوپال سکریٹری (پانچ بیویت) : وہ دیکھا رہے ہیں ।

شروع مصدق طاهر : ۔ ۔ ۔ لیکن اس کے لہول ہوتے ہوئے بھی لنسپلیس کو اکانت کرنے والے ہمارے کو منع کر دیا ہے ۔ اس کے قسٹرکٹ میجسٹریٹس نے ۔ اس کو بالکل بھکار بھالیا ہوا ہے ۔ اس کے لہول ہونے کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہے ۔

بھوپال سکریٹری : وہ سیکریٹری ایڈیشنل ہے ۔

شروع مصدق طاهر : ہل دیکھا رہا ہے ۔ یہ تھیک ہے کہ یہی اس میں جو پروپرٹی ویکر اکن کو اپنے ہے تھیں ۔ ان کو دیکھا دیا گیا ہے ۔ لیکن اس کے باوجود اس کے لہول نہیں کھا گیا ہے ۔ اس لئے میں حکومت سے کہتا ہوں کہ کم سے کم بارقرو ایبریاز کے

قسٹرکٹ میجسٹریٹس کو یہ اسٹرکٹس میں دی جائے کہ بارقرو ولہجہ میں جو لوگ بلڈریک کا لنسپلیس لیلے کے خاہیں ہوں ۔ ان کو لنسپلیس دیا جائے ۔

۔ ۔ ۔ ہے کہ اس وقت بلڈریک کا ملنا بہت مھکل ہے ۔ اس کی قیمت اتنی زیادہ ہے ۔ ایک بلڈریک 1000 - 2000 - 3000 (4000) سے کم میں نہیں ملیں گے ۔ کہ ہو شخص اس کو نہیں خرید سکتا ہے ۔ لیکن بھر بھی ہر گز میں کم سے کم 5 چار ادمی تو ایسے فرود ہیں ۔ جو اس قیمت پر بھی خرید سکتے ہیں ۔ اگر اتنی تعداد میں بھی بلڈریکوں آ جائیں تو ”تربیلک“ میں کام آنیلگی اور اس کے علاوہ اگر کوئی بلڈریک کو فرودیت پرے تو ”انہیں مانگ کر درسروں کو تربیلک“ میں سکتی ہے ۔ اس لئے جیسا کہ میں نے ابھی عرض کیا ہے ۔ قسٹرکٹ میجسٹریٹس کو ہدایت دی جائے کہ بارقرو ایبریاز میں کم سے کم جو بلڈریک یا دائلل خرید سکتے ہوں ان کو فرداً لنسپلیس دے دیا جائے ۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ۱ ایسا کہا جائے ۔ تو کم سے کم ہمارے بارقرو ایبریاز میں ہو جائیں گے ۔ اس طرح تین یا چاریں کیروں نہ سہی ۔ ایک کیروں یا پھر اس کو ہی سہی ۔ اگر

ھمارے ائے آدمی بھی ویلیٰ تریلند ہو
جانہیں اور کانفیڈیلس کے ساتھ دشمن
کا مقابلہ کر سکھیں ۔ تو ہم یقیناً
دشمن کو اہم ملک سے ھٹا سکتے
ہیں ۔

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں پھر اپہل
کوئا ہوں کہ ان تمام باتوں کا خیال کوئے
ہبھے لوگوں کو ملتی تربیت دینے
کی کوشش کی جائے اور باقاعدہ اپریاوا
کے قسروں میجستہ یقنس کو
انستیکشنز ایم ای کی جانب ہر کہ ڈے بلدرق
یا دائنفل لیلے کے خواہ ملند لوؤں کو
جلد سے جلد لائسنس دین تاکہ
لوگ تیار ہو جائیں اور اپنے میں
کانفیدینس پیدا کریں]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Raghuramaiah.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Deorai): I want to speak.

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): I wanted to express my views on this Resolution.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not so many.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav (Nanded): I also wanted to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Mohan Swarup.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
इस प्रस्ताव का जिसको महाराजकुमार
विजय आनन्द साहब ने पेश किया है, समर्थन
करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बहुत सी
सामयिक है और इसको स्वीकार कर लिया
जाना चाहिये। गीता में कहा गया है "सर्वम्
2090(A) LSD-8.

शस्त्रे प्रतिष्ठातम्” । सब से ज्यादा श्रेष्ठ जो है वह शस्त्र है । महाभारत में कहा यता है कि एकलव्य जब द्वांगोचार्य से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए गया तो उन्होंने उसको शिक्षा देना पसन्द नहीं किया । लेकिन एकलव्य ने उनकी मूर्ति सामने रख कर धनुर्विद्या सीखना प्रारम्भ किया और उन्होंने इसका बहुत अच्छी अभ्यास कर लिया और बड़ी अच्छी तरह से इस विद्या को सीख गए ।

वैदिक काल में तथा पुराने जमाने में भी धनुविद्या तथा दूसरे शस्त्रास्त्रों को चलाना एक अनिवार्य चीज़ समझी जाती थी। १८५३ के बाद अंग्रेजों ने हमारी जो इस तरह की एक्टिविटीज़ थीं, उनको खत्म कर दिया। वह नहीं चाहते थे कि हम मार्शल रेस रहें और उन्होंने हमें बिल्कुल मुश्किल साकर दिया और शस्त्र धारण करने पर तरह तरह के प्रतिवन्ध लगा दिये। लेकिन अब समय आ गया है कि उस में सुधार हो और इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाए।

यह कहा गया था कि आमंस एक्ट जो है, इस में शास्त्रों के लाइसेंस देने की प्रक्रिया को सरल किया जाएगा और जो कंडिशन हैं, उनको लिबरलाइज किया जाएगा । लेकिन अभी तक कोई लिबरलाइज करने की बात नहीं हुई है । २२ बोर नाइफल पर भी लाइसेंस खत्म नहीं किया गया है । मुझे पता नहीं कि आज सरकार को डर किस से है । हमारा देश आजाद है और जो हमारे देश के नागरिक हैं, वे देश के प्रति वफादार हैं । वे जब कभी किसी अस्त्र शस्त्र के लिए लाइसेंस मांगते हैं, तो बड़ी दिक्कत के बाद उनको लाइसेंस मिलता है । इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और इस दिक्कत को दूर किया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कहता हूँ । वहाँ पर हर ज़िले में राइफल कलदज बनी हुई है लेकिन वे डिकंपट पड़ी हैं । उनको ठीक तरह से चालू किया जाना चाहिये । तहसील और ब्लाक लेवेल पर भी इस तरह की कलदज की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ।

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

सैनिक शिक्षण के दो पहलू होते हैं, एक बंदूक चलाना और दूसरा ड्रिल । अगर राइफलें नहीं मिल सकती हैं, तो कम से कम ड्रिल का प्रबन्ध तो किया ही जा सकता है । हर ब्लाक लेवेल से और हर गंज से दो, चार छः आदमी मुंतखिब बरके ड्रिल हो, और अगर राइफलज़ नहीं मिल सकती हैं, तो एयर गंज तो मिल ही सकती हैं । अगर जरूरी हो तो २२ बोर राइफलें तो हम बना ही सकते हैं । हमारी आडेंस फैक्ट्रीज में २२ बोर राइफल बनाने की व्यवस्था है । लेकिन बहुत कम पैमान पर व बन रही है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि बड़े पैमाने पर उनका निर्माण हो और सैनिक शिक्षण ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को दिया जाए ।

बोर्डर के जो इलाके हैं, इस संकट में उनकी विशेष स्थिति है । अगर पूरे देश में सैनिक शिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है, ऐसे कलजन नहीं बन सकते हैं, तो जो बांडर एरियाज हैं वहां पर तो जरूर इनकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये । मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के एक ऐसे इलाके से आता हूँ जो कि बिल्कुल बोर्डर से मिला हुआ है,, नेपाल से मिला हुआ है, वहां पर तो इसकी व्यवस्था कर ही दी जानी चाहिये । इसी तरह से जहां पर लडाई की लपटें बढ़ती चली आ रही हैं, जैसे सिलीगुड़ी है, बिहार का क्षेत्र है, असम का क्षेत्र है, हमारी उत्तरी सीमायें हैं, वहां पर तो कम से कम जरूर इसकी व्यवस्था हो ।

मैंने कल भी कहा था और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पांच छः महीने का समय हमें पूरी तैयारी कर लेनी चाहिये । इसके बाद पता नहीं क्या सूरत पैदा होगी । इस असें में ज्यादा से ज्यादा नौजवानों को मिलिंट्री की निकादे दी जानी चाहिये । अब यह अनिवार्य हो गया है कि इस तरह के शिक्षण स्कॉल जल्दी से जल्दी खोल

दिये जायें और एक दो महीने में काम चालू कर दिया जाए ।

जहां तक गांवों का ताल्लुक है, एक वक्त आजब कि वहां पर वर्जिश का काम महत्व का समझा जाता था । लेकिन आज यह बात नहीं रही है । उसको अधिक प्रोत्साहित दिया जाना चाहिये । हर जिले में हर साल इसकी प्रतियोगितायें होनी चाहियें जहां पर सुगठित लोगों को कुछ इनाम वर्गरह मिलें, वर्जिश के जो अच्छे पहलवान हैं, उनको इनाम वर्गरह मिलें । गांवों में इस तरह की चीजें हुआ करती थीं लेकिन अब वे दिन-ब-दिन घटनी जा रही हैं ।

अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है तो काफी संख्या में हमें आदमी मिल सकते हैं । कम्पलमरी मिलिंट्री ट्रेनिंग का जो प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है वह उचित है और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । इसका जल्दी से इंतजाम कर दिया जाना चाहिये । एक दम नहीं तो दो तीन फेजिज में हम इस काम को पूरा कर सकते हैं । लेकिन यह मुल्क की हिफाजत के लिए बहुत जरूरी है ।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे महाराजकुमार विजय आनंद साहब ने जो संकल्प यहां पेश किया है, उसका मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ । चीनी आक्रमण के बाद जो स्थिति यहां पैदा हुई है, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमें हर सम्भव उपाय काम में लाना चाहिये और यह संकल्प उस दिशा में एक कदम आगे है और इसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये । यह बहुत ही सामयिक है ।

आज हमारी सीमाओं को खतरा पैदा हो गया है और हम पर आक्रमण हुआ है । इसके फलस्वरूप देश में बहुत ही रोष और क्षोभ पैदा हुआ है । यह चोन जो हमारा शत्रु है, उस को हमें पक्का संकल्प करके अपनी पवित्र भूमि से

खदेड़ना है। इस काम में सब से बड़ा योगदान हमारे नवयुवकों और नवयुवतियों का होना चाहिये और उन्हीं का हो सकता है। वह होगा भी। लेकिन आप समझ लीजिये कि बलिष्ठ आत्मा बलिष्ठ शरीर में रहती है। और हमारे नवयुवक और नवयुवतियां हमारी भावी आशायें हैं। देश का भविष्य उन पर निर्भर करता है। यह दीक्षा है कि हम उनके बारे में उच्छृंखल भाव का परिचयांकरके मोचें। लेकिन यह भी मही है कि हमारे नवयुवक आज चीनी आक्रमण के कारण जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उस में जो उनका उत्तरदायित्व है, उसको भली प्रकार में समझते हैं। हमारे देश पर एक बवंग देश ने आक्रमण किया है। ऐसा करना उस देश की एक आदत सी रही है। वह देश फौजी डंग से पला है और बदयाननी और धोखेचारी उसने भीखी है। जिस तरह से उसने दूसरे देशों में अपनी फौज झोकी है और उनको गुलाम बनाने का प्रयत्न किया है, वैसा ही प्रयत्न वह यहां भी करना चाहता है। उसने कोणिया में ऐसा ही किया है। यह जो चीज़ है, इसको हमेशा हमें अपने मस्तिष्क में रखना है। उसने बहुत बड़ी मंजूरी में अपनी सेना हमारे प्रदेश में झोक दी है। वह दलयानी है, शक्तिशाली है और उसके पास आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्र हैं। उसकी फौज इन शस्त्रास्त्रों से सुरक्षित है। हमें उसको रोकना है। यह ठीक है कि हमारे जवान उसका मुकाबला कर रहे हैं और बड़ी बहादुरी से कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उसके लिए यह भी बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम अपने नवयुवकों और नवयुवतियों को सैनिक शिक्षा दें और उनको भी इन चीनी सनिकों को खेदेड़ने के लिए तैयार करें। उनको आज इस काम में दक्ष करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। ऐसा करके हम उनमें दुष्मन का मुकाबला करने की सामर्थ्य पैदा कर सकते हैं।

नवयुवकों में जहां एक हमारी नगर के विचार होते हैं, वहां अनुशासनहीनता का विचार भी होता है। लेकिन वह आई और

चली गई। आज उनमें अनुशासनहीनता नहीं है। आज हमारे नवयुवक और नवयुवतियों अनुशासन में बंधे हुए हैं। देश के प्रति उनका जो उत्तरदायित्व है, उसको वे भली भांति समझते हैं। उनमें देश के प्रति आज उत्कट प्रेष है। आज वे इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि

“माता भूमि पुत्रो अहं पृथिव्या”

यह भूमि मेरी माता है और मैं इसका बेटा हूं और

“उपर्मपं मानरं भूमिम्”

आओ हम अपनी इस धर्मी माता की सेवा के लिए आगे बढ़े जिस पर काले मंकट के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं। ऐह संकल्प उनके दिमाग में होना चाहिये। यहीं नहीं, ब्रह्मिक———

“ओहम व्यचित्ते वहुपाष्ये यनेमहि स्वर्गज्ये”

यह जो हमारा स्वर्गज्य है, मुत्रिस्तीर्ण फैना हुया है, उसको हमने बड़े कष्टों के माध्य और बलिदान के गाय पाया है। उसकी रक्षा के लिए हम तैयार रहे हैं। अगर इनमें किसी का योग हो सकता है तो हमारे नवयुवकों और नवयुवतियों का हो सकता है। नवयुवतियों की ओर हमने उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया है जितना नवयुवकों की ओर दिया है। लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि उनकी ओर ध्यान देना भी बहुत आवश्यक है। उनको फौजी ट्रेनिंग दिये बिना भी हम रह नहीं सकते हैं।

हम को व्यापक आधार पर देश के अन्दर सैनिकीकरण करना है। उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जितने भी स्वस्थ शरीर के देश में व्यक्ति हैं, और जिन की आयु ५० साल से ज्यादा नहीं है, उनको हम फौजी ट्रेनिंग दें और फौजी आधार पर फौजी ट्रेनिंग दे कर, देश की रक्षा के लिये बड़ी पहना कर तयार कर दें।

मुझे प्रमन्त्रता है कि जनरल भोंमले को जो नेशनल डिमिलिन स्कीम है उन के

[श्रो बालमीकी]

प्रदर्शनों को मैं ने देखा है और मैं उस से प्रभावित हुआ हूँ। उन की नैशनल डिसिप्लिन स्कीम यहाँ के नवयुवकों में देश प्रेम की भावना और उल्कट देशभक्ति उत्पन्न करती है। हमारी सैनिक ट्रेनिंग में इस स्कीम का भी स्थान होना चाहिये कि नवयुवकों में देश के लिये एक और वंश पैदा हो। इस ओर सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का स्वागत करता हूँ, सेकिन चाहता हूँ कि देश के सारे स्वस्थ लोग, चाहे वे नवयुवक हों चाहे बूढ़े हों, उन का सैनिकीकरण किया जाय ताकि देश पर जो संकट आया है उस से वे देश की रक्षा कर सकें।

Shri B. K. Dhaon (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for affording me an opportunity after all to participate in this debate. I generally agree with the Resolution moved by my hon. friend but a beginning has to be made and I suggest that it should start with pre-military training at school by asking each student in the school to undergo some sort of it either with the help of air rifles or otherwise. At the university stage when a student gets there he is generally of the age of 18 and continues generally upto the age of 25. That is the proper age, I suggest, for actual military training.

I am connected with one of the universities in Uttar Pradesh. I have also been placed recently on a committee dealing with defence. I must confess that it was brought to my notice that in that university where we have a unit, called the University Training Corps, out of a strength of about 500 the students there who have joined were hitherto only 125. I made some enquiries and found that our students were loath to join such a unit. It was suggested by the committee at last that we should afford some incentive to the students to join the unit and

we have decided that in the total number of marks that are allotted to students at the end of the examination a certain percentage may be reserved for those who join and do well in these units. I suggest to Government that a similar instruction may be issued to other educational institutions also if they approve of this scheme to give effect to it. I am sure, if they do it, larger number of students would join the University Training Corps and our purpose will, to a great extent, be met.

I also suggest that in the University Training Corps there should be actual rifle training afforded to the students. At present they are not getting rifle training at all although they are supposed to be members of the University Training Corps. I also suggest that the trainers should be ex-servicemen whose services should be enlisted and they should be placed at the disposal of the universities. If this is done, I am sure, the purpose of the Resolution, to a certain extent, would be served and an immediate need of the country would be met. I am sure, later on, as the Maharajkumar, my learned friend, has suggested, the scheme can be followed up by similar training afforded to those who are not students yet. I, therefore, suggest to Government not to push aside this Resolution but to give effect to it in a practical shape. It can be without much detriment or drain on the exchequer.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव, जिस पर इस समय विचार हो रहा है, केवल सामयिक मांग की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित नहीं करता है बल्कि जो राष्ट्र की कमी रही है, उस को पूरा करने के लिये जोर दे रहा है। हमारे राष्ट्र के इतिहास में, यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है, जहाँ भारत राष्ट्र दर्शन से बहुत प्रभावित रहा है, वेदान्त या सिद्धान्त की बहुत चर्चा रही है, वहाँ समाज के संचालन के लिये जो अनुशासन होना चाहिये उस की तरफ बहुत ध्यान, कम से कम मध्य

काल में और वर्तमान काल में, नहीं गया। मैं मानता हूं कि प्राचीन काल में जिस समय समाज का प्रारम्भिक संगठन हो रहा था सैनिक भाव की तरफ और द्वात्र भाव की तरफ कुछ ध्यान था, लेकिन ज्यों ज्यों यहां पर हमारे लिये दैनिक जीवन की सामग्री पूरी होती गई, त्यों त्यों यह ध्यान हटा, और उस का फल यह हो गया कि हमारे देश पर कई बार बिदेशी आक्रमण हुए, और हम असफल हुए।

जहां तक वीरता का सम्बन्ध है, जहां तक साहस का सम्बन्ध है, पिछले दो विश्व युद्धों में यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि भारतीय जीवन या भारतीय अफसर जितने योग्य और जितने कुशल हैं, जितने वीर हैं उनने दुनियां में किसी और समाज के योद्धा नहीं मिलते हैं। फिर भी इस के पहले मध्य काल में यह सिद्ध हो चुका है कि योद्धा होने पर भी, वीर होने पर भी, अनुशासन की कमी के कारण या टीम वर्क की कमी के कारण जहां हमारा कोई सेनानी मारा गया कहीं पर कि सारी की सारी फौज ने हथियार डाल दिये और हमारा देश अधीन हो गया। इस तरह हमारे देश में दार्शनिक भाव के साथ जो व्यक्तिवादी या इंडिविजुअलिस्टिक दृष्टिकोण रहा है उस के कारण हमारे देश में समृद्धि होने पर भी हमें पराधीनता का मुह देखना पड़ा और उस पराधीनता को मिटाने के लिये हमें नदियों प्रयास करना पड़ा। आज के समय में उस भाव, उस स्पिरिट की आवश्यकता है जो कि एक समूह में, एक टीम में काम करने के लिये आवश्यक होती है।

अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा का अर्थ केवल यह नहीं है यक वे युवक द्वीनी समय काम दे सकें बल्कि उस की आवश्यकता इस लिये है कि हमारे दैनिक जीवन में, चाहे फैक्ट्री हो चाहे स्कूल हो या कालेज हो या खेत हो, कहीं पर भी जो काम हो वह अनुशासित ढंग से हो और वहां पर काम करने की भावना ऐसी हो

कि वह काम केवल एक व्यक्ति के लिये नहीं हो रहा है बल्कि समूह के लिये हो रहा है। यह मैनिक शिक्षा चाहे किसी आयु से आरम्भ हो और चाहे किसी आयु तक जाय, लेकिन वह स्कूल और विद्यालयों में आरम्भ कर के उस अवस्था तक होनी चाहिये जहां तक कि युवक कठिन परिश्रम कर सकते हैं। इस ट्रेनिंग के देने से न केवल हमारे ऊपर बिदेशी आक्रमण का डर कम होगा बल्कि हमारे राष्ट्र और समाज को चलाने के लिये, उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये, समाज को समृद्ध बनाने के लिये, जिस भाव की आवश्यकता होती है वह उस की पूर्ति करेगी।

कल मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में ध्यान आकर्षित करने का पूरा मौका नहीं मिला कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय कमी है और उस को दूर करने के लिये हम समय टालते न जायें, बल्कि फौरन कक्षायें आरम्भ करें। हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कुछ बतलाया है उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये, उसे करने के लिये इस से अच्छा अवसर दूसरा नहीं आयेगा, जिस बक्ति कि खेतों में, शहरों में, देहातों में, सब जगह आवाज है कि हम सैनिक शिक्षा चाहते हैं ज्ञान की कमी चाहे जितनी भी हो।

यह बात सही है कि सरकार को बहुत सी जिम्मेदारियां पूरी करनी हैं। उन के पास साधारणों की बहुत कमी है विशेषकर उस समय जब कि करोड़ों नहीं अरबों लूपये की सामग्री की आज आवश्यकता है बिदेशी आक्रमण को दूर करने के लिये, तब इस का प्रबन्ध करने में कठिनाई होगी। लेकिन ऐसे भी साधन हैं, जैसे विद्यालय हैं, और विद्यालयों के साथ साथ ऐसे बहुत मे सज्जन ग्रामों और शहरों में हैं जो कि अपनी बन्धुओं दे सकते हैं। इस तरह से अगर आप प्रारम्भ करेंगे तो यह शिक्षा बढ़ती जायेगी। लेकिन अभी तो प्रारम्भ नहीं हो रहा है। इस में देर होने के कारण जो चीज़ आज अत्यन्त आवश्यक हो गई है, उस में कठिनाई पैदा हो रही है। इस से हमारे अन्दर मार्शल

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

स्पिरिट ही पैदा नहीं होगी बल्कि समाज विरोधी तत्वों को देश के अन्दर प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा जो कि समय समय पर उच्छ्वस्तता के कारण या सामाजिक अनुशासन न होने के कारण गलत काम कर जाते हैं जो कि नहीं करने चाहिये । और जिन से समाज की प्रगति में बाधा पड़ती है ।

मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस संकट को दूर करने के लिये हो सकता है कि आप इस समय तैयार हों, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आक्रमण भारत और चीन के मनमुटाव के कारण नहीं है क्योंकि दोनों के बीच में अब तक युद्ध का कोई कारण नहीं रहा है, फिर यह आक्रमण कोई, दो, चार या दस सालों के लिये ही नहीं है, बल्कि संसार के दो बड़े राष्ट्रों के बीच, जिन की आबादी ज्यादा है और जो मारे संसार पर प्रभाव डाल सकते हैं, यह संघर्ष है । हो सकता है कि यह संसार के दो विचारों का संघर्ष हो, हो सकता है कि यह चीन की महत्वाकांक्षा हो जो कि मारे संसार के ऊपर अपना आधिपत्य जमाना चाहता है । उस की इस महत्वाकांक्षा को चुर चूर करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि भारत आज यह बलता दे कि यह राष्ट्र न केवल दार्शनिक है, न केवल वेदान्त की बातें करता है बल्कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर वह शरीर, मन और स्पिरिट से इस प्रकार से खड़ा हो सकता है कि केवल चीन ही नहीं बरन् कोई भी हमारे ऊपर आंख उठाये ऐसा उस का साहस नहीं हो सकता । आज दक्षिणी समुद्र को छोड़ कर पश्चिमोत्तर और पूर्वी सीमायें जो हमारी हैं वे ऐसी हैं जिन के कारण आज हम को संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । आपको याद है कि एक खैबर दर्दा था । वह खैबर पास हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास बनाने में कई बार घातक साबित हुआ । आज एक खैबर पास का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि हिमालय जिसको हम अपने देश का रक्षक समझते थे । हमारा

रक्षक नहीं रहा है और उसमें हो कर जब्तु हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण कर रहा है । आज हमारी सीमाएं उतनी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं जितनी कि दस बीस साल पूर्वे थीं । इसलिए हमें होशियार रहना चाहिए । केवल उत्तरी हिस्से को ही ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश को होशियार रहना चाहिए । विशेषकर जहां हमारी सीमाएं हैं उसके आस पास के क्षेत्र में लोगों को जल्दी से जल्दी सैनिक विधा दी जानी चाहिए । तथा हम आन्तरिक और बाह्य दोनों प्रकार के संकट को दूर कर सकेंगे ।

श्री तुलसी दास आचार्य : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह जो कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग का प्रस्ताव है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । इस बक्ता तो उसकी बहुत ज़रूरत है और हमेशा के लिए जो इसकी ज़रूरत है । अगर दूसरे देशों का इतिहास देखा जाए तो हमको पता चलेगा कि प्रायः हर देश में कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था है । यनीवरमल मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग सरविस नाम की पुस्तक को पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि इंगलैंड और अमरीका में सन् १९३६ तक कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग नहीं थी पर स्विटजरलैंड, फ्रांस, इटली, बनाडा, पुर्तगाल, स्वीडन, जापान और वैस्टर्न हैमिस्टिक्यर के लैटिन अमरीकी देशों जैसे अर्जेन्टीना, ब्राजिल, मैक्सिको, बोलीविया, कोलम्बिया, पीरू, बेनेजुएला में आंग फिलिपाइन्स और थाइलैंड में जहां तक मुझे पता चला है कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग होती थी । इन सब देशों में १८ से ४५ वर्ष की उम्र तक या २० से ७० वर्ष की उम्र तक इस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है ।

जब जरमनी ने फ्रांस पर सन् १९३६ में हमला किया और युद्ध शुरू हुआ तो इंगलैंड और अमरीका को भी अपने अपने देशों में कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग की आवश्यकता अनुभव हुई ।

तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग अत्यन्त आवश्यक

है। अपन देश में यह अभी तक नहीं हुई है। ए० सी० सी० और एन० सी० सी० द्वारा स्कूलों और कालिजों में मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है लेकिन उनकी संख्या बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है। कुल १२ लाख २८२० सरे हिन्दुस्तान में कैडटों की संख्या है। इसमें भी उनको यह एजुकेशन दी जाती है कि देहात में कहीं गड्ढ खोदना, या सड़क दुरुस्त करना। ऐसा काम उनसे लिया जाता है।

मेरा कहना है कि इनसे योड़े लोगों से काम नहीं होगा। ए० आई० सी० सी० और एन० सी० सी० हर स्कूल और कालेज में कम्प्लसरी होनी चाहिये।

दूसरा लाभ कम्प्लसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग से यह है कि उससे लोगों में और जवानों में अनुशासन आता है। इसके बारे में एटीमेट कमटी की सन् १९५६-५७ की रिपोर्ट में सुझाव मिलेंगे। मैं उसमें से कुछ पढ़ कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ, वह इस प्रकार है:

To train the body for rigorous service, the mind for rapid analytical thought, the character for resourceful and loyal devotion to duty and to make a soldier an honourable, courageous, self-reliant, clear thinking man with a broad grasp of the essentials of his profession.

इस मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग से केवल यही लाभ नहीं है कि लोगों को बन्दूक चलाना आ जाएगा लेकिन इसका उपयोग देश में अच्छे नागरिक बनाने में भी है। इस एजुकेशन से जो फायदा होता उसके बारे में यूनीवरसल मिलिटरी सरविस नाम की पुस्तक के नेज १३७ पर इस प्रकार दिया गया है :

There is in the conscription system a leveling, a community of citizenship, which arises from the basic conception that military service should rest not upon ardor, upon the mercenary motive, upon caste, or feudal obligation, but simply upon the duties of member-

ship in the political association, for the maintenance and defence of which an army is organised".

इस के भानी यह है कि देश के नागरिकों को, बच्चों को और बूढ़ों को, मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग मिलने से वे देश के अच्छे नागरिक बनते हैं। आज कल हमारे देश की आबादी ४४ करोड़ है लेकिन देश जाए तो अधिकांश लोगों को न चलना आता है, न बैठना आता है, न ठीक से बोलना आता है, यानी जिसको मैनर्स कहने हैं वह अधिकांश को नहीं आता। एक बाजार की तरह काम चल रहा है। हमको एटीमेट और मैनर्स सीधाने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि लोगों को बचपन से ही कम्प्लसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दी जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह ट्रेनिंग दो बरस के लिए या तीन बरस के लिए हर नागरिक को मिलनी चाहिए। इसकी देश के लिए बड़ी आवश्यकता है और इस समय जब कि चीन का हमला हमारे ऊपर हो रहा है तब तो इसकी और भी ज्यादा आवश्यकता है।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया इस के लिए धन्यवाद है। जब से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ आज मुझे पहला मौका मिला है।

आज जो अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है मैं उसका अमर्थन करता हूँ। सारा हाउस इसका समर्थन कर रहा है। आज हमारे विशाल देश पर चीन ने हमला किया है। उसका जबाब भारत वर्ष दे सकता है क्योंकि वह भी चीन के बराबर का देश है। आज की स्थिति में यहां अनिवार्य मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग की बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने अहिंसा के दृष्टिकोण को साफ करना चाहता हूँ। अहिंसा भारत वर्ष का सिद्धान्त है और आगे भी रहेगा और लोगों को अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाए तब भी उसका यही सिद्धान्त रहेगा। एक बार कुछ महिलाओं ने अपने साथ बुरे

[श्री रा० स० तिवारी]

व्यवहार की शिकायत गांधी जी से की थी तो गांधी जी ने उनसे कहा था कि तुम्हारे पास हंसिया आदि जो कुछ भी था उससे तुमने काम कर्ये नहीं लिया । भलव यह है कि जब कोई तुम पर हमला करे तो उसका हर तरह मुकाबला करना चाहिए । जब चीन का रुख भारत की तरफ हिंसा का है उस समय अगर उनका हम फौजी ताकत से सामना करें तो यह भी अहिंसा ही है । हमारे ऊपर एक अनैतिक हमला हो रहा है और हमको उसका हर तरह मुकाबला करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह अपनी मातृभूमि की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा का सवाल है ।

जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी ।

मातृभूमि स्वर्ग से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है । हमारी माता तो केवल हमको जन्म देती है लेकिन मातृभूमि तो हमको पालकर बड़ा करती है । स्वर्ग तो मरने के बाद मिलता है । जब जननी और जन्म-भूमि की रक्षा के लिए हम उन के पुत्र मौजूद हैं, तो हमारा यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उन की रक्षा के लिए हम अपने प्राण तक देने के लिए तैयार रहें ।

माता का काम जन्म देना और पालन-पोषण करना है, लेकिन जब पुत्र का मरण हो जाता है, तो वह उस को एक दो दिन तक अपनी गोद में रख कर रोती रहती है । जब वह शरीर सङ्गे लगता है, तो उस को फेंकना पड़ता है । उस सङ्गे हुए शरीर को भूमि में गाड़ा जाता है, जहां कि उस का जन्म हुआ था । इस का अर्थ यह है कि जिस धरती पर हम ने जन्म लिया है, मरने के बाद भी वह हम को शरण देती है । इस लिए अपनी जन्म-भूमि, भारत, की रक्षा के लिए हम जो कुछ भी क, वह कम है, क्योंकि वह हम को स्वर्ग से भी अधिक प्रिय है ।

18 hrs.

जन्म-भूमि की रक्षा के लिए देश के लोगों को अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा देना आवश्यक है ।

यह अहिंसा है, हिंसा नहीं है । अगर चीनियों ने कम्यूनिज्म का फैलाव करना था, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के कांस्टीट्यूशन के अनुसार यहां पर निष्पक्ष चुनाव होते हैं, जिन में भाग ले कर हमारे यहां कम्यूनिस्ट एक राज्य में अपनी गवर्नमेंट भी बना चुके हैं । लेकिन चीन ने हिंसा के दबाव से, बल से, हमारी स्वतन्त्रता का अपहरण करके हम पर शासन करना चाहा है और हम पर बड़े शस्त्रों के साथ चढ़ाई की है, इस लिए हम को उस का जबाब हिंसा के द्वारा ही देना पड़ रहा है । उन्होंने हमारे साथ जो व्यवहार किया है, वही व्यवहार हमको भी उन के साथ करना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्वन करता हूं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I rise to support the resolution which was moved by Maharajkumarji, and I think it has received universal support, on all sides of the House.

There are three implications of this resolution. The first implication is that we should create a kind of consciousness of national emergency amongst the young men of our country. I think any one who reads the proceedings of this House in the papers or the Indian Hansard will come to understand how much each one of us feels that there should be military training of all the young men of this country. I do not want to omit the women of this country, because I know the women of the country also have their place in the National Cadet Corps. Therefore, when we think of the young men of this country, we also think of the eligible young women of this country who can profit by this kind of military training. Therefore, the first idea is that the young men and young women of this country should be ready to undergo this training whenever it is needed.

The other implication of this resolution is that so long and so far we have been trained in a very strange kind of philosophy, the philosophy of martial races and non-martial races. Of course, our Indian army has given the lie to it, and ever since the attainment of independence, we have come to the conclusion that this kind of division is fictitious, and that any citizen who has a fit body and a fit mind and a fit physique can be trained in a martial way. When we talk of compulsory military training of the youth, it means that any one of us, to whatever caste, community, place or part of the country he belongs, can receive training in military science, strategy and other things.

The third implication of this resolution is that we do not want to emphasize one part of the country at the expense of the other. There are some friends of mine who have talked of the border areas. I come from Punjab, one of the border States. There are other friends of mine who have talked of the border States of the country. I do not know which State of this country is not a border State in terms of land, aerial or naval warfare. I think so far as the defence of the country is concerned, we are not going to divide it into these artificial divisions of border areas and non-border areas, border States and non-border States. Of course, some States have greater urgency of defence than other States. The idea is that the whole of our country is one, all the States are one and if one part of the country is attacked the whole of this country is attacked. Therefore, this Resolution also gives expression to the unity of this country and that we should not divide this country into this area and that area.

The fourth implication is that something should be done. The implementation of this resolution will, as the Prime Minister said, involve the training of three crores of persons. My hon. friend over there, Shri Yashpal Singh, said there were some persons who say: better commit suicide than receive military training. I do not know

who those great persons are and I am very unhappy to hear a statement like that. Anyhow, everyone is not fit to receive military training or be a soldier. That is another question. But there is no question of age or locality coming in. Some persons are good one way: some others, in other ways.

Now, the question is one of implementation, which means, uniforms, arms, training, support of the persons receiving training, etc. It is a huge and colossal thing. I would request the hon. Defence Minister of State—I think you have become a full fledged Minister; I am told not yet; I would have been very happy, but anyway—to consider this. The warlike conscience of this country, warlike spirit of this country and warlike propensities of all types of persons had been awakened. Look at what my hon. friend Shri Ismail said: though I am past sixty, I would be happy to do something. That is what he said. I do not know what my age is; there are so many speculations about my age. But even I have got a warlike spirit. What I mean to say is this. Now you have given a call to the warlike spirit of the nation, to the youth of the country. You must present a phased programme for the implementation. I would request the Defence Minister to have a departmental committee which should go into this question and give this House its recommendations within a month or during the next session. We do not want to be told that this could not be done. From the stage of 'it-cannot-be-done', we have come to the stage of 'it-can-be-done'. So, I would request the hon. Minister to place a phased programme for the implementation of the Resolution before this House during the next session. It is good that greater opportunities are being provided in the NCC, ACC, Territorial Army, Lok Sahayak Sena and so on. There is also going to be voluntary rifle training and there is the national discipline scheme. I welcome them all. But they touch only the fringe of the problem and we

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

must get to the heart of the problem. That can be done only if all the different aspects of this problem are brought to a focus and studied by the committee of experts and placed before this House. We want now a blueprint and nothing short of a blueprint will satisfy the House or the country. While I welcome all the efforts to which our Prime Minister referred, I say that it is not enough and we want more than this; we want to redouble the efforts and a great many more things to be done. I hope the hon. Minister will be able to tell us the outline or plan of action that is to be taken in the next six months or one year. The danger is there but it does not mean that we should be afraid. It means that we should be fully prepared to meet it. I tell you we are all prepared to meet it. My hon. friend Shri M. Ismail who is more than 60 years old has a warlike spirit and so have I. Even if we are useless, I think the young men and young women of our country are prepared to meet this challenge and I would say to the Government: do not try to defeat the spirit of the persons, but canalise it in the right way.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all the Members on both sides of the House who have taken part in this debate and have given us their valuable suggestions in regard to the subject-matter of this Resolution. My work has been made easy, if I may say so, because of the earlier intervention of the Prime Minister who has already indicated the policy of the Government and his attitude towards this Resolution. I would, nevertheless, try to clear up certain misunderstandings and misapprehensions which seem to have arisen in certain quarters and also give such details and elucidation as I feel is my duty to do so, having heard all the speeches.

One of the hon. Members—I do not know whether he was referring to the

NCC as is now in operation or the NCC Rifles—referred to the University Training Corps, and said that the University Training Corps does not really do any rifle practice. I think he referred to the Rifles and said that there were no rifles at all or something to that effect. I would like to submit that first of all the University Training Corps ceased to exist with the exit of the British, and now, since Independence, we have the National Cadet Corps and also the National Cadet Corps Rifles recently introduced. I may state for the information of the House, as I have said on many occasions on the floor of the House, that in the NCC, there is a senior boys' division, a junior boys' division and there is also a girls' division; there is an arms wing of the senior boys' division. They are given training in artillery, infantry, engineers, signals, electrical and mechanical engineers and medical units and so on. I need not take the time of the House in elaborating or adumbrating the entire scheme of the National Cadet Corps.

In regard to the Rifles also, the training is more or less the same, except for arms drill. I think one of the lady Members—Shrimati Lakshmi-kanthamma—suggested and quite rightly, that the Mover in the Resolution had referred only to young men, but that it should comprise young women also. Unfortunately she is not here, but I am sure she would have been happy to know had she been here that the National Cadet Corps has also a senior as well as a junior girls' division. In certain States I am very happy to say that girls have shown equal if not more enthusiasm than the boys even in regard to rifle practice. It is true that in addition to the normal training, special emphasis is given in their case to such things as signalling and nursing, etc., where their special talents would be more suited.

As the Prime Minister has said, the question is not that the Government

does not appreciate the spirit behind the Resolution. One can understand the universal desire of almost all the hon. Members who have taken part here, that in a special emergency like this, the Government should mobilise all the resources and more particularly all the enthusiasm, energy and the patriotism of all the young people in the country. But the difficulty is one of giving them the necessary training on universal basis.

The Prime Minister has already given the figures or the statistical data about the age-group of 15—24. In this group, the number is about 30 million. The expression "young people" is not defined. I am sure my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma who is not here—I would not blame him if he considers like that—probably considers that anybody who has got any energy left is young enough for this purpose. Even taking the restricted age group between 23 and 34 alone, we have 27 million. I am talking only of the young men; corresponding figures will no doubt be for young women also. Between 35 and 44 years, it is 22 million. So, between 15 and 40 years, taking young men only, it would be very roughly about 6½ crores.

The enormous difficulty that would be experienced in regard to training would be vindicated if I give out the figures, first of all of the expenditure involved even in the limited NCC training, which we are giving for about 4 lakhs of the student population, referred to by the Prime Minister. In 1960-61, the central share of the expenditure was roughly about Rs. 8 crores and that of the States about Rs. 3.5 crores. That is only for 4 lakhs of NCC boys and girls.

As pointed out by some hon. Members, training means efficient training and equipment. It would imply that we must have officers who are properly trained. It takes something like two to three years to train up officers. I do not want to go into detailed

figures. Recently, in order to meet some of the shortages, for the purpose of training proper instructors for NCC, we have introduced a training scheme to train up instructors. It takes anything like 2 to 3 years. The problem, therefore, is one of finding the necessary financial resources to train all these 6½ crores of young people and secondly finding trained officers who are efficient enough and experienced enough to give proper and efficient training to all these young men and women.

I understand the emphasis laid during the discussion—I am sure even the mover's intention is that way—is not on the word 'compulsory' but on military training, and the word compulsory is only meant to give it universal application. As the Prime Minister said, it is certainly the desire and policy of the Government to give as much training of this nature to as many of our young men and women as it is possible, considering our financial resources, our equipment position and the availability of sufficient number of officers. As the Prime Minister said—he referred to the NCC, NCC Rifles, Home Guards and Voluntary Rifles—the Defence Ministry, in view of the emergency, is considering various schemes in order to enlarge the scope of the training much beyond the student population. Of course, the entire student population must be covered. Now, out of 7 lakhs of eligible students, 4 lakhs are covered. It is the intention of Government that the remaining 3 lakhs also should be covered. In addition to that, in view of the emergency, it is the desire of Government to enlarge the scope of the training to as many people outside as possible. With that end in view, I am very happy that one of the most senior Members of this House, Prof. Sharma, has asked for a blueprint.

Sir, I wish I could give that, but it will be appreciated that the Government must be given time to consider the various ways and means of giving the training which is of course so

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

vote for the proper defence of the country.

I quite understand the feelings of the mover in this matter. He is a great shot himself. I believe he is one of the great shotts that even a tiger could not swallow him although it had a chance to do so. I quite understand his enthusiasm that every young man and young woman in the country should have proper military training.

I may also add that he is one of those who have sponsored a scheme donating a good bit of land—I know it myself—for establishing one of the sainik schools, particularly in Andhra Pradesh. So I can understand his enthusiasm. About the sainik schools some hon. Members have pointed out that the cost of training is huge and that it should be made cheap. I may say, Sir, that training in a sainik school is not mere rifle training; it is public school education with military emphasis so that at the end of their course if they do not seek entry into the military academy or are not qualified to do so it will be open for the boys to join any university. Therefore these sainik schools are on the model of public schools and not mere rifle training, although there is a military bias which is necessary in order to make their education more fruitful from the point of view of subsequent entry into the Indian Defence Academy.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): What about imparting rifle training to the NDS people at Alwar and other places?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As I said, all aspects of this problem have to be considered. It is a question of equipment for all the trained personnel. I forgot to mention, for instance, that under the Lok Sahayak Sena we have nearly 6 lakhs of people trained up to 31-10-1962. Apart from the NCC and the Lok Sahayak Sena we have the Territorial Army.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: There are only 500 persons in the NDS. It is not difficult to give them rifle training when all other kinds of training are given to them.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Whatever is not difficult, certainly the Government will consider. After all, I have expressed the anxiety of the Government to see that this facility is given to as large a body of people as possible. It is a question of finding the resources. There is not failure in the determination of the Government. The Government is determined to give training to as many as possible. That is why, as I said, various schemes are being considered. I am sure this aspect of the matter that the hon. Member has suggested would have to be examined and will be examined.

I would only, in the circumstances, Sir, appeal to the hon. mover of the resolution to be good enough not to press it to a vote but to withdraw it.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Sir, I am grateful to all my colleagues in Parliament for the wholehearted support that they have given to my resolution. I am also grateful to the Prime Minister for having come and intervened during the debate. I am also extremely grateful to my old friend, the Minister of State in the Defence Ministry, Shri Raghuramaiah, for the kind reference he made about me and my activities both as a marksman and a sportsman.

The purpose for which this resolution was brought has been served. The spirit behind it has been explained by the Minister himself. I wish to make only one point clear, that when I mentioned this afternoon about children between the age of 8 and 10, that since we will not be able to cope with such large numbers it would be better to have dummy guns of wooden form so that they could be military-minded, and they would be able to

1933 Resolution re: KARTIKA 24, 1884 (SAKA) Compulsory Military Training 1934

align the gun and see the target it was just to give them that military sense—that is all that I have suggested. It is not that we cannot produce air guns at a later stage, but at the present moment it may not be possible. So I suggested that as a *via media*.

The purpose behind this Resolution was to get to know the sense of the House. Since the hon. Prime Minister has himself explained the difficulties that confront such a Resolution to be accepted, I shall of course withdraw it. But what spurred me on to go ahead with this Resolution was this. I shall just read from a paper clipping:—

"The Prime Minister said that the Government was considering a proposal to make it compulsory for every college student in the country to join the National Cadet Corps."

All that I would like is that when students pass their examinations they must also have a certificate of having gone through that course. That in itself would mean that we shall have a second line of defence in times of need. That is all that I wanted at the present moment.

Also, since Government are sponsoring so many schemes in the Third Plan, why not add this one of having a Sainik School in every District? If

that is done, I am sure that the little military training which a Sainik School does give will stand us in good stead in the hour of need.

I now withdraw the Resolution. I am grateful to every hon. Member in this House for having supported it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall first put the amendments to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: No. Sir; I oppose it. This is the third time such a Bill has been brought in.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will then put the Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House is of opinion that all young men be given compulsory military training."

The Resolution was negatived.

18.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 16, 1962/Kartika 25, 1884 (Saka).

[Thursday, November 15, 1962/Kartika 24, 1884 (Saka)].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .		COLUMNS 1685—1723	COLUMNS		
S.Q.	Subject		U.S.Q.	Subject	
No.			No.		
198	Bakra Power in Delhi	1685—87	429	Houses at Adityapur . . .	1728
199	Beas Project . . .	1687—88	430	Low Income Group Housing Scheme . . .	1728
200	Thermal Power Stations near coal fields . . .	1688—91	431	Fire in Central Secretariat . . .	1729
201	Nationalisation of General Insurance . . .	1691—95	432	T.B. patients in Himachal Pradesh . . .	1729—30
202	Dandakaranya Project . . .	1695—96	433	Ayurvedic drugs . . .	1730—31
203	Central Public Works Department . . .	1697—99	434	Trisuli dam . . .	1731—32
204	Foreign exchange for Third Five Year Plan	1699—1703	435	Some Barrage Projects in Bihar . . .	1732—33
205	Violation of foreign ex- change regulations . . .	1703—11	436	Irrigation Projects in Orissa . . .	1733
207	Janpath Hotel, Delhi . . .	1711—12	437	C.H.S. dispensaries . . .	1733—34
208	Medical Auxiliary work- ers . . .	1712—13	438	Plastic surgery unit in Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi . . .	1734
206	Drug Control Adminis- tration . . .	1713—14	439	Delhi Master Plan . . .	1735
209	Gas package power plants in Delhi . . .	1715—16	440	Mental diseases . . .	1735
210	Foreign exchange for Beas Dam at Pong . . .	1716—17	441	Penicillin . . .	1736
213	Central Housing Board . . .	1717—18	442	T.B. patients . . .	1736—37
215	Printing Press for Par- liamentary work . . .	1718—22	443	Spurious drugs . . .	1737—39
216	Foreign travel restrictions . . .	1722—23	444	Central Pharmacy Institute . . .	1739
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .		1724—54	445	Gandak Project . . .	1739—40
S.Q.			446	Delhi hospitals . . .	1740
No.			447	V.M. Hospital, Tripura . . .	1740—41
211	Chandrapura Power Plant . . .	1724	448	Wind power plants in the country . . .	1741
214	Contraceptives? . . .	1724	449	Ganguwal Power Station . . .	1741—42
217	Working of Foreign Ex- change Rules . . .	1725	450	Small pox vaccination . . .	1742
218	Shifting of industries from Delhi . . .	1725	451	Gandhi Sagar Dam . . .	1742—43
U.S.Q.			452	Town planning . . .	1743—44
No.			453	Water lodging in Pun- jab . . .	1744—45
425	Grant for Housing Schemes in Kerala . . .	1725—26	454	Death of an old patient in Irwin Hospital, Delhi . . .	1745—46
426	Multi-storeyed building for M.Ps. . .	1726	455	Beas Project . . .	1746
427	Accommodation for Class IV employees . . .	1726—27	456	L.I.C. loans to States for Housing Schemes . . .	1746—47
428	ECAFE Seminar on housing . . .	1727—28	457	Centre-State Financial relationship . . .	1747—48
			458	Remittances from Indian Citizens abroad . . .	1748
			459	Rise in National income . . .	1748—49
			460	Sale of gold . . .	1749
			461	Price of gold . . .	1750

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
462	Assistant Editors in Hindi Sections . . .	1750
463	Pay Scales of translators . . .	1750-51
464	Outstanding foreign loans . . .	1751
465	Slum clearance . . .	1752
466	Forms Press at Koratti . . .	1752-53
467	Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat . . .	1753
468	Santhal refugees . . .	1753
469	Housing Cooperatives . . .	1754

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1754-56

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1960-61 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(2) A copy of the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1094 dated the 25th August 1962, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

(3) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) The Coal Mines Revenue (Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1322, dated the 6th October, 1962, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952.

(ii) Government Resolution No. WB-II (35)/62 dated the 13th November, 1962 regarding recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron and Steel Industry, Patna, for grant of interim wage increase to workers.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 & section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960 :—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1218, dated the 15th September, 1962.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1315 dated the 6th October, 1962.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1369, dated the 20th October, 1962.

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1212, dated the 15th September, 1962.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1213 dated the 15th September, 1962.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1214 dated the 15th September, 1962.

(d) G.S.R. No. 1215, dated the 15th September, 1962.

(e) G.S.R. No. 1314, dated the 6th October, 1962.

(f) G.S.R. No. 1347 dated the 13th October, 1962.

(g) G.S.R. No. 1368 dated the 20th October, 1962.

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, making certain further amendments to the Medicinal

1939

[DAILY DIGEST]

1940

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

and Toilet Preparations
(Excise Duties) Rules,
1956 :—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1352 dated the 13th October, 1962.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1353 dated the 13th October, 1962.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
PRESENTED . . .

1757

Tenth Report was presented.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . .

1757

Report of the Select Committee on Customs Bill, 1962 was presented.

EVIDENCE ON BILL LAID
ON THE TABLE . . .

1757

A copy of the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Customs Bill, 1962, was laid on the Table.

MOTION RE : EIGHTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ADOPTED . . .

1757-58

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) moved the motion that the House agree with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th November, 1962. The Motion was adopted.

BILL INTRODUCED . . .

1758

The Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(RAILWAYS) FOR 1962-63. 1758—1824

Discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1962-63 commenced.

Of the ten cut motions moved, eight were negatived and two were withdrawn by leave of the House. The Demands were voted in full.

MOTION RE: NINTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED . . .

1824

Shri Hem Raj moved the motion that the House agree with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th November, 1962. The motion was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION POSTPONED . . .

1824—27

Shri Raghunath Singh moved that further discussion of his Resolution regarding ban on communal organisations be postponed to the next session. The motion was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVE . . .

1827—1934

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda moved the Resolution re: compulsory Military training to all young men. The discussion was concluded and the Resolution was negatived.

AGENDA FOR NOVEMBER
16, 1962 'KARTIKA 25,
1884 (SAKA)—

Consideration and passing of Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, and Companies (Amendment) Bill.

Consideration of Private Members' Bills.