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Friday, February 12, 1960
Magha 23, 1881(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi**

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(SAKA)]

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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 12, 1960 | Magha 23,
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

"Discovery of India"

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*80. { Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government have pro-
cured a copy of the Chinese version
of the book "Discovery of India";

(b) if so, whether it contains any
maps showing the India-Tibet bound-
ary on the basis of the Chinese
claims; and

(c) if so, the nature of action taken
in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the
Minister of External Affairs (Shri
Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). Yes; the
maps therein were introduced by the
publishers. The questions of prevent-
ing such errors in future editions is
under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: May I
know whether these maps have been
examined and compared with the
original maps and, if so, may I know
how far do they differ from the
original?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I would
like to clarify that the maps in vari-
ous editions including the English
one are small sketch maps. It may,
however, be added that in the
Chinese edition the boundary in the
Ladakh sector is shown closely ap-
proximating to the traditional Indian
alignment.

351 (A) I.S.D.—1.

Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: May I
know whether the Government is
prepared to lay a copy of this book
on the Table of the House?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: It is a
Chinese book. It is in the Chinese
language.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon.
Member means to ask is whether a
copy could be placed in the Library.

The Deputy Minister of External
Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):
It is available in the Library of the
School of International Studies.

Mr. Speaker: I will get a copy.

Shrimati Ranjita Ray: Even if it
is in Chinese, we could see the map.

Mr. Speaker: There are about a
dozen copies of the maps that have
been printed by the Government and
kept in the Library. Hon. Members
will compare and refer to them. So
far as the book *Discovery of India*
is concerned, I will find out if that
book is available, and if it is not
available, I will get a copy for the
Library.

बी चूलबल्ल राय: या में यह जान
सकता हूँ कि यह जो जीनी संस्करण 'डिस्क-
वरी इंडिया' का लापा है वह अनिवार्य
रूप से खापा गया है या अनिवार्य रूप से ?
Was it authorised or unauthorised?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I know
there are only one or two maps in
the book.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: May I know
whether this Chinese edition of *Dis-
covery of India* was printed there-
with the authority of the author or
not?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The ar-
rangements for the publication were

presumably agreed to between the publishers of the English edition, that is, The Meridian Books, Ltd., and the Chinese publishers.

श्री चूशावलत राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो इंग्लिश कम्पनी है उस को यह अधिकार था कि वह दूसरे देशों में संस्करण छपवाये ?

श्री साहब अली खां : प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सेक्रेटरियट से इस इंग्लिश कम्पनी को लिखा गया है वह आइन्डा ऐसे मामले में एहतियात बरतें।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We could not follow the reply.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The English publishers have been told to take greater care in this matter in the future.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the author of *Discovery of India* is also the Prime Minister of India, a wrong map printed in the Chinese version of the *Discovery of India* might give a wrong impression that these maps have the official approval of the Government of India. Therefore, may I know what positive steps have the Government so far taken to stop the circulation of the book so that there might not be a wrong impression created the world over?

Mr. Speaker: The question is, has the Government of India taken any steps to see that further copies of this edition are not circulated.

Shri Vajpayee: They are circulated in China.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: If the circulation, as the hon. Member said, is in China, well, it is the Chinese edition, and language. I am not able to answer that question.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: ** Next question.

पंजाब के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का विकास

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श्री भक्त दर्शन :

श्री राम हुण गुप्त :

श्री दलबीत सिंह :

श्री हेम राज :

श्री पद्म देव :

क्या योजना मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४८७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक परामर्शदात्री समिति नियुक्त करने की दिशा में इस बीच में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

अम शौर रोडगार तथा योजना मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री ल० ना० मिथ) : योजना आयोग ने यह सुकाव राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया है।

(The suggestion has been conveyed by the Planning Commission to the State Government.)

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से पंजाब के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है क्या उसी के अनुरूप उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों के लिए या सारे हिमालय के क्षेत्रों के लिए कोई ऐसी समिति बनाने पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिथ : जिस तरह से पंजाब को प्लानिंग कमिशन ने लिखा है उसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भी लिखा है f.i. वहाँ के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का भी विकास किया जाय।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि इन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सुकाव

दिया है कि इन इलाकों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के सुपुर्दं कर दिया जाय ताकि वहां पर विकास का कार्य बहुत तेजी से चल सके ?

‘**श्री ल० ना० मिथः** जी नहीं, ऐसी बात तो नहीं है ।

श्री पद्म देवः क्या जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए सरकार बहुत सी घनराशि देती है उसी प्रकार कुल्लू और कंडाशाट के लिए रुपया लंबं करने जा रही है ताकि उन का भी विकास हो सके ? क्या सरकार के विचार में यह बात है कि इन इलाकों को हिमाचल प्रदेश से मिला कर उन का सामूहिक तौर पर विकास किया जाय ताकि सोगों के मन में कोई अन्यथा भावना न उत्पन्न हो ?

‘**श्री ल० ना० मिथः** पंजाब सरकार तो अपने यहां काम कर रही है । उनकी योजना है और वे अपने पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए लंबं कर रहे हैं ।

श्री हेम राजः : जो पिछला जवाब दिया था उसमें कहा गया था कि सन् ११६०-६१ के लिए जुदा रुपया रक्खा जा रहा है पंजाब गवर्नरमेंट की तरफ से, तो उसमें क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार भी कुछ मदद दे रही है ?

‘**श्री ल० ना० मिथः** जी हां, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कहा है कि २ करोड़ रुपया वह लोग लंबं करेंगे तो ५० लाख रुपया यहां से मिलेगा ।

श्री हेम राजः : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से आप यह मदद दे रहे हैं उसी प्रकार से जो पंचवर्षीय योजना बनेगी उस में पंजाब के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए जुदा रुपया रक्खा जायेगा और यहां से मदद दी जायेगी ?

‘**श्री ल० ना० मिथः** : यह सब तो विवरण की बात है, लेकिन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास हो इसमें तो कोई दो रायें हो ही नहीं सकतीं ।

Shri Siddanandanappa: Have Government contemplated the constitution of

such committees for the development of other parts of the country, particularly the Malnad region on the west coast of India?

Shri L. N. Mishra: For the moment, we are taking up Punjab and Uttar Pradesh only.

श्री भक्त दर्शनः : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्याप में यह बात पाई है कि इन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए जो रुपया दिया जाता है उस का पूरी तरह से सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है और क्या इस लिए राज्य सरकारों ने इस तरह का सुझाव दिया है कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की जो तहसीलें हैं या इलाके हैं, उन को अपरेड करके जिला बना दिया जाय ताकि काम ज्यादा जल्दी हो सके ?

‘**श्री ल० ना० मिथः** : यह तो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अर्टेजमेंट है और प्रादेशिक सरकारों को करना चाहिए । लेकिन जहां तक लंबं का सवाल है, मेरा लक्ष्याल है कि जिस तरह से प्रदेशों में सब कारों के लिए लंबं हो रहा है, उसी तरह से पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में भी लंबं करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the areas comprising the hilly districts of the Punjab and what is going to be the composition of the committee?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Coming from Punjab, the hon. Member will be in a better position to know it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will look into the geography of the Punjab.

श्री पद्म देवः : जैसे और प्रदेशों में पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए विशेष योजना है, क्या पंजाब के लिए भी कोई इस प्रकार की पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए योजना है, लास तौर पर हिन्दी रीजन के लिए ?

‘**श्री ल० ना० मिथः** : जी हां, इसके लिए आपहूँ किया गया है और वे काफी रुपया लंबं करने वाले हैं ।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any such proposal for the backward areas in Punjab, especially in the hilly regions?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is only a question connected with the hilly area of Punjab.

Shri Hem Raj: In reply to the last question it was stated that the constitution of an advisory board is under consideration. May I know whether the report has been received and whether it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I want notice.

श्री भवत दर्शन : अभी माननीय सभा सचिव ने बतलाया कि पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए परामर्शदात्री समितियां बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक यह समितियां बन जायेंगी?

श्री ल० न० मिश्र : यह तो उन्हीं को करना है। हम ने रिपोर्टर ३० तारीख को दिया है, लेकिन अभी उन का उत्तर नहीं आया है?

Wage Board for Jute Industry

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*92. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 269 on the 19th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to set up a Wage Board for Jute Industry;

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

(c) when it is expected to submit its report?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a). Yes.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know when the Wage Board will be set up?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): In the jute industry certain steps are being taken and as soon as that action is completed, the wage board will be set up.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether it is being delayed due to the opposition of the IJMA?

Shri Nanda: Not at all.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The decision to set up the wage board was taken after the withdrawal of the strike notice. What are the circumstances which are now delaying the setting up of the board?

Shri Nanda: The initial observation of the hon. Member is not correct. There was no withdrawal of the strike notice; the strike took place. But the decision to set up the wage board has been taken and that decision stands.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister stated that the industrial committee decided on the setting up of the wage board. May I know now the approximate date by which the wage board will be set up and also the composition of the board?

Shri Nanda: The verification of membership of different organisations is proceeding on the basis of which representation will be given to the organisations. So far as the composition of the board is concerned, the pattern is the same: Chairman, an independent member, an economist and representatives of the parties.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know if it is a fact that membership was verified in 1957-58 and according to that, AITUC commands a majority of workers? If so, may I know whether

AITUC will be given representation or not?

Shri Nanda: At the time of that meeting it was also decided that there should be a fresh verification of membership.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: As the verification is not likely to be completed before two months more, am I to understand that the constitution of the board will have to await that, or that the jute industry unions will alone be verified?

Shri Nanda: Only jute industry unions will be verified.

Price-page Schedule for Newspapers

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*93. { **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1070 on the 18th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether a final decision regarding the enforcement of the price-page schedule for newspapers has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): A final decision has not yet been taken. It is hoped to announce Government's decision in the matter during the current session.

Shri Vajpayee: On the 20th August, 1959, the hon. Minister replied that an early decision would be taken on the subject. May I know what exactly stands in the way of arriving at an early decision?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): This is a matter in which the decision is more

than likely to be challenged in the courts and we have to take every possible care to see that we arrive at a decision which is proper. I had announced in the last session that Government is at present getting together facts and figures—financial and legal—and it had appointed a committee of experts to provide the facts and figures. I have now got the report and I am sure we will be able to come to a final decision during this fortnight.

Shri Goray: May I remind the hon. Minister that last time when we discussed in this House the report of the Registrar of Newspapers in India, he had made a promise that before that session ended he would place before the House the price-page schedule. That session has gone and we are now in this session. Will he assure us that at least during this session it will be finalised?

Dr. Keskar: I have now received the definite report giving the facts and figures. As I said, in the light of the Supreme Court decision given regarding the wage committee and certain other legal points, we had to examine certain aspects very carefully. I am sorry that the report of the experts committee could not be submitted in time, as one of the experts had to go out to attend certain conferences outside the country, and we had to wait for his return. Now I have got the report and within two weeks, we will be able to come to a final decision.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Is it not a fact that this question has been under consideration for about 6 years, since the submission of the Press Commission report

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said he would do it within a fortnight.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It has been under consideration for 6 years. What is the reason why a solution of the problem has not been found?

Mr. Speaker: This question need not be answered. The hon. Minister had just given the answer.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the report of the committee of experts will be studied at the Ministry level only or the representatives of the newspapers and others will also be called before a final decision is taken?

Dr. Keskar: This was no formal experts committee. This was a committee of our own experts whom we asked to furnish certain information in order to enable us to arrive at a decision.

Shri Joachim Alva: In case the Ministry feel that they do not have enough legal powers to enforce the price-page schedule, do they contemplate coming before the House with the requisite legislation to enforce it?

Dr. Keskar: It is not a question of our having the power, because otherwise, we would not have passed the Act. It is the procedure and what sort of schedule should be there that is under question.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether it is a fact that the price-page schedule was in existence some years ago, and the nature of the legal difficulties, as also the number of cases that came up before the courts questioning that price-page schedule?

Dr. Keskar: The price-page schedule that was in force in this country just after the war was during the period when the present Constitution as such was not enforced. The conditions are not, therefore, the same. Secondly, the objective of that schedule was really equitable distribution of newsprint, whereas, the present schedule, as the hon. Member is aware, is meant to avoid under-cutting and such other practices in the newspaper industry. Both are different.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether it is a fact that some special efforts are being made to see that neither the pages nor the prices of the leading newspapers are disturbed in any way?

Dr. Keskar: I am not aware of it, because, as I said, I have only now

received the report and the various aspects mentioned there are under study. I am not aware of what the hon. Member is alleging.

Shri Bhupinder Singh: क्या यह सत्य है कि भूल्यानुसार पृष्ठ सूची को लागू करने में सबसे बड़ी अड़चन यह रही है कि बड़े बड़े समाचारपत्रों के मालिकों ने इसका सिद्धान्त और व्यावहारिक रूप में विरोध किया है ? अतः क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने अब उनको सहमत कर लिया है और रास्ता प्रशस्त हो गया है, तथा कोई अड़चन नहीं रही है ?

Shri K. F. K. Keskar: यह बात गलत है कि बड़े समाचारपत्रों ने इसका विरोध किया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े समाचारपत्रों में से अधिकांश ने इसका समर्थन किया है, यह जरूर है कि कुछ इसके विरोध में भी हैं। तो यह अड़चन नहीं है। अड़चन इस बात की है कि हमको यह अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि यह मामला अदालत में जाने वाला है, और इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में जो कोटि के डिसीजन हो चुके हैं और उनमें डाइरेक्टरी नहीं तो इन्डाइरेक्टरी इस बारे में और अखबारों के फाइनेन्शियल कार्पोरेटेस के बारे में और परिस्थितियों के बारे में जो बातें कही गयी हैं, उनका भी हमें विचार करना आवश्यक है ?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know whether by means of the price-page schedule, some greater incentive will be considered for the vernacular papers, specially when the assistance they receive from Government sources and also through advertisement is very low?

Dr. Keskar: It is obvious that one of the main objects of the price-page schedule is to help the language papers, because competition is the keenest in the language papers.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is a fact that one of the objections raised by the employers is that the Government would fix only the maximum price and not the mini-

mum price and, if so, how the Government propose to get over the difficulty?

Dr. Keskar: This has not been recently raised. Of course, when originally the price question came, amongst the various objections raised, this was also one. Of course, it is under consideration.

Raid by Pakistanis

*94. { **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Pangarkar: ...
Shri Assar:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Amjad Ali:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that armed Pakistanis raided village Rajhari in Ganganagar District of Bikaner on the night of 19th/20th December, 1959 and looted the villagers;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the raid was made;

(c) the loss suffered by the villagers; and

(d) whether anybody was killed or seriously hurt?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). On the night of 18-19th December, 1959, three Indian dacoits who had been taking shelter in Pakistan crossed the border and looted the houses of four Indian nationals in village Rojari, P. S. Gharasuna, District Ganganagar (Rajasthan). They took away to Pakistan property worth Rs. 25,877, including 2 camels. These dacoits have been arrested by the West Pakistan police along with some of the looted property. Attempts are being made with the Pakistan police authorities for the return of

the dacoits and restoration of the looted property.

(d) No, Sir.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri : श्रीमन्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने इस प्रकार सीमा पर अतिक्रमण किया, भारत की ओर से उनके विपरीत क्या कार्रवाही की गई है?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: As I said, this matter was discussed at a meeting between the Indian and Pakistan police authorities. At this meeting the Pakistan police authorities stated that since Indian goods have been found with the arrested dacoits they were being prosecuted under the customs law of Pakistan and that they would consult the authorities of West Pakistan and would convey the decision of the conference of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, scheduled to be held in Hyderabad (Sind) this month.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it a fact that there is a regular smuggling of goods by dacoits between India and Pakistan on the western border? If so, what steps are being taken by the Government to prevent this?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I agree with the hon. Member that dacoits are functioning there. As I have often repeated in this House, steps are being taken to strengthen the forces of law and order in the border.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why were these dacoits not handed over to the Indian police? May I know whether the looted property was found in their possession and, if so, whether it has been recovered.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: As I said, the looted property has been recovered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He said that Rs. 25,000 worth of property has been recovered. Has that property been handed over to those people from whom it has been looted?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: They were all currency notes; no property.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the camels?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am not sure whether the camels have been returned.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether any request has been made for the extradition of the accused and for their trial in Indian courts?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: One of the main reasons for this difficulty is that there is no extradition treaty as such between India and Pakistan. So, these difficulties arise from time to time.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is not a fact that these raids are premeditated with a view to create terror in the minds of the villagers so that they could occupy them after they have been abandoned by the villagers?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I cannot really assign any motive for these raids except the looting of property.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Can these raids be without motive?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary is not able to divine any motive other than looting.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether any talks are being initiated with Pakistan regarding the extradition of offenders, as a general case, particularly in view of the improved relations and better understanding now prevailing? I understand that this question was taken up earlier. May I know whether anything has been done in this matter and, if so, the progress made so far?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: This matter is under consideration and I hope we will arrive at some agreement with the Government of Pakistan.

Export of Manganese Ore

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*95. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current export policy of the Government is to permit long-term contracts for export of manganese ore only to business associates of the State Trading Corporation or by the State Trading Corporation itself;

(b) if so, the precise reasons for such stipulation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is now insisting that every exporter, shipping manganese ore in fulfilment of the barter deal, should make use of the State Trading Corporation's quota, even though the exporter may have his own quota; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I; annexure No. 25].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Out of the total commitment of about 11 lakh tons to be completed by the State Trading Corporation between July, 1959 and June, 1960, how much has been sold by the STC as direct sales and how much has been canalised through the STC?

Shri Satish Chandra: Out of the total contracts of about 12,76,000 tons entered into so far, orders against cash sales secured by the Corporation is 75,000 tons, orders secured by business associates 3,08,000 tons, sales canalised through STC 1,42,000 tons, orders secured direct by STC against barter deals 3,52,000 tons and by pri-

vate shippers canalised through the STC against barter deals 3,92,000 tons.

Shri Vidy Charan Shukla: In view of the fact that the STC, in spite of all the facilities granted to it by the Government, has been able to sell only 75,000 tons against 12 lakh tons sold by others, may I know why this role of co-ordination of activities has been given to the STC, in spite of protests by established exporters of manganese ore?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member's presumptions are not correct. I have just now stated that in addition to 75,000 tons sold directly by STC against cash orders, STC has also sold 3,52,000 tons against barter deals directly.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that some firms, who are not associates of STC, have written to the Government for permits for long term contracts and, if so the progress in the matter?

Shri Satish Chandra: The bulk of the exporters and importers have now become business associates of the STC and everything is moving very smoothly. Only a small quota is being held by miscellaneous parties, who appear to be dissatisfied.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What was the quota held by the STC and what was the quota held by the private exporters? How much of the quota of STC has been exported so far?

Shri Satish Chandra: If the hon. Member wants the figures for a particular year, I will let him know. The quota held by each of them was about 50 per cent.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether this includes the barter deals of export of manganese ore to USA of 75,000 tons?

Shri Satish Chandra: As far as the barter deal with the United States is concerned, a delegation from the STC is already in America, finalising

the exact nature of the deal. Instead of manganese ore, we may now be able to export ferro-manganese.

Shri Heda: May I know whether one of the objects of canalisation of the exports through the STC was to get better prices and not to allow the cut-throat competition between the exporters? May I also know whether the Government has re-assessed the position and, if so, what is the advantage which Government think they have achieved so far?

Shri Satish Chandra: The price was not the only factor. Ensuring the proper quality was another consideration. The main purpose was to enter into long-term bulk contracts, which would not be possible if everybody in the country competed against each other. The main considerations were that delivery schedules could be maintained, things could be sold at reasonable prices and long-term contracts could be entered into.

Shri Tyagi: What are the terms of the contracts arrived at between the STC and its business associates?

Shri Satish Chandra: It varies from party to party according to the size of its quota, the sector in which the mines are situated, the movement position in each area and the quality of the ore. So many other factors have to be taken into consideration.

Shri Tyagi: Do they act as agents, commission agents, or as what? I want to know the actual relationship.

Shri Satish Chandra: They act more or less as partners in the particular deal in which the STC and its business associates are jointly concerned. They contribute their quotas which are merged for that particular deal. The business associate gets an advantage, namely, that he may be able to sell more than his quota if he produces more. The STC gets the advantage that it is able to enter into a long-term contract.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether there is any proposal

before the Government to take over the entire export trade of manganese by the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The question of manganese ore has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. In the beginning, the House will remember, there was a good deal of protest even from some hon. Members of this House when the STC wanted to export manganese ore on its own. A big difficulty came in our way. The exports of manganese ore declined. Hence the STC thought that it would be advisable for both the STC and the private shippers to co-operate and co-ordinate in this matter. It was therefore decided that both the STC and the other shippers, whether big or small, or mine-owners should combine and work jointly if possible. So an arrangement has been arrived at. As far as I know this arrangement has been satisfactory. There might be some complaints, but I do want to assure every shipper and mine-owner that he will get the necessary facilities to export provided he is satisfied that he can do the job.

Just one minute and I will finish. The main problem that the mine-owners and shippers have to take into consideration is that our buyers are all combined and they can dictate the prices. It is therefore essential that on our side every shipper and mine-owner should not be free to quote any price he likes, and we should also on our side make a joint and co-operative effort so that we can sell at our prices. As I have said if any party has any complaint, we are certainly prepared to look into it. But we have done better and for the year 1959-60, the STC has already contracted about 12 lakh tons of manganese ore for exports.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: How many long-term contracts were entered into by the STC in previous years, that is, during its existence? I want to know about contracts ex-

tending from three to four years as stated in the answer.

Shri Satish Chandra: The STC came into this business only a short time ago.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Four years have elapsed.

Shri Satish Chandra: When exports of manganese ore were going down, it was represented to us by the shippers and mine-owners.....

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My question is different. How many long-term contracts have been entered into by the STC?

Shri Satish Chandra: I cannot immediately give the figures for four years.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants details, an independent question, if necessary, may be asked.

Shri Goray: Is it not a fact that the quota allotted to private exporters has not been lifted by them and that only a fraction of that has been lifted?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is true. Neither the private sector nor the S.T.C. has been able to avail of the entire quota in a falling market.

Mr. Speaker: So far as these matters are concerned, hon. Members must make up their minds as to whether they are going to support these or not. Matters of policy are being introduced here....(Interruption).

Shri Ranga: It has nothing to do with policy.

Mr. Speaker:There seems to be a rivalry, some supporting private industry and some supporting the public one.... (Interruption). The S.T.C. was established after a long report which was considered for a long time and had been approved by the House. Now indirectly by way of questions hon. Members want to show that the S.T.C. has broken down. I am not going to allow such questions hereafter.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I am not talking of this side. I am not going to allow.... (Interruption). I am finding every day an attempt to show that the S.T.C. is useless and that private owners must be given this opportunity.

An Hon. Member: That is absolutely incorrect.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I am not going to allow this during the Question Hour hereafter .. (Interruption). I will advise hon. Members that if they want to scrap the S.T.C., they should do so directly by a resolution or during the debate and not during the Question Hour.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is not correct to say that we are trying to oppose the S.T.C.

Shri Ranga: Are policies to be decided by the Chair?

Mr. Speaker: The Chair is interested in seeing that during the Question Hour the policy accepted by the Government is not disturbed.

An Hon. Member: Yes, yes.

Shri Ranga: Accepted by the Government and by the House.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, certainly. Next question. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We are not trying to disturb the policy of Government. We support the S.T.C. but we want to see that it works properly. That is all that we are trying to show, that is, that it is not working properly.

Mr. Speaker: I understand it.

Shri Satish Chandra: The S.T.C.'s performance is much better this year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order, Sir. When you have called me to ask my Question what is all this?.. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Next question.

Recording Events connected with Mahatma Gandhi's Life

***96. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 132 on the 19th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the implementation of the scheme of the All India Radio to record events connected with Mahatma Gandhi's life;

(b) whether they have recorded the events relating to Poona fast; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) A fourth radio documentary "Dandi Yatra" was completed and broadcast on 29th January, 1960, on the eve of Sarvodaya Day.

(b) and (c). Events relating to the Poona fast have not so far been covered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many events have been recorded so far?

Shri A. C. Joshi: The first one is a documentary in English covering the South African phase of the Mahatma's life; the second a documentary in Hindi covering Mahatma Gandhi's first movement started in Champaran; the third a documentary in Hindi "Woh Mahan Yug" covering the Mahatma's stay in Sevagram Ashram in Wardha; and the fourth a documentary entitled "Dandi Yatra" dealing with the Dandi march phase of the Mahatma's life.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Ministry has drawn up a schedule of all such events and, if so, how many events comprise that schedule?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): It is not an ordinary biography. It is a radio biography which the All India Radio has decided to bring out. No complete agenda has been prepared because the Radio's ambition is to have as com-

plete a biography as possible. They have, therefore, divided it into the important events of Gandhiji's life and are taking them up one by one. No time schedule has been set for this purpose.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is the intention of the Ministry to complete the schedule while some of the associates of Mahatma Gandhi, who took part in those events, are alive? If so, what is the approach?

Dr. Keskar: I entirely agree with the hon. Member that we should try to complete this while some of his associates are living. We are trying to expedite this biography as much as possible. But the preparation is a very complicated process because in many of these matters, for example as regards certain events, people have to be searched out. Of course, there are certain important personalities connected with Gandhiji who are known, but in the case of certain events it has to be searched out as to who others were associated with him. All these things take time.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I would like to know if a documentary in connection with the events relating to Mahatma Gandhi's life in South Africa has been prepared in India or whether anybody has gone to South Africa to have an authentic documentary prepared in the places where he actually lived and worked.

Dr. Keskar: I have at this moment no information or details regarding this documentary.

Shri Yajnik: May I know if the first no-tax movement that Gandhiji started in Gujarat especially in Kaira District would also be covered in this radio biography?

Dr. Keskar: Does the hon. Member refer to the Bardoli satyagraha?

Shri Yajnik: The Kaira no-tax campaign.

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Kaira and Bardoli I presume it will be covered. It is a very important event.

Shri Yajnik: Secondly, Gandhiji, as you probably are aware, spent about two years in jail from 1922 to 1924; and some persons who were associated with him are still alive. Would the hon. Minister see that some very important events that took place during Gandhiji's imprisonment in Yeravada Jail from 1922 to 1924 are also covered?

Dr. Keskar: I take with thanks the suggestion made by the hon. Member, and will certainly see that this suggestion is also taken into consideration when they prepare this further biography.

Mr. Speaker: Any hon. Member who has got any special information may communicate to the hon. Minister, instead of going into the detailed life of Mahatmaji and spending away the time here.

Shri Yajnik: Some of us are never consulted when the hon. Minister knows very well that we have been associated with Gandhiji in the past.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Things have gone into such hands that had no connection with Gandhiji's life.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is available to all hon. Members, and he is responsible to the House. Not only hon. Members here, but the 400 millions of Indians can write to the hon. Minister. He will certainly include all that is relevant for this purpose. How can he invite individually?

Shri Yajnik: He can, when he knows those who are associated with Gandhiji.

Mr. Speaker: They have no obligation, is it? I cannot allow.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if Gandhiji's work in Noakhali will also be included in the documentary?

Mr. Speaker: These are all details. I have already said that I am not going to allow these details. Gandhiji lived for nearly 80 years, and every minute of his life was interesting, and

therefore, any hon. Member in possession of any particular fact will kindly communicate it to the hon. Minister.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is a very important chapter of his life, and perhaps a unique chapter in his life.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, I am really surprised. Instead of waiting to put a casual question on a casual question being admitted,—I do not know why hon. Members are indifferent—could they not write to the hon. Minister? That applies to not only hon. Members here but to others also in this country. If they are interested in having the full life of Mahatma ji prepared, they may kindly send all the suggestions to hon. Minister, he is prepared to take them.

Dr. Keskar: Certainly, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: May I also suggest to the hon. Minister, that in view of some suggestions that have been made, he might advertise from time to time in the newspapers asking people to send such information to him?

Dr. Keskar: Quite a large number of sources regarding this have been approached. I have not the presumption to say that we are perfect, but I might take this opportunity of requesting all hon. Members who have any information or any suggestions, to send them to me. I shall have them considered very carefully.

Mr. Speaker: He might write to the Members here also, and also legislators elsewhere in the country. There is no harm in doing it.

Dr. Keskar: Very well.

Canada-India Atomic Reactor

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Shri P. K. Deo:

97. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) when the Canada-India atomic reactor will be commissioned; and

(b) for what purpose this reactor will be used?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) May/June 1960.

(b) Research in neutron physics and engineering, and the production of isotopes for use in agriculture, industry, medicine and research.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know the amount spent so far on the erection of this reactor?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The original total estimated cost was approximately Rs. 6.73 crores of which Canada was to pay Rs. 3.54 crores. The cost has subsequently been revised, and India's share is now estimated at Rs. 5.70 crores, and Canada's share has also gone up likewise.

Shri P. K. Deo: We find that all the reactors are located at Trombay. Is it the policy of the Government to locate them in one place, or to disperse them throughout the country?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am afraid I cannot answer this question right now.

Mr. Speaker: I remember this question was put and an answer was given previously. There is some other place also they are thinking of.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मे जानना चहना हूँ कि इस रेक्टर से जो एनर्जी तैयार होगी उस का कौन सा हिस्सा खेती के लिये, कौन सा हिस्सा दबावों के काम के लिये और कितना कितना हिस्सा किस किस महकमे के लिये काम में लाया जायेगा।

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Canada-India reactor will be used for research in neutron physics and engineering such as the study of the effects of radiation on reactor material. It will be a most powerful tool in enabling the Atomic Energy Commission to develop new power reactors and atomic power stations of Indian design.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the size of this reactor, and whether it will be the biggest in Asia when it is commissioned?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: When in full operation, the Canada-India reactor will be one of the largest isotope-producers in the world, and will be able to meet India's entire demand as well as the demands of other countries far and near.

Shri P. K. Dee: May I know if the research would be extended to the field of defence also?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I cannot answer that question.

Sale of Spurious Indian Handloom Goods in U.S.A.

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*98. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Handloom Board has lodged a complaint with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission against American manufacturers and retailers selling non-Indian fabrics calling them 'India Madras' 'India type Madras', 'India Madras coloring' and the like;

(b) whether on account of it India is fast losing the expanding American market; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to remedy it?

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

(b) This is not the case, according to present information.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the price of our handloom goods is higher than that of other goods, and whether Government

is considering giving some concession in order to increase our handloom exports and compete with other goods?

Shri Kanungo: Handloom goods cannot be compared with other textile fabrics, because they have got their own quality and their own texture. Therefore, comparison does not arise. We are trying to sell the goods at the best price possible.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: What was the nature of the reply received from the U.S. Federal Trade Commission after lodging the complaint?

Shri Kanungo: There is a legal procedure which is going on. The complaint has been filed and it is being considered.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is the Minister in a position to enlighten us as to why Madras has been singled out by the Americans?

Shri Kanungo: The goods are manufactured sometimes in Hong Kong, sometimes in the U.S.A. and they are labelled as Madras, because Madras has earned a reputation for a particular variety.

Shri Tangamani: As a result of such materials being sold, may I know whether the demand for the "bleeding" Madras variety has decreased during the current year?

Shri Kanungo: It has not been noticed so far, but it is apprehended that it will happen so.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the All-India Handloom Board has lodged a complaint with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission against these spurious commodities there; if so, what is the reaction of that Commission? May I know whether as a result of this complaint any departmental stores in the U.S. have withdrawn the spurious commodities from their show cases so far?

Shri Kanungo: I replied to the question just now stating that the proceeding in the Federal Board is going

on. It is a quasi-judicial proceeding. It is under discussion and consideration. We cannot ask all and sundry stores to do as we like, but we have publicised that there are spurious goods.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of our Government has been drawn to a statement by Mr. Menon, our representative there, at a press conference that as a result of this complaint, three departmental stores have agreed to withdraw the advertisements and the commodities from the show cases?

Shri Kanungo: It is very nice of them, that is all.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of this kind of thing happening in the U.S.A. as well as elsewhere, is the Government considering any kind of patents to be taken out for our handloom goods so that this will not be repeated?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. Applications for trade mark registration are pending.

Indian Canberra Shot in Pakistan

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*99. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 147 on the 19th November, 1959 regarding the shooting of the Canberra Aircraft and state whether any reply has since been received from Pakistan to our communication?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Yes, Sir. The Pakistan Government have re-affirmed their stand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to the previous question on the 19th November, 1959, it was stated that Pakistan declined to deal seriously with the various aspects of the question. Now, the reply given is that Pakistan has maintained its stand.

May I know whether on behalf of the Indian Government, this matter is treated as closed, or other steps will be taken to deal with this case?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No further steps will be taken.

Shri Hem Barua: Since Pakistan has declined to treat this as a serious matter, may I know whether this particular matter was taken up in the Indo-Pak conferences that were held recently, so as to force Pakistan to take up this matter seriously?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is not a question of Pakistan not taking up this matter seriously. They have countered our statement by saying that the Pakistan Government was justified in shooting the Canberra, and therefore, there is no claim for compensation at all, because their action was justified. We have exchanged many letters, and in each letter, they reaffirmed their previous assertion saying that there is no justification for compensation. As such, Government do not propose to pursue the matter further.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have been noticing that the hon. Member gets up and starts shooting a question, without waiting for his being called. The hon. Member may try to catch my eye first.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether in a case of this nature, any offer or suggestion was made that a third party should see whose fault it was?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since Pakistan has declined to accept our contention, may I know whether this matter would be referred to a third party for arbitration?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated that Government do not propose to pursue this matter further.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the factors that have weighed with the Government of India in accepting the verdict of Pakistan regarding the shooting of this Canberra, and stopping all further correspondence on this matter?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have not accepted the stand of Pakistan in this matter. But then, we do not see any purpose in carrying on an indefinite correspondence making allegations and counter-allegations, we defining our stand again and again, and they saying 'nothing more' or that there is nothing more to be added to what they have stated already.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We shall have to go to war with Pakistan?

Shri Vajpayee: We are afraid of war.

Mr. Speaker: **Next question.

Prohibition of Calcutta Dailies in Pakistan

*100. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Calcutta Dailies had been prohibited from circulation in Pakistan for a long time; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The following daily newspapers published in Calcutta have been banned in Pakistan since 1951:—

Hindustan Standard (English),

Jugantar (Bengali),

Anand Bazar Patrika (Bengali), and

Swadhinta (Bengali).

(b) The decision to ban these newspapers was taken in the face of recommendations of the Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee that impediments in the way of free flow of news between the two countries should be removed. The Government of India can only express the hope that the Government of Pakistan will adopt a more liberal approach in this matter.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government of India have also taken steps against those Pakistan newspapers whose policy is anti-Indian?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We do not take any retaliatory action in India, because it is contrary to our declared policy. The only newspaper that has been banned in India is the paper called Hamara Kashmir published in the Pakistan-occupied territory of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any reasons were advanced by Pakistan for banning these newspapers?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: They were thought to be prejudicial to the Government of Pakistan.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: In view of the growing friendly relations with Pakistan, may I know whether the Government of India propose to take up this matter with the Pakistan authorities so that these newspapers can go into Pakistan?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee is likely to be revived, and a meeting is expected to be held towards the end of this month, when we hope these matters will be discussed.

Export of Handloom Goods

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*101. { **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 490 on the 2nd December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether orders worth Rs. 1.45 crores secured from U.S.A. for supply of handloom goods have since been executed;

(b) whether any further orders for supply have been received by the Handloom Board; and

(c) if so, the value thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Information about the extent of the orders executed by the Handloom Export Organisation is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The All India Handloom Board does not directly undertake trade with any country.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether there has been a marked increase in the export of handloom goods this year as compared with the previous year?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, there has been a marked increase.

Shri Tangamani: It was stated on the previous occasion that Madras handkerchiefs, 'Bleeding Madras' and other varieties, up to the tune of Rs. 1.5 crores will be exported to the U.S.A. May I know whether that export quantity has been completed, and whether fresh orders are expected from the U.S.A.?

Shri Kanungo: The answer to part (a) of the question was that the information is not available now, and it is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Tangamani: The second part of the question is whether fresh orders have been received from U.S.A. for the import of similar varieties such as 'Bleeding Madras' and Madras handkerchiefs?

Shri Kanungo: I have no information.

351(Ai) LSD—2.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the agency through which the export is being promoted?

Shri Kanungo: The Handloom Export Organisation is one agency; also, there are many private organisations which do the trade.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam: May I know the steps taken by Government to ensure that genuine handloom goods are exported from India to the U.S.A.?

Shri Kanungo: That is exactly what we have tried to ensure. The Handloom Export Organisation generally buys its material from the co-operative societies, and as far as the other traders are concerned, we are sure almost that the qualities cannot be produced otherwise than by handloom.

Shri Sonavane: May I know what steps have been taken to see that the public are informed of the spurious handloom goods that are in the markets of U.S.A.?

Shri Kanungo: We try to procure genuine goods as far as possible. Beyond that, we cannot do anything.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

*102. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the employers in Bombay have not paid their dues on account of contribution towards Employees' State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the names of those employers;

(c) the amount not paid by them; and

(d) the action taken by Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Names of the establishments from whom above Rs. 10,000 have become overdue are:—

1. M/s. Madhav Mills.
2. M/s. Apollo Mills Ltd.

5. M/s. Dhanraj Mills Ltd.
6. M/s. Moyer Mills Ltd.
7. M/s. Sekseria Cotton Mills.
8. M/s. New Pralhad Mills.
9. M/s. Shri Sayaji Mills.
10. M/s. Paru Silk Mills.
11. M/s. Ahmad Abdul Karim Corporation.

Besides these, Rs. 1,92,273.64 were overdue from 171 establishments on 31st December, 1959.

(d) Legal action under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, has been taken, wherever necessary.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know whether the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been extended to all the States, and if not, the names of the States to which it has been extended?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It has been extended to almost all the States. There is no question of any States here; it is a question of the industry and the establishment. It has been extended to most of the States, to almost all the States.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : क्या श्रीमन् को यह जात है कि इन एम्प्लायर्स में कुछ दूसे भी हैं जिन्होंने मजदूरों से रकम तो काट दी है लेकिन जमा नहीं कराई है ?

श्री ल० न० मिश्र : ऐसे होंगे ही ।

Application of Labour Laws

103. Shri Prabhat Kar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to apply labour legislation equally to works in public and private sectors; and

(b) if so, what positive steps are proposed to implement the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The policy of Government is to apply the Labour Laws applicable to Industrial

undertakings equally to the Public and Private sectors.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Minister has stated that the policy has been laid down. May I know the positive steps taken by Government so far to see that the laws are applicable?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Various steps have been taken from time to time. The policy has been made clear in the Plan. Later on, in various conferences, this has been announced and emphasised. In addition, very recently, at the Labour Ministers Conference, various concrete directions in which this policy has to move have also been laid down.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether at the Labour Ministers' Conference, any undertaking was given by the Ministers of Labour in the States that the industrial laws will be made applicable to the industrial workers in the private sector also?

Shri Nanda: There is no question of any undertaking. The law has to take its course.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any representation has been received to the effect that certain provisions of the Factories Act are today not made applicable to the industrial workers in the railways?

Shri Nanda: There was a provision saying that certain exemptions would be permitted in view of some special conditions. They are being reviewed from time to time.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether since the adoption of this policy there has been any appreciable increase in the reference of labour disputes in the public sector to adjudication? If so, what is the extent of the increase?

Shri Nanda: Yes, there has been an increase.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: May I know whether labour in the State undertakings and Corporations will be

directly administered by the Central Labour Ministry?

Shri Nanda: No, that is not the position. The position at present is that some undertakings are directly looked after by the Central Ministries and others by the State Departments of Labour.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Engineers

*104. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group on Technical Education has submitted its report on the requirement of engineers and skilled personnel in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the number;

(c) how the training will be imparted; and

(d) at what stage the full strength will be required?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

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

Export of Rayon Manufactured Goods

*105. { Shrimati Renu Chakravarti:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1030 on the 18th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding the proposal for setting up a Corporation for handling the export of rayon manufactured goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

Dye Factory

*106. { Shri Agasdi:
Shri Shankaraiya:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to start a Dye factory in the country;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with any foreign firm;

(c) if so, with whom and what are the broad principles of the agreement and the amount to be invested; and

(d) where the factory will be located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). After a careful study of the anticipated requirements of the basic organic chemicals and primary intermediates required for the dyestuffs, synthetic drugs and plastic industries which are at present based on imported intermediates a decision has been taken by the Government to establish a factory for the production of intermediates. Negotiations for technical and financial collaboration have been concluded with the West German Consortium. It will be possible to ratify the agreement within the next fortnight or a month.

Olympic Stadium in Delhi

*107. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1469 on the 10th September, 1957 and state the progress so far made in the proposal for an Olympic Stadium on the Bank of the Yamuna beyond the Power House adjoining the Gandhi Samadhi site?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The Minister of Education, who is concerned with the matter, will answer the question on a subsequent date.

अमज़ोदी पत्रकार मज़ूरी समिति

श्री भक्त वर्णन :

*१०८. श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री स० श० बनार्सी :
श्री अमज़ोदी तिह सरहदी :

क्या अम मंत्री १६ नवम्बर, १९५६ के तारीकित प्रश्न संलग्न १० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अमज़ोदी पत्रकार मज़ूरी समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वयित करने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक राज्य का इस विषय से सम्बन्धित स्थिति के बारे में एक विवरण सम्भान्दित पर रखा जायेगा?

अम उपर्युक्ती (श्री अमज़ोदी) :

(क) और (ख). अमज़ोदी पत्रकार मज़ूरी समिति को सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वयित करने की प्रगति के बारे में एक विवरण सम्भान्दित पर रखा दिया है। [वेरिये परिभृत १, अनुबन्ध संलग्न २६]

Shifting of Offices to Gwalior

*१०९. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not shifting any of the Government offices to Gwalior so far as decided earlier; and

(b) whether the proposal to shift as many Government offices as possible outside Delhi has been abandoned or postponed?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No accommodation has been released by the Madhya Pradesh Government so far.

(b) No; Efforts are being continued to shift such of the offices as could be moved outside Delhi without detriment to their administrative efficiency as and when suitable accommodation is available elsewhere.

"Kashmir" in Concise Oxford Dictionary

*११०. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1 on the 18th November, 1959 and state whether the Clarendon Press, Oxford have since dropped the entry about Kashmir being shown as a part of Pakistan, from the Concise Oxford Dictionary altogether?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath A'l Khan): The Clarendon Press has supplied our High Commission with a typed copy of the new entry which will appear against Pakistan in future editions of the Concise Oxford Dictionary. The new entry makes no reference to Kashmir.

Slum Clearance in Delhi

*१११. श्री D. C. Sharma:
श्री Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the schemes for slum clearance in the city of Delhi which have been sanctioned by the Central Government so far;

(b) in how many of them progress has been made; and

(c) whether any, and to what extent, the money sanctioned for the schemes has been spent so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 27]

Foreign News Agencies

*112. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision in regard to the collaboration of foreign news agencies, other than Reuter, with Indian newspapers; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). As stated by me in the House on the 9th September, 1959, individual newspapers were allowed to enter into agreement with foreign news agencies as a special case, in view of the fact that the services of no other agency except Reuters were available to the Indian Press.

Government have drawn attention of Indian news agencies to the necessity of having more than one foreign agency for getting international news. It is understood that PTI have finalised arrangements for taking the service of Agence France Presse.

Two new news agencies which are organizing themselves are understood to be negotiating with two other foreign agencies for distribution of their news in the country.

It appears, therefore, that the special arrangements to which I made a reference on the 9th of September, 1959, will soon be unnecessary and need not be continued.

Nangal Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.

{ **Shri Pangarkar:**

*113. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 241 on the 24th November, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in the setting up of the Nangal Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The progress made so far in setting up the Fertilizer Factory Plant at Nangal is given below:—

- (i) **Electrolysis Plant.**—The civil works have practically been completed. All the electrolyzers and their auxiliary equipment have been installed. Erection of the first, second and third stage hydrogen and oxygen scrubbers has been completed. Piping and electrical works are in progress.
- (ii) **Electrical Plant.**—The civil works of the Rectifier Plant building is about 85 per cent. complete. All electrical equipments have arrived at site. The erection of equipment is in progress.
- (iii) **Fertilizer Group of Plants.**—Most of the important equipments have been installed in the various plants and erection of the rest of the equipment is in progress.
- (iv) **Water Treatment Plant.**—The civil works on the intake well-cum-pump house, intake flume, intake channel as well as the treatment plant are nearing completion. Work on 6/dia twin-barrel gravity conduit has been completed. Erection of equipment has started and is in progress.
- (v) **Heavy Water Plant.**—The civil works designs have been finalised and the excavation work has started. Shipment of plant equipment will commence sometime after February, 1960.
- (vi) **Township.**—Construction of about 91 per cent. of quarters of various types has been com-

pleted and all have been electrified.

Indian Frontier Administration Service

*114. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a service known as Indian Frontier Administrative Service;

(b) if so, the conditions of service and nature of recruitment; and

(c) how many persons will be recruited to this service this year?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Yes.

(b) Details are set out in the IFAS Rules, 1956, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 28]

(c) It is proposed to recruit some 26 officers during the current year.

Employment Exchanges

*115. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientists and technical personnel on the list of various Employment Exchanges as on the 31st December, 1959; and

(b) the number of scientists and technical personnel who got jobs through Employment Exchanges during 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Applicants are registered at Employment Exchanges in accordance with the occupations in which they seek employment. The number of scientists registered is therefore not available. The required information relating to technical personnel is:

(i) No. on the Live Register at the end of December, 1959—
1,18,010.

(ii) No. placed in Employment during Jan.-Nov. 1959—31,134. Number placed in Dec. 1959 is not yet available.

तिव्वत के मुसलमान हज यात्री

*116. **Shri Bhup Singh:**
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री २ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारीकत प्रश्न संख्या ५२८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तिव्वत के मुसलमान हज यात्रियों के बारे में, जो बम्बई में रोक लिए गए थे, चल रही पूछताछ का क्या परिणाम निकला?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री सावत अली खां) : पूछताछ करने पर पता चला है कि ये मुसलमान लोग या तो झूठे बहाने करके अथवा चोरी-छिपे आए थे, ताकि वे हज यात्रा को जा सकें। उन्हें रजिस्टर करने की कार्रवाई कर ली गई है लेकिन उन पर आगे क्या कार्रवाई की जायगी, इस प्रश्न पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

Trade Agreement with Indonesia

*117. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 629 on the 7th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for the renewal of the trade agreement with Indonesia; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The trade agreement with Indonesia has been extended till the 30th June, 1960.

Pre-Partition Deposits of Contractors.

*118. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 148 on the 19th November, 1959 and state the further progress made in the payment of pre-Partition deposits of the contractors held up in Pakistan?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): 26 claims more have since been settled in addition to 816 claims settled before the 19th November, 1959.

News Agencies

*119. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached to extend necessary facilities to any new news agencies;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Two new News Agencies, the Indian News Service Ltd., and the United News of India Ltd., applied for special communication facilities to Government. The application of one of them was returned pointing out that in certain matters it did not fulfil the criteria laid down by Government. The news agency agreed to re-organize their structure entirely and, after some time, made a fresh application.

(c) After examination of the applications in the light of the criteria laid down, Government find that there is no objection to their being given necessary facilities.

Displaced Persons in U.P.

82. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority

Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2344 on the 26th March, 1959 and state:

- (a) whether all the displaced persons from West Pakistan now in Uttar Pradesh have been completely rehabilitated;
- (b) if so, the number of such displaced persons;
- (c) the amount spent on them upto the 31st December, 1959;
- (d) whether all the claimant displaced persons have been paid their compensation; and
- (e) if not, the number of displaced persons who have not so far been paid compensation?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

- (b) 8,00,211 displaced persons.
- (c) Rs. 13,33,82,35/-
- (d) No.
- (e) Out of about 65,000 cases, the number of:

(i) cases in which no payment was made upto 31-12-59	is	4,008
(ii) cases in which compensation has been paid under the Interim Scheme and the final instalment had yet to be paid on 31-12-59	is	1,175
and (iii) Rehabilitation Grant applications pending for payment on 31-12-1959 is		919

Small Scale Industries

83. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that anybody can set up an industrial unit in

the small scale sector without any permission or licence from the Government except in the case of re-rolling mills; and

(b) if so, why has this ban been imposed on re-rolling mills?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir, excepting for handlooms and powerlooms re-rolling mills.

(b) Manufacture of iron and steel in any quantity requires permission under the Iron & Steel Control Order due to scarcity of raw materials.

Portugal Case in World Court

84. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 910 on the 15th December, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the Portuguese complaint to the International Court regarding Nagar-Haveli and Dadra?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Court's judgment is still awaited.

A.I.R. Station, Cuttack

85. { Shri Sanganna:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Adivasi members have been taken into the Programme Advisory Committee for A.I.R., Cuttack; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Previously the Cuttack Station had a low power transmitter and was not broadcasting Adivasi programmes meant for tribal areas which were then outside the reach of the transmitter. A weekly programme of tribal music is now being broadcast since November 1959 and it is proposed to nominate an Adivasi member to the Programme Advisory Committee.

Transport and Grading of Salt

86. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 614 on the 7th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for introduction of a system of grading of salt and of transport of salt in bulk by rail; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The question of introduction of a system of grading of salt is under consideration and will take some time to decide. As regards transport of salt in bulk by rail, experimental loading of salt in bulk by rail has been undertaken by the Railways and final decision will be taken in the matter after the result of the experiment is available.

Production of Plastics

87. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 266 on the 24th November, 1959 and state whether details of the concrete proposals for the manufacture of plant and equipment in India for the production of plastics with foreign collaboration

have since been received?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No concrete proposal for the manufacture of plastic machinery in collaboration with foreign firm, has yet been received by Government. It is understood that proposals in this regard are under negotiation between the parties concerned.

Rayon Pulp Factory in Kerala

88. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 267 on the 24th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether negotiations for the procurement of machinery for setting up a Rayon Pulp Factory in Kerala have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The negotiations are still going on and are likely to be finalised soon.

Export of Iron Ore

89. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 223 on the 19th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether additional facilities for shipment at Paradip Port have become available; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken to increase the quantity of iron ore for export?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The possibility of increasing the capacity of Paradip Port is being examined by proper authorities.

Wage Board for Plantation Industry

90. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ramji Verma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 149 on the 19th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Wage Board for the Plantation Industry has been set up;

(b) if so, its broad features; and

(c) whether it has started its work?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

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

Provident Fund Scheme

91. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 234 on the 19th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made by the Study Group on Social Security regarding the conversion of Provident Fund Scheme into an old-age and/or survivorship pension (for widows and children); and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The recommendations are still under examination in consultation with the interests concerned.

International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos

92. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 124 on the 19th November, 1959 and state whether any steps have been taken for the reactivation of International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There have been no further developments in the direction of reconvening International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos.

Passport Racket

93. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 32 on the 16th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether investigations into passport racket have been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The investigations are still in progress.

औद्योगिक दुर्घटनाएँ

६४. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या अमर और रोडगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या १६५८ की तुलना में १६५९ में औद्योगिक दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में बढ़ि हुई है?

अमर उपमंत्री (श्री आविद अली) : १६५९ की औद्योगिक दुर्घटनाओं के पूरे मानकड़े अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हैं। इसलिए यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि १६५८ की तुलना में इन में बढ़ि हुई है।

Industrial Committee on Mines

95. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) when the next meeting of the Industrial Committee on Mines other

than Coal Mines will be held;

(b) the subjects likely to be discussed at the next meeting of the above Committee;

(c) whether the recommendations and decisions taken at the first meeting of the Industrial Committee have since been implemented; and

(d) if not, what are the recommendations which have not yet been implemented and the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). No date has been fixed, or agenda settled.

(c) and (d). Appropriate action has already been taken for the implementation.

Import of Medical Instruments

96. **Shri Padam Dev:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the import of medical instruments during 1959; and

(b) the steps being taken to meet the shortage of these instruments by indigenous production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The value of imports of medical, surgical and dental instruments during the year 1959 (January—November) is Rs. 117.39 lakhs.

(b) The following are the measures taken to increase indigenous production of medical, surgical and dental instruments:

(1) Assistance is given to existing manufacturers of these instruments in matter of import of the necessary raw materials and components for their manufacture.

(2) New units are being encouraged to take up the manufacture of these instruments. Thus four schemes have recently been approved for the manufacture of X-Ray and Electro-medical equipment. A scheme of M/s Government Precision Instruments Factory, Lucknow for the manufacture of

blood pressure gauges has also been approved. Three schemes were approved last year for the manufacture of clinical thermometers.

(3) A proposal to manufacture surgical instruments in the public sector with Russian collaboration is at present under consideration.

(4) In order to encourage the manufacture of surgical instruments of superior quality in the country in the small scale sector a Central Workshop for the manufacture of surgical instruments has been established in Bombay under the Small Industries Service Institute, Bombay.

Singareni Colliery

97. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for the establishment of a centre for the training and rehabilitation of disabled persons at Singareni Colliery; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for starting the centre?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The Andhra Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee has made this proposal for implementation during the Third Five-Year Plan period. The proposal has been forwarded to the Coal Mines Welfare Fund Organisation.

Development of Sericulture in Jammu and Kashmir

98. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes sanctioned for the development of sericulture in Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 1959-60; and

(b) the progress achieved so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 29.]

Export of Soap

99. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any soap is exported out of India; and

(b) if so, the total value of soap exported during the year 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 15 lakhs during the 11 months ending November 1959 for which statistics are available.

Manufacture of Automobiles

100. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of cars, jeeps and trucks produced by the different automobile manufacturers during the last quarter of 1959?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The production of cars, jeeps and trucks by the different automobile manufacturers during the last quarter of 1959 was as shown below:—

Cars including Station Wagons	3,913
Jeeps including Jeep Trucks	1,434
Trucks including Buses	5,180
	10,527

Industrial Development of Andhra Pradesh

101. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
 { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount granted to the Government of Andhra Pradesh by the Central Government for the industrial development of the State during the Second Five Year Plan so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A sum of Rs. 1.57 crores has been given as loan and grants to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the industrial development of the State during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Employment Exchanges

102. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employment exchanges in U.P. with locations and registered candidates at each exchange;

(b) the new employment exchanges opened during 1959-60; and

(c) the basis according to which exchanges are opened?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) There are 41 Employment Exchanges in U.P. at present. Their locations and the No. of candidates on their Live Registers are given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 30.]

- (b) 1. Basti
- 2. Etah
- 3. Gazipur
- 4. Hardoi
- 5. Jaunpur
- 6. Pilibhit
- 7. University Employment Bureau, Aligarh.
- 8. University Employment Bureau, Varanasi.

(c) The intention is to have one Exchange in every District and to open Special exchanges to meet special needs (e.g., the University Bureaux, Colliery Exchanges etc.).

Export of Tamarind and Chillies

103. *Shri Agadi:*
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1765 on the 18th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the countries for which permits were issued for export of Tamarind and Chillies from the 1st April, 1958 to 30th September, 1959;

(b) the ports from which they were exported; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). As indicated in the reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 1765 referred to above, no permits were necessary for tamarind, as its export is not controlled. Details about the ports from which chillies were exported and the names of the importing countries is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

(c) Chillies	Rs. 55 lakhs
Tamarind	Rs. 48 lakhs

State Trading Corporation

104. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total money spent by the State Trading Corporation on the import of goods during 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the total value of exports of Indian goods handled by the Corporation during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The amount spent on import of goods and value of exports of Indian goods handled by the State Trading Corporation during the period 1-4-1959 to 31-12-1959 are Rs. 1518.88 lakhs and Rs. 2300.85 lakhs approximately respectively.

Second All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry

105. { **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made by the Second All India Agricultural Labour Enquiry; and

(b) the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The All-India Report is under preparation, and is expected to be ready by the end of March, 1960.

Production of Khadi in Punjab

106. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced in Punjab State during 1959-60 so far (month-wise); and

(b) the target fixed for the production of Khadi during 1960-61?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement showing the production of Khadi in Punjab during 1959-60 (upto December, 1959) is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

Month	Production of Khadi ('n lakhs sq.yds.)
April	9.60
May	6.65
June	7.69
July	6.04
August	9.61
September	8.84
October	6.24
November	6.85
December	8.65
TOTAL	70.17

(b) The target of production has not yet been fixed.

Chinese in A.I.R.

107. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many Chinese are still working in the External Services Division of All India Radio?

Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Seven Chinese are working in the External Services Division of All India Radio.

बेकारी .

१०८. { **श्री हेमराज :**

श्री पद्म बेकार :

क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) काम दिनांक दफतरों की चालू पंजियों में ३१ दिसंबर, १९५६ को मैट्रिक, इंटरमीडिएट और प्रेजुण्ट बेकार व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या थी;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में बेकार व्यक्तियों ने किस प्रकार के घरों के लिए नौकरी की प्रवृत्ति बाई; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में उनमें से प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कितने व्यक्तियों को नौकरी दी गई और कितने बेकार रहे?

अब उपर्युक्ती (श्री आविद अली) :

(क)

रोजगार दफतरों के चालू रजिस्टरों में ३१-१२-५६ को दर्ज उम्मीदवारों की संख्या

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मैट्रिकुलेट्स ३,४४,३२६

₹	₹
इन्टरमीडिएट्स	४६,१४१
बैजुण्ट्स	३६,६४१
कुल	४,३३,१११

(क) जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ग)

भेजी	रोजगार दफतरों की मदद से १६५६ में काम पर लगाये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
मैट्रिक्युलेट्स	६७,३६७
इन्टरमीडिएट्स	१०,२६६
बैजुण्ट्स	१३,०६१
कुल	६०,७१४

इस अवधि में बेरोजगार रहने वालों
की संख्या प्राप्त नहीं है।

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS OF ACTION ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the

Ministers during the various sessions of the Second Lok Sabha:

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. I, Ninth Session, 1959. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 31].
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV, Eighth Session, 1959. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 32].
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. XI, Seventh Session, 1959. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 33].
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIV, Sixth Session, 1958. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 34].
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XVII, Fifth Session, 1958. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 35].
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXV, Fourth Session, 1958. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 36].
- (vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXV, Third Session, 1957 [See Appendix I, annexure No. 37].
- (viii) Supplementary Statement No. XXXI, Second Session, 1957. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 38].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER TRADE AND MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND COFFEE ACT

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to relay on the Table, under section 134 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, a copy of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Rules, 1959, published in Notification No. S.O. 2603 dated the 25th November, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1776/59].

I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a

copy of Notification No. S.O. 128 dated the 16th February, 1960. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1884/60].

I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942, a copy of Notification No. S.O. 2829 dated the 26th December 1959 making certain further amendment to the Coffee Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1878/60].

PRESIDENT'S ACTS IN RELATION TO STATE OF KERALA

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: On behalf of Shri Datar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Acts enacted by the President, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1959:—

- (i) The Kerala Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1960 (No. I of 1960), and
- (ii) The Kerala Warehouses Act, 1960 (No. 2 of 1960). [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1885/60].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WORKING JOURNALISTS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT AND MINES ACT.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Notification No. G.S.R. 149 dated the 6th February 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, making certain amendments to the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Rules, 1957, and

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 97 dated the 23rd January 1960, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952, making certain amendments to the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1886/60].

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business for the week commencing 15th February will consist of:

1. Discussion on the President's Address,
2. Further consideration of the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959, and
3. Consideration and passing of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959, as reported by the Joint Committee.

As Members are already aware, the Railway Budget for 1960-61 will be presented on the 17th February 1960, after disposal of Questions.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of Bar Councils and an All-India Bar, be extended upto the 30th March 1960".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of Bar Councils and an All-India Bar, be extended upto the 30th March 1960".

The motion was adopted.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: Then this discussion will go on until Private Members' Business is taken up. The hon. Minister will reply to the discussion on Monday. To that extent, the time is extended. I take it that that is the sense of the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Have you noted down the names of speakers, Sir?

MOTION RE: REPORT OF PAY COMMISSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Narayanan-kutty Menon on the 17th December 1959, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees, Government Resolution thereon and the statement made by the Finance Minister in the House on the 30th November 1959".

Time taken is 3 hours and 42 minutes. Shri Prabhat Kar may continue his speech. Meanwhile, how many hon. Members want to take part in the debate—There seems to be a good number of hon. Members who would like to speak.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Shri Rajendra Singh will speak on behalf of our Group.

Mr. Speaker: Should we not conclude the discussion today?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): This affects the destiny of nearly two million Government employees.

Mr. Speaker: Can the hon. Minister reply on Monday?

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir; as I was saying yesterday, the minimum wages recommended by the Second Pay Commission are less than the minimum accepted by the various tribunals and wage boards. I had pointed out yesterday that between 1947 and 1957 many tribunals, wage boards and Commissions were appointed and they had given their findings on the minimum wage. Here we find the Second Pay Commission coming to a conclusion which is against the common understanding of all the tribunals and adjudicating bodies which have given their judgments in the last ten years.

The Fair Wages Committee in their Report have stated this with reference to the minimum wage:

"We consider that a minimum wage must provide not merely for the bare sustenance of life but for the preservation of the efficiency of the worker. For this purpose, the minimum wage must also provide for some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities".

This was their concept of a minimum wage. The Varadachariar Committee, while discussing the question of the wage structure of Central Government employees, came to the conclusion that what they were recommending at that time were just emoluments

on the poverty line. This is what they said:

"The poverty line may be drawn at the point below which an individual would be under-nourished or it may be drawn well above the nutritional minimum, at a point where a choice of diet and the chance of some cultural life or recreation will also be possible. We think that at present we can only aspire to rise above the 'poverty line' in the first sense".

This was the recommendation of the First Pay Commission. According to them, this was the poverty line in the first sense, that is, it was just a point below which an individual would be under-nourished. Thereafter, the Fair Wages Committee submitted their Report where they indicated their concept of minimum wage, which I have already referred to, namely, that the minimum wage should not only be sufficient to keep body and soul together, it must not only provide the bare sustenance of life, but it must also provide for the preservation of the efficiency of the worker.

As I pointed out yesterday, as a result of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, the emoluments of Central Government employees will not be readjusted. Whatever they get in addition will be credited to their account and there will be no actual rise, barring a few chips here and there.

According to the First Pay Commission's Report, the stress was on the poverty line, that is, emoluments less than the minimum. Today when we are talking of emoluments of the Central Government employees, at least the minimum should have been granted, the minimum accepted by the various tribunals and bodies appointed by Government. I need not stress the point that at the 18th Indian Labour Conference, there was

a principle accepted as to how the minimum was to be calculated. That has been given the go-by. Apart from that, today the notion of minimum wage, as established by the tribunals, will again be given the go-by as a result of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. I want to know whether minimum wage will have a different meaning as between employees in the private sector and the public sector. Minimum wage is a minimum wage; it makes no difference whether a person works in the public sector or the private sector. There, the Second Pay Commission was not right in recommending a lesser amount of pay than what was considered the minimum by various tribunals and adjudicating bodies when they discussed the question of minimum wage in different industries. The second point is about the question of dearness allowance. I am really surprised how the procedure for calculating dearness allowance can be given in this manner. The Second Pay Commission has agreed that except in India and Pakistan nowhere in the world this dearness allowance is allowed to continue. It has been admitted that everywhere the wages increase according to the rise in the cost of living. Here only in India and Pakistan a new thing developed after the war and the dearness allowance continued along with the wage structure. Dearnness allowance is necessary to neutralise the rise in the cost of living. There also the question has already been settled as to how the dearness allowance has to be granted. Dearnness allowance is an amount which is given with a view to neutralise the cost of living and it must have a bearing on the rise in the cost of living. When the First Pay Commission gave this recommendation, it gave a formula. That formula was not only accepted by the Government at that time but was accepted throughout the country by all adjudicators. The most controversial point in regard to the grant of dearness allowance is to what extent neutralisation of the rise

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

in the cost of living should be allowed. The recommendation of the Central Pay Commission in this regard had a profound influence on the subsequent adjudication on the subject. The First Pay Commission observed as follows:

"We are of the opinion that for the classes whose pay only enables them to live on the marginal level in normal times, the allowance must be so fixed as to neutralise the rise in prices. Some of the upper grades too will require a measure of relief."

The Fair Wages Committee agreeing with the view of the Central Pay Commission recommended 100 per cent neutralisation of the increase in the cost of living for the lowest categories of wage earners and a lower rate of compensation for categories above the lowest. There may be a difference of opinion whether it should be 100 per cent neutralised or 66 per cent or 75 per cent. But the idea is that dearness allowance must be connected with the rise and fall in the cost of living. Here they have given something and I do not know how they came to this conclusion. They say:

"If during a period of 12 months the index remains, on an average, ten points above 115, the Government should review the position and consider whether an increase in the dearness allowance should be allowed;...."

Even if there is any increase in the cost of living, if there is a rise in prices, even then it will be left to the Government to decide whether the employees should be given a rise in the dearness allowance or not. Then it becomes a misnomer to call it a dearness allowance. It means that whenever there is a rise, with that rise there will not necessarily be an increase in the emoluments. The Government will consider. It is

not necessary that the Government must increase; it is left to the whims of the Government to say whether there will be an increase in the dearness allowance.

For the last ten or twelve years, after our Independence, various adjudications have been made and there is a concept of dearness allowance and its formula has almost been settled. The Second Pay Commission has given a go-by to all this formula and has given the power to the Government to decide whether there will be any increase in the dearness allowance to the employees or not.

I now come to my third point. The Second Pay Commission was appointed because the employees wanted it as they considered that the emoluments which they were getting were much less in comparison to the rise in the cost of living and also in comparison to the emoluments given to the employees in the State sector and in other industries. They raised a dispute and they wanted the Commission to go into the matter and decide what rise they should have and what further emoluments they should get. You will be able to appreciate the position Sir. A dispute is raised by a party before a judge and a prayer is made. It would be well within the right of the judge to say that the claim is allowed in full or in part or the claim is disallowed. There was the recommendation of the First Pay Commission for all this time and the Government never raised a dispute; they did not want to change the service conditions. The Saturday—half working day—has been continuing all these years. Now, the Second Pay Commission was appointed because the employees wanted that their emoluments should increase. How can the Second Pay Commission recommend that there should be two full working Saturdays. Never during these ten years, did the Government raise any dispute about the curtailment of any

right. No judge would allow anything more than what has been the prayer. Here, the only thing that a judge can say is that the prayer is disallowed. No judge can go beyond the terms of the prayer. Here, I am surprised that the Pay Commission has gone beyond that. There was no dispute about it; they never raised any question about it. But the Commission came forward with a suggestion to curtail the existing rights and privileges. I would say that this is not only not justified but something unheard of. The Second Pay Commission has gone beyond its jurisdiction. It may be that technically the terms of reference have been made by the Government but factually, there was no point raised by the Government when the award of the First Pay Commission was in force about the working hours or about the other rights and privileges which the employees were enjoying.

This is not the way in which they should deal with the employees. It is not a question of the employees going on strike. After all, we are all anxious to see that our targets for the Plan are fulfilled. We want the development of the country. Now, the whole machinery is run by the employees who are working day and night. I dare say no worker in India grudges working hard for the betterment of the country's economy. But that cannot be achieved by such things. It can only be done if there is co-operation, understanding and good relationship and not if the rights and privileges which they are enjoying today are curtailed, if their emoluments are not increased and they are not given a fair proportion of their share. They should be able to have a livelihood and fulfil their commitments to their family and society. Without that, it will be a threat, not only to the Government but to the country because with unwilling and dissatisfied workers the country cannot develop and the economic development of the country will be in great difficulties. So,

I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider this matter, whatever be the Commission's recommendation, in the light of the situation as it exists today and give what is necessary for the Central Government employees.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that the Government, their employees and the Pay Commission all are in a most unenviable position so far as this particular issue is concerned. Now, the Government have been fighting against the ever-receding resources for the development and planning; their employees are fighting against inflation and the Commission is fighting to have a *via media* as to how to reconcile between these two ends and interests. We are also in a most un-enviable position. Even though we might feel like speaking in a popular strain we are constrained from doing so for obvious reasons.

Now, Sir, I propose to address myself not in a popular strain but in a somewhat realistic way for what it may be worth. Let the fact be conceded that this Pay Commission's Report is a postscript to a saga of frustration and disillusion. The Varadachariar Committee, the Dearness Allowance Committee and everybody else had hoped that the living cost will go down, the wholesale price indices will go down. The Planning Commission had induced the entire country to put a premium on that kind of hopeful thinking. But all those hopes have been belied. If we look at our economic conditions today we find the consumer price indices are going up. They have shown a net rise of 33 per cent between 1947 and 1958. The wholesale price index between May 1955 and August 1957 has recorded an increase of 25 per cent—base year being not 1939—from 89 to 112. Then, the money value is going down as has been pointed out by the Commission, that Rs. 80 which they have recommended today is equivalent to Rs. 55 which was recommended by the Varadachariar Committee.

[Shri Mahanty]

These are some of the grim aspects of the background against which the Pay Commission's Report has to be considered.

Assuming, as the Commission has stated, the minimum of Rs. 125 for the class IV employees which was demanded is conceded, the financial implications will be of the order of Rs. 42 crores per year for the seven lakhs of class IV employees, and during a period of five years it will mean an additional expenditure of Rs. 210 crores.

Now, against the background which I have delineated at some length, I could say that it will not be unfair to give the class IV employees a minimum salary of Rs. 125 per month, which will be a fair salary, which will be a fair wage. But the other side of the picture is that during the five-year period one has to find out an additional sum of Rs. 200 crores.

The next question that will arise is, wherefrom will you get the money? Of course, if I were the Finance Minister I would ask the Nasik Press to put an extra shift of work, go on printing currency notes, put those currency notes in the pay packets of the employees, enhance the excise duties and mop up the excess that is generated. But, then, its disastrous effect on the people at large has also to be taken into account.

Then, let it also be said in all fairness to the Pay Commission that they had not the pretension to claim that they were going to prescribe a fair wage. They have not done that. They have said that what they were trying to recommend was to approximate a living wage. The only criterion that they have applied in determining this living wage is not to link it with the rise in prices. The principle which they have applied is that the structure of emoluments and conditions of service should be so designed as to ensure recruitment

at different levels of persons with requisite qualifications and ability to keep them efficient.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Was that one of the terms of reference?

Shri Mahanty: That is a different matter. I do not mean to say that it was in their terms of reference. What I am trying to point out, in all fairness, is that the Pay Commission has made no pretensions about it; they have said that the living wage that they were going to prescribe was not to be linked with the rise in prices but the only and sole determinant would be whether the salary of Rs. 80 per month was going to attract sufficient number of candidates for that job.

I do not express myself either this way or that way with the view, but what I am trying to submit is that this was the background of the Pay Commission's thinking before they made their recommendations, and here we are grappling with those recommendations for what they may be worth.

There is also another factor. The employees of the Central Government in 1948 numbered 14.45 lakhs. In 1957 their number increased to 17.75 lakhs and the total pay bill amounted to Rs. 303.86 crores. The Pay Commission was bothered with this fact that if over this increase in the pay bill a further increase is granted, it will have its repercussions which will be disastrous to all concerned.

Now, what I would like to do, Sir, in this context, is to examine how far the idea of social justice and equity are reflected in these recommendations. As I have said, whatever increase the Pay Commission may recommend, whatever increase the Government may concede, it is not going to solve the situation. For instance, food is the most important and the major item of increase in the consumer prices index. Food occupies the most important position in domestic budgets. When the employees go to the market with their Rs. 80, which

has been equated to Rs. 55 according to the Pay Commission, what do they find? They find that every day the rupee is losing its purchasing power. The food prices are shooting up in spite of increased production of food, in spite of zonal arrangements etc. etc. The other day, Sir, the Food Minister linked West Bengal and Orissa in a common rice zone and the reason given was that the food prices will go down. But today, he can go to Calcutta and he can find for himself that the price of rice there today is higher than what it used to be before the zonal arrangements came into being.

Now, this single action of the Government resulted in increasing prices in two places, both in West Bengal and in Orissa. I would like to ask, are the people, are the employees going to be responsible for many acts of omission and commission of their Government. Let the fact, in good grace, be conceded that no amount of increase to the employees of the Central Government is going to mitigate the realities of the situation.

The only solution that seems to me is that if the employees are assured of getting their foodgrains and their basic necessities of life according to a fair price—not according to the black-market, bullying prices in the open market but according to a fair price which is being fixed by the Government from time to time—then, even the Central or the State Government employees may not demand any increase beyond what has been granted to them. Therefore, the Government must either ensure a stable price or concede their demand for increased pay, the Government cannot say that they want to have the cake and also eat it. Either the Government must give them a basic living wage which should be linked not with other extraneous considerations but with the sole consideration of increase in prices as a model employer or the Government must undertake to supply to their employees the basic necessities of life according to a fair price.

Now, it may be said that it is a very difficult task and our administrative machinery cannot be geared to undertake that responsibility. But in all humility, Sir, I may point out, during the Second World War when the administration in this country was over-burdened with the responsibility of conducting the war in our eastern front, it had also undertaken the responsibility of supplying foodgrains and other basic necessities to its employees for which they had opened fair-price shops.

I also submit that the opening of these fair-price shops for the basic necessities of life for these employees will not mean any extra expenditure inasmuch as these foodgrains which will have to be sold—though other commodities will also have to be sold—will not be sold at a subsidised price but merely at a fair price. What is necessary for the Government is merely to organise and to gear their administration for discharging that responsibility. If, on the other hand, the Government feel that everything on earth is difficult for them, I see there is no reason why you should penalise the Class IV employees for your acts of omission and commission and your inability to undertake these responsibilities.

Therefore, in all humility, I would like to know from the Finance Minister or from the Government whether they have given any thought to this proposal, whether they cannot open shops for their employees wherefrom they can get their foodgrains, the only major item which has vitiated all domestic budgets and which has been the reason for the increasing spiral. I would like to know whether, to give that relief to their employees, they cannot open such fair-price shops assuming that they do not want to extend their concessions beyond what they have accepted.

Then there is another question to which I would like to invite the attention of the Government, and that is, it is most unrealistic to consider

[**Shri Mahanty**]

only the Central Government employees excluding the employees of the State Governments. Now, I find that with all our professions of a classless society, every day we are creating new classes. In the case of the Government employees also we have now created a class—a class of Central Government employees and a class of the State Government employees and also the class of local board employees. I am aware of the fact that in countries where federal governments are at work, there are slight differences between the salaries drawn by the employees of the State Governments and the salaries drawn by the servants of the federal government. The Pay Commission has gone into that aspect of the question and has discussed at some length the disparity obtaining in the United States of America and elsewhere. But anyone who may care to analyse that disparity will be shocked to find that the disparity that is noticed in India far exceeds the disparity that obtains in the United States of America or elsewhere. For instance, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the total emoluments of a class IV employee is Rs. 33. Imagine the situation in the city of Srinagar where a Class IV employee under the State Government draws a total emolument of Rs. 33 per month when he comes into contact with a Class IV employee of the Government of India stationed in the same city. What kind of pattern is unfolded before him? Of course, the Government of India may say that the State Governments are masters of their own situation and have got their own budgets and that the Central Government have got nothing to do with the State Government employees; the Central Government can further plead that loans to the State Governments are offered and if they find out their matching resources they can increase the salaries of their employees.

But I would like to know one thing, and I would like to submit that point for your consideration. While the

Government of India have been granting loans to the State Governments for increasing the salary of their Class IV employees—I am subject to correction—barring two or three State Governments, no other Governments have taken advantage of these loans for the reason that they cannot find the matching grants for the loans. Let us take the case of Mysore. It is a very prosperous State. It is a prosperous State by all standards. But if you come to look at the salaries which the Mysore Government pays to its Class IV employees, you will find—

An Hon. Member: It is half of the Centre's scale

Shri Mahanty: not exactly half, but it is about 60 to 70 per cent of what is being paid by the Central Government. I do not want to take the time of the House by analysing the pattern of the inequity that prevails in the various States. But what I would like to submit is that today, let us have the courage in both hands and admit that in a planned economy we cannot draw a line of distinction between the State Governments and the Central Government. When the Central Government is controlling the destiny of all the State Governments, when a few members of the Planning Commission have to okay all the State Governments budgets before they are presented in the respective legislative assemblies, when the Planning Commission is practically functioning as a Leviathan as no Leviathan has ever dared to function in this country, it is really little short of dishonesty to say that "it is the look-out of the State Governments and we have not got anything to do in the matter". The only criterion that should be applied, according to me, is whether the salary that we are paying as a model employer will satisfy the needs of social justice, whether it will satisfy the needs of economic justice and whether it will take us a step forward in eliminating the disparity which we all profess to do.

In this context, if you look at the disparity in salaries you will also find a very undesirable situation. The disparity in the minima may be 1:5 but if you take the disparity in maxima, the disparity that is obtaining today in this country with its socialistic profession is much more than it obtains in any capitalist country. For instance, in India, so far as the disparity in maxima is concerned, it is 1:29.5; in the United Kingdom, it is 1:15; in the USA, it is 1:5; in Canada it is 1:6; in Japan, it is 1:47. I would like to know from the Government, in all humility, if they cannot assure a fair deal to their Class IV employees and the matriculate clerks, why they should rub salt into the chilblain in this fashion as far as these employees are concerned by not curtailing the maximum salary drawn by their higher bosses. It can be said that we have got hardly about 350 to 400 employees who are drawing high salaries. It is not a question of chopping the heads of the 300 or 400 employees. It is a question of principle.

I believe the Pay Commission's report symbolises the nation's aspirations for having a socialistic deal, and as it has been said, charity begins at home. If you are appointing wage boards for the private sector for various industries and if you are insisting that a minimum wage which is being prescribed by these wage boards must be paid and if you are going to fix it as a statutory amount, the country expects to know from you why you cannot begin the charity at home.

Therefore, I would end with only this conclusion: that while I am aware of the fact that no amount of increase is ever going to solve the situation and I concede that if we are going to link wages with the ever increasing prices, every year we shall have to appoint a Pay Commission. It may be that every month even we shall have to appoint a Pay Commission. While I am aware of that fact, I only feel that if the employees, both at the Centre and in the State Governments, are assured of the supply of their basic necessities at

a fair price from the Government-controlled fair-price shops, then possibly much of the discontent will disappear.

Lastly, I would only plead that the Government of India will have to exert their influence over the State Governments to see that in such States like Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh, where the Class IV employees and the matriculate clerks are getting a salary which is far below the national standard, the State Governments take advantage of the concessions being offered by the Government of India so that their employees also get a fair deal and get a taste of the welfare State which we are about to establish.

श्री पद्म देव (चम्बा) : माननीय प्रधानमंत्री, इस में शक नहीं कि किसी अच्छी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए एक अच्छी मशीनरी की आवश्यकता है और वह अच्छी मशीनरी तब चालू रहती है, जब उसमें नियमित रूप से और ठीक ढंग से तेल और सकाई इत्यादि की व्यवस्था हो। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारतवर्ष के हर नागरिक की आय में वृद्धि हुई है। लूहार, किसान, दर्जी प्रादि हर एक की आय में काफ़ी से ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई है। किन्तु आकड़े बताते हैं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की आय में इस प्रकार की वृद्धि नहीं हुई है, जिस प्रकार कि दूसरे सदानां में या दूसरे इदारों में हुई है। अगर सरकारी मशीनरी को चलाने वाले लोग असंतुष्ट हों और उन को आजीविका के अनुसार इन की प्राप्ति न हो, तो फिर सरकार चाहे कितनी उच्चादर्श की हो, उस के सामने कितनी ही मुन्द्र योजनायें हों, किन्तु वह कभी अच्छी प्रकार से आगे नहीं जा सकती है। इसी का यह परिणाम है कि सरकार के द्वारा हर साल इतना रुपया खर्च किये जाने के पश्चात् भी आज हमारी जो योजनायें चालू हैं, उन से जनता की तरफ से उतना लाभ नहीं उठाया जा रहा है, कितना कि उठाया जाना चाहिये

[श्री पद्म देव]

या। उस का सब से बड़ा कारण यही है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों में असंतोष है। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि उनका यह असंतोष बिलकुल ही उचित है। इस विषय में तो उन लोगों को खुद भी विचारने की आवश्यकता है। अभी जब यह रिपोर्ट जनता के सम्मुख आई, तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ओर से खास तौर पर कई बातें सामने रखी गईं, जैसे यह कि इस रिपोर्ट ने पोजीशन की ऐप्रेवेट कर दिया है, सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने रोटी मांगी थी और सरकार ने उनको पत्त्यर दिए, जो कमीशन बनाया गया, उसने केवल सरकार को खुश करना ही अपना कर्तव्य समझा, छुट्टियों में कमी हो गई और काम के घंटों में बृद्धि हो गई, इत्यादि।

जहां तक सरकारी मशीनरी को चलाने का ताल्लुक है, उसके लिये समय अधिक लगाने का ताल्लुक है, अपनी जवानी को वृद्धा न बना कर अपने देश की सेवा करने का ताल्लुक है, देश-भक्ति का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, वह तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने अपना कर्तव्य नहीं समझा। उन्होंने कहा कि भारतवर्ष में छोटे और बड़े सरकारी कर्मचारियों की आय का अनुपात १ और २४ का है, जब कि फारेन कंट्रीज में वह अनुपात १ और ४, या १ और ५, ६, ७, ८, ९ या १० का है—जितना भी समझिए—, इसलिये यहां भी फारेन कंट्रीज की तरह होना चाहिए। जब एक गरीब मां का बेटा बाहर लोगों को अच्छे कपड़े पहने हुए, अच्छा खाते हुए और अच्छी हालात में देखता है, तो वह बिना यह सोचे हुए कि उस की मां की आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है अपनी मां को कोसना शुरू कर देता है। मैं महसूस करता हूं कि जब से हमारा देश आजाद हुआ है, तब से यहां भी हमारी प्रवृत्ति यही रही है कि बिना यह सोचे हुए कि नैशनल इनकम को बढ़ाने के लिये और देश की दौलत में बृद्धि करने के लिए हम कितना काम कर रहे हैं, हम अपनी मांगें प्रस्तुत करते रहते हैं। हम

पहले मांगते हैं, और पीछे काम करने का कुछ विचार करते हैं। पहाड़ में कहते हैं—डोका दे भिरग धरनी पाती, अर्धात् मूग तो पहाड़ में है और उसके मारने के मनसूबे लेकर लोग इकट्ठे हुए हैं, लेकिन वे चाहते क्या हैं कि पहले यह फैसला हो जाय कि यह बटेगा कैसे—जब इस मूग को हम मार डालेंगे, तो कौन कौन सी जीज़ किस किस को मिलेगी। देश में भी कुछ इसी किस्म की स्थिति है कि हम बाटना पहले चाहते हैं और कमाना बाद में। मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की आय में बृद्धि नगण्य हुई है। उसमें बृद्धि होनी चाहिए, लेकिन इस के साथ ही यह भी आवश्यक है कि देश वे प्रति जो हमारा कर्तव्य है, उसकी पूर्ति में भी हम अपना योगदान करें। देश के प्रति जो हमारा कर्तव्य है, उसको भूल कर केवल अधिकारों की ही डफली बजाना देश के लिए ज्यादा लाभदायक नहीं है।

जहां तक रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, हम देखते हैं कि इस बहत जो पे-स्केल की अवधि है, वह बीस साल तक बड़ा दी गई है। इस के अलावा ३० ए० काफी लोगों के लिए निश्चित कर दिया गया है। क्लास १ और २ के लोगों के लिए एक खास स्केल पर पहुंच कर आगे बढ़ने का जो इनिशिएटिव खत्म हो जाता था, उस को भी आगे बढ़ाने का इस में प्राविजन है। पहले चपरासी को तीस रुपये तन्हाह और ४० रुपये एलाउन्स मिलता था, जिस का परणाम यह होता था कि उस को पेन्शन ३० रुपये के द्विसाल से मिलती थी। अब उसके बेतन को ७० रुपये कर देने से उसे कुछ न कुछ लाभ ही होगा। इस लिये यह कहना कि यह रिपोर्ट नितांत निराशाजनक है और इस को केवल अपने ही तराजू से तोलना कोई ज्यादा अच्छा नज़र नहीं प्राप्त, खास तौर पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए, क्योंकि वे सब लोग पढ़े लिखे हैं और मां-बाप ने उन के लिए सब से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया

जब कि गांबों में सेती बाढ़ी करने वालों पर उतना नहीं किया गया।

मैं स्वयं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों का बेतन काफी नहीं है। इस लिए जिस बक्त इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में पे कमिशन की ओर से मुझे क्वेस्चनेयर भेजा गया था, मने उस बक्त भी उस में यह कहा था कि कम से कम सरकारी कर्मचारी की मन्त्यली आय सौ रुपए जरूर होनी चाहिए और बड़े से बड़े कर्मचारी को एक हजार रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि ज्यादा लोगों को इस बात की तकलीफ नहीं रहती है कि मुझे कम क्यों मिलता है, बल्कि ज्यादा तकलीफ यह रहती है कि दूसरे को ज्यादा क्यों मिलता है, आखिर मेरे भी बीवी बच्चे हैं, मैं भी खाता हूँ, मेरी भी मुश्किलात हैं, तो मेरे साथ ऐसा अवहार क्यों किया जाता है। इसलिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि विभिन्न वर्गों की आय में जो इतना बड़ा अन्तर है, उसको कम करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक आदमी भूखा रह सकता है, अगर वाकी सब भी भूखे रहें। यह तो उचित नहीं है कि कुछ आदमी तो चूँस ला ला कर आनन्द से जिये और कुछ को पेट पर पत्थर बांध कर सोना पड़े। अगर सब लोग इस बात को समझ जायें, तो हमारे सारे कष्ट दूर हो जायें।

जहां तक ई० ए० का प्रश्न है, मैं पहाड़ी इलाकों और विशेषकर हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में तनावहाँ पंजाब के आधार पर होंगी। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बारह साल से हिमाचल प्रदेश में सेन्टर के बेतन चले हुए हैं और इस से बहां के कर्मचारियों को काफी लाभ है। अगर आज उन के बेतन पंजाब के आधार पर निरिचित कर देते हैं, तो प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को पांच रुपए से ले कर बीस रुपए तक माहवार नुस्खान रहता है। इस लिए हिमाचल

प्रदेश के लोग सास तौर पर इस बात का आग्रह करते हैं कि हम को सेन्टर का ही स्केल दिया जाये, क्योंकि हमारी स्टेट सेन्टर की है, हमारा मालिक सेन्टर और हम सेन्टर की जागीर हैं, इसलिये इस में परिवर्तन न किया जाये।

पहाड़ में दाकखानों और सेन्टर के अन्य इदारों में काम करने वालों का भी यही प्रश्न है। पहाड़ के सम्बन्ध में लोग भ्रात्सर यह भूल जाते हैं कि जो आदमी शिमला में रहता है, सदियों में उस का कितना लंबा होता है। वहां पर वह थोटी और कमीज पहन कर नहीं रह सकता है। वहां मोटे मोटे कम्बलों और कोयले कीरह का इन्तजाम करना पड़ता है, जिसमें काफी लंबा होता है। इस के भलाबा जूतों पर इतना ज्यादा लंबा होता है कि दस रुपए का एलाउंस काफी नहीं होता है। सब के लिए दस रुपए का एलाउंस रख दिया गया है। इस के ऊपर सरकार को अवश्यमेव विचार करना चाहिए, ताकि पहाड़ पर काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कठिनाई न हो। उन इलाकों में पहले भी विटर एलाउंस, हिल एलाउंस और कई प्रकार के एलाउंस थे। वहां केवल दस रुपए का एलाउंस पर्याप्त न होगा। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी, ताकि सब को एक ही लाठी से न हांका जाये, बल्कि हालात के मुताबिक एलाउंस निरिचित किया जाये। सरकार यह चाहती है कि सब की स्थिति ठीक हो और सब में समानता हो। अगर इस भागले में भी यह समानता बरती जावेगी और दिल्ली में रहने वालों और चीनी या रामपुर में रहने वालों सब को दस रुपए दिए जायेंगे, तो पहाड़ी इलाकों में रहने वालों को बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

इस बक्त हमारे देश में उम्र की बृद्धि हो गई है, हमारी औसत उम्र बढ़ गई है। क्वेस्चनेयर का जवाब देते हुए मैंने कहा था कि सर्विस में रहने की उम्र कम से कम साठ

[श्री पद्म देव]

साल होनी चाहिए। इस विषय में यह भी कहा जाता है कि अगर ऐसा किया गया, तो लोगों को ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलेगा। अगर एम्प्लायमेंट के प्रश्न पर हम केवल इस दृष्टि से सोचें कि लोगों को आजीविका हम ने सिर्फ सरकारी कर्मचारी बना कर ही दी है, तो फिर इस का प्रयत्न तो यह है कि अभी हमारा देश अंग्रेज के राज्य से आगे नहीं बढ़ सका, क्योंकि यह तो अंग्रेजों का इस किस्म का विचार था। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सर्विस के लिए कम से कम उम्र ६० साल होनी चाहिए। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि जिस बात उनको थोड़ा सा तजुब्बा हो जाता है और हम उनके तजुब्बे से लाभ उठा सकते हैं तो हम उनको छुट्टी दे देते हैं। अगर वह रेलवे में काम करता है तो रिटायर होने के बाद वह किसी ठेकेदार के साथ मिल कर काम शुरू कर देता है, कोयले के काम में या दूसरे किसी काम में लग जाता है, अगर फाइनेंस का आदमी है तो किसी दुकान में हिसाब किताब करने के काम पर वह लग जाता है। इस तरह से वह काम करने के काबिल रहता है और मैं चाहता हूं कि उसकी कम से कम ६० साल की उम्र सर्विस करने की होनी चाहिए। ६० साल के बाद जब उसको रिटायर किया जाए और पैशन दी जाए तो सरकार की तरफ से एक नियम बनाया जाना चाहिए कि वह कम से कम तीन या चार घंटे रोजाना किसी सरकारी या दूसरे काम के लिए सरकार को दे। सरकार रिटायर होने के बाद उसको पैसा देती है पैशन का और मैं मानता हूं कि उसके बाद उससे ज्यादा काम नहीं लिया जा सकता है लेकिन कोई लाइट काम तो लिया ही जा सकता है। वह गांव में तीन चार घंटे काम कर सकता है, अगर वह इंजीनियर है या कोई और है तो पंचायत आदि में कुछ काम कर सकता है या किसी और संस्था में उसकी सेवा से लाभ उठाया जा सकता है।

इस तरह से जो उसका टेलेंट है उसकी जो बुद्धि है, उससे जब तक वह जीवित रहता है, तब तक लाभ उठाया जा सकता है।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमने पाश्चात्य लोगों से सीखा है कि ५५ साल की उम्र के बाद या ६० साल की उम्र के बाद आदमी काम करने के काबिल नहीं रह जाता है। हमारे देश में ऐसी प्रथा नहीं थी। हमारे देश में प्रथा यह थी कि पचास साल तक तो अत्यधिक और गृहस्थ में गुजारे और पचास साल के बाद वह बानप्रस्थी बन कर देश के लिए ही काम करे। यह हमारे देश की प्रथा रही है। इसको भूलकर आज हम कहते हैं कि ५५ साल के बाद वह किसी काम का नहीं रहता है। इस बास्ते पहले तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि पैशन पाने की उम्र ५५ साल के बजाय ६० साल होनी चाहिए और उसके बाद जब सरकारी कर्मचारी पैशन पाए तो यह शर्त जरूर लगनी चाहिए कि वह देश के काम के लिए दो तीन या चार घंटे जैसी उसकी शारीरिक अवस्था हो जैसी उसकी योग्यता हो, दे। इससे एक यह भी लाभ होगा कि देश में कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी बेकार नहीं रहेगा, कुछ न कुछ काम करता ही रहेगा, जहां पैसा ले कर वहां पैसा न लेकर। आजकल देखा जाता है कि जो लोग रिटायर होते हैं वे भारत सेवक समाज या दूसरी संस्थायें जो चली हुई हैं उन में काम करना शुरू कर देते हैं और वहां से सौ रुपया या जो कुछ भी एलाउंस मिलता है वह ले लेते हैं और आकी उनको पैशन मिलती रहती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मैं इन संस्थाओं के लिए यह या ये अच्छा काम नहीं कर रही हैं। इन में काम करने वाले अच्छे लोग हैं और अच्छी तरह से वे काम भी करते हैं। लेकिन चूंकि रिटायर होने वाले लोगों के सामने कोई उद्देश्य नहीं होता है इस बास्ते वे इन संस्थाओं में जा कर काम करना शुरू कर देते हैं।

आजकल देखा जाता है कि लोग पैसे और पद के लिए ही काम करते हैं और इन दो बातों के सिवाय और किसी बात को वे सोचते ही नहीं हैं। वे सोचते रहते हैं कि कैसे इन को हासिल किया जा सकता है। कोई तो लीडरी के लिए कोशिश करते रहते हैं, कोई व्यापार में अधिक से अधिक पैसा कमाने की फिक में लगे रहते हैं कोई किसी और ढंग से इन की प्राप्ति में लगे रहते हैं और जहां तक देश निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी किसी को कोई किफ ही नहीं है। कई बार दिल में रुचि आता है कि यह जो वे रुचि बात हमारे दिलों में आ गई है इसको कैसे दूर किया जाए और किस तरह से देश के लिए दर्द दिल में पैदा किया जाए। लेकिन इसका कोई इलाज आज नजर नहीं आता है। बहुत से लोग आज पंडित नेहरू की बड़ी तारीफ करते हैं लेकिन जब उनसे कहा जाता है कि तुम भी उनकी तरह से १८ घंटे दिन में काम करो तब वे ऐसा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि उनकी स्त्री ठीक है, उनकी पालिसी ठीक है लेकिन हम उनकी तरह से काम करना नहीं चाहते हैं। यह एक बड़ी गलत बात है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में यह निराशाजनक नहीं है। तनखाह कुछ ज्यादा होनी ची और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर गौर करे। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो पहाड़ी इलाके हैं उनके बास्ते एलाउंस की जो बात रखी है उसके ग्रन्दर कुछ बढ़ होनी चाहिए। सास तौर पर हमारे यहां पोस्ट अफिस और टैलीग्राफ अफिस में काम करने वालों के केस में। साथ ही हिमाचल जो कि केन्द्र प्रशासित है, उसके बारे में जो इस रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है कि पंजाब के मुताबिकं पे स्केल लागू किए जायें, वह न किया जाए बल्कि सेटर के पे स्केल वहां लागू होने चाहिए

और इसका कारण यह भी है कि पिछले बारह सालों से वहां पर जो पे स्केल चल रहे हैं सास तौर पर ऊपर के अफसरों के बे भारत सरकार के केन्द्रीय नियमों के अनुसार ही चल रहे हैं और उन्हीं के मुताबिक उनको बेतन मिलते हैं। ये तीन चार बातें हैं जिन पर मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय विचा कर लें।

श्री मुन्नानवाला (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पे कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट निकली है उस से यह लगता है कि सरकार का खर्च ४० करोड़ बढ़ जायगा। मैं इस प्रश्न पर केवल एक दृष्टि से विचार करता हूं। माननीय सदस्यों ने इस को भिन्न भिन्न दृष्टियों से विचारा है और वे जो कह गए हैं, आप ने सुना है। एक बात है जिस को मैं अपने मन में रिकंसाइल नहीं कर सका हूं। जैसा कि यहां पर बताया गया है कि जो सेंटर में काम करते हैं और वे जोकि प्राविसिस में काम करने वाले चाहे किन्तु ही योग्य क्यों न हों सेंटर में काम करने वालों से परन्तु उन के पे-स्केल कमती ही रहे और जब यह सबाल रेफर किया गया तो जबाब दिया गया कि जितनी भी सैटल गवर्नमेंट की सर्विसिस हैं सभी के बारे में विचार किया जायगा, स्टेट्स की सर्विसिस के बारे में नहीं। इस के बाद जब पे कमिशन वालों ने साफ साफ यह बात पूछी गवर्नमेंट से कि क्या सैटल गवर्नमेंट के जो ऊपर के अफसर हैं जैसे आई० सी० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के उन लोगों के सबाल पर भी क्या कमिशन विचार कर सकता है तो जबाब दिया गया कि नहीं, इस चीज पर आप विचार न करें। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई कि क्यों कमिशन को उन के पे स्केल पर तथा दूसरी बातों पर विचार करने का भौका नहीं दिया गया। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक कृदल सिस्टम है जोकि भारत की अंग्रेजी सरकार ने हम लोगों के ऊपर लादा हुआ

[श्री मुनमुनवाला]

है, जोकि अभी भी चला आ रहा है। हमारी सरकारें जोकि प्रार्बंधिसिस में हैं वे आटोनोमस हैं। वहां पर यहां से इतनी बड़ी बड़ी पे के लोगों को भेज दिया जाता है और उन पर लाद दिया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है कि क्यों किया जाता है। हम देखते हैं कि वहां पर जो लोग पी० सी० एस० इत्यादि के होते हैं वे इन लोगों से किसी हालत में कम नहीं होते हैं तो क्यों इन को उन के ऊपर ला कर के बिठा दिया जाता है।

हम टैक्नीकल बातों में भी इस चीज़ को देखते हैं। यहां पर रिक्टमेंट इंजीनियरिंग लाइन में तथा दूसरी लाइनों में किया जाता है और एक प्रकार का व्योरेटिकल एग्जामिनेशन लिया जाता है और उस के बाद उन लोगों को रिकूट कर लिया जाता है, रख लिया जाता है और इन लोगों के वहां पर आ जाने के बाद एक सिलसिला प्रोमोशन का चलता है और उसी के आधार पर उन को प्रोमोशन मिलती जाती है और यह नहीं देखा जाता है कि किस प्रकार का वे काम करते हैं, किस प्रकार की उन की एफिकेंसी है इत्यादि इत्यादि। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो नीचे का प्रादमी होता है वह चाहे कितना भी योग्य क्यों न हो, वहां पर जो नीचे काम करने वाला है, कितना भी एफिकेंट चाहे क्यों न हो, उस बेचारे को प्रोमोशन कभी भी नहीं मिल पाती है। आज जबकि हम अपने देश को इंडस्ट्रियली ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं तो यह देखने की बात है। वहां पर काम करने के लिए सचमुच में हम को ऐसे लोग लेने चाहियें जोकि अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकते हों।

हम देखते हैं कि इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट है या और डिपार्टमेंट हैं उन में ऊपर के लोग जो इंजीनियरिंग ही केवल पास करके पाते हैं और जिन को क्लास १ मिल

जाती है, उन से वहां पर काम करने वाले लोग कई दृष्टियों से अच्छे होते हैं परन्तु जब इन को वहां पर रख दिया जाता है तो इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि क्लास २ को क्लास १ में प्रोमोशन नहीं मिल पाती है।

एक बात और मैं आप के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। पे कमिशन के सामने यह बात जब कही गई कि जब क्लास १ की प्रोमोशन आप करते हैं तो फिर आप एग्जामिनेशन लीजिये, तो उस के जवाब में उस ने यह कहा है :—

"The difficulty about a written examination is that it cannot reveal the character of an employee and his day to day working habits, for instance, his devotion to duty, industry, punctuality, relations with fellow employees and the public, and it would be wrong not to attach weight to a person's conduct and performance as a public servant for a considerable period and take his performance at a written examination the sole determinant for further advancement."

13 hrs.

मैं इस चीज़ की बड़े जोर से ताईद करना चाहता हूँ। पे कमिशन ने जो यह रिमार्क दिया है, वह बिल्कुल ठीक रिमार्क है। जब शूरू में एग्जामिनेशन पास करने के बाद उन्हें १ क्लास में रख दिया जाता है, चाहे उस के लिए वे योग्य हों या न हों, यह नहीं देखा जाता कि आगे चल कर वे कैसे निकलेंगे। वह चलते जाते हैं, उन का एक तरीका बन्ध गया है, उस तरीके से उन का प्रोमोशन होता जायेगा। क्लास २ के जो काम करने वाले हैं, वे ऐसे किन्हीं किन्हीं लोगों से ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उन को डिगरी हासिल नहीं है। वे कोई इन्स्ट्रूक्शन पास किये हुए नहीं

होते। जो क्लास १ के लोग हैं उन से वे किसी भी प्रकार से इनकीरिप्रर नहीं हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपिंग कट्टी में, खास कर जो फैक्ट्री भावि हैं, इन जगहों पर आप ऐसे लोगों को ला कर रखते हैं जो केवल एक टैकिनकल एज्जामिनेशन या एड्युकेटिकल एज्जामिनेशन पास कर के आते हैं। उन के आने के बाद क्लास २ वालों को कभी मौका नहीं मिलता कि वह क्लास १ के लिए कम्पीट कर सकें। हालांकि वे किसी भी तरह से क्लास १ वालों से खराब नहीं हैं लेकिन उन को वहीं पर पढ़ा रहना पड़ता है। आपस में जेलसी बढ़ती है और काम में खराबी पैदा होती है। ऊपर वाले तो यह समझते हैं कि वे केवल सुपरवाइजरी आफिससं हैं, उन का काम ऊपर से ही देखने का है। हमारे यहां आज इस बात की बड़ी हाय हाय हो रही है कि हम लोग हाय से काम करने में बेइज्जती समझते हैं। विद्युत सरकार के जमाने से यह एक प्यूडल सिस्टम बला भा रहा है कि ऊपर के जो लोग हैं, वह आई० सी० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के लोग सब जगह रख दिये जाते हैं। इसी तरह से व्यापारिक क्षेत्र में, इंडस्ट्रीज बौरह में भी हम देखते हैं कि हो रहा है। मैं इस चीज की ओर खास कर सरकार का व्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो यह कि आज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लोगों में बड़ा डिफरेंस है। काम वे वही करते हैं, बल्कि कभी कभी तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स वाले अच्छा काम करते हैं, तो फिर उन को तन्स्वाह क्यों कम मिले? उन को भी उतना ही मिलना चाहिये, दूसरे यह कि आज हाय से काम करने की तरफ नकरत है। हाय से काम करने में जो गौरव लोगों में आना चाहिये वह नहीं आ सका है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को भी वही मौका मिलना चाहिये प्रोमोशन भावि पाने का जो आज आप आटोमेटिकली उन आदमियों को दे देते हैं जो इन्हान पास करने के बाद क्लास १ में रख दिये गये हैं।

क्लास २ वालों का मौका होना चाहिये कि वह भी क्लास १ वालों के साथ कम्पीट कर सके। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो क्लास १ वाले भी यह सोचते रहेंगे कि वह ठीक से काम करें। उन की आदत रहेगी ठीक से काम करने की। खाली टेबल पर बैठ कर सुपरवाइज करना ही उन का काम नहीं रहेगा। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो हमारे यहां के काम में एकिशिएंसी बढ़ेगी। एक प्रिविलेज क्लास के जो नीचे काम करते हैं, और जो अच्छा काम करते हैं, उन को आप मौका दीजिये तो आप देखेंगे कि जो ऊपर से केवल सुपरवाइज करने वाले हैं उन को जो लोग अपने हाथ से काम करने वाले हैं वे एक दम फेल कर देंगे। इसलिये क्लास २ वालों को मौका दिया जाना चाहिये कि वह कम्पीट कर के क्लास १ में आ जायें।

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में जो हमारे स्टेट्स सर्विस के आदमी हैं उन में से भी बहुत से ऐसे हैं जो बहुत अच्छे हैं। उन को भी आप वहीं ऊचे स्थानों के लिए प्रोमोशन दीजिये। आप यहां से आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के आदमी भेजते हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। इस से काम की एकिशिएंसी नहीं बढ़ती है, यदि आप ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में एकिशिएंसी लाना चाहते हैं, इंडस्ट्रीज में एकिशिएंसी लाना चाहते हैं तो इन बातों की तरफ आप को व्यान देना होगा।

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, by now it has been abundantly made clear that the Report of the Pay Commission has disappointed not only the employees but also the hon. Members of this House. My major grievance is that the Pay Commission has made an approach which is entirely erroneous and wrong. In the first place the terms of reference have been wrongly interpreted because the Commission, it appears to me, acted outside the

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scope of its terms when it reduced the amenities and facilities to which the employees were already entitled.

It will be seen that the terms of reference said that the Commission had to recommend in particular the extent to which benefits to the Central Government employees can be given in the shape of amenities and facilities. Therefore what they were asked to prescribe was the extent to which benefits could go. If it had been the intention of the Government to so formulate the terms of reference that they could prescribe a lessening of the benefits then certainly that intention could have been made clear. On the face of it is obvious that when a Pay Commission is appointed as a result of discontent it should not at all be considered that the Commission was entitled to increase the discontent by reducing the amenities. My first submission is that the approach of the Pay Commission was entirely wrong.

Secondly, the Pay Commission has proceeded on certain principles which themselves raise certain contentions. They have said that no improvement is possible in the condition of the employees until general improvement in the country's economic condition takes place. In the first place, it is extremely difficult to measure the general improvement in the country's economic condition. But if we are dealing with a particular category of the country's population, namely, the Government employees, may I know whether the Government employees have to wait until the entire level of subsistence of the masses has increased? It has been often contended by the Government that the Central Government employees do not stand in a special category and that the pay recommended for them is already high if we take into consideration the per capita national income. But the per capita income is only arrived at by taking into consideration those millions of masses who earn nothing whatsoever and whose unemployment

has also to be taken into consideration. Also, special responsibilities are imposed upon the employees of the Central Government which, for instance, are not imposed upon the unemployed. Therefore it will be absolutely wrong to proceed on the principle that no improvement is possible until the general improvement in the country's economic condition takes place.

The Commission purports to proceed on the principle that for the lowest grades of servants developmental planning should not involve a depression of the existing living standards. As a matter of fact what the Commission has recommended is really a depression of the existing living standards. The minimum salary of Rs. 75/-, which has now been raised to Rs. 80/-, in reality is absolutely no increase whatsoever. What is forgotten is the fact that the Government themselves admit that during the last few years the commodity value of the rupee has depreciated by 29 per cent. It will be recalled that compared to the level of prices that existed before the war, today the rupee is barely worth four annas in terms of commodity value. But even assuming that we do not take the pre-war prices as the basis, it is obvious that even then on the admission of the Government, since Independence the value has depreciated by 29 per cent. Compared to that, my submission is that the so-called increase in salary is absolutely no increase at all.

There are numerous other points, such as the question of house rent. Cities are classified on the basis of population. Perhaps this classification is inevitable to a certain extent because some sort of restrictive criterion has got to be adopted. But the trouble is that often when it comes to classification of cities, the Government takes the census figures, for instance, of 1951 for evaluating as to what should be the D.A. in 1960. These are the latest figures available.

In the meantime cities have grown by leaps and bounds. I remember a typical case, of Poona City, when in the Bombay Legislative Assembly the question was taken up. Poona was first classified as being a city with a population under five lakhs. Actually it had a population of seven lakhs and more and yet it remained classified "B" because the 1951 census figures show that it should not be classified in the "A" category. I submit, therefore, that in the matter of classification there should be a bold and generous policy.

With regard to hours of work enough has been said. People are not afraid of working more time provided they are adequately remunerated. It has been pointed out that as many as 31 days of additional workload has been imposed upon the Central Government employees. I ask whether this is not against the spirit of the Constitution itself which prohibits *begar* or forced labour. What else is it except forced labour in the guise of extension of hours of work!

Public holidays have been curtailed and reduced to 16, and casual leave from 15 to 12 days. I doubt whether, when they agitated for better amenities and when the terms of reference were framed that the Commission had to determine the extent to which the benefits had to be extended, the employees expected this type of minus benefits.

On the point of age of superannuation enough has been said, and I agree with the views expressed by my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. Either the age should be 55 or 58, whatever it is, but it should not be left to the discretion of the Government. Personally I am of the view that 58 years is the proper time for retirement and that that age must be treated as an absolute age without any further extensions beyond that. It is rather a pity that Government, on account of considerations of economy, forces people to retire at 55 just when the mature experience they have

attained would be of immense value to the Government and the country. Why is it that Government chooses to do that? There are two reasons. The younger set wants the elder to retire quicker; secondly, Government thinks it is more economical to ask an employee to retire at 55 and have a fresh recruit in his place. I submit the Government must take a bold step; if it is going to be best to decide between 55 and 58, let us decide on 56 or 57, but that should be the absolute age, and I am against giving the Government any discretion whatsoever.

With regard to the service rules, Government servants cannot join political organisations. That is something which one can understand, but even a very casual attendance in a political meeting is also prohibited. I submit that in a democracy, simply because people happen to be government servants, they should not be presumed to have lost all interest in public welfare or political activity. They may not take active part in politics, but even a passing attendance at meetings is being penalised, and that is something which goes against the spirit of the Constitution.

With regard to trade union activities, it is rather a pity that while the Government repeatedly professes that they are in favour of encouraging trade unionism, I have known repeated cases in which trade union workers have been victimised. In the case of the National Railway Mazdoor Union Running Staff of Bombay City, active workers are being penalised and threatened with transfer. I was told that the immediate superior called the active worker and said: "We shall see whether you can be in this service any longer. The first thing I am going to do is to transfer you". Now, transfer to a Government servant is not a joke, it can break the back of the most active worker, and I think this is a thing which ought to be seriously discouraged.

I shall conclude by enlisting a few other retrograde recommendations of

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the Commission, and omissions on its part.

Failure to link up dearness allowance with cost of living index figure and providing an automatic machinery for that purpose: My hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar has dealt with the question of cost of living index in great detail, and he has pointed out how the standard of living is being undermined.

Imposition of 31 extra days work without extra remuneration is against sense of justice.

Failure to recommend amendment of the Service Conduct Rules: I think it is high time this was done.

Failure to recommend that after efficiency bar increment should be increased:

It is a retrograde recommendation recommending retrospective effect from 1st July 1959 though the Commission was appointed two years ago. That in itself is a retrograde step, but the Government has gone one better on that and said they would give effect only from 1st November, 1959. This is complete injustice to the employees.

I appeal to the Government not to stand on formalities or prestige. They must call a round table conference of leaders of labour in various spheres of trade, industry and commerce and hammer out with them what should be the adequate and just recommendation which should be accepted in the interests of harmony in industry and in the services.

I submit that the recommendations of the Pay Commission are likely to be taken as a model by other people. Not only that; in private circles also they will be copied, and they will tend increasingly to depress the standard of living of the employees. This is not the way to promote content-

ment, this is not the way to create harmony. If the Government adopts the round table conference move, I am sure leaders of labour will be found to be sufficiently reasonable to help the Government to arrive at a compromise which will be just and conduce to harmony in the services.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A great deal has been said on the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Some of it very pertinent and some of it couched in a spirit of idealism. I want to approach the whole question in a spirit of realism, and I hope the hon. Members who have had no good word to say about the Pay Commission will have patience with me.

In the first place, I congratulate the members of the Pay Commission for the very hard task that they did.

Shri Rajendra Singh: So, you are coming out with apologies. This is the first I have heard so far.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think they have made a balanced approach to the solution of the problem—it is another question whether that approach has satisfied us or not. You cannot question the rightness of their motive, the rightness of their approach, though you may not agree with their conclusions. I was myself a witness before this Commission, and I can bear testimony to the fact that the members of the Commission took a deep and intelligent interest in whatever was said. So, I believe that they do deserve some words of thanks.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Because they have written 700 pages?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes, and you will create 700 problems for them. Listen to me for God's sake. I know you are a professional trouble-maker, and I am very glad that you are like that because we must have some people....

Shri Prabhat Kar: Sir, what is this "professional trouble-maker"?

Shri D. C. Sharma: "Professional trouble-maker" means that you subject these recommendations to such a thorough scrutiny that nothing can escape from the net of your troubles.

The Government also, if I remember aright, has not taken very long in arriving at some decisions. We may or may not agree with these decisions. I know so many commissions are appointed, so many recommendations are made, and Government takes an inordinately long time in arriving at decisions on them. I think this time Government has been more or less very careful in arriving at some decisions quickly.

Now, the question of salary, the question of holidays, the question of casual leaves, the question of pension, the question of basic salary, all these things have been subjected to very searching enquiries by the hon. Members of this House. But I would judge the Pay Commission's Report only by one criterion and it is this. That criterion is something which is warranted by, what we call, the socialistic pattern of society, by the economic and political climate in which our country is living. The question is, has the Pay Commission tried to bridge the gap between the top-most man and the man at the lowest rung of the ladder and if it has done that, how far it has succeeded. When I apply this test to the recommendations of the Pay Commission, I do not feel very happy. It is because the gap which should have been bridged adequately has not been bridged very properly. I tell you, that people are not going to judge us by the salary which the Class I officer draws; people are not going to judge us by the amount of salary that the Class II officer gets. This may be relevant in certain contexts, but the world is going to judge us, we are going to judge ourselves, by the salary which a Class IV employee gets; and so far as the Class

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IV employee is concerned, I think, the Pay Commission has not been fair to him. I submit very respectfully that the Class IV employee deserves a better deal, a fairer deal. Even if it had been a general thing, I would not have minded it. But the Class IV employee in my country, who is the key-stone of the arch of administration and who is also the burden-carrier of the administration, has not been given that kind of attention, as he should have been given.

I refer to late Shri Kidwai, who was the Minister in-charge of P. & T. Department and he was a great administrator. Whatever he dealt with, he made a success of it. There are some persons who turn things into gold. I have read about some fable. But he was the man who made a success of whatever he attempted. When he was in-charge of P. & T. Department, what did he do? He did not look to Class I Officers and all those big persons—I do not think they should be ignored—but he started at the very bottom.

Now, the Pay Commission should have started at the very bottom and there should have been a maximum of good done to the Class IV employees and there should have been a gradual reduction as the hierarchy of officers went, from Class IV to Class III, from Class III to Class II, from Class II to Class I. Anybody who reads the Pay Commission's Report will run away with the impression that this Pay Commission Report has not been written in free India, but has been written in the days when the Britishers were ruling our country. It is because the interests of the persons at the lowest rung of the ladder have not been as much guarded as they should have been. That is my criticism of the Pay Commission's Report, in spite of the good work that it has done.

Then, my second point is this. Enough has been said about that, but I also want to say one or two sentences about that. My criticism is about the superannuation age. Well,

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I think, the average expectation of life has improved in free India on account of our various health schemes, on account of other things. We are now expecting to live longer than we did before.

Shri Achar (Bangalore): A good number are being born also.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): A good responsible for the number of births that take place. It is up to Mr. Achar to look to that. I have been a widower for the last 25 years and I submit respectfully that I am not doing anything of that kind!

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): The hon. Member is asking another widower!

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that in view of the fact that the marriageable age of people is going up, both in the case of boys and girls; in view of the fact that people are now having greater interest in higher education, in view of the fact that the joint family system is crumbling; in view of the fact that the necessities of life are requiring more and more share of the incomes of people, in view of all these facts, this concession should have been given to Government employees, that superannuation age should have been kept at 58 years. It should not have been left to the sweet will of some officers to recommend extension to one person or the other. It should have been made the right of every employee of the Central Government to retire at the age of 58. Now, in this country, I know there are some Universities where people retire at the age of 65, all honour to them; in some Universities people retire at the age of 62, I thank them. But what I would say is that the superannuation age for those persons should have been kept at 58 years.

Now, I come to my third point. The Central Government, I think, is

one of the biggest employers in this country.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Not one of the, but the biggest.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You know difference between you and me. While you want to be dogmatic, I do not want to be dogmatic.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is a fact.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The more you shout about the facts, the more I get alarmed.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: That is quite natural.

Shri Prabhat Kar: That is because the hon. Member does not want to see.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that the Central Government is a very very big employer and the Central Government has to look to the interests of all the sectors of employment. It should have an omnibus outlook. It should cast its eyes all around. But what happens is this, that the terms of reference of the Pay Commission were such that some sectors were left out of account and now we are thinking of applying these recommendations, or similar recommendations, to those sectors, for instance, the defence forces. I am not talking about civilian employees of the defence forces. I am talking of defence forces as such. The Central Pay Commission should have been given such terms of reference as would not have necessitated the appointment of subsidiary pay commissions for this segment of employment and for that segment of employment.

At the same time, I would say that one sector that has been neglected all along the line, all these years, is the sector of teachers, teachers of all grades, from the elementary school teacher to the secondary school

teacher, from the secondary school teacher to the college teacher, and from the college teacher to the university teacher. I would be told that there is the Radhakrishnan Commission's report; I will be told that there is the University Grants Commission; I will be told that there is the Mudaliar Commission's report, I will be told all that, I know. But if there is one sector of humanity in India which has not received any attention in the sphere of implementation, it is the sector of teachers.

The variegated map of teacher employment in this country presents a very sorry spectacle. There are disparities between Delhi and Punjab, between Punjab and U.P., between U.P. and West Bengal and so on; the same thing applies to the States in the south of India as well. Disparity, glaring disparity! thy name is the teacher's lot in India! Therefore, the All India Educational Conference passed a resolution at its last conference held under the presidency of Professor N. K. Siddhanta, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, that there should be a second pay commission appointed. Of course, it may be asked: 'What has the Central Government got to do with it?'. But I ask: What has the Central Government got to do with the universities? Why did they appoint the University Commission? Why did they appoint the Commission on Secondary School Education? Why have they got the Elementary School Education Council? Why have they got the Secondary School Education Council? Why have they got the University Grants Commission? Why have they got all these things? If the Central Government think that they can meddle with all these things—they have appointed a committee for reform of examination, they have appointed a committee for moral instruction in education, they have appointed a medium of instruction committee; they are appointing all kinds of committees to deal with the various aspects of education; and I am very glad that they are doing these things—I would submit very res-

pectfully that something should be done to give the elementary school teacher, the secondary school teacher, the college teacher and the university teacher also a ray of hope. I think this is wanting.

I do not want to say this on the floor of the House, but it is being said everywhere that the elementary school teacher in some States compares very unfavourably with the class IV employees of the Government of India. Here are the nation-builders of my country, and they do not have those emoluments, which the class IV employees of the Government of India have. Of course, I want the class IV employees of the Government of India to have more; I do not say that they should not have as much, but I would certainly say that Government must give a fair deal to the teachers of India, of all classes. The teachers of India have been neglected even in free India. They have been given only reports and commissions. They have been given only working group reports. They have been given only hopes. They have been given the triple benefit scheme, this scheme and that scheme, but those schemes have not been implemented.

I would say, therefore, that the disparities between the private school teachers and the municipal school teachers, between the corporation teachers and other teachers, between the district board school teachers and others, should be examined and done away with.

I now come to my last point which deals with the staff that is employed in the Indian Embassies abroad. There are two kinds of staff there. There are some members of the staff who are sent from India, and there are some members of the staff who are recruited from the country where the embassy is located. That is very good. We need both these types of staff. I have nothing to say against these two kinds of recruitment. But do you know that an Indian member of the staff of an embassy gets far less than his counterpart who is recruited

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from that very country? In spite of the fact that he gets some subsidy for rent, and some allowance and so on, yet his remuneration does not come up to much, and he suffers from a sense of grievance when he compares himself with the person who is recruited from that very country. I think this kind of grievance should be done away with.

So, I would say that the pay commission have done good work so far as the pay-scales are concerned, but the pay commission should have taken note, more of the needs of what I call as the under-dog than of the needs of the top-dog. I want in my country top-dog to flourish. I want in my country top officers.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Horses.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My hon. friend has got a habit of interrupting like this. That was why I called him trouble-maker; he is creating trouble for me, when I am speaking.

I want that the high officers should get all that they want; I do not deny them anything; I am not one of those persons who want to deny them anything; I am not like the hump-backed woman, who said that all women should become hump-backed. I want them also to flourish. I want everyone to flourish. But as I am a firm believer in the socialist pattern of society—it is not because I belong to the Congress that I am a firm believer in that, but even otherwise. I am a firm believer in that—I want that while all the classes of persons should flourish in my country, I want that these elementary school teachers, class IV employees—there are so many categories of them—and so on should also be given more, so that they do not suffer from any sense of grievance.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): We are discussing a very important report which is going to affect the structure of emoluments of not only those in the service of the Central

Government, but the emoluments of those in the various industries in this country as well. Many wage boards are working. For instance, there is the wage board for the sugar industry, then there is the wage board for the textile industry, which has submitted their report; then there is the report of the wage board for the cement industry and so on. And now, we have got the report of this pay commission. And this report which is for the employees of Government, which should be the model employer, is so reactionary that I am afraid that it will have a very bad reaction on the emoluments in other industries as well.

I am surprised to find that this pay commission, namely the Jagannatha Das Commission, have not only changed the recommendations of Dr. Aykroyd about nutrition, which are so necessary for the Indian workers, and according to which certain scales have been laid down, but they have even reduced the cost of living to a figure much below what was agreed to at the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference.

Sir, at the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference, the Government, labour and employers' representatives agreed on a particular minimum wage and a fair wage. They laid down that the minimum wage shall not be less than a particular minimum. It was mentioned to the workers that a particular amount of food and a particular amount of cloth and certain other things will be given. On that basis Government themselves admitted that the minimum emoluments should not be less than Rs. 125. That principle was accepted by the Government themselves. But, Sir, here we find that this Pay Commission has brought down the figure for the minimum wage for 1949 prices from Rs. 125 to Rs. 70. They say that Rs. 70 is quite a good basic minimum wage. This is based on the cost of living index to be 100 on the prices prevailing in the

year 1949. On this basis they have recommended that the minimum wage shall be Rs. 70. The Cement Wage Board has recommended a wage of Rs. 94. Similarly, the Textile Wage Board has recommended a wage which comes to Rs. 120. That means that if we accept this report and its principles, then, the millowners will say that as Government have accepted this rate as model employer, the mill-owners need not pay higher wages. That means that this recommendation will have reaction all over the country.

Sir, we are now on the threshold of the Third Five-Year Plan. We want to have a big Plan and we want that it should be fulfilled. It is obvious that without the co-operation of labour, the Plan cannot be implemented and fulfilled. If labour does not get enough to eat, it cannot discharge its responsibilities. As I said, this minimum wage has been accepted by Government, labour and employers' representatives at the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference. The workers should be provided with the requisite food, clothing and shelter and should be paid the necessary minimum wage. So, that was the principle that was accepted at that Conference. But those principles have been thrown overboard by the Pay Commission and they have advanced certain new principles.

Sir, the fundamental assumptions of the Pay Commission are wrong. If Government do not modify or review their recommendations and come to a decision, I am afraid that as it is, the whole structure of pay and emoluments of people in all the industrial establishments will also be affected. Then, Sir, what would be the result? The result would be that our Third Five-Year Plan will be affected by industrial disputes and labour unrest.

Sir, the Pay Commission refers to the middle-classes. Those people whose emoluments are affected mostly by the recommendation of the Pay

Commission are the middle-classes. They depend very much on the low salaries that they get. The middle classes are the people who are the hardest hit. And yet, Sir, it is the middle classes on whom the economic structure of any stable society can rest. It must be remembered that if they are not paid adequately the very edifice of our economy will be seriously affected. So, from the point of view of the general structure of society, the middle-class is the most important class; and yet, it is they who are the hardest hit by the Report of the Pay Commission.

I would, Sir, now go into some particular aspects of this Report. About the principles and the quantum of wage for 1949 prices as base, I have already said that the minimum wage fixed at the Conference of Government, labour and employers' representatives is Rs. 125. Therefore, the amount which has now been laid down as the minimum wage is most unjust and it will not only affect the Government servants but it will affect all the employees in all our industries.

As regards dearness allowance, the principle on which it has been worked out is also retrograde. I hope Government will consider this and see that this principle is also amended in a way that the Government servants get enough so that they may be able to work efficiently and will be able to do their full amount of work in the new Plan that we are bringing forward. It is very surprising that while we have reduced the basic minimum wage, in many other cases I find that the salaries which employees will be getting hereafter will be less after the Pay Commission's report is implemented. Several people have told me about this. I see that as per the recommendation of the Pay Commission Report the Government employees will have to work for about 30 more days in the year. Work for 30 more days is taken from them for which they will not be paid. That is most unfair, Sir. When you are increasing the load of work from them, you must

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

pay them compensatory wages. You must pay them some more remuneration. If you want more work from them, at least pay them enough, because they must be enabled to keep their body and soul together.

Then, Sir, certain other facilities which they have got have been taken away in many cases. I may say that one of the most crying needs today is the question of equalisation of the emoluments of the State Government servants and the Central Government servants. It is very painful to find that in the same place there are people who are drawing Central Government scales of pay and there are people working nearby, drawing State Government scales of pay. That creates much bad blood. This is the first charge on every State Government and they should see that the employees get the minimum wage so that they will be able to live. If the Government themselves think that Rs. 70 is the basic minimum wage, how can this be ensured? Suppose an employee of the Central Government, say, in the Railway Department, gets a salary of Rs. 70, in Lucknow. How can it be that a lower amount will be required by a Government servant working in the State Government? Therefore, even if it is accepted that Rs. 70 is the basic minimum wage, it should be made applicable to State Government servants also. There is no justification for the disparity in the pay scales between the Central Government and the State Government employees. So, I would suggest that the Government may review the whole recommendations of the Pay Commission from this point of view and see that the disparity is removed.

धी तिहासन तिह (गोरखपुर) : सभा-पति महोदय, पे कमिशन के टम्स आफ रेफेंस को पढ़ने के बाद और पे कमिशन ने गवर्नमेंट से एक क्लैरीफिकेशन मांगा और उस को देखने के बाद मुझे कहा था कि सेंट्रल

सर्विसेज में एक स्वर्गीय सर्विस भी होती है। एक कमिशन आफ इन्कावायरी मुकर्रर किया गया जोकि उन प्रिसिपल्स को एंजामिन करे

which should govern the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of the Central Government employees.

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज के एमोल्यूमेंट्स और कंडीशन्स के बारे में जांच करे और जैजेस रेकर्ड करे। पे कमिशन ने इस के लिए गवर्नमेंट से कुछ क्लैरीफिकेशन चाहा कि यह आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० सेंट्रल सर्विसेज में आती है कि नहीं क्योंकि उन का अधिकतर अधिक संस्था में रिकूटमेंट जो होता है वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से होता है और उन की सर्विस कंडीशन्स सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में होती है हालांकि वह ज्यादातर काम स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स के मात्रहत करती है। गवर्नमेंट से इस बारे में पे कमिशन ने सफाई चाही कि आया यह सर्विसेज भी उन के टम्स आफ रेफेंस में आती है या नहीं। तो गवर्नमेंट ने उस का उनको यह उत्तर दिया कि उन के बारे में पे कमिशन सोच विचार नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि यह पार्टीली प्राविधिक गवर्नमेंट सर्विस है और पार्टीली सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट। अब मैं सभा-पति महोदय, आप की इजाजत से टम्स आफ रेफेंस के पैरा २ को पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। सेंट्रल सर्विसेज में भी एक ऐसी सर्विस है जिस के बारे में पे कमिशन या किसी कमिशन को कोई विचार करने का अधिकार नहीं है।

"We enquired from the Government whether the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service were covered by our terms of reference. Members of these Services, as such, are not Central Government employees. The majority of them work in the States, and while so working are employees of the respective State Governments. But such of the members of those Services as are

serving the Central Government are, while so serving, Central Government employees. Further, the time-scales of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service (the latter a Central Service) are identical; and so are the time-scales of the Indian Police Service and the Class I Central (non-technical) Services. In the circumstances, it appeared to us that it might be somewhat anomalous if, on a strict interpretation of our terms of reference, we were to exclude the two all-India Services from our enquiry. We received a reply from the Government to the effect that those Services are controlled jointly by the Government of India and the State Governments, that in the majority of cases members of those Services serve the Central Government on tenure deputations and while so serving hold liens on posts under the State Governments; and that in the circumstances, it was not possible for the Government of India to refer unilaterally to the Pay Commission questions regarding remuneration and conditions of service to members of those Services. The Government, however, added that if in formulating our recommendations with regard to Central Government employees we wished to make any observations regarding the all-India Services, those observations would be given due consideration. While we have had occasionally to refer to the all-India Services in the course of discussion of problems falling within the scope of our enquiry, we have refrained from making any suggestions in respect of those Services".

यह बात जबकि यहां पर अंग्रेजों का शासन था तो समझ में आ भी सकती थी ऐसिन आज तो देश में स्वराज्य स्थापित हो गया है और वह भेद जो कि अंग्रेजी सरकार इस तरह की एक सुपर सर्विस बना कर कायम रखना चाहती थी, आज भै नहीं समझता कि

उस को जारी रखने की क्या जरूरत है। इंडियन सिविल सर्विस के बारे में श्री जवाहर-लाल नेहरू ने स्वयं अपनी जीवनी में लिखा है कि वह न सो इंडियन है, न सिविल है और न ही वह सर्विस है। अब उस सर्विस का नाम बदल कर इंडियन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस रख दिया गया है। सौभाग्य से वह इंडियन तो है भले ही वह सर्विस हो या न हो और न तो वह सेंटर में सर्विस है और न प्राविस में ही वास्तव में सर्विस है और मजा यह है कि पे कमिशन उन सर्विसेक के बारे में कोई विचार नहीं कर सकता। यह जो आज एनोमली है यह दूर होनी चाहिये। इसी तरह यह स्टेट्स सर्विसेज में और सेन्ट्रल सर्विसेज में जो सिमिलर वर्क करने वालों की तनावहारों में भेद है वह बहुत अधिक है और उस को कम किया जाना चाहिये। स्टेट्स की सर्विसेज वह बहुत कम पेड हैं और हाएस्ट पेड इतनी है उन के ऊपर कि दोनों का कोई सामंजस्य नहीं बैठता। उचित तो यह या कि आज के जमाने में स्वराज्य हो जाने के बाद सारे भारत भर में हमारी सर्विसेज एक तरह की होती और यह इंडियन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस और प्राविशाप्राविश सर्विस का भेद नहीं होता क्योंकि हमारे प्राविश एक फैहरल यूनिट हैं, आटोनोमस बौद्धी हैं और उन की सर्विसेज अलग हों। उन की सर्विस पर यह डैपुटेशन में जाने के क्या मानी होते हैं। वहां के लिए डैपुटेशन पर मंगाये जाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। बल्कि वे वहां पर लाद दिये जाते हैं और आज हकीकत यह है कि एस० पी०, कलक्ष्मी, आई० जी० और सेकेटरीज सेंटर वाले होते हैं और प्राविश वाले नहीं होते। यह भी प्रजीव बात है कि प्राविश की सर्विस में जायें और वे सूबे की सरकार के अधिकार में न रहें और उन सर्विसेज के बारे में सेंट्रल पे कमिशन विचार न कर सकें। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह जो एक स्वर्गीय सर्विस हो रही है। उस से हम को किसी तरह से राहत मिले। क्योंकि हम तो दुनिया में रहने वाले इंसान हैं।

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

और यहीं दुनिया में रहते हैं। मेरा गवर्नर्मेंट के अनुरोध है कि तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के बास्ते एक इंटरेटेड सर्विस बनायें। भगर अलग अलग होना है तो स्टेट्स और सेंटर दोनों की अलग अलग रहें। लेकिन ऐसी सर्विस तो न रखें जो कि इस में भी न हो और उस में भी न हो लेकिन हो दोनों पर हाबी। इस एनीमलस पोजीशन को दूर होना चाहिये। मैं खास तौर से व्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे दो, तीन कमीशन बैठ चुके, किसी कमीशन ने उस पर विचार करने की हिम्मत नहीं की। इस के बास्ते पूँछ गया तो आपने कहा कि नहीं। अब यह नहीं करने वाले आप हैं या कौन है यह आप बेहतर जानते हैं, आप के बड़े बड़े अफसरान हैं जिन्होंने ने बैठे बैठे कह दिया कि हम आप को धीरे में नहीं ले सकते। अब ऐसी सर्विस कब तक चलेगी व्यायोंकि इस सर्विस में और और सर्विसेज में यह कर्क देखा जाता है कि दूसरी सर्विसेज में जूनियर स्टाफ का प्रमोशन ज्यादा होता है जूनियर स्टाफ ज्यादा होता है और उन के ऊपर सीनियर्स में टौप में बहुत कम होता है लेकिन इस सर्विस में आप पायेंगे कि टौप में ज्यादा है और नीचे कम है। १०, १२ नीचे होंगे तो ३०, ४० ऊपर होंगे। इन की तरक्की बहुत जल्द हो जाती है। चार वर्ष के बाद कलकट्टा हो जाते हैं। लेकिन स्टेट सर्विसेज की कोई कद नहीं होती और उन के मुकाबिले इन का प्रमोशन बड़ा रैपिड होता है व्यायोंकि उन के ऊपर की संख्या अधिक है।

अब रेलवेज में आप देखें कि वहां नीचे की संख्या जूनियर स्टाफ की रेलवेज में कोई ६, १० लाख है और उन के ७ जनरल मैनेजर हैं। इसलिये मैं गवर्नर्मेंट से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह यह विचार करे कि यह एक दुष्प्रिय की सर्विस कब तक हम देश में रखें। जब हम गूँगाम थे तब तो हम ने कहा था कि यह हमारे ऊपर हाबी है लेकिन आज स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के पश्चात भी उस में कोई अन्तर नहीं मालूम पड़ता है। अलबात्ता इंडियन सर्विस

सर्विस का रूपान्तर इंडियन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस हो गया है खासी रूप बदला हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर सेन्टर में रहे तो सेन्टर ने लैकेट हो और प्राविन्स में दसल न दे और अगर प्राविन्स के कैडर में रहे तो फिर उस के साथ रहे और प्राविन्स के अधिकारी भी समझें कि हम भी अपने अधिकार पा सकते हैं। अब होता क्या है। प्राविन्शिएल सर्विस वाले इसी कोशिश में रहते हैं कि किसी न किसी रूप में आई० ए० एस० हो जायें ताकि कलकट्टा बन जायें व्यायोंकि जब तक पी० सी० एस० रहेगा तब तक वह कलकट्टा नहीं हो सकेगा। प्राविन्शिएल सर्विस में दो तरह की सर्विस हैं, जुड़ीशिएरी सर्विस और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस। जुड़ीशिएल अफसर मुकारं रहते हैं हर एक स्टेट के मुसिफ से और मुसिफ से बढ़ते हुए जज होते हैं और हाई कोर्ट के जज होते हैं। और दूसरे आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० में पहुँच जाते हैं। पहले आई० सी० एस० जाया करते थे मुसिफी लाइन में लेकिन हमारे स्थाल में आई० सी० एस० अब मुसिफी लाइन में नहीं जाते हैं। स्टेट्स में जुड़ीशिएल सर्विस स्टेट लेविल पर महादूद हैं, तो उन का एक कैडर बन सकता है लेकिन आज उसी स्टेट सर्विस में भी दो तरह की सर्विसेज हो गई एक प्राविन्शिएल हो गई और एक सेन्ट्रल हो गई। देश में एकता के लिये और एके के लिये सारे भारत की सर्विस एक होनी चाहिये। भगर सेन्ट्रल सर्विस बनानी है तो वह पूरी तरह सेन्टर के ही मातहत रहे और इस तरह स्टेट वालों को अपनी अपनी जगह पर राहत हो सकती है।

इस के बाद मैं अब आप का व्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां बहुत दिनों से ५१७ तरह के प्रेष बने रहे हैं। वर्षाचारी कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि १५६ स्केल होने चाहिये भगर हैं ५१७ और जिस के किं कारण काफी गड़बड़ी पड़ती है। मैं आप को इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवेज की एक मिसाल दूँ।

अब इस में लोएस्ट पेड शुरू होता है ६०-४-१२०-५-१५० और फिर एक हाइएर प्रेड इसी में है १००-१०५-१२५-६-१८५। अभी एक रेलवे के मुलाजिम से मालूम हुआ कि वह ११२ रुपये पा रहा है यानी वह सेकेंड प्रेड में पहुंच गया है लेकिन अब कागज में केवल सेकेंड प्रेड नाम लिख दिया गया है। उस की पे में फर्क नहीं होना है क्योंकि वह ६० के प्रेड से १५० तक जा सकता है और फिर १०० से प्रेड शुरू होता है। अब यहीं प्रेड ६० से १८५ तक हो जाये बजाय ६० से १५० और फिर १०० से १८५ तक होने के। ६० से १८५ तक हो जाय और उसी में उस व्यक्ति को जाना है अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो शायद इस से लोगों को सन्तोष हो जाय कि हम चले चा रहे हैं और कम से बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी एक येड १५० तक जाता है तो हमें इन प्रेडों को कम करना चाहिये।

दूसरा प्रयत्न यह होना चाहिये था कि स्वाराज्य प्राप्ति के इन्हें वर्ष बाद ऊपर और नीचे का अन्तर कम किया जाता। इसी कमीशन ने दिल्लाया है कि दूसरे देशों में सब से ऊंचे और सब से नीचे बेतन में कितना अन्तर है। उस ने बताया है कि यह अन्तर यू० के० में १ और १५ का है। यू० एस० ए० में १ और ५ का है, कनाडा में १ और ६ का है, अस्ट्रेलिया में १ और १३-६ का है और चापान में १ और ४-७ का है। और हमारे यहां अब बहुत कोशिश कर के इस को १ और २६ का किया जा रहा है। अभी तक यह अन्तर १ और ५० का था। क्योंकि सब से नीचा बेतन ८० रुपया था और सब से ऊंचा ४०००, लेकिन अब ८० बाले को दस रुपया का एलाइंस और दे दिया जायेगा और ऊंचा बेतन कहा जाता है २२०० से ज्यादा नहीं होगा, इस तरह यह अन्तर अब १ और २६ का होने वाला है। इस पर कमीशन ने बहुत संतोष प्रकट किया है कि अन्तर पहले से कम हो गया है। लेकिन हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वह अन्तर १ और ५ का कब होगा। कहा जाता है कि स्टार्टिंग बेतन में तो अब

१ और ५ का अन्तर हो जायेगा क्योंकि याई० ए० एस० को शुरू में ३५० रुपया मिलेगा और कम से कम बेतन ७० रुपया रहेगा। लेकिन एक याई० ए० एस० अफसर का बेतन तेजी से बढ़ता जाता है। और कहा गया है कि यह इसलिये है कि उस का खानदान बढ़ता जाता है। लेकिन नीचे बाले का आठ आना साल बढ़ कर केवल ८० रुपये तक बेतन जाता है। क्या उस का खानदान नहीं बढ़ता। अब कि एक याई० ए० एस० अफसर का बेतन ३५० से बढ़ कर ३००० तक हो जाता है। उस का ८० रुपये तक ही रहता है। इस तरह यद्यपि शुरू में बेतन का अन्तर १ और ५ का रहता है लेकिन अगे जा कर यह अन्तर १ और २६ का हो जाता है। अगर एक अफसर की जरूरत बढ़ती है तो क्या एक गरीब आदमी की जरूरत नहीं बढ़ती। आज हम सोशलिस्ट बैटन का दावा करते हैं। समाज में जहां तक हो सके ऊंचे नीचे और अमीर गरीब के भेद को दूर करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जहां नौकरी का सवाल है वहां कमीशन को यह अन्तर कम करने की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी। अब भी बेतन का अन्तर १ और २६ का रहने वाला है। हम आज अमरीका और ब्रिटेन की नकल करने का दावा करते हैं, लेकिन अगर हम वाकई मानी में उन की नकल करें और जिस तरह वे अपने नीचे बाले और ऊपर बाले कर्मचारियों को उचित बेतन देते हैं अगर उसी तरह हम भी दें तो यहां भी लोग खुश रहें। हम को यह स्वाल क्यों नहीं आता कि एक गरीब नागरिक की भी जरूरतें बढ़ती हैं। वह भी अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाना चाहता है। आज हमारे यहां स्कूल के प्रबान मंत्री भाये हुए हैं। कहा जाता है कि उन के पिता एक माईनर थे। लेकिन उस देश में एक माइनर का लड़का प्रबान मंत्री होने के स्वप्न देख सकता है और उस पद तक आये बड़ सकता है। लेकिन हमारे यहां के माइनर का लड़का कभी यह स्वप्न नहीं देख सकता और न इतना आगे बढ़ सकता है क्योंकि उस की पढ़ाई की ओर दूसरी भीजों की सुविधा यहां नहीं है। यहां तो माइनर

[श्री सिहासन तिह]

माहनर ही रहेगा, उस का लड़का या वह आगे बढ़ने के स्वप्न नहीं देख सकता। यहां तो बढ़ों के लड़के ही बढ़े होंगे।

गांधी जी ने सब को समान विकास देने के विचार से बेसिक स्कूल का विचार देश के सामने रखा लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में बड़े आदमियों के लड़कों के लिये पब्लिक स्कूल कायम हैं और बेसिक स्कूलों में केवल गरीबों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। वह जमाना कब आएगा जब हम वास्तव में अपने आदर्शों को कार्यान्वित कर सकेंगे। यहां हमारे आनन्द के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री और कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष मीजूद हैं। वह ऐसा प्रयत्न करें जो देश का कल्पाण हो सके।

रेलवे चूर्चिस में क्लास ३ में टी० टी० इ०, टी० सी०, कर्मशियल कलक्षस और दूसरे कलक्षस होते हैं। इन की क्वालिफिकेशन एक है और इन का काम भी करीब करीब एक सा है, लेकिन इन के लिये १५ घंटे रख दी गयी हैं जिस बजह से उन में बहुत हार्ट बनिंग होती है। इस का कारण यह है कि किसी को बड़ी घेंड दे दी जाती है और किसी को कम घेंड दी जाती है। तो मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस पर भी विचार किया जाय और इस घंटों में समानता लायी जाये जिस से कि उन में जो इस समय हार्ट बनिंग होती है वह न हो।

रेलवे में ला इंस्पेक्टर लिये जाते हैं। ये जा मेजुएट होते हैं। इन को बाहर से तो ले लिया जाता है, लेकिन जो लोग कर्मशियल क्लास में इस योग्यता के होते हैं उन को नहीं लिया जाता। इस बारे में रेलवे बोर्ड को लिखा गया तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि इन में से भी लोगों को लिया जाता है लेकिन वह लोग हमारे पास आये और उन्होंने बताया कि उन में से किसी को नहीं लिया गया। वह दरखास्त देते हैं कि वह भी ला पढ़े हुए हैं लेकिन उन को नहीं लिया जाता। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस अन्तर को दूर करना चाहिये क्योंकि इस से बहुत

गड़बड़ी होती है और काम में बहुत स्कार्प पड़ती है।

Shri Rajendra Singh: Mr. Chairman, it would be well to recall the different conditions and the different background under which the First Pay Commission and the Second Pay Commission came into being. During the course of the Second World War and for several years after that, the prominent issue was the rising prices and the First Pay Commission was called upon to relate the income of the workers to the needs arising out of the rising prices. The First Commission in spite of the limitations did well and it was the Government which repudiated certain of its basic recommendations and observations. It will go down in the history as a landmark in honest thinking.

But so far as the Second Pay Commission is concerned, it was set in an entirely different background. During the course of the last 10-12 years we have changed to a very appreciable degree our social outlook and the social policy which should govern the decisions regarding all matters. When the demand from the workers came for the constitution of the Second Pay Commission it was felt that the Second Pay Commission would take into account the changed conditions and orientate the salaries and emoluments of different types of workers to that end.

Viewed from that angle the report of the Second Pay Commission and its recommendations are entirely disquieting and disconcerting. The Second Pay Commission, as many speakers have pointed out very pertinently, has gone beyond its scope and terms of reference. It did not rise to the occasion and meet the needs of the time but it had also the audacity to take away from the workers things which they had gained and enjoyed after centuries of hard struggle and sacrifice.

One of my colleagues here, while initiating the debate, raised a historical issue concerning the personnel of this Pay Commission. He was very

right. Marx said a hundred years ago that a man could not be objective on economic issues; he was conditioned by his upbringing and economic interests. If it was valid during that time, this Marxian theory is still more valid today. In the First Pay Commission, the Government had the grace to take into its personnel one of the representatives of the labour but in this Pay Commission the Government did not have the honesty to include any of the labour representatives. The result is that the interest of the labour has been consistently denied. But, Sir, apart from that this Commission has done a great mischief in trying to equate all types of workers into one bracket. Although the Central Government happens to be the employer in respect of the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and several others like that, one has to take into account the different natures of the industries in which the workers are employed. For example, Sir, in respect of the Railways it is a commercial enterprise and the salaries and emoluments given to the workers have to be related not only to the minimum that you can give to an employee of the Central Government but also the capacity of the industry to earn.

Sir, during the course of the enquiry the All India Railwaymen's Federation submitted a memorandum to the Commission in which it very emphatically and supported by statistical data brought to the notice of the Pay Commission that the Railways today has a capacity to reasonably augment its income to the tune of Rs. 165 crores. The Commission was so wooden-headed that it could not go into the details of it and outright rejected all the reasonable demands that were put forward by the All India Railwaymen's Federation. Sir, it would be in the fitness of things to remember the observation of the Varadachariar Commission which it made as a matter of future course and direction that the State should take. It said:

"State must now take steps forward in the direction of giving

effect to living wage principle in dealing with its employees; and as a matter of social policy, the lowest rate of remuneration should not be lower than a living wage and that the highest salary should also as a matter of social policy be kept down as far as possible, consistent with essential requirements of recruitment and efficiency."

The motive of the first Pay Commission was to re-orientate the whole principle of wage policy and bring it up so as to relate it to the needs of the changing concept of social justice, but the second Pay Commission very cleverly switched on to the last line where the first Commission says: "recruitment and efficiency". It will be good to remember, Sir, that this principle was enunciated by the Islington Commission which had no other interest than the maintenance of the British regime in India and all its recommendations, in spite of loud professions, were meant and designed from that angle.

The second Pay Commission interpreted the observation of the Islington Commission, which was something like a buried thing in the changed context of the country, in a very conservative and reactionary manner. I am sorry all the more for the act of the Government because this Government which times without number, in season and out of season, claims to design its whole policy and its objective for the creation of a socialist society, did not have the courage to outright reject the recommendations of the Commission but it had the audacity to accept those recommendations of the Commission which infringed on their terms of reference.

Sir, the Second Pay Commission has said that in a developing economy there is a need for marginal productivity and, naturally, some savings have to be made for augmenting the tempo of economic development in the country. Nobody can deny that.

[**Shri Rajendra Singh**]

14. 16 hrs.

[**SHRI MULCHAND DUBE** is the Chair]

I would like to ask in all humility, has there been even a single case in the whole history of any country where any increase in the emoluments of workers has jeopardised the national economy? Sir, it would be in the fitness of things to remember that when Roosevelt came into power the whole nation was suffering from a severe crisis of slump. The conservative economist's approach was to cut down the wages, to close the factories and to do things of a similar nature, but Roosevelt behaved in a different way. He increased the wages, he emphasised fuller employment and the result was something which has gone down in history as a milestone.

To my mind, Sir, it seems that the Government today lives in a pre-historic age, the age of Marshall and Adam Smith. There is, as you know, the Labour Conference constituted by the Government, private employers and the representatives of the labour. Certain decisions are arrived there every year. It is hoped that the Labour Minister who presides over this Conference will take opportunity to implement those decisions.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sir, I should be given at least 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Only ten minutes are given now. There is one more hon. Member who wants to speak on this.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Some hon. Members were given even 30 minutes. Why should there be this discrimination in my case. I know that this Government is based on discrimination, but at least in this House there should not be any discrimination.

An Hon. Member: This is your first day, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member kindly not attribute partiality or anything of that sort to the Chair?

Shri Rajendra Singh: No, Sir. I am the one man who would like to uphold the dignity of the Chair more than anybody else in this House.

Mr. Chairman: By attributing partiality you are certainly not adding to the dignity of the Chair or the dignity of the House.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sir, I have been telling that the Labour Minister presides over the Labour Conference. He happens to be a member of the Cabinet. The decisions that are arrived at in that Conference have to be implemented by the Government. At the Fifth Labour Conference the policy for the basic minimum wage was decided. But it is a sad thing that the Commission as well as this Government had shown an affront by denying their responsibilities arising out of these decisions. It is universally recognised that Dr. Aykroyd's theory is the one, so far, that could be accepted by any Government for the purpose of providing their employees with adequate calories. The Commission rejected it outright without any reason or rhyme and it had also the audacity to say that since the people in Japan can live on lower values of calories, we Indians can also do so. The people in Japan have the habit of consuming frogs. Would the Commission have the same recommendation for the Indians?

You know that in the railway, the casual labour is employed on a very large scale. By the persistent efforts of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, the numbers of these casual labour people were very much reduced. But, due to the recommendation of the Pay Commission, what has already been done will be watered down. It is presumed that the State Governments would be fixing a minimum wage, but it would be well to re-

member that welders and fitters who happen to be skilled workers in the railway could not expect to have any improvement because many of the State Governments do not have any inclination—at least they have not shown any such inclination thus far—to fix a minimum wage and do justice to them.

I would like to show how at least in the railways the recommendations of the Pay Commission have adversely affected the workers. It nullifies the policy relating to avenues of promotion evolved by the Joint Advisory Committee, 1950, "New Deal, 1957", Justice Shankar Saran's Tribunal Award, 1958, Class IV Staff Promotion Enquiry Committee, 1958, and lays down a principle inimical to the interests of the railwaymen. Secondly, the differentials have not been worked out on a scientific basis and taking into consideration the nature of duties, and responsibilities. Reduction in the minimum and maximum of scales of pay, introduction of low rates of annual increments and unwarranted imposition of efficiency bar examinations even for the unskilled staff and at more than one stage for others result in substantial reduction of emoluments. Increase in the hours of employment and curtailment of leave and holidays is contrary to the provisions of the Adjudicator's Award and will result in loss to the tune of Rs. 23 crores to the railwaymen alone and to greater unemployment to others. There is curtailment in the pass and PTO facilities granted to the railwaymen since the very inception of the railways. There is curtailment in the medical benefits available to the railwaymen at present. There is an increase in the house rent by the calculation of the rent on the basis of six per cent of the capital cost instead of four per cent at present and adding to it the cost of site. There is reduction in the overtime allowance. There is an adverse recommendation on promotion and character rolls, service conduct rules, disciplinary and other departmental rules including the pro-

vision of rules 148 and 170 (para. 2) of the Establishment Code, Vol. I, whereby a railwayman can be removed from service without assigning any reason, a provision which is uncommon to other departments of the Central Government. There is a denial of civil, political and trade union rights to the railwaymen and rendering them as second class citizens of the country.

I have enumerated, of course not much in detail, the points that need consideration. I have enumerated them at least in a broad way, and these are the aspects on which the railwaymen who number about ten lakhs and who run the transport service by rail throughout the length and breadth of this country are going to lose.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram):
Jadaksh.

Shri Rajendra Singh: They will have to provide for that. Therefore, in all humility, I would urge on the Government to revise its mind, to search its heart; (interruption). I do not know whether they search their heart.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They have got no heart. How can they search?

Shri Narayananckutty Menon: He is paying a big compliment for the first time! (Interruption).

Shri Rajendra Singh: Well, Sir, I had been urging on the Government at least to associate the All-India Railwaymen's Federation while framing the rules and implementing the recommendations which are acceptable to the federation, and to appoint immediately a permanent wage board for the railwaymen consisting of representatives of the Railway Ministry and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation with a neutral chairman to determine the scales of pay and

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

service conditions for the railwaymen commensurate with the risk, responsibility and hazards connected with the duties of railwaymen which are peculiar to the railway service and uncommon to other Government services. With these words, I would again counsel the Government.

राजेन्द्र सिंह द्वारा सार्वनिक व्यवस्था मंडी (डा०

डॉ गोपाल रेड्डी) : दो मिनट बाकी है, और दो मिनट बोल लीजिये ।

Shri Rajendra Singh: One issue which has been raised by the hon. Members is that since the State Governments are not going to relate the salaries and the emoluments of their employees to the salaries and emoluments of the Central Government employees, it is not in the interests of the economy of the country to allow the Central Government employees to get what others would not get and make them a privileged class. If I remember aright, the hon. Minister who is sitting here, while inaugurating a conference of some departmental union of the employees, rebuked the Central Government employees that they should not insist on getting a better treatment, a privileged treatment, from the Government since the peasantry of this country, the common people of the country, are not having all that they want and for years together they would not have them. Therefore, he went on to say that they must keep out from demanding such things from the Government. I agree that the economy of the country is not such as can permit us to indulge in luxuries. But if it is applicable to the under-dogs, in the words of my hon. friend the professor over there, those who are the top-dogs should also be prepared to make similar sacrifices in the name of the country and in the name of social justice. It is equally justifiable to demand from them that they should make such sacrifice. (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: It is 2.30 now.

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
 MEMBERS' BILLS AND
 RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th February, 1960."

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I have tabled the following amendment.

"Subject to the condition that the time allotted for the discussion of the resolution regarding quitting the Commonwealth be increased by one hour."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I second that amendment.

Mr. Chairman: I believe that granting one hour more is in the discretion of the Chairman who may be there at that time. So, I think this may be held over till that time.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: All right, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th February, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

14.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: COMPULSORY
 MILITARY TRAINING IN EDUCATIONAL
 INSTITUTIONS –
 contd.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri

Prakash Vir Shastri on the 18th December, 1959, namely:

"This House is of opinion that steps be taken to introduce compulsory military training in educational institutions."

Out of 2½ hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, 18 minutes have already been taken up and 2 hours and 12 minutes are left for its further discussion today.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri may continue his speech.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (गुडगांव) : सभापति महोदय, पिछले प्रविवेशन में जब मैंने इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित किया था, उस समय की अपेक्षा आज मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करने में मेरी भाषा में और अधिक बल है। और अधिक परिस्थितियां भी मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करने में सहायक हैं। जिस समय मैंने इस सदन के सम्मुख यह निवेदन किया था कि हमारे देश के चारों ओर कुछ इस प्रकार की संकटपूर्ण परिस्थितिया उत्पन्न हो गई है जिन्होंने हमारे देश के सम्मुख एक प्रबन्धाचक चिह्न उपस्थित किया है कि हम अपने देश की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता से सोचें। कोई कोना और कोई दिशा इस समय हमारे देश की इस प्रकार की नहीं है कि जिस कोने पर संकट के काल बादल न मंडरा रहे हों। दक्षिण में पुरुषाल हमारी धरती पर अधिकार किये हुए हैं, उत्तर दिशा में जीन के लोगों ने हमारी धरती के एक बहुत बड़े भू भाग पर अधिकार किया हुआ है और हमारे देश के सामने एक बहुत विचित्र समस्या उपस्थित की है। इधर पश्चिम दिशा में पाकिस्तान है और पूर्व की दिशा में भासाम के नाम पहाड़ियों के भेत्र में पिछले दस वर्षों के निरन्तर परिश्रम और प्रयत्नों के बावजूद अभी तक हम उस दिशा में शान्ति स्थापित नहीं कर सके हैं। तो ऐसी दशा में जब देश की आरदीवारी पर संकट घिरा हुआ

है, हमारे देश के सामने एक गम्भीर प्रश्न है। हम उस पर सोचें और गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करें कि अपने इस देश की संकटकालीन परिस्थितियों का सामना करने के लिये हम किस प्रकार अपने देशवासियों, विशेषकर उस नयी पीढ़ी को, जिस को आगे चल कर भावी भारत के भविष्य को अपने कंधों पर बहन करना है, उद्यत कर सकते हैं।

पिछले समय जब मैंने इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित किया था और समयाभाव से अपना वक्तव्य पूरा नहीं कर पाया था, इसी बीच और कुछ घटनायें देश में जटी जो मेरे प्रस्ताव को समर्थन देने में और सहायक हुईं। हमारे इसी लोक सभा द्वारा अध्यक्ष श्री अन्तशयनम अव्यंगार अभी कुछ समय पहले बम्बई के भारतीय विद्या भवन में दीक्षान्त भाषण देने के लिये गये थे। जिस प्रस्ताव को मैं यहां उपस्थित कर रहा हूं, बिल्कुल उन्हीं शख्सों को उन्होंने अपने दीक्षान्त भाषण में दोहराया है। श्री अव्यंगार ने १८ जनवरी को बम्बई में दीक्षान्त भाषण में छात्रों को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा था :

"छात्र समुदाय को अनिवार्य सैनिक भर्ती के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। क्योंकि जीन ने हमारे सीमा अंतर्लों पर जो खतरा लड़ा कर दिया है उस को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए ऐसी सिद्धता अपने में निरापद करना आवश्यक हो गया है।"

श्री अव्यंगार ने कहा :

"आज युग की मांग है कि प्रत्येक भारतीय युवक को अनिवार्य रूप से सैनिक शिक्षा प्रदान की जाये। कम से कम आगामी कुछ वर्षों के लिये तो इस नीति का अवलम्बन करना ही होगा जिस से कि हम वर्तमान संकटपूर्ण स्थिति का सामना करने में सफलता प्राप्त कर सकें।"

[अ: प्र. १४ बी. शास्त्र.]

अभी कुछ दिन पहले नेशनल कैमेट कोर की रैली में भावण करते हुए हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी ने किरणपनी इस भावना को दोहराया और दोहराते हुए उन्होंने भारतीय विद्यार्थियों को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा था कि मेरी यह हार्दिक अभिलाषा है कि देश का कोई बालक इस प्रकार का न रहे जो शिक्षा प्राप्त न कर सके। जहां प्रधान मंत्री ने अनिवार्य शिक्षा की ओर प्यान दिलाया वहां उन्होंने २७ जनवरी के अपने भावण में छात्रों को सम्बोधित करते हुए यह भी कहा कि :

“युवक और युवतियों को चाहिये कि वे अपने में फौजी एकता, साहस और अनुशासन की भावना पैदा करें। हमारी सेना देश की रक्षा कर सकती है। क्यों? सिर्फ इसलिये कि उसे प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।”

हमारे मंत्रिगण की भी यही अभिलाषा है। अभी इसी मध्य में हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री थी कृष्ण मेनन ने दो तीन स्थानों पर अपने इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य दिये हैं जिन में छात्रों को, नई पीढ़ी को, सैनिक शिक्षा देने की चर्चा की है, कानपुर में और दो एक और स्थानों में।

तो मैं ने आप के सामने यह बात इसलिये प्रस्तुत की है कि मेरे प्रस्ताव की पुष्टि में इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य बहुत सहायक हुए हैं। मैं अपने देश में विद्यार्थियों के लिये सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य करने की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ इसका यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि हम किसी देश पर आक्रमण करने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं या हम संसार की शांति को भंग करना चाहते हैं। पर सीधी मादी भाषा में मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि हम किसी की शांति को भी भंग नहीं करना चाहते पर अपने देश की शांति को

किसी के पैरों के नीचे रुद्दवाना भी नहीं चाहते कि कोई हमारे देश की शांति पर आक्रमण करे। हमारी तटस्थिति की नीति है और हम दुनिया में तटस्थ रहना चाहते हैं, किसी युप विशेष से सम्बद्ध नहीं होना चाहते। सबल की तटस्थिता का कुछ अर्थ होता है। किनारे पर स्थित अगर घास का एक छोटा सा तिनका दिल्ली की यमुना नदी के किनारे बैठ कर कहे कि मैं तटस्थ हूँ, मैं नटस्थ हूँ तो उसकी तटस्थिता इसी प्रकार की होती है क्योंकि उन में अपना बोझ है, अपना स्वतंत्र है। इसी प्रकार जब हम देश के पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों से कहते हैं, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि अगर नैपाल पर आक्रमण हुआ तो वह भारत पर आक्रमण समझा जायगा, और जब पड़ोसी देशों की रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य इस सदन में और बाहर दिये जाते हैं तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारी स्थिति इतनी दुर्बल हो जाय कि उनका हम पर से विश्वास उठने लगे। इस लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि देश का बातावरण इतना सशक्त हो जो प्रधान मंत्री की भाषा में और नई पीढ़ी के अन्दर बल पैदा हो और हमारे पड़ोसियों में, जो हमारी मैत्री पर अभिमान करते हैं, साहस का संचार हो और एक गंभीरता का बातावरण पैदा हो सके। हमारे देश की पुरानी परम्परा यह रही है कि जब भी इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां पैदा हुईं तो यहां पर अनुशासन से बड़ा नाभ हुआ है। अभी हमारे देश में एक और घटना घटी। उत्तर प्रदेश के बड़े बड़े विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ और इलाहाबाद के, महीनों तक बन्द रहे। उस का कारण बतलाना मेरे इस समय का प्रकरण नहीं है। लेकिन यह

बहुत आवश्यक है। अभी भारतीय सेना के स्थल सेनापति जनरल बिमैया लखनऊ के अन्दर भाषण दे रहे थे। वहां पर भाषण देते हुए उन्होंने नई पीढ़ी को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा था :

“आप लोगों में जब भी अनुशासन हीनता की कोई घटना घटती है तो आप मत कल्पना कीजिए कि वह सारा समाचार हमारी सेना तक नहीं पहुंचता, या वह भारतीय सिपाहियों के, जो भारतीय सेना में काम कर रहे हैं, मस्तिष्कों में किसी प्रकार के विचार उत्पन्न नहीं करता।”

यह कहना उनका बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक था कि आखिरकार सेना में जो सिपाही काम करते हैं, जो प्रधिकारी काम करते हैं वे सेना में काम करने वाले पहले वाले विद्यार्थी के भाई होते हैं, पिता होते हैं, उन्हीं परिवारों से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं जिनके साथ इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटती हैं। बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में सेना में किस प्रकार की प्रतिक्रिया उत्पन्न होगी, इस को गम्भीरता से सोचा जाना आवश्यक है। इस लिये भी कि हमारे राष्ट्र का अनुशासन, विशेषकर विद्यार्थी समुदाय में, धीरे धीरे गिरता ही जा रहा है, अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हम अपने देश के छात्रों के लिये सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य करें। बल्कि मेरा तो सुझाव यह है कि यदि हमारे माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री आवश्यक समझें और उचित समझें तो प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से अपने देश के शिक्षा मंत्री को सुझाव दिया जाय कि स्नातकोत्तर जो उपाधियाँ दी जाती हैं बी.०.१० और एम.०.१० की वह किसी विद्यार्थीयों को तब तक न प्राप्त हो सकें जब तक वह सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य रूप से न प्राप्त कर ले। इसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि आगे चलकर नई पीढ़ी में अनुशासन की भावना आयेगी, जिस को भावी भारत के भविष्य को अपने कंधों पर लेना है।

हमारे जीवन में आज बड़ी शिथिलता दिखाई दे रही है। बड़ी बड़ी सभायें होती हैं रामलीला मैदान में या और कहीं, जिन में

लाखों का जन समूह एकत्र होता है। लेकिन १० या १५ हजार पुलिस वाले वहां पहुंचते हैं अनुशासन बनाए रखने के लिए। अगर भावी पीढ़ी को ठीक सचे में ढाला जाय तो इस की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिए कि अनुशासन को बनाये रखने के लिये इतनी अधिक पुलिस बुलाई जाय या और किसी प्रकार की शक्ति से काम लिया जाय तब फिर कहीं अनुशासन उत्पन्न किया जाय। यह तो मैं इन सभा सोसायटियों की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ लेकिन सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र का अनुशासन धीरे धीरे गिरता जा रहा है। अंग्रेजों के समय में हमारे आफिसेज में जितने काम करने वाले कर्मचारी थे, आज जब मैं आप के सामने बोल रहा हूँ तो उन की अपेक्षा हमारे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कई गुनी बढ़ गई है।

हमारे राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन के अभाव के कारण यह है कि कार्य उतना अधिक नहीं होता जितना कि होना चाहिए। अगर देश का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अनुशासित हो और उसकी यह भावना हो कि उसे १० बजने से एक मिनट पहले ही अपने दफ्तर आदि कार्य के स्थान पर पहुंच जाना है और मेहनत से जुट कर काम करना है और समय को व्यर्थ नहीं गंवाना है तो आज की अपेक्षा हमारे देश में कहीं अधिक कार्य सम्पन्न हो सकता है। स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्रों की एक परम्परा होती है। स्वस्थ राष्ट्रों का एक अपना कम हुआ करता है और उसमें राष्ट्र अपने को ऊचा उठाने के लिए जीवन के हर कार्यक्रम में जाहे वह दफ्तर में हो अथवा दुकानदारी का पेशा अपनाये हों, सर्वत्र मुस्तेदी से समय के मूल्य को पहचानते हुये कार्य में तत्पर रहते हैं। कोई कारण नहीं है कि आज यदि भारत में भी वही स्वस्थ देशों की परम्परा अपनाई जाय और सरकारी कर्मचारी समय को व्यर्थ न गंवायें और समय पर दफ्तरों में पहुंच कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभायें और उसी तरह अवसाय आदि क्षेत्रों में भी यही भावना घर कर जाय तो भारत निश्चय ही विकास

[अधि प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री]

पथ पर आग्नसर हो सकेगा। देश में इस अनुशासन की भावना को पैदा करने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि भावी पीढ़ी के अन्दर हम इस अनुशासन की भावना को जागायें और हम अपने राष्ट्र के अन्दर इसके लिए सैनिक शिक्षण अनिवार्य कर दें।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां मैं इस देश की नई पीढ़ी के लिए यह प्रस्ताव उपस्थित कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे शिक्षणालयों में सैनिक शिक्षण अनिवार्य किया जाय, एक बड़ी कमजोरी बड़ी तीव्रता के साथ हमारे देश के नवयुवकों और नवयुवियों में पैदा होती जा रही है और वह हमारे इन बड़ते हुए सांस्कृतिक समारोहों को लेकर है। मैं इन सांस्कृतिक समारोहों के तो विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि इस प्रकार के सांस्कृतिक समारोह जिनमें केवल नृत्य और संगीत को ही उद्बोधन दिया जा रहा है, उससे हमारे नवयुवक और नवयुवियों को दुर्बलता के स्तर पर लाकर खड़ा किया जा रहा है जो निरचय ही यह हमारी आज की भीषण परिस्थितियों के लिए अनुकूल नहीं है। ऐसा कहने से मेरा यह अभिभाव्य नहीं है कि संगीत और नृत्य सर्वथा ही उपेक्षा के योग्य हैं लेकिन उसके लिए समय और परिस्थिति हुआ करती है लेकिन आज जिस समय कि शशु हमारे सिर पर खड़ा हो हमारे देश के युवक अपने पैरों में घुघल बांध कर धिरकें और नवयुवियों श्रंगार रस के कार्यक्रम रटें तो उसको देखकर हमें हिन्दी के एक कवि की यह बात बरबस स्मरण हो आती है:—

“नीकी पै कीकी लगे बिन अवसर की बात,

जैसे वर्णत युद्ध में श्रंगार न सुहात।”

युद्ध के समय श्रंगार रस की चर्चा नहीं सुहाती और न ही वह उपयुक्त है।

मैं अपने भावण को उपस्थित की ओर ले जाने से पहले दो आवश्यक बातें भी और भी निवेदन करना चाहूँगा एक तो यह कि गांधी जी की अंहिसा के सम्बन्ध में अभी हमारे मित्रों ने, जब मैंने इस अधिवेशन में प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करना चाहा, तो बाहर चल कर यह कहा कि अगर सैनिक शिक्षण को अनिवार्य कर दिया जायगा तो उससे गांधी जी की अंहिसा का हनन हो जायगा लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि इन भाइयों ने गांधी जी की अंहिसा को पूरी तरह समझा नहीं। गांधी जी ने बार बार अपने भावणों में कहा कि मेरी अंहिसा किसी को दुर्बल बनाना नहीं सिखाती। जब काश्मीर पर पाकिस्तानी दस्तियों का हमला हुआ था और हमारी सेना के सिपाही श्रीनगर की ओर विमानों में उड़कर जा रहे थे तो उसके लिए गांधी जी का आशीर्वाद हमारे सिपाहियों को सदा प्राप्त था। इसलिए ऐसा कहना कि आज सैनिक शिक्षण अनिवार्य कर देने से गांधी जी की अंहिसा के सिद्धान्तों का हनन हो जायगा, यह गांधी जी की अंहिसा की गवत व्याख्या होगी। हमारे देश में इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां आई हैं जब कि यहां के माधु सन्तों को उन्होंने इस बात के लिए विवश कर दिया है कि वे अपनी मालाएं छोड़ कर तलबार हाथ में लेकर कूद पड़ें। गुरु नानक महाराज ने ज्ञान की जिस ज्योति को प्रज्ज्वलित किया और एक नया पंथ चलाया उन्हीं गुरुओं की परम्परा में चल कर सिक्खों के दसवें गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह ने धर्म और देश की रक्षा के खातिर तलबार धारण की और समर्थ गुरु गमदास ने देश और धर्म की रक्षा के हेतु धरपति शिवाजी की कमर पर हाथ रखता ताकि वे हाथ में शस्त्र ग्रहण करके देश की रक्षा करने में जुट जाएं। इसी तरह बन्दा बैरामी के समय और परिस्थितियों ने उन हाथों को जिनमें कि माला रहती थी शस्त्र ग्रहण करने के लिए विवश कर दिया और उसने माला फेंक

कर देश और धर्म की रक्षा के हेतु तलवार प्रहर की ओर जिसने कि चांदनी चौक में खुले ग्राम सड़े होकर फर्सियर की गलत नीति को चैनेज किया और देश और धर्म की रक्षा के प्रयत्न में अपने प्राणों का होम कर दिया । यहीं चीज और राष्ट्र की रक्षा की प्रेरणा हमें मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम श्री श्रीराम-चन्द्र और योगिनाराज कृष्ण महाराज के जीवन से मिलती है । भाज की परिस्थितियों में सैनिक शिक्षण अनिवार्य है । स्वयं कृष्ण भववान के शब्दों में गीता में यह कहा गया है:—

“परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च
दुष्कृतम् ।
धर्मसंस्थापनार्थं भग्नावमि युगे
युगे ॥”

हम इसलिए अपनी नई पीढ़ी को तैयार करना चाहते हैं । मैं तो बारबार कहूँगा कि हमें अपने देश के विद्यार्थियों के लिए सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर देनी चाहिए । जहां सज्जनता है और भलापन है उनको हम संरक्षण दें और जहां पर विनाश की प्रवृत्ति है हम उसका इस प्रकार से हनन करें ताकि हम भी संसार में सुख और शांति व समृद्धि के प्रसार में अपना योग दे सकें और अगर मैं इसको हमारे देश और हमारे धर्म का जो आधार यन्त्र बेद है उसके अनुसार कहूँ तो बेद में भी इस प्रकार के शब्द आय हैं:—

“यत्र ब्रह्म च कात्रम् च सम्यचो चरतः
सह”

जहां ब्राह्मधर्म और कात्रधर्म साथ रहते हैं वहां समृद्धि रहती है ।

“अप्रतश्चतुरो वेदाः पृष्ठतः सशरं धनुः”
हम शान्ति की चर्चा भले ही करें लेकिन शस्त्र हमारी कमर पर कसा हुआ और तरक्स में तीर तना हुआ रहना, चाहिए ।

हम पंचशील का नारा लगाते हैं, दुनिया में शांति की चर्चा करते हैं । चर्चा करना बुरा

नहीं है । “कामा सोहती उस भुजंग को जिसके पास गरल ।” लेकिन कामादान देना उस सर्प को ही लोभा देता है जिसके मुंह में जहर के दांत होते हैं लेकिन ऐसे सांप का जिसके कि जहर के दांत तोड़े जा चुक हों, उसके द्वारा कामादान दिये जाने का कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं होता । भाज की परिस्थितियों का तकाजा है कि हम सचेत होकर शत्रुओं का विनाश करने और उनसे अपने देश की रक्षा करने के लिए कटिबद्ध हो जाएं और देश के नवयुदकों को सैनिक शिक्षण प्रदान करें और उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं अपने इस प्रस्ताव को सदन के सम्मूल प्रस्तुत करता हूँ और अपने प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और उनके सहयोगियों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें और देश की नई पीढ़ी को अनिवार्य शिक्षण देने की देश में व्यवस्था करें ।

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

“This House is of opinion that steps be taken to introduce compulsory military training in educational institutions.”

There are some amendments. Are hon. Members moving them?

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): I want to move my amendment. I move:

In the resolution.—

add at the end—

“by providing for basic military training for all students by the nearest Army, Navy or Air Force units.” (2)

Shri Naldurgkar: I have got my amendment No. 3.

Mr. Chairman: That widens the scope of the resolution and, for that reason, it seems to be out of order.

Dr. Gohekar: I move:

In the resolution,—

after the words "military training" insert—

"for, healthy students"

Mr. Chairman: The resolution and the amendments are now before the House.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: In moving my amendment and making some other constructive suggestions on the subject, I must state that this is one of the most important resolutions that has come up before this House during this Lok Sabha session. The subject has to be approached from various points of view, but the first and most important matter is the prevailing unrest among students, what you may call "student indiscipline"; you may call hooliganism or rowdyism, if you prefer it. But, then, there is no doubt that in our educational institutions today there is a great deal of unrest, which has got to be considered from every aspect and which has got to be checked in the national interest, because the student of today is the citizen and leader of tomorrow. So, you have to think in terms of his education and training so that the best in him is brought out for national service, both in normal times and in emergencies. Therefore, you have got to consider it, maybe from this negative aspect also, namely, from the viewpoint of checking the student unrest, of making them more disciplined members of the national force and of utilizing their services in a better way.

But I would appeal to the Government to consider it from another point of view, namely, from a positive point of view. It has been often described that "mischief is misdirected energy". A student or a young man who shows signs of restlessness and mischief is not a man to be discarded, or disliked, or looked down upon. He has got energies, more

energies probably than the goody-goody fellow, and those energies are not being canalised properly, and for lack of outlet the energies are misdirected. So, in scouting the most elementary definition of mischief is "misdirected energy". So, student indiscipline has to be considered from the point of view of utilizing that energy which is now finding no outlet, which is now feeling frustrated and going in a wrong direction. You have to canalise it in the national service for building up the citizens of tomorrow. Therefore, I would request the Government to look at this unrest problem from the point of view of utilising their energies in the national interest. Therefore, I would request Government to consider this subject as a very important one and to see that youth enthusiasm is properly utilised.

Another thing that will be necessary is the co-ordination between the different departments. I will explain it by saying that it is not merely the Defence Ministry which is to be in charge of training of the youth, nor merely the Education Ministry which is to be in charge of the subject, nor merely the health school of Rajkumarji which is to tackle the subject, nor merely the Rehabilitation Ministry from the viewpoint of National Discipline organisation, but all the departments who have got to approach this subject as they should approach every other subject in our national economy, namely, a co-ordinated effort to tackle the problems.

Since we achieved freedom, our Government has forgotten one problem. It has been thinking of very big projects, of Five-Year Plans and so on, but it is forgetting the main problem of organising our manpower, of training our manpower and of mobilising it, whether they be youth or old men, for national service both in emergencies and in normal times. We have to make our youth as well as others disciplined, physically fit, mentally alert and emotionally patriotic

in order to build up the country because we are feeling frustrated and the proper atmosphere is not there. We have got to create all that by tackling our manpower problems as we have not been tackling them.

In this connection I will point out that our youth are not having proper outlet in the shape of physical training, physical culture, military discipline and so on. What is the strength of our boys and girls in schools and colleges? It is huge. According to the latest report of the Education Ministry—they have given the latest report for 1956-57—the total strength of boys and girls in colleges and universities is 7,49,846; in vocational, technical and special schools it is 7,00,033. The total is 76,36,820. What is the number that has been served by the NCC and the ACC? NCC is a sort of military training, of course, but ACC only gives a military bias and social-service training. The number in NCC on the 1st January, 1949 was 1,92,253 out of which the Senior Division, which relates to these 76 lakhs, was only 82,653—73,407 boys and 9,246 girls. We are grateful to the hon. Defence Minister who has announced that he is going to expand the NCC by about a quarter million more. I would say that even taking all this and the proposed expansion into consideration, it is going to cover a very small fraction of our youth in colleges, universities and other post-matric courses.

The total strength of our scouts is about 5 lakhs in the whole country. For the Junior Division, the younger students who are very large in number, it is only five lakh scouts. Junior Division boys and girls are 92,258 and 17,342 respectively and in ACC, which gives only a military bias, it is about 8½ lakhs. So, of all the student population, not more than 10 per cent are covered by all these systems.

The National Discipline Scheme is being worked out in 588 schools in Bombay, Bengal, Delhi, UP, MP and

J&K. So, these are all the training facilities for physical culture, military training, military discipline and all that, available in our schools and colleges. I do concede that education is a State subject. We have only to give some sort of refresher courses, higher education and all that. But apart from that, it is the duty of the national leaders to look to education and to the training of our youth. As I submitted, the number of boys and girls in our educational institutions, who are covered by all these schemes, including the NCC and the ACC is not very large. It is not more than 10 to 12 per cent of the total.

Then there is another aspect which I may refer to. That is also an important aspect. It is the cost aspect. It is true that the Centre is bearing some part of the cost but the States have to bear the bulk of the cost. The expenditure in NCC is about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per head per annum. The expenditure in ACC is Rs. 65 to Rs. 70 per head per annum. The expenditure in the National Discipline Scheme is about Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per head per annum. In scouting also it is almost the same. So we have to consider the question from the viewpoint of cost. We have to consider the question from the viewpoint of the number of people that we are going to cover by all these schemes.

I would also ask one or two other aspects to be considered, particularly, when the hon. Defence Minister and his entire organisation is here. I would like to bring to the notice of the House some other aspects. Today probably it is a heresy to say anything against the NCC or the ACC. It is true that our hon. Defence Minister is giving hope to the country against the Chinese aggression by saying that he is increasing the NCC by about a quarter million people. But then I would ask a very humble question of the hon. Defence Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He does not admit that it is an aggression.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I would ask one question and that is this. How many of these NCC and ACC boys have been absorbed in the military organisation during the last ten years? I come from a State where we have two battalions. Not more than three or four persons from two full battalions have been absorbed during the last ten years in military service. So, NCC and ACC training is being given but they do not accept that this training is of very great help. They have not absorbed any of these trained personnel. You know, Sir, in the NCC there are A, B and C certificates—A certificate for Junior Division and B and C certificates for Senior Division. There are so many boys in these universities who have won these B and C certificates, that is, they are considered to be the pick of the boys. They have been working as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers, cadet officers, sergeant-majors and under officers and all that. In spite of your having so many people with certificates and working as sergeant-Majors and under officers, not more than three or four from two full battalions have been taken during the last ten years in Army service or in the Territorial Army. Territorial Army is a citizen force. It should have been easier to absorb some of these ex-NCC cadet officers who have taken B or C certificate in the Territorial Army. No one is being utilised. That is one objection. You are now flaunting this NCC training in the face of the nation which tells you that you are not prepared to meet the Chinese aggression, but have you been utilising these NCC trainees, particularly the cadet officers who have got B and C certificates?

15 hrs.

There is no continuity in this NCC anywhere. A man undergoes NCC training and he is thrown out. He joins some other service, some department, and there is no continuity for the NCC trainees either in the

Territorial Army or in the Home Guards or any other organisation, much less in your military organisation. So, I would submit that this so-called training is not only not adequate, not only costly, but it is of practically no use to the nation. Of course, a few thousands of our boys are getting trained in drill and discipline every year, I do concede that, but apart from that minor sentimental benefit, it has not benefited the defence organisation, nor has it benefited those boys and girls who have undergone the training.

In every country in the scout movement and military training organisations, there is always an attempt to build up the emotional sentiments of the boys and girls by appealing to their nationalism. There are patriotic songs, slogans, patriotic stories and so on, but here in our NCC organisation, as in the army organisation, the biggest ban is against slogans, songs and shouts. I have discussed this matter with very senior officers. I wanted to know why they do not even sing the *Vande Mataram* except over the gramophone, why there is no attempt to rouse the national sentiment. They have told me what they consider to be the real reason. They say mere emotion should not be appealed to boys and girls should be made to fall in line and do the drill etc., just as mechanically as possible; they must be made to fall in line with the military training in a mechanical way, not by rousing the emotions and sentiments, be they of patriotism, be they of nationalism. That is why today in the armed forces as well as in the NCC this is banned. So, the approach which you should give the boys and girls is not there. You simply train them to mechanically fall in line; you train them in squad drill, in arms drill, just a little rifle shooting, and then they go, and you say it is practically no use. Therefore, I would like those concerned to see that this training for boys and girls is made universal as far as possible, so that every boy and girl who is physically fit is given the training. How can that

be done?—by reducing the cost, by making it a mass organisation. How is the cost to be reduced?

Today the cost per head in NCC is about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. A country like ours cannot afford so much. Here I would like to be a little heterodox by bringing in what we saw in a country which is now hostile to us about two years ago when a parliamentary delegation visited it, i.e., China. The report of the individual members has been published in this book. In Part II of the Report I had given a report on Chinese military organisation, its strength and the methods by which it was giving universal military training. It is true that in today's circumstances we cannot refer to all these things with approval, but if there is anything good in any system, we should look into it.

I was in charge of submitting the report on the military organisation of China and a senior Marshal who was in charge of the political department of the armed forces of China was there to give us information. We had discussions and I tried to point out that in their organisation they had nothing like the NCC or the ACC which we had. He wanted to know our expense per head and the percentage covered. I told him the expense was about Rs. 200 per head and that five to seven per cent of the student population was covered. Then he began talking in a very peculiar way. He said we were a rich country, we had attained freedom two years earlier, we could afford to have a very costly organisation for a very small section of the boys, but that they could not do it. So, he took us the next day to a university centre with about 10,000 to 14,000 boys and girls when they were having their recreation hour. There was no NCC or military training, but all the 10,000 to 14,000 boys and girls were on the parade ground. The nearest military station brought weapons in a truck. A section was having arms drill with those weapons, another sec-

tion was having squad drill, another section was having this or that type of games. All this came under the Ministry of Physical Culture and Recreation in that country, and every boy and girl had real military training without any expense to the Exchequer. They were wearing the Sun-Yat-Sen uniform, navy blue pant, coat and helmet. There was practically no exception, and by rotation they all had the training without costs to the State.

I do not say you have to copy, but I appeal to the Minister to have an organisation by which all the boys and girls will get free military training at the minimum cost.

I have suggested in some other connection that we should try to evolve something like the standard cloth of the war days, which is cheap, durable and does not get soiled. I had a discussion with some of the cloth manufacturers of Ahmedabad, and they said that if there was an assurance of large sale, they were prepared to manufacture a cheap standard cloth. If that can be done, boys and girls can be encouraged to buy it instead of a costly dress, and that would serve as a sort of uniform. It is a question of approach, of our meeting them half way and giving them suggestions. The nearest military unit can come and give the training and there should be one organisation to help physical culture. Now we have a number of organisations like the Rajkumari Coaching Scheme, the National Discipline Scheme, the scouts organisation etc, and of course the Defence Ministry is able to force the State Governments to spend a lot on NCC, but we are not having an adequate number. So, the Ministry should look at it from a positive and constructive angle, not merely to spend the money. The youth of the country are the leaders and citizens of tomorrow and that manpower has to be trained, but our programmes are for expenditure, not for manpower development. I request the Government in every Ministry to tackle problems from the manpower aspect

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which is now dissociated practically from all our plans and programmes. That manpower has to be trained and mobilised by the collaboration of the different Ministries at different levels, and the problem has to be looked at from the viewpoint of the country, and not the viewpoints of the different individual Ministries.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura):
Can I also say a few words?

Mr. Chairman: Shri Narasimhan.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I find here the suggestion to introduce military training in educational institutions. But, then, the Mover of the Resolution has added the word 'compulsory'. No doubt, the word 'compulsory' is not very tasteful to the persons who are sought to be compelled in complain about a particular manner. Even with regard to text-books, this morning our Prime Minister was saying before the Southern Educational Book Trust that when compelled they became unsavoury. But, still we cannot get rid of the method. Though the Mover of the Resolution has confined military training to educational institutions, to the extent that it becomes compulsory, the scope becomes very large. The number of boys and girls comprise a vast population in our country. I do not know why it should be confined to educational institution only; it should really cover all youth all over the country. Otherwise, it will not be a full measure.

It is not a simple problem. There are many aspects of the question; the general question of defence also comes in. Therefore, I submit to the Defence Minister that he should appoint a Committee or a Commission of competent educationalists and military experts to go into this question and study all the aspects of the matter and make suggestions. No doubt, some committees might have been appointed and might have gone into

the question earlier, but it is better to have a more comprehensive view and have the whole matter examined afresh. We must really have a very comprehensive report on the subject. I hope this will be considered by the Ministry.

What my friend, the Mover of the Resolution has really suggested is that military education on a very vast scale should be imparted to our youths. It, directly or indirectly, amounts to universal military education. It cannot be denied that the problems and implications are the same because of the vast population of our country. Whether we educate and train a crore of people, or five crores of people, or fifty lakhs of people, the problems are, more or less, the same. So, what applies to the difficulties, advantages and disadvantages over universal military education, it applies in this case also.

Now, certain observations made by people who studied the question of military training, either amounting to universal scale or otherwise, are also quite relevant here and I may be permitted—I am not going to take much time of the House—to quote some of the passages from a book that will give an idea as to how we should deal with this particular matter. I found a book, called "Universal Military Service" in the reference shelf of the library. It is compiled by Robert E. Summers and Harrison B. Summers. It deals with problems that arose during the War, giving military training to people. It is a very exhaustive book. This passage is of particular interest. Democracy itself requires this kind of education. That is what the authors were aiming at. It says:

"Democracy means equality of obligation even more than it means equality of opportunity. It means equality in the supreme obligation, to give everything that one has, both property and life, when the necessity arises. A small professional army is neces-

sary to maintain instruction, to study problems, to meet emergencies, to organise. But a professional army, relied on as the defence of a Government, is a fit arm for monarchy only."

The writer further says:

"A volunteer army is an aristocracy, in about the best sense of the word; but an aristocracy it is, and a volunteer army system is irreconcilable with democracy. Democracy must come to universal military obligation or it must go out of business."

Mr. Chairman: I do hope the quotation is not very long.

Shri Narasimhan: Not at all. With the quotation, probably my speech will be over.

This is what the author says. Then, another passage reads thus:

"This country is particular.. It refers to United States.

"...needs conscription for military and for other than military reasons."

I am not discussing about military conscription. I am only saying that the advantages, disadvantages and difficulties are fully applicable here because we are dealing with mass population.

It further says:

"We need it for patriotic and moral reasons. It would bring men together....

It is very interesting to see how an American quotation so nicely applies to a country like India.

"...the East with the West, the North with the South, the men of the shipboard, the prairies and the mountains. It would open the hearts of men to the realities of comradeship and brotherhood. It would improve the health of a

population that has become too sedentary. Through discipline, it would make men more efficient for business and industry, and as the experience of Australia has demonstrated, it would rid the community of hoodlumism and loafing."

The military education will, in addition to helping the defence of the country, also help in their becoming better citizens. That is what is emphasized when the quotation says:

"it would make men more efficient for business and industry, and as the experience of Australia has demonstrated, it would rid the community of hoodlumism and loafing."

Reference was made to students' indiscipline. It is not only in the case of students alone, but even in the case of youth, uneducated or partly educated. If they go wrong without doing what they are expected to do at their proper age, it will also go to harm the country. The last portion of the quotation which I would like to read to the House is just this sentence:

"This kind of thing is vital to our national unity, vital to our democracy and vital to our manhood."

That is what they say about large-scale military training.

So, I hope that this matter will not be treated as a mere compulsory training in schools. It amounts to universal training and only the difficulties of organising should be thought of and then the Resolution rejected. I would like the Government to see whether the whole thing can be examined afresh in the form of appointing a competent committee of experts. In the terms of reference they should be asked to bring out all aspects of the matter and give proper suggestions so that the entire youth of the country may be trained in a disciplined

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manner and also be trained in taking up arms, if necessary, or even in ordinary self-defence by way of policing, etc. I hope the Government will kindly take up this matter.

Mr. Chairman: There are only 1 hour and 25 minutes left now. May I know how long the hon. Minister will take?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): About half an hour.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Half an hour is too much. Fifteen minutes will be sufficient.

Mr. Chairman: Now, how many hon. Members wish to speak on this Resolution? I find that there are many hon. Members.

Shri Gohokar (Yeotmal): I have got my amendment, Sir. So, I also want to speak.

Mr. Chairman: I hope the hon. Members will agree that the time may be curtailed to ten minutes each. I hope, it is agreed.

Shri Goray (Poona): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have no hesitation in supporting wholeheartedly the Resolution which was moved by my friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and also the amendment that was moved by another friend, Shri U. C. Patnaik. This is a subject which should not be viewed from any party angle. As was suggested by my hon. friend Shri U. C. Patnaik, it is not only the Defence Ministry which should consider this subject seriously, but the other Ministries also should be associated with it. I do not think that all the Ministries need sit together and evolve a plan, but I certainly expect that the Defence Ministry as well as the Education Ministry should put their heads together, and take some firm decision as to what is to be done regarding this suggestion.

In a way, this resolution deals with a subject which is for ever there. Whenever an emergency arises, it

assumes a special importance, and all of us begin to think in terms of some sort of military training. But I think that this haphazard manner of dealing with the subject should be given up, and special effort should be made to see to it that we have a long-term scheme, so far as the youth of this country is concerned.

In a way, I think the resolution as drafted is too narrow. It is not only the students in the universities, but I would say that all the youth in this country should be brought within the scope of this resolution, because in my opinion the question that we have to deal with is this. What do we propose to do with the most precious asset that we have, namely, the youth of this country?

It comes as a shock to us that in this country which is trying to develop itself, and trying to bring up its youth, not merely one university but three universities had to be closed down. And almost everywhere, the professors and the teachers and the university vice-chancellors are faced with the problem of student indiscipline. But I do not think that the student indiscipline is confined only to the students. Everywhere, I suppose, there is indiscipline in this country, and if our nation is one of the biggest nations in the world, I suppose it is one of the most indisciplined nations also in the world. I think that nothing much can be done about people who have grown older and are middle-aged, but certainly something can be done to the new generation that is coming up. That is why I think it is very necessary to give serious thought to the suggestion contained in this resolution.

Another point is that we are wedded to the doctrine of *Panchsheel*. We have not been able to convert the whole world to that doctrine, and occasions arise when our neighbours do not subscribe to that point of view, or their interpretation of the *Panchsheel* is entirely different, and we are

up against the problem of how to deal with them.

I do not think that any man conversant with military tactics or developments will dare to say that at the eleventh hour it will be possible to raise a sufficient number of disciplined men; and the most difficult part is to have a sufficient number of trained officers. During the last World War, the British Government tried to recruit an Army here and with the best of efforts they could not go beyond two million people. Therefore, whether it is from the internal discipline point of view or whether it is from the point of view of meeting an emergency which might threaten us in the future, it is very important that we devise ways and means of imparting military education to the new generation.

Just now, we have not even the skeleton of a scheme. Only the NCC is there, and the National Discipline Scheme is there, and there are certain private organisations in the country which are in this field. I would like to mention in this connection the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh or the Rashtriya Seva Dal or the Congress Volunteer Organisation or other organisations similar to them. Taking all these organisations into consideration, I do not think they deal even with the fringe of the problem which we have to face.

There is also another danger that if such private organisations are allowed to function, then they may not function on the lines on which we would like them to proceed. Whether we would like to allow private organisations or political parties to have their own volunteer corps or their own militia is another question which, I think, this House seriously consider. So, the conclusion seems to be inescapable that early steps ought to be taken to see to it that at least we make a beginning with the youth which is in the universities. I do not think that it should take a lot of ex-

pediture. It will, of course, certainly mean some expenditure, but as my hon. friend Shri U. C. Patnaik suggested, it would be possible for us to devise ways and means by which we can make it cheaper and more popular also.

Shri Patnaik very pertinently pointed out that what is missing in all these organisations, and in the organisations which are run by Government, such as the N.C.C. is the emotional aspect of the organisation.

Last year, I had an opportunity to visit some of the East European countries, and I witnessed some of the youth festivals there. I was surprised to find that thousands of college boys and girls, young people, young men and women from villages, had come to participate in those festivals. In particular, I recollect what I saw in Sofia. There I found thousands of young men and women marching in formation, not necessarily military formation, but marching in a disciplined manner, and with songs and bands and flags, and there, I saw what sort of effect a mass demonstration can create. They were giving slogans, and when they gave any particular slogan, it was not just one voice shouting, it was not more gramophone record which was being played, but literally, it was thousands of full-throated voices coming out in unison, and the whole arena was more or less hypnotised.

So I do feel that if we want to create a proper atmosphere in this country, a sense of nationalism—I am not pleading for creating a sense of chauvinism or expansionist tendencies in this country or any sabre-rattling—then we have to do something on these lines. I would say that we are a people who are bereft of the very elementary patriotism. What is it that we mean when we say that in spite of our relations with China being what they are, there are many people in this country who are taking advantage of it and trying to smuggle goods across the frontier? What is it

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that we mean when we say that in spite of our ban on exports to Goa, merchants in Bombay and other places are sending goods to a place like Aden and from there, they are again redirecting the goods to Goa? This is what is happening. And I say this is happening because we have not taken any steps during the last twelve years to inculcate amongst the people even the elementary sense of nationalism. Now, if this is to be done, I do not see any other way of doing it except by imparting in our college boys and girls and even in our high-school boys and girls, a sense of patriotism and discipline; and this will go a long way in giving us a new generation which will really build India. We are not the people to build it. It is the new generation that will come up who will build future India. It will not be possible to get that generation to move along the right lines unless we give them some sort of compulsory military training.

Now, the idea of giving them compulsory military training suffers at our hands because of certain inhibitions. As my friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri pointed out, we have been brought up in the Gandhian tradition and the moment we begin to talk of military training, we feel that we are doing something which is not in keeping with our great tradition which the Father of our Nation has bequeathed to us. I would say that we must get rid of that inhibition. There is nothing contradictory in bringing up a disciplined generation and upholding the principles of Gandhism. In fact, disciplined boys and girls would be able to uphold the principles of Gandhism much better. A disciplined nation will be more capable of observing the basic principles of Gandhism than a nation without it, a nation without moral standard. Now we have a nation, Sir, without any sense of discipline, a nation which is thoroughly disorganised, a nation which has no sense of patriotism or

which has no emotional integration at all. Therefore, Sir, I would say let us get rid of this idea that military training or compulsory military training goes against the tenets of Gandhism. It does not. It is in order to have emotional integration that we want to bring up a nation of disciplined people. There is need for emotional integration in this country. Moreover because of the caste system, we have condemned certain castes as unfit for military training. There are millions of people who think that to undergo military training is something which is against their tradition. We must try to get rid of that notion too because today we are thinking of defending a country of 35 crores.

An Hon. Member: Now 42 crores.

Shri Goray: Yes, now 42 crores. It must be our object to see to it that there are hundreds and thousands and millions of people who will, if the time comes, be capable of using arms. We have been told by the eminent guest who came here yesterday that they have taken to demilitarisation. He told us that now the army in Russia is one-third of what it was. What is their army today? It is more than 20 lakhs. That means that at an earlier time it was 60 lakhs or 75 lakhs or 1 crore. We have to act in a world where nations are talking incessantly of peace and demilitarisation and have armies of 50 lakhs and 60 lakhs, nuclear weapons and what not. Therefore we have to see that we must have at least minimum military training imparted to our students. To ask for such military training is not to ask for something which is not in keeping with our nationalism but it is something which is going to reinforce our nationalism. Therefore I would very gladly extend my full support to the Resolution which has been moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. I hope, in conclusion, that the Government will not treat the Resolution in the manner in which they treat Resolutions which come from the Oppos-

tion Members. This is something which the whole House should consider as their own. The Minister of Defence should consider that the very fact that an opposition Member has brought this Resolution means that it is not only one party which is behind it but that the whole nation is demanding this sort of education, and if they do it, the whole nation will muster behind them and will not raise any doubts and objections and will not put obstacles in the way.

डा० राम सभग सिंह (सहसराम) : ममापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात का "बड़ा गर्व हो रहा है कि मैं श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। ठीक इसी तरह का प्रस्ताव मैं करीब आठ, साढ़े आठ बर्ष पहले इस हाउस में लाया था और उस बक्त बहुतेरे साथियों ने उसका समर्थन भी किया था। दो, तीन साथियों ने उस बक्त उसकी मुख्यालक्षण इस आधार पर की कि हम लोगों का देश गांधी जी का देश है और इसलिए यहां पर लड़कों को सैनिक शिक्षा नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन यह उस बक्त भी बतलाया गया था और आज करीब करीब यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो गया कि गांधी जी कभी नहीं चाहते थे कि यहां पर अनुशासन न रहे। वे देश को और देश के तमाम नर नारियों को पूरी तरह अनुशासनपूर्ण पद्धति अस्तित्यार करने की स्वाहित रखते थे और जहां तक सम्भव हुआ उन्होंने सबको अनुशासन का पाठ पढ़ाने का प्रयास किया और उनके अनुशासन की शिक्षा की ही बदौलत हम लोगों को स्वतंत्रता मिली और जिसके कि फल स्वरूप आज स्वतंत्र सरकार और एक स्वतंत्र देश की संसद् यहां पर कायम हुई। आज हम लोगों को इस बात की पुनः आवश्यकता पड़ी। इसके दूसरे कारण हो सकते हैं लेकिन मैं ने जैसे बतलाया मैंने आज से आठ, साढ़े आठ बर्ष पहले अनिवार्य सैनिक प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव इस भवन में प्रस्तुत किया था और आज तो स्थिति ऐसी आ गई है जब कि यह और भी अधिक आव-

श्यक हो गया है हालांकि यह पहले भी आवश्यक था और मैं तो अगर आज की स्थिति नहीं भी रहती तो भी मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता। मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि आज तक सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट क्यों नहीं हुआ और आज हमारे प्रतिरक्षा भंडी महोदय कहते हैं कि हमको सबा दो लाल के करीब लड़कों को एन०सी०सी० और ए०सी०सी० में सैनिक प्रशिक्षण मिलना चाहिए। इस बात की तो ओर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान बहुत पहले जाना चाहिए था। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे बड़े बड़े शिक्षण के विद्यालय चाहे केन्द्र के विद्यालय बन्द हो रहे हैं तो विद्यार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण करने के बजाय यह भी आवश्यक है कि हम अधिकारियों को भी प्रशिक्षित करें कि वे ऐसी स्थिति ही न पैदा होने दें जिसमें कि विद्यालय बन्द हो जायें। यह दुःख का विषय है कि तीन बड़े बड़े विश्वविद्यालय बन्द हो जायें। इसलिए जहरत है कि पहले अधिकारीगण और हम लोग अनुशासन सीखें और विद्यार्थियों के सम्मुख एक स्वस्थ उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करें क्योंकि जाहिर है कि जब हम में अपनी ताकत होगी जब हम खुद खुद अनुशासनपूर्ण रीति से चलना सीखेंगे तभी हम किसी को प्रभावित कर सकेंगे। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारे विद्यार्थियों में यदि कही कोई अनुशासनहीनता नजर आती है तो उस के लिए शिक्षकों, जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों और अपने को उसके लिए दोषी और जिम्मेदार समझना चाहिये और उस अनुशासनहीनता के लिए हमारी भी जवाबदेही है क्योंकि उन की बदौलत हमारे यहां अनुशासनहीनता का प्रबार हो रहा है और वे उस अनुशासनहीनता को रोकने के लिए अमरमर्य मिठ हो रहे हैं। आज यदि कोई समझे कि चीन के आक्रमण के बलते विद्यालयों में देश के नवयुवक और नवयुवियों को सैनिक शिक्षा देने की जरूरत है तो मैं उस से सम्मत नहीं हूँ। मैं तो इस बात का कायल हूँ कि

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतंत्रता की सुरक्षा के लिए और हमेशा उस को बरकरार रखने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि देश के ४० करोड़ नर-नारी सुयोग्य बनें और सुयोग्य नागरिक बनने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उन को पहले सुयोग्य शिक्षा मिले और सुयोग्य शिक्षा मिलने के लिये यह ज़रूरी है कि नीचे से ऊपर तक जितने भी शिक्षा के अधिकारी हैं वे सुयोग्य हों। इस के लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि जो भी नीति-निर्वाचन करने वाले हैं वे ऐसे हों जिन का कि स्वतः प्रभाव पड़ता हो। एक एक नर-नारी पर बर्गर उस के प्रभाव पड़े कहीं भी अनुशासन नहीं हो सकता। भले ही लालों रुपये हम लगावें, करोड़ों प्रबलों रुपये हम लगावें और कितने ही हम मिलेटरी टैक्स क्यों न दें और लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करें कोई विशेष प्रभाव पड़ने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि हम ने देखा कि ज्यांकाई शोक के पास काफी बड़े टैक्स थे और अमरीका से भी आये थे मगर वह वहां जो उच्चलपुरुष हुईं उस का मुकाबला नहीं कर सका। इसलिए आज सब से बड़ी ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि हम देश के नवयुवक और नवयुवियों को ठीक शक्ति में ढालें और अपने लड़के और लड़कियों को अनुशासन-पूर्ण ढंग में ढालने के साथ साथ उन को सैनिक प्रशिक्षण दें। लेकिन यदि हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री महोदय कहें कि हम को सबा दो लाख लड़कों को एन० सी० सी० और ए० सी० सी० में ट्रेन्ड करना है तो मैं इस को एक बिलकुल बेकार की बात मानता हूँ। अगर हमारी सरकार—जो आदमी हैं—उन को उचित रीति से उचित काम पर लगावे तो उस को ऐसा करने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। चूँकि हम ऐसा नहीं करते इसलिए हम को जनता के पास जाने की ज़रूरत पड़ती है। जो हमारे पास शक्ति है यदि हम उस का सदृप्योग कर सकें तभी हम जनता के पास जाने के अधिकारी हैं। उस अवस्था में देख का एक एक आदमी

प्रशिक्षित हो जायगा और भारत सरकार को खर्च करने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। अभी भी हमारे यहां गांवों में ग्रामांडे हैं, दंबल होते हैं, लोग लाठी चलाना, गदा चलाना और तलवार चलाना सीखते हैं। वह खुद खुद इन चीजों की शिक्षा लेते हैं, उन को विष्णा देने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ती। हम अपने देश में सेना पर २०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। आज और ज्यादा खर्च करने की ज़रूरत सामने है। अभी तक हमारे देश की सीमा ६००० वर्ग मील थी, अब जीनी आक्रमण के कारण यह सीमा २५०० मील और बढ़ गयी है। इसलिए अब हम को २०० करोड़ के स्थान पर ३०० या ४०० करोड़ रुपया लगाना होगा। लेकिन आज जो यह २०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के बाद हमारे पास ताकत है, उस को इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है ज़रूरत पड़ने पर भी। अगर सरकार इस शक्ति को इस्तेमाल किए होती, तो हमारे लड़के बिना शिक्षा दिये आज अपने को प्रशिक्षित करने का प्रयत्न करते। आज लड़के इलाहाबाद और लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालयों को बन्द नहीं होने देना चाहते लेकिन जो अधिकारी हैं वे उन को बन्द करना चाहते हैं। यह सब गलत चीज है। आज देश के आदमियों को प्रशिक्षित करने का तरीका यही है कि आप खुद उन के सामने आदर्श उपस्थित करें। आप के पास जो भी योग्यी शक्ति है उस का सदृप्योग करें और तब जनता से मांग करें।

हमारा ४०० करोड़ का बजट है और इस में से २०० करोड़ सेना पर खर्च होता है। हिन्दुस्तान के निवासियों की पर-कैपीटा आय ३०० रुपये के लगभग है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह देखना चाहिये कि वे क्या और ज्यादा दे सकेंगे। इस अवस्था में यह ज़रूरी है कि हम कम से कम खर्च कर के ज्यादा से ज्यादा परिणाम निकालें और ऐसा करना ज़रूरी है। हमारे देश में आज

१ प्रतिशत आदमी विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा पा रहे हैं । ६६ प्रतिशत कालिजों में नहीं हैं । इस एक प्रतिशत को आप अच्छी से अच्छी सैनिक शिक्षा दें और मैं चाहूँगा कि इस के लिए अच्छे से अच्छा इन्तजाम हो और स्टेट का कंट्रोल्यूशन क्या हो और सेटर का क्या हो इस बखेड़े में न पड़ कर इस की व्यवस्था सेटर को ही करनी चाहिये । हाँ, हम राज्य सरकारों को भी यह कहें कि वे फलां फलां सुविधाएं दें । इस प्रकार हर प्रकार का प्रबन्ध कर के हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को सैनिक शिक्षा दें, इस दूर से नहीं कि हमारे ऊपर चीन का आक्रमण हूँगा है । आप अपने साधनों का सही उपयोग करेंगे तो काम खुद बखुद हो जायगा । अपने साधनों का सही उपयोग न करने के कारण ही भाज यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है । भाज जरूरत है तड़कों को सुशिक्षित करने की और इस भीज का प्रचार स्कूलों और कालिजों तक ही सीमित न रखा जाय बल्कि उन तक भी इस का प्रचार किया जाय जो स्कूलों और कालिजों से बाहर हैं । और जो हमारे इंडीजीन्स मैथड हैं, गदा और तलवार आदि चलाना सीखने के, उनको भी उचित प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय । भाज हमारा ढंग खराब होता जा रहा है । श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री ने भी उस की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया कि मैसूर में गोली चली, यहाँ तालकटोरा गार्डन में पिछले साल यूथ फैस्टीवल में उचित व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी । तो इन चीजों को हमें रोकना चाहिये । भाज मगर हम इस काम के लिए एक विशाल मंत्रालय खोल दें और सैनिक शिक्षा का और भी विस्तार करें, लेकिन उस का तब तक कोई असर नहीं होगा जब तक कि हम खुद बखुद प्रभावकारी कदम अपनी तरफ से नहीं उठायें ।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram): Mr. Chairman, I am in agreement with some of the deductions drawn by my hon. friends who preceded me, even though I was not able to completely follow the

points raised by the hon. Mover of the Resolution.

The most important point which was being streamlined in every one of the arguments of the speakers was that in order to instil a sense of discipline in the youth of the country, there should be compulsory military training. There are other grounds also. Certain remarks were made showing that there is complete lack of a sense of discipline especially among the youth of the country and also the people. It has also been said that we are one of the most indisciplined countries in the world.

If we go into the question whether there is lack of discipline among the youth of this country or the people of this country, it is one matter; it is quite another when we try to find out what are the remedies we are going to adopt to instil discipline in the minds of the youth and the people of this country. When we make a remark that the youth of this country is indisciplined and there should be some process by which this House should decide that some steps should immediately be taken to instil discipline in them, the question arises whether by introducing compulsory military training in colleges in the country this sense of discipline could be instilled in the minds of the youth of the country. If we answer the question by an 'yes', certainly we will be overlooking the causes of indiscipline. If at all indiscipline is manifest in the youth of the country in Universities, it is not the prerogative of the youth alone; it is also prevalent among the elderly people in the country.

Reference was made to the closing down of Lucknow and Allahabad Universities. The hon. member accused the students of being guilty of indiscipline. But just across the streets of Lucknow and Allahabad, you will find that this sort of indiscipline is not confined to the students alone, but to political parties—a single political party—whose members take up lathis

[Shri Narayananakutty Menon]

and fight each other and break each other's heads in the party elections in these cities. So is it fair to say that indiscipline is there among University students alone? When we accuse students of indiscipline, let us examine in each case why the indiscipline is manifest and who are responsible for it.

Reference was made to the Youth Festival. Last time, the Festival was held in the campus of Mysore University. Mounted police had to be called in order to check the students rushing into the University campus where the Youth Festival was being conducted. What is the cause of the indiscipline? It is simple. When this Youth Festival, in which representatives of all Universities in the country assembled, was held and they were discussing things, when they were singing folk songs and all that, the students of Mysore University were prevented from attending it. The college authorities said: 'We will not give you a holiday to attend the Festival'. Such was the stark fact. The Mysore University authorities prevented the Mysore University students from participating in it. Naturally, their enthusiasm was bubbling up and the students indulged in acts of indiscipline.

I pointed out only one example. Wherever, indiscipline is noticed among students, it is the same story. If at all we find indiscipline among the youth, among the University students, let us not find the panacea in compulsory military training; let us not think that it will solve this whole problem. It can be admitted that a certain degree of indiscipline is there. But by introduction of compulsory military training, will it be possible to instil discipline? Certainly not. Will it be possible to instil patriotism by compulsory military training? Certainly not. Will it be possible to instil a spirit of nationalism by compulsory military training? I say cate-

gorically that it will be impossible to find a panacea for indiscipline among youth in compulsory military training.

The question was posed: what shall we do in order to channelise the bubbling energies of youth into creative activities? My hon. friend, Shri U. C. Patnaik, said that mischief is misdirected energy. It may be possible that the energy of youth is misdirected. What is the way of properly directing it? What is the creative way of finding a solution to it? The idea is that the energy of the youth should be properly directed. If you are convinced that mischief is misdirected energy, there are plenty of avenues in the country to channelise the energies of the youth and the people. In our Second Plan, laudable things are put in: *Shramdan* is put there. There are hundreds of construction works where voluntary labour was required. In every place, we have miserably failed to inspire confidence and get voluntary labour. If we could direct the energies of the youth towards these huge construction works, it would be more profitable for us. That would be the greatest service that the Parliament and the country can do. Even the military experts in other countries have definitely said that things cannot be set right by compulsory military training. We should also be realistic and see the situation and condition in our country. Today it would not be possible for the country to undertake such a job of this magnitude. The resolution will only be on the paper; it could not be implemented. Shri Patnaik said that there were 7.5 million youth in the country's universities. According to him the expenditure on the National Cadet Corps is Rs. 300 per head. It will be a colossal expenditure if we have to spend Rs. 300 per head on these 7.5 million youths. Even then we would be able to train them militarily in a haphazard way. That is not the solution.

As far as the country's defence is concerned, Shri Goray said in this

country there is a little bit of patriotism lacking. I am not going into that question. Since Independence, when there has been a national emergency, when the Pakistani raiders crossed the Kashmir Frontier, our own people, our own army, however limited their number or supplies may be, stood heroically and exhibited their patriotism and our borders could not be violated. We are keeping an army and supplying that army. There is a limitation for the supply. By simple military training, an army will not function. Taking into consideration the methods of modern warfare and military strategy, we should see whether such a huge manpower should be militarily organised in order to fight a war. Any military expert will testify to the fact that man-power is not at all the most important factor in modern warfare. If we pass this resolution, it will be an impractical resolution; it cannot be implemented. Therefore, I beseech this House not to take up the responsibility of passing a Resolution which the Government and the people are incapable of implementing....(Interruptions).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Why do you not ask about Ladakh, Mr. Goray? He is referring to your point.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My friend talks about Ladakh. I come to that point. I will not leave any room for my friend to keep guessing.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Does the hon. Member want a particular standard in China and another standard in India?

Shri Goray: That suits China.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That is a different question. It is quite easy for my friends to talk about Ladakh. But actually, when the real question of patriotism comes, who is on which side? That is the sole question. In the year 1947, when the Pakistani raiders were crossing Baramula and our men could not be transported back and when we were lacking vehicles, there were patriots in

this country who demanded a heavy price for the vehicle and they said that unless that price was paid by the Government, they will not release the vehicles. Those are the people who talk about patriotism. When these people talk about patriotism and armchair militarism is exhibited. If they could be accepted as patriots, everybody could afford to be a soldier-patriot. But when the real test comes, people will know. My friend asked me about Ladakh. I am confident about Ladakh. We are confident about the frontiers of this country. Whenever the frontiers of this country are being attacked and if they are attacked, certainly we will be the first and foremost to join and go to the front.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Do you think that it has not been attacked so far?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I know the implications of war, if my friend does not know. Four of my brothers are in the Army; they are in the frontier and even in 1947 I made a speech referring to these trucks because they could not be brought, the so-called patriots of today refused to release the trucks from Jabalpur unless the money was paid. It is easy for these people to talk about patriotism as long as they are safely within the walls of this Chamber. Therefore, I submit that this question should not be considered on the basis of sentiment. We should be realistic and see whether it is possible for us to implement. Therefore, I beseech this House should not take up the responsibility of passing this Resolution.

डा० मुकुला नायर (झांसी) : सभा-पति महोदय, जो माननीय मेम्बर आभी भाषण कर रहे थे, मैं अपने आप को उन की विचार-धारा से बहुत कुछ सम्मत पाती हूँ। हम लोग अपने बीच में एक बीमारी देख रहे हैं। वह बीमारी है इनडिसिप्लिन की, अनुशासनहीनता की। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि इस बीमारी का डालाज होना चाहिये। यह बीमारी हमारे देश के युद्धक क्षया और बढ़े क्षया, सब के भीवन

[डा० मुशीला नायर]

को खतरे में डाल रही है। उस खतरे में से देश को निकालना चाहिये और उस के लिए सब उपाय करने चाहियें। यहां तक मैं इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करने वाले भाइयों की भूमिका के साथ सम्मत हूं। मगर बीमारी का जो वह इलाज बता रहे हैं, वह इलाज सही इलाज नहीं है, यह मैं बहुत नम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहती हूं। आप विचार करिये कि अनुशासनहीनता युवकों में है, इस से हम बहुत परेशान होते हैं। मगर अनुशासनहीनता का नमूना कौन पेश करता है युवकों के सामने? हम लोग, जो बहुत हैं। क्या इस सदन में हम अनुशासनहीनता नहीं दिखाते? और तो सब छोड़ दीजिये, बाहर तो जो लोग करते हैं, सो करते हैं—वह नहीं होना चाहिये— लेकिन कम से कम इस सदन में जो लालों व्यवितयों के प्रतिनिधि हो कर आते हैं, मेम्बर साहबान, वे तो अनुशासनहीनता न करें। मगर इतना भी हो, तो हम दूसरों को रास्ता बताने वाले बन सकते हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि कोई एक दवा की गोली मिल जाये, जिस से सारी की सारी बीमारी एक दम में दूर हो जाये और हम ने मान लिया है कि मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग से यह सारी की सारी बीमारी दूर हो जायगी। लेकिन अनुशासनहीन लोगों के हाथ में आप राइफल दे दीजिये, उन को राइफल चलाना सिखा दीजिये और मिलिटरी की ट्रेनिंग दे दीजिये, तो आज तो वे मुक्का-मुक्की करते हैं, लटठम-लट्ठा करते हैं, कल को वे गोलियों से लड़ेंगे। यहीं तो होगा। दूसरा क्या हो सकता है? यानी अनुशासनहीनता को दूर करने का इलाज माननीय सदस्य यह बताते हैं कि सब को आप सिपाही बना दीजिये, फौजी बना दीजिये। मैं बहुत नम्रता से कहता चाहती हूं कि अनुशासनहीनता का आप पहले इलाज कीजिये। वह इलाज मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग नहीं है। किसी ने तो यहां तक कह दिया कि गांधी जी भी तो अनुशासनहीनता के विरुद्ध

थे। इसलिये मिलिट्री तालीम होनी चाहिये। बिल्कुल सही बात है, गांधी जी सरासर अनुशासनहीनता के विरुद्ध थे। गांधी जी डिसिप्लिन के पुजारी थे। लेकिन क्या डिसिप्लिन के लिए गांधी जी ने मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग ली थी, या किसी को देने की बात कभी की थी? यह मान लेना कि अनुशासन प्राप्त करने का—डिसिप्लिन प्राप्त करने का—एक-मात्र तरीका मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग है, मेरी समझ में सब से बड़ा भूल है। मैं समझती हूं कि आज हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में जो तकलीफ हो रही है, हमारी पोलीटिकल पार्टीज के चुनाव बैरीह में जो तकलीफ हो रही है और दूसरी जो बहुत सी अनुशासनहीनता की मिसालें हमारे भाइयों ने यहां पर दी हैं, उन सब चीजों का जो इलाज है, वह है सही प्रकार की शिक्षा। सही प्रकार की शिक्षा का अर्थ है सही प्रकार के शिक्षक और सही प्रकार की शिक्षा की सामग्री। अब उस सही प्रकार की शिक्षा को देने के लिए, आज जो करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हैं ताकि ट्रेनिंग के लिये तैयार हो रहे हैं हम मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग के लिए, वे करोड़ों रुपये जरा ज्यादा अच्छे टीचर तैयार करने के लिये खर्च कीजिये, अच्छी शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध करने से कीजिये। हमारे स्कूलों और कलिजों में अनुशासन के लिए जो ट्रेनिंग देने की आवश्यकता है, वह मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग से पूरी नहीं हो सकती। मैं कहती हूं कि हर एक बच्चे को अगर हम स्कूल में ले जायें, स्काउट की ट्रेनिंग दें, गाइड की ट्रेनिंग दें, तो उस से ही वह अनुशासनहीनता बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकती है।

16 hrs.

मगर उस के साथ ही साथ स्मरण रहे कि बच्चा चार छ: छंटे स्कूल में जाता है, बाकी समय घर में रहता है यह समझना कि अकेले स्कूल के चार छ: छंटों की शिक्षा से ही उन के सारे दोष दूर हो जायें और

वर में बैठ कर हम लोग चाहे जैसे आपने जीवन की मिसाल बच्चों के सामने पेश करें, वह सही तरीका नहीं है। उस का परिणाम जो हम चाहते हैं, वह नहीं हो सकता। आज हम पेट्रियाटिज्म की बात करते हैं, देश-भवित की बात करते हैं। सब से पहले आवश्यकता है कि हम में से हर एक व्यक्ति अपने हृदय को टटोले कि इस देश-भवित के लिये, इस पेट्रियाटिज्म के लिए हम आप को किस हृद तक अनुशासन में रख सकते हैं, रखना चाहते हैं, रखते हैं, कितना हम इस के लिये त्याग करने के लिये तैयार हैं, तपस्या करने के लिए तैयार हैं। त्याग और तपस्या खाली मिलिटरी के मैदान में—लड़ाई में नहीं होती है। मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि आज स्पूतनिक के युग में, इन्टर-कान्ट-नेटल बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल के युग में क्या आननीय सदस्य यह सोचते हैं कि राइफल ले कर लड़े हो जायेंगे, लड़कों को मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग दे देंगे, तो हमारे बांदर सुरक्षित हो जायेंगे? यह कहाँ की बात है? सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यकता है कि हम अपने अन्दर अनुशासन, हिम्मत और देश-भवित की वह भावना पैदा करें, जिस से कि किसी की हिम्मत न हो कि वह हमारे देश की ओर आंख उठा कर देख सके। आज जीनियों की यह हिम्मत क्यों हुई हमारे बांदर पर हमला करने की? इसलिए कि हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग हैं, जो उन को बढ़ावा देते हैं। आज भी बैठे हुए हैं वे लोग और देश-भवित का उपदेश देते हैं विद्यार्थियों को। सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत नश्ता से आप के सामने यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि आज इसने लम्बे बांदर की सुरक्षा के लिए, अपनी आजादी की जड़ों को मजबूत करने के लिए एटामिक बार-फेयर के इस युग में अपने स्वभाव की रक्षा के लिये और अपने अस्तित्व की रक्षा के लिये आवश्यक है कि हमारा ऐसा अस्त्वा कैरेक्टर बने, अस्त्वा जीवन बने हिम्मत का और बहादुरी का और

हमारे देश का ऐसा डेवलपमेंट हो—शार्थिक डेवलपमेंट, सोशल डेवेलपमेंट, सब प्रकार से डेवेलपमेंट—कि इस देश का एक एक व्यक्ति देश की सुरक्षा और मान के लिए अपना सर्वस्व देने के लिये तैयार हो। जब हम ने आजादी हासिल की थी, तो कोई राइफल से नहीं की, बन्दूक से नहीं की, किसी बहुत बड़े हथियारों से नहीं की। तो जब हम ने हिम्मत से, हड़ता से, सच्चाई से और देश-भवित से आजादी हासिल की है, तो उन्हीं तरीकों से हम अपनी आजादी की रक्षा भी कर सकते हैं। लिहाजा इस कम्प्लसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग का मैं हृदय से विरोध करती हूँ।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am surprised that there should be any controversy about the objective that underlies this resolution. I quite see that the Defence Minister may not be able to accept the resolution, for they might find it very difficult to implement it fully because of the enormity of expenditure involved and other considerations; but so far as the objective is concerned I do not think there could be any controversy.

Sir, military training may be with the objective of inculcating the sense of discipline in the educational institutions or it may be with the objective to create a reserve force for the defence of the country. In either case the objective is good and should have been accepted by all.

Now, it would be admitted on all hands that the security of the country should be the primary consideration, particularly in the context of the situation. There are always four factors that count in the matter of the security of the country. The first factor that counts, in this connection, is the industrial potential or the natural resources of a country. The second factor that counts is the geographical location of a country. The third that would count is the man power. The fourth factor that might

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

come into consideration is the extra-territorial aspect.

So far as the geographical location of the country is concerned we thought that we were absolutely safe: we have got vast oceans round about us, we have got the Himalayas on one side and there, are only two borders that needed protection. But the recent situation has amply shown that the Himalayas are not impregnable. They have been already pierced. We cannot think ourselves to be safe so far as the vast oceans are concerned. Therefore, my submission is that in the matter of the geographical location of the country too the security of the country should be the primary consideration. Of course, in the matter of natural resources and industrial potential every effort is put in. But I would submit that in the context of the things now the emphasis should be on the man-power, on the training of the man-power and, particularly, the concept of military defence. The defence of the country must change in view of the development in nuclear warfare and technology. If that must change, when even the Maginot line and others have become non-existent in the context of the present warfare, what is the thing that we can bank upon? It is the man power.

How can we develop it? The hon. Minister would be aware that when during a conference at Paris of the NATO powers they justified the use of nuclear weapons for defence, Field-Marshal Montgomery enunciated that principle when he said:

"Thermo and nuclear weapons will be used if we are attacked. The reason for that action is that we cannot meet the strength that could be brought against us unless we use nuclear weapons; and our political chiefs have never shown any great enthusiasm in giving us the opportunities to be able to do so without using such weapons."

Therefore, it is either the weapons that would count or the man power that would count. This has been abundantly shown both in the Korean warfare as well as the Chinese warfare against Japan.

Therefore, man power is one of the factors on which India must count. India must train her people. I believe, man power means trained man power to meet the situation. I submit that in the present context it is not actually the defence force that counts. Of course, in a democracy it is felt that normally it is the defence force alone that should fight, it is the defence force alone that should safeguard the interests of the country and it is on the shoulders of the defence force alone the security of the country lies. But I believe that that concept is wrong and has to be exploded. The emphasis is shifting to the citizens' army rather than the actual defence or the military forces. For that purpose, you have got to have a reserve on which you can count and which can be brought forward in an emergency. We must see to it that such a reserve is built up. At one time, when I was speaking about it, in the budget session of 1957 or 1958, the hon. Defence Minister was pleased to say that that would be creating a war psychosis. That is wrong. Training is most essential and I am afraid that the resolution which my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has sponsored is not wide enough to carry the intended objective. His objective, I believe, is that the entire manpower of the country should be canalised and trained and the method to be adopted is to be different. One of the methods has already been suggested by Shri U. C. Patnaik. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Defence Minister to what is done in Switzerland. Switzerland is the most peaceful country in Europe. It has always remained neutral. Yet you find that the moment an individual reaches the age of 20, he has to go to a recruit school for training. There, training is not

a matter of years or months. It is a matter of days. The moment the individual reaches the age of 20, he enters a recruit school.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I shall finish in two minutes. The boy is given training, an intensive military training, for 118 days. For the next 72 days he is sent to the technical side, flying or something of that kind. Later on, up to the age of 36, he remains in the first reserve. From 36 to 44 he remains in the second reserve. These are the different reserves in spite of the fact that Switzerland is the one country in Europe that is neutral, has been safe and has never been invaded. This was the reason why no nation has ever dared to attack it in the first world war. Nor did Hitler attack it during the second world war. They went through Belgium to Denmark and Sweden in the second world war and both these countries were wiped out though they were stronger militarily, comparatively speaking.

Therefore, I submit that so far as the intended objective of the resolution is concerned, it should have unanimous support in the House. I congratulate the Defence Minister on his having already accepted the spirit of the resolution in that he has already enlarged the ambit of the NCC and is going to introduce rifle training in the collages and institutions as compulsory training. Since he has already accepted such measures, I hope, he would also accept the object underlying this resolution.

Mr. Chairman: It is 4.14. I may call the hon. Minister.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Could you give me five to seven minutes?

Mr. Chairman: It is almost 4.15 now. The Minister wants to have half an hour for his reply, and then the mover

has to reply. So, there will be hardly enough time left.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The reply can be for eight to ten minutes. Or, can we not sit for five or ten minutes or, say, 15 minutes extra?

Shrimati Uma Nehru (Sitapur): May I have just five minutes, Sir?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): My only submission is, I should not be elbowed out. My resolution should be allowed to be moved.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The point of view of a woman Member should also be heard on this subject.

Mr. Chairman: Then, the hon. Members will take five minutes each.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Sir, I find there is no quorum.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let us squeeze in two or three speeches.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. Shrimati Uma Nehru.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : श्रीमान् जी, इस बिल पर आज जितनी स्पीचिंज हुई है उन सब को मैंने सुना। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे कोई बार आफिस में आदमी बैठे हुए हों और बातें कर रहे हों या कोई कहीं लड़ाई हो रही हो जिस के लिए इस कानून की जरूरत हुई। हमारे सभी जो मद हैं वे चाहते यह हैं कि यहां पर कानून कोई ऐसा हो जिस के जरिये मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग ही नहीं बल्कि कम्प्लेसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दी जा सके। मेरे सामने उत्तर प्रदेश का नक्शा भी रखा गया और बताया गया कि वहां पर स्टूडेंट्स में कितना इनडिसिप्लिन है। इस बारे में मैं आप को एक बात बताना चाहती हूँ। हमारा जो जीता जागता इतिहास भारत का है वह हमें क्या बताता है। इस

[बीमती उमा नेहरू]

इतिहास को हम सब जानते हैं। हम ने जिस तरह से आजादी हासिल की, उस से आप वाकिफ हैं। आप कुछ भी कहें कि हम इंडिसिप्लिन्ड ये या डिसिप्लिन्ड नहीं थे, लेकिन हम ने इस मुल्क को आजाद करवाया है। महाभागी के पीछे हम चले, रंग बिरंगे कपड़े पहने दुए और मिलिटरी के कदम हमारे साथ नहीं उठते थे, लेकिन हमारे कदम जो उठे, हम ने जो कदम उठाये, हम में जो मारल स्ट्रेंग्य आई, उस के बल पर हम ने मुल्क को आजाद करवाया।

आज स्टुडेंट इंडिसिप्लिन पर सब लोग परेशान हैं और सब सवाल करते हैं कि यह क्यों है। खास तौर पर हम औरतों के सामने यह सवाल आता है, हम माताओं के सामने यह सवाल आता है कि इन लड़कों और लड़कियों में इंडिसिप्लिन क्यों है। मैं तो इस के बारे में इस नतीजे पर पहुंच वाले हूं कि इंडिसिप्लिन तभी होता है जब खुद बालदैन में, पेरेंट्स में इंडिसिप्लिन होता है, बुजगों में इंडिसिप्लिन होता है, स्कूलों और कालेजों में टीचर्स में इंडिसिप्लिन होता है। मैं अपने परसनल तजुबों को बिना पर आप को बतलाती हूं कि मैं खूब घूमी हूं इस का पता लगाने के लिए और बहुत अच्छी तरह से मैं ने इस चीज को स्टडी किया है और मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंच हूं कि यूनिवर्सिटी प्रोफेसर्स में इतना इंडिसिप्लिन है, इतनी बातें मैं ने उन के बारे में सुनी हैं कि उन सब को सुन कर और देख कर मूँहे बहुत अफसोस हुए हैं। चाहे लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी हो, चाहे अलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी हो, चाहे बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी हो वहां पढ़ने वाले बच्चों में इतनी इंडिसिप्लिन की बात नहीं है और न उन में वे बीमारियां हैं इम्मारल या दूसरी, जितनी कि चर्चा की जाती है, जितनी कि वे वहां के प्रोफेसर्स में हैं। जब हम इन चीजों को वहां देखते हैं तो हमें सोचने के लिए मजबूर हो जाना पड़ता है कि आया हम अपने बच्चों को वहां पर

पढ़ने के लिए भेजें या न भेजे। आज जब यह हालत हमारे गुरुओं की है जो कि हमको शिक्षा देते हैं तो फिर हम यह सोचें कि वहां पर कम्प्लसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दी जाए ताकि उनका चरित्र ठीक हो जाए, तो यह बात मुझे कुछ गलत मालूम देती है।

मैं समझती हूं कि प्रसली बात यह है कि जब तक शिक्षा ठीक नहीं दी जाएगी तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। मैं तो इस नतीजे पर पहुंची हूं कि शिक्षा का महकमा चाहे सैटर में हो, चाहे स्टेट्स में हो, यह महकमा योग्य, समझदार, और पढ़ी लिखी औरतों के हाथों में होना चाहिए। जब तक यह महकमा उनके हाथों में नहीं होगा तब तक जो स्पीचिंज हमने सुनी हैं, इनसे भी बुरी स्पीचिंज सुनने को मिलेंगी। इसलिए अधिक न कहते हुए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि इंडिसिप्लिन स्टुडेंट्स में इतना नहीं है जितना कि स्टुडेंट्स को पढ़ाने वाले जो हैं, उनमें दिलाई दे रहा है।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This vedy idea of compulsory military training is really very fascinating. I am not opposed to this idea and I do not think that it is in any way inconsistent with the Gandhian philosophy. As a matter of fact, it falls very much in line with the Gandhian philosophy. But my objection to this is on very different grounds. I want to refer to that very briefly, and that is why I have asked for your indulgence for two minutes.

I think we are taking a very superficial view of the entire situation. It is entirely wrong to equate discipline with military training. As a matter of fact, there is nothing to equate military training with discipline. It is going to be a national character. We must develop certain traits of character, and it should be inherent in our system of education to develop certain traits of character. It is only

then that we will be able to overcome the entire situation. We are having so many schemes of national discipline, like the national discipline scheme, the Cadet Corps and so on. Are we going to inject something from outside to make the student community disciplined? It is entirely wrong. I think our system of education should be such that it should be inherent in the system of education from the very beginning, from the very start, from the primary school stage right to the end of the education that you instil into them certain traits of character, and discipline would be just one part of that trait of character. It is on this ground that I say that, apart from the validity or usefulness of the compulsory military training, we should not confuse it with discipline and we must understand where the ailment lies.

My view is that our present difficulties are not only in the colleges and universities but all over, simply because there is immaturity with the politician himself. He is not yet mature; he does not know how to behave. I do not say that he purposefully does it, but he is immature, and we have not been able to adjust ourselves with so many forces which have been released in this country. Unfortunately, I am sorry I have to say that also, the ruling party has not been able to take stock of the entire situation and to discharge the responsibilities which squarely lie on the shoulders of the ruling party. Unless and until we find very great discipline instilled in the ruling party, I do not think it will be possible to inspire the country and have discipline in all the sectors.

One word more and I would sit down even before the five minutes that you have allotted to me are over. I do not at all agree with the view which has been expressed by my very great friend, with whom I am generally very much in agreement, Shri Goray, who said that ours is the most indisciplined nation. I do not at all agree with that view. It is

entirely wrong to say that this nation is the most indisciplined nation. We are passing through a crisis, that I am prepared to understand; we are passing through a transitory stage, that I am prepared to understand. But is it not a fact that this nation gave fight for freedom? Was it the sign of an indisciplined nation? Was it a sign of indiscipline that they have been able to secure freedom and power from a great colonial power? I do not even agree with the contention of my friend that the entire nation has lost its character during the past five or seven years. It is just a transitory stage. There are certain forces which have been released, of which we must take note. I do not think that this nation is an indisciplined nation. I very much resent that statement. We have passed through two colossal elections where this nation has exhibited a complete picture of perfect discipline. In any other place something very different would have happened.

I think this misunderstanding should not be permitted to gain ground. This is a perfectly disciplined nation. We have certain temporary difficulties and this crisis of character, as I have submitted, has got to be taken note of, in the educational institutions particularly. I again plead that it should be inherent in our system of education to build certain traits of character from the very beginning. Otherwise, the compulsory military training, or the national scheme which we are thinking of, that after a man comes out of the higher secondary school he has to put in some training, will be of no avail. I think we are taking an entirely superficial view and it is only certain fad on which we are working. They are not going to serve the nation at all. We must take care from the very beginning, from the primary stage, to instil certain traits of character in the students.

Shri Krishna Menon: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House has before it a resolution and amendments. Since

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we are a legislative chamber, it will be impossible to disregard the text of anything that is put before us, but at the same time I have to take into consideration the fact that this is not a Bill but a Resolution expressing an opinion and therefore not to be too literally taken. If one had to take into account only the Resolution, as it stands, it will not be possible for any Government to accept this because it says "introduce compulsory military training into educational institutions", presumably including the nurseries because an educational institution includes every place where education is imparted or, if you want to be narrow, perhaps where money is received from public funds or which comes under the competence of the Ministry of Education. So, the thing is so vague that if one were to stick too literally to it, it will reduce itself to absurdity. But I think it is fair to the Government and to the House to look at the spirit of this Resolution. I would like to say that we welcome its introduction because it does so happen that the mind of the House is diverted to certain aspects of the matter. I will deal with the amendments later on.

Government are unable to accept this Resolution, as it stands, or even with minor modifications. Some of the debate as, Mr. Chairman, you yourself pointed out by implication, has wandered into fields far wider than this, and hon. Members had in mind national conscription in many ways. Let me first say that suppose we take this not in a literal sense but as a suggestion that boys of college-going age should come under military service then there are other methods of dealing with it. There is no country in the world where educational institutions are placed under compulsory military education. What happens is that youth between such-and-such ages are called up for service, whether they are in schools or anywhere else. You may restrict it to college-going students, but the educational

institutions could not usurp military education in that way.

Now the question also arises that if Parliament or the country or public opinion and so on is going to introduce compulsion, why should then it be confined to students who are going to colleges, or, conversely, why should others be excluded? Are the non-college-going students or villagers less patriotic or are they less capable of being disciplined or are they requiring discipline less? Have they lesser responsibilities to contribute either to the stability or to the progress of the country in times of emergency and for other purposes? Therefore if you look at it from that point of view, the moment you talk about compulsion you will be dealing with nearly 22 million people, if we are taking, shall we say, arbitrarily the age as between 17 and 21 years for our male population and making a guess of the next census. According to the latest figures that we have for 1951, there will be nearly 22 million young people to be conscribed for a period of three years, that is, at any time there will be under training 14 million people. Anyone who has applied his mind to it will find that the proposition before this country neither from the point of view of economics nor from the point of view of providing people for training or the establishments required, nor from the point of view of public opinion or the development of our economy is feasible. We will be driving away these people from other fruitful production. So, while there is sentimental expression, perhaps ill-considered expression of opinions, for national service and conscription, we have to take these things into account.

Then if we narrow it down to those who are in schools and colleges and if we take educational institutions in that sense, there are probably, it appears to me, somewhere about 9,00,000 male students for this age category in our colleges and educational insti-

tutions. One can view not only with sympathy but with understanding what Shri Mathur said just now. If the purpose of it is national character and national discipline, it will be a sad day for this nation if national character and discipline can only come through training under arms. It will be a sad day for this nation if we would substitute the word discipline and regard it as synonymous with militarism. We have no desire to militarize the youth of our country. That is why the N.C.C. organisation, while it is very largely organised under the direction and general guidance of the Armed Forces, is still an educational movement as such and we take care to see that their curricular studies are not affected in the course of training. This is the general background which I wanted to give. I have very little time.

The greater part of the debate has been addressed to the N.C.C. and what the Ministry of Defence ought to be responsible for either by themselves or in conjunction with others. Before 1948 young people in this country, whether boys or girls, were not allowed to join organisations of this character. Parliament passed a legislation establishing the N.C.C. in 1948 and in 1949 the Corps was embodied. It was said—I am sorry to say that these expressions come pointed at persons rather than at topics—the Defence Minister had made no contribution to the development of the N.C.C. Looking at the figures we find that during the last three years the strength of the N.C.C. has multiplied by 95 per cent, nearly doubled. Today we have nearly 110,000 boys and girls in the senior divisions of the N.C.C.—I exclude the girls if the hon. Member would not mind because they do not bear arms. There are 98 to 99 thousand of them who are senior cadets who have had three years of training and are, if not in every sense, at least in the military sense, disciplined and would stand comparison with the territorial armies and the militia of most countries, and certainly with the Cadet Corps of any

other country. So, the progress in the last 2½ to three years has been to double the number. I am not now speaking about the junior division of the N.C.C. but about the adult boys of the age of 16½ and that sort of thing. That is double.

The total strength of the N.C.C. today is under 2.4 lakhs. That is a very vast increase from about ten years ago, or even five years ago. If the A.C.C. is to be taken into account and if Shri Mathur's ideas would find any receptivity at all, i.e., not merely military training but bringing boys into some kind of disciplined formation, another ten lakhs of boys and girls have to be included. The A.C.C. has been recording an increase of well over 100 per cent. in the last three years.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Here are official figures, I am quoting.

Shri Krishna Menon: I am not giving way.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: In the N.C.C. senior division on 1-1-1959....

Mr. Chairman: He is not giving way.

Shri Krishna Menon: I am not giving way for several reasons. I have experience of the hon. Member, who is an expert on the question except that his expertise is completely isolated from the facts of any question.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I challenge him on the statement of facts. I am quoting from the official publication India 1959. On 1-1-1959 the strength of the A.C.C. was 1,92,000 of which the strength of the senior division was 82,653: boys 73,407, girls 9,246. Does the hon. Minister deny that?

Shri Krishna Menon: I think an hon. Member of Parliament ought to appreciate that India 1959 is printed in 1959 but prepared much earlier.

The figures for the total of the N.C.C. on 31-3-1957 i.e., three years

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ago, for the whole of the senior and junior divisions, excluding the A.C.C. and girls, was 1,40,057, i.e., 1.4 lakhs. On 31st December last year the total strength of the N.C.C. was 2,35,418 comprised of 93,738 boys, 1,14,140 junior division and 27,540 girls.

These are the figures I gave, and if these figures are to be challenged, they will stand; they can be challenged, but they will not stand challenged. That is why I said there is a possibility of producing what appears to be impressive arguments if you do not bother about the facts of the case.

Then it was said it is a toy organisation, it does not perform any military or other purpose, no attention is given to it, it has no purpose, no use, for the armed services.

I regret very much that an expression of opinion of this kind or this kind of statement should be made, because it has an adverse effect on the morale of the corps and upon the officers who work very hard to produce these results.

What are the facts? Over 50 per cent., and I say it with some reason for gratification, over 50 per cent. of all the entrants into the officered strength of the Indian Army today come through the N.C.C. Last year, 43 per cent. of the cadets who went to Khadakvasla came through the N.C.C.; I do say, they have come through the N.C.C. organisation, but there are boys who have gone through the N.C.C.; they are marked as N.C.C. boys, and their proportion is 43 per cent.

In Dehra Dun, until last year, 10 per cent. of the seats were reserved for persons expressly from the N.C.C. for training purposes. There is a special course there, and it is modified taking into account the N.C.C. training. This year, they have elevated it to 15 per cent. If this stood alone, that would not be very impres-

sive. The remainder of the places were left to the U.P.S.C. to be filled by open competition, and through the open competition, between 50 to 55 per cent. is taken up by the N.C.C. boys, with the result that the officered ranks of the Army today, and to a lesser extent, of the Navy and the Air Force, are more than 50 per cent. N.C.C. boys, and it is increasingly so. Over and above that, in the medical or in the engineering corps and in our scientific organisation are large numbers of young people who first go into the N.C.C. and get some ideas of national defence.

Shri U. C. Patnayak: May I know how many members of the N.C.C. have been incorporated in the Armed Forces as officers, N.C.O.'s, and J.C.O.'s? The hon. Minister is only giving the reverse statistics, namely during the last two or three years....

Shri Krishna Menon: I can only give the figures; I cannot give the hon. Member understanding on them.

I said that over 50 per cent. of the entrants into the Armed Forces came through the N.C.C. They are N.C.C. boys. And I stand by this statement. This can be checked up over and over again. That shows how experts have little understanding of the realities of the situation. How do you recruit N.C.C. cadet in the other ranks right into the Armed Forces? How do you take an N.C.C. cadet officer who is probably a school teacher above the military recruiting age into the regular forces of the Army? It is easy enough to make a speech which has no relation to administrative considerations or to the rules appertaining to this particular organisation. So, it is not possible to pick an N.C.C. cadet or boy and say, you now be an officer, without training. That training of the N.C.C. just prepares him to go to the military college, and in the military college, if he does very well, and if among the applicants to the Military college, the main bulk comes from the N.C.C., then the N.C.C. has justified itself.

The way the House expresses its satisfaction, or rather, I would not say, satisfaction, but its desire or interest in a particular matter is to be very critical about it when it begins. It is so certainly with the Ministry of Defence. When the production went up, the House was extremely concerned about it, in what different ways it should be done and so on. It is natural in a parliamentary system. Therefore, I accept this criticism that the N.C.C. should be run this way or that way as a parliamentary way of expressing interest in this matter.

Now, I come to the development of the N.C.C. In the last twelve months, have been introduced into the N.C.C. two categories. One of the categories is the kind of idea, though not necessarily exactly the kind of idea, which Shri U. C. Patnaik has given expression to, that is to say, out of the N.C.C. ranks should go out not only boys who are recruited to the other ranks but also boys who are recruited to the officers' ranks. So, there has been introduced now into the N.C.C. what is called the officers' training unit which is to take each year 750 boys. And those boys will correspond to gentleman cadets at Dehra Dun. They will all be officers. They would not be officers in units, but they would be cadet officers. And they are being trained as officers. And entry into that will be severely restricted to people who have, on the one hand, the necessary physical stamina and on the other, the necessary physical ability, which is sometimes lacking in a greater part of the recruits. Also, there are specialists either in engineering or medicine or cost accounting or administration or who have great capacity for leadership. That is to say, this number of 750 will be distributed over the universities in India, and will demand only a few from each institution. So, there is room for one to choose. And individuals may also go, that is, boys who have already spent two or three years in the N.C.C., if they are not above the age for recruit-

ment. And if they show promise, from there they will enter the military colleges, only for finishing courses, even as the engineers go into the senior course at Poona. So, that is the position with regard to one category. The other category is the N.C.C. Rifles.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I would beg to correct the hon. Minister. At page 106 of this Government publication of 1959, the official figure is stated to be 73,407, it is not 2½ lakhs as stated by the hon. Minister....

Shri Krishna Menon: I would seek the protection of the Chair. Government must be allowed to express their position....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister is not giving way. Two Members should not stand speaking at the same time.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: He has contradicted the facts published by Government.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can point it out later. First, let the hon. Minister finish his speech.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is true that some people live in things of the past. And this book is of the past.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: This is India, 1959.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinhjee Gaekwad): This is 1960 now.

Shri Krishna Menon: The question is whether the House accepts the figures I give with all sense of responsibility as I have on behalf of Government.

So, the other category that has been introduced is what is being called the N.C.C. Rifles. This requires some explanation. The incorporation of rifle regiments in the regular Army is the normal practice. First of all, they are infantry units. They are lightly armed, and

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can be of quicker movement, and their training is adapted to that purpose. But no impression should be gained that these NCC Rifles units are any kind of cheaper or inferior edition. They go through the full course of training, they will be under the same officers or have the same kind of instructions, and be largely commanded by National Cadet officers who now, after ten years of the NCC, have gained experience in this matter. It is in regard to this aspect of the NCC that Government have given recently their very great attention, and announced that before the end of the budget year of 1960, 250,000 young men are to be enrolled; they will bear arms, they will go through the proper training and role. That will not affect the NCC as it stands today, that will go on in the same way, and we hope in the same way it will be progressing also.

Now, what will be the position of the numbers in that case? Today, it is estimated that between the ages of 17 and 20, perhaps there are 900,000 boys in our educational institutions. We all hope and wish, and we expect that it will go up quickly. But, anyway, there are about 900,000 boys now. If these 250,000 are added on to the 100,000 we already have, that makes a total of 350,000 and we expect to increase the regular NCC a little more. So, roughly speaking, at the end of the next financial year, there will be 400,000 cadets among boys in the NCC. If that increase is kept up, in three or four years' time, practically all those things that we desire and those who speak about national service desire, will, in fact, be accomplished.

We are all entitled and some of us are entitled to think and hope that in this country, for the purposes of coming into a disciplined scheme or having the third or fourth line of the defence of this land, it will not be necessary to introduce national service. It may be that in some places

patriotism is too much talked about. It may be that in the ranks of these young people there is a desire for national service. And Government are gratified to find that there has been no lack of response.

Owing to budgetary considerations, we have had to split these 250,000 into 50,000 before the end of this financial year, and 200,000 afterwards. Mr. Chairman, you will be pleased to hear that these 50,000, so to say, have been oversubscribed. So, there is no difficulty in so far as the response of the young people is concerned. And I think it behoves this House to say a word of appreciation about the responses and about the quality of these boys. They show remarkable aptitude and the results of discipline training. This is the position of the NCC at the present time.

As to whether there should be any kind of national service introduced at the present moment, Government have before them no proposals for national conscription. In any scheme of national conscription, those who have conscientious objections would have to be exempted. Otherwise, we would not be a civilised democracy.

Therefore, at the present rate of progress, the NCC alone would, in about three or four years' time absorb all the boys who are of this particular age, for the military training. It will be possible with experience, as it goes on, to find out to what extent the NCC training can be built in with curricular studies, because a great deal of the thinking in this direction is to the effect that neither military training nor cadet training today is merely a matter of physical discipline. There are so many subjects to be learnt. There are many things to be studied. It may be possible for colleges to find ways of adjusting their curriculum and for the NCC to adjust their curriculum so that some subjects which may be abnormal in the University may be taken up in NCC training.

These are matters under consideration. But anyway, there is every reason to think that there will be room available in the NCC for large numbers of students of this age, as the years pass, in two or three or four years' time—what is more, opportunities for them.

I think it will be unfair, especially having regard to the principles of our Constitution not to say what will happen to the girl students. There are today somewhere about 30,000 girl students in the NCC. Corresponding to the National Cadet Corps Rifles is being established a service for the girls who will specialise in field ambulance, nursing, motor transport, signals, administration and things of that character.

Reference has been made to a national emergency. I think it will be a wrong impression to give to the House or to the world that this country is going to base its active national defence on students in schools, when there is no actual declaration of war. But in any country like ours, on the one hand, there is the requirement of discipline inside the community. Whether one agrees with Shri Goray or not, the fact remains that we could do with more discipline, we could do with more organisation, we could do with more capacity of people to move about in a way that does not disturb others and so on. So it is necessary that larger and larger sections of our community, whether it be in colleges or in villages, should come under some form of organisation. For the same reason, the Lok Sahayak Sena is being expanded and its course of training altered.

That being the case, we are introducing this girls' section for these purposes. If unfortunately we should be in an emergency that requires a greater manpower, first the regular Army moves into forward positions, as it must do. Its place is taken by the Territorial Army. And since, Mr. Chairman, this debate has in the case of other Members somewhat gone

slightly beyond the Resolution, may I say this, that the Territorials are to take the second line? We have yet to see Members of Parliament volunteering to become officers or other ranks of the Territorial Army. You cannot make constant appeals for this. India is the only country in the world where in the Territorial Army of the country, where young persons should come for training and other things required for developing their qualities for officering, every section of the people has not come. It is usually a place where there has to be a composite population. But in any case when these young men get in there and when the Territorial Army is embodied and they become a regular army, they go forward. These people would be taking over certain functions without necessarily becoming militarised by having to go away from their homes or anything of that kind, because perhaps they will be too young for that. In the field of communications, they take over transport, signals, administration or anything of that kind.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Is it more than 50,000 in the whole country?

Shri Krishna Menon: Therefore, this is a remoter line of defence—I have no doubt with some experience, Shri Patnaik himself will contribute a little to the idea of discipline.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Wrong statements are being made.

Shri Krishna Menon: He is over the age. Otherwise, we would have taken him into the NCC.

Therefore, what I have to report to the House is a record of progress.

Shri U. C. Patnaik rose—

Shri Krishna Menon: In a parliamentary system of government, we must give as well as take. You cannot just give always. You must be able to take it.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: The hon. Minister's age should also be taken into consideration.

Shri Krishna Menon: By the end of the next financial year, we would be in a position to say that there is a general disposition towards going, not necessarily into the armed forces, but into this kind of training and organisation. Government also at various times consider other forms of national discipline which would probably apply to boys and girls who do not come into this or are below the age. This is the account which we have to give and in the circumstances I have mentioned, Government must decline to accept this Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri will take five minutes.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, पिछले अधिवेशन में मैंने जब इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित किया था तो अपने शिक्षकों में मैंने यह स्पष्ट निवेदन किया था कि मैंना अभियायः शिक्षणालयों में सैनिक नियन्त्रण को अनिवार्य कर देने से इतना है कि हमारे देश की जो युवा पीढ़ी है उसको इस शिक्षा से दीक्षित किया जाय। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने इस बात का समर्थन किया है कि न केवल शिक्षणालयों के बल्कि भारत के अन्य क्षेत्रों में जहां भी युवा पीढ़ी हो अगर उसको भी उससे दीक्षित किया जाय तो बहुत अच्छा है। मैंने पिछली बार अपने इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करते हुए यह भी निवेदन किया था और जैसे आपने भी यह कहा कि दूसरे देशों में भी कुछ देश इस प्रकार के हैं जहां कालिज स्टर पर या महाविद्यालयों में अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने का कम है परन्तु मुझे यह देख कर कुछ योड़ा सा अफसोस हुआ कि हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने जब इस अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षण की जहां पर चर्चा चल रही थी तो उस समय गांधी जी के महान्

व्यक्तित्व का उद्धरण देते हुए यह कहा कि जिन हेतुओं से या जिन प्रकारों से हमने स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की है हम उन प्रकारों को आगे भी बढ़ें। मैं नहीं समझता कि मेरे इस कथन में उसके लिए कहीं विरोध भी है। मेरा अभियायः यह था कि जो स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने का प्रकार और हाथ है वह हाथ स्वतंत्रता के संरक्षण के लिए और भी अधिक मजबूत होना चाहिए। स्वतंत्रता की हिफाजत करने और उसे बनाये रखने के लिए हमें आज पहले से भी अधिक मजबूत हाथों की आवश्यकता है। स्वयं महात्मा गांधी ने १५ अगस्त को कलकत्ते के अपने भाषण में यह शब्द कहे थे कि आज हमने स्वतंत्रता की एक मंजिल तय की है, एक लक्ष्य हमने पार किया है। अभी न जाने कितनी मंजिलें इस प्रकार की हैं जिनको कि हमें पार करना है। उसमें राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन की दौर स्वस्थ नाट्रों की परम्परा यह सारी भावनाएं निहित थीं। अगर यही कम होता कि जिस प्रधार से हमने स्वतंत्रता को प्राप्त किया है, उसी प्रकार और परम्परा को हम जीवित रखते तो शायद मेरे भाषण को उन माननीय सदस्यों ने नहीं सुना जिसमें मैंने बतलाया था कि काश्मीर पर जिस समय पाकिस्तानी दरिन्द्रों का हमला हुआ था और हमारी सेना वहां उन हमलावारों का मुकाबला करने गई तो हमारी सेना को महात्मा गांधी का आशीर्वाद प्राप्त था। इसी तरह मैं बतलाऊं कि हैदराबाद में जब भारत सरकार की ओर से पुलिस ऐक्शन शुरू हुआ था तो वह गांधी जी के शायद सबसे निकटतम साथी ही थे जिनके कि हाथ में इस देश की बागडोरी थी, जिन्होंने कि हैदराबाद के शासन को भारत के लिए अनुकूल बनाने के लिए ३ या साड़े ३ दिन का एक बहुत शानदार कदम उठाया और जिसके कि द्वारा देश की एकता के लिए जो लंतरा सिद्ध हो रहा था वह उस पुलिस

ऐक्षण से खत्म कर दिया गया और हैदराबाद अन्य देशों रियासतों के समान भारत संघ में प्रविष्ट हो गया। परन्तु जैसे कि मेरे मित्र श्री पटनायक ने इंडिया १६५६ नामक पुस्तक से कुछ आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये थे और उन आंकड़ों को देख कर बड़ी निराशा भी हुई। अब हमारे माननीय मंत्री ने जो अधिकृत आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये हैं उनसे एक समस्या अवश्य उपस्थित हो गई है कि गवर्नमेंट की ओर से जो इस तरह के आंकड़े प्रस्तुत होते हैं वह कम से कम उन मंत्रालयों से सम्बद्ध जो व्यक्ति हैं उनसे लेकर यहां पर प्रकाशित करने चाहिएं अन्यथा गवर्नमेंट की ओर से प्रकाशित होने वाली पुस्तकों में अगर इस प्रकार के आंकड़े निकलें और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री या सम्बन्धित विभाग कोई दूसरी बात कहे तो यह किसी भी स्वस्य शासन के लिए अच्छी परम्परा नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी हम उन आंकड़ों को जो कि पुस्तक में दिये हुए हैं सत्य न मानते हुए और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं उन्हीं को सत्य मानते हुए और उन्होंने जो शब्द कहे हैं कि जो कम अभी तक इस समय चल रहा है अगर वही कम बराबर चलता रहा तो तीन वर्ष के पहचान् हमारे देश की स्थिति इस तरह की हो जायगी कि जो भी इस प्रकार की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए जायेंगे वह सैनिक शिक्षा से दीक्षित हुए विद्यार्थी होंगे। परन्तु मैंने अपने माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज हमारे देश का जो बातावरण है और जो उसकी मांग है और जिसका कि प्रतिनिधित्व यहां भिन्न-भिन्न भाषाओं में हुआ है, श्री नरसिंहन् ने जो उसके सम्बन्ध में एक बात व्यक्त की है कि कोई इस तरह का एक कमिशन या ऐसी समिति नियुक्त की जाय कि जो इस बात को व्यवहारिक और विस्तृत रूप दे सके और उसके सम्बन्ध में सारे देश के अन्दर एक इस प्रकार का

बातावरण बना सके कि नई पीढ़ी युवा-पीढ़ी जो कि शिक्षणालयों के बाहर भी हो उसको भी इस अनिवार्य सैनिक प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था में सम्मिलित कर लें तो मुझे उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं खाली व्याख्या का क्षेत्र बढ़ जाता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूं कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय के इस भाषण से जिस बात को मैं चाहता था उसका यहां पर कुछ समाधान हुआ है परन्तु मैं चाहता हूं कि वह समिति जिसे आप नियुक्त करें वह शिक्षणालयों के लिए इसकी व्यवस्था और अधिक विस्तार से करे तो अधिक अच्छा होगा। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय के भाषण के बाद अपने इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: There are two amendments. Are they being pressed?

Shri Goray: The Resolution itself is withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: I take it that they are withdrawn.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: I take it that the hon. Member has the leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.55 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: QUITTING THE COMMONWEALTH

श्री इजराइल सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : समाप्ति महोदय, मैं अपने निम्न प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने पेश करता हूं:

“इस सदन की रु. है कि भ.रत को राष्ट्रमंडल से अलग हो जाना चाहिए।”

इस प्रस्ताव के पेश करते समय, इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे जो भावना है, उसकी पृष्ठ भूमि में जो वर्तमान नतीजे निकल रहे हैं और भविष्य में क्या नतीजे निकलेंगे-

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

इन सब में जाना होगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करते समय हिन्दुस्तान की विधान निर्माणी परिषद के कार्यों के दीरान में हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री के जो भावण हुए—जो सौभाग्य से आज भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं—उनकी तरफ ध्यान देने का प्रयत्न करें।

इस प्रश्न पर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता में एक भावनात्मक जोश तो रहा ही है, उसके साथ-साथ एक अमली बात भी रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान को एक गणतंत्र घोषित होने के बाद क्या यह उचित होगा कि वह अपने उन मित्रों से जुड़ा रहे जिन्होंने खास तौर से सैकड़ों साल तक हमारे ऊपर राज्य किया और हमको गुलाम बनाए रखा। यह प्रश्न तो भावनात्मक है लेकिन मैं केवल भावनात्मक बात ही नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं तो इस प्रश्न के आर्थिक पहलू और ऐतिहासिक पहलू पर भी प्रकाश डालूंगा और साथ ही हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद जो हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ ऐतिहासिक कर्तव्य थे उन देशों के प्रति जो हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद भी गुलाम बने रहे हुनिया में, उनके बारे में भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा।

हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद हमने देखा कि एशिया में एक आजादी की लहर आयी, और हमें प्रसन्नता है कि आज एशिया के करीब-करीब सभी देश आजाद हो चुके हैं, लेकिन यह आजादी की लहर केवल एशिया तक ही सीमित नहीं रहनी चाहिए थी। क्योंकि हमने गुलामी को देखा था, गुलामी को भोगा था, इसलिए हमारा कर्तव्य था कि हम हुनिया से गुलामी का नाश करते। इसमें हिन्दुस्तान पहल करता, इसलिए नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान किसी पर अपनी सत्ता कायम करना चाहता है,

इसलिए नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तानी कहों अपना राज्य कायम करना चाहत हैं अपनी सीमाओं के बाहर, बल्कि इस लिए कि बिना आजादी के दुनिया के लोग सुखी नहीं रह सकते, संतुष्ट नहीं रह सकते। मैं देखता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्र मंडल में बंधे रहने के कारण जो परेशानियां हुई उनका एक बहुत बड़ा नतीजा यह हुआ कि अफीका के महाद्वीप का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा आज भी गुलाम है। हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद हुए १२—१३ वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी दुनिया का बड़ा हिस्सा गुलाम बना हुआ है, यह हिन्दुस्तान की ऐतिहासिक परम्परा के विरुद्ध पड़ता है। हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का एक प्रमुख कर्तव्य या, जिसमें डिलायी आयी है। जब जब राष्ट्रमंडल से अलग होने को कहा जाता है तो दलील दी जाती है कि हमें उसमें रहने से कोई हानि नहीं है, हम बंधे नहीं हैं, इसका कोई विधान नहीं है, कोई नियम नहीं है, जब जाहें उससे अलग हो सकते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी अलग नहीं होते, कहा जाता है कि इससे हमें हानि नहीं है बल्कि हमें आर्थिक लाभ होता है और इसमें रहने के कारण हमारा दूसरे लोगों से सम्बन्ध जुड़ा रहता है। जहां तक दूसरे देशों से सम्बन्ध जुड़ा रहने का सवाल है, मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारा संसार के सब देशों से सम्बन्ध जुड़ा रहे। मैं हुनिया से अपने देश को अलग नहीं कर लेना चाहता। लेकिन आज की पृष्ठभूमि में क्या हम मान सकते हैं कि राष्ट्रमंडल में रहने से ही हमारा सम्बन्ध और देशों से जुड़ा रह सकता है। राष्ट्रमंडल के पीछे एक गुलामी की, साम्राज्यवाद की परम्परा रही है। सिफ़े इस्पीरियल या ब्रिटिश हटा देने से उसकी परम्परा खत्म नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करते समय हमें इस पृष्ठभूमि पर भी विचार करना पड़ेगा।

Mr. Chairman: Will he continue for 17 hrs.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 15th February, 1960 | Magha 23, 1881 (Saka).

[Friday, February 12, 1960/Magha 22, 1881(Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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91	Development of hilly regions of Punjab	666-69
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93	Price-page schedule for newspapers	671-75
94	Raid by Pakistanis	675-77
95	Export of manganese ore	678-83
96	Recording events connected with Mahatma Gandhi's life	684-87
97	Canada-India Atomic Reactor	687-89
98	Sale of Spurious Indian Handloom Goods in U.S.A.	689-91
99	Indian Canberras shot in Pakistan	691-93
100	Prohibition of Calcutta dailies in Pakistan	693-94
101	Export of handloom goods	694-96
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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105	Export of rayon manufactured goods	699-700
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107	Olympic Stadium in Delhi	700-01
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109	Shifting of offices to Gwalior	701-02
110	"Kashmir" in Concise Oxford Dictionary	702
111	Slum clearance in Delhi	702
112	Foreign News Agencies	703
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82	Displaced persons in U.P.	707-08
83	Small Scale Industries	708-09
84	Portugal case in World Court	709
85	A.I.R. Station, Cuttack	709-10
86	Transport and grading of salt	710
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88	Rayon Pulp Factory in Kerala	711
89	Export of iron ore	711
90	Wage Board for Plantation Industry	712
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92	International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos	712-13
93	Passport racket	713
94	Industrial accidents	713
95	Industrial Committee on Mines	713-14
96	Import of Medical Instruments	714-15
97	Singareni Colliery	715
98	Development of sericulture in Jammu and Kashmir	715
99	Export of soap	716
100	Manufacture of automobiles	716
101	Industrial development of Andhra Pradesh	716-17
102	Employment Exchanges	717
103	Export of Tamarind and Chillies	717-18
104	State Trading Corporation	718
105	Second All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry	719

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
106	Production of khadi in Punjab	719-20
107	Chinese in A.I.R.	720
108	Unemployment	720-21

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(1) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Minister during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha :—

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. I. Ninth Session, 1959.
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV. Eighth Session, 1959.
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. XI. Seventh Session, 1959.
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIV. Sixth Session, 1958.
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XVII. Fifth Session, 1958.
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXV. Fourth Session, 1958.
- (vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXV. Third Session, 1957.
- (viii) Supplementary Statement No. XXXI. Second Session, 1957.

(2) A copy of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Rules, 1959, published in Notification No. S.O. 2603, dated the 25th November, 1959, under Section 134 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

(3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 128, dated the 16th January, 1960, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(4) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2829, dated the 26th December, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942, making certain further amendment to the Coffee Rules, 1955.

(5) A copy of each of the following Acts enacted by the President, under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1959 :—

(i) The Kerala Cooperative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1960 (No. 1 of 1960).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

(ii) The Kerala Warehouses Act, 1960 (No. 2 of 1960).

(6) A copy of each of the following papers :—

(i) Notification No. G.S.R. 149, dated the 6th February, 1960 under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, making certain amendment to the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Rules, 1957.

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 97, dated the 23rd January, 1960 under sub-section (7) of Section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952 making certain amendments to the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

724-24

Time for presentation of Report of the Joint Committee on the Legal Practitioners Bill, 1959, was extended upto the 30th March, 1960.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF PAY COMMISSION

725-86

Further discussions on the report of Pay Commission continued. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—ADOPTED

786

Fifty-fifth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN

786-852

Further discussion on the Resolution re. Compulsory Military Training in Educational Institutions concluded and the Resolution was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha.

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION 852—56

Shri Braj Raj Singh moved the Resolution *vs.* Quitting the Commonwealth. The discussion was concluded.

COLUMNS

AGENDA FOR MONDAY,
FEBRUARY 15, 1960/
MAGHA 26, 1881 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the Report of Pay Commission and discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.
