

Third Series, No.2

Friday, November 9, 1962
Kartika 18, 1884 (Saka)

**LOK SABHA
DEBATES**

**Third Session
(Third Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

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

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

Unstarred Questions Nos. 165, 166, 168 to 197, 199 to 201, 203 to 223, 226 to 230, 232 to 240, 243 to 256, 258, 259, and 261 to 264	567—618
Re: Allowances paid to Members of Railway Accidents Committee	619—628
Papers laid on the Table	619—23
Messages from Rajya Sabha	624
Specific Relief Bill—	
Report of Joint Committee	624
Statement re : Measures for maintaining prices of essential commodities	625—28
Statement re: Allowances paid to Members of Railway Accidents Committee	628
Business of the House	629—32
Administrators-General Bill—	
Extension of time	633
✓ Resolutions Re : Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by China	633—830
Daily Digest	831—840
No. 4.—Monday, November 12, 1962/Kartika 21, 1884 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 129 to 142	841—82
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 143 to 153	882—90
Unstarred Questions Nos. 267 to 274 and 276 to 298	890—909
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Cracker explosion in Delhi	909—12
Papers laid on the Table	913—14
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Ninth Report.	915
Estimates Committee—	
Third and Fourth Reports	915
Bills introduced—	
1. Metal Tokens (Amendment) Bill	915—16
2. Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Bill.	916
Resolutions re: Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by China	916—1130
Daily Digest	1131—34
No. 5.—Tuesday, November 13, 1962/Kartika 22, 1884 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions	
Starred Questions Nos. 154 to 166 and 173	1135—71
Written Answers to Questions	
Starred Questions Nos., 167 to 172	1171—75
Unstarred Questions Nos. 299 to 344 and 346 to 363	1175—1216
Obituary Reference	1216
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Railway accident between Manjhi and Bakulah stations	1217—25
Papers laid on the Table	1225—27
Correction of answer to Starred Question No. 1182	1227—28
Statement re : Supply position of petroleum.	1228—31
Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Bill—Introduced	1231
Statement re : Foreign Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962	1231—32
Companies (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	1232—33
Statement re : Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962	1233
Resolutions re : Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by China	1233—1446
Daily Digest	1447—52

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

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 174 to 178, 185, 179 to 181, 183, 184, 186 and 187	1453—91
---	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 182 and 188 to 197	1492—98
---	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 364 to 420 and 422 to 424	1498—1532
--	-----------

Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1962-63

1532

Resolutions re : Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by China

1532—1680

Daily Digest

1681—84

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

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 198 to 205, 207, 208, 206, 209, 210, 213, 215 and 216	1685—1723
---	-----------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos., 211, 214, 217, and 218	1724—25
--	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 425 to 469	1725—54
-------------------------------------	---------

Papers laid on the Table	1754—56
--------------------------	---------

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Tenth Report	1757
--------------	------

Customs Bill—

Report of Select Committee and Evidence	1757
---	------

Business Advisory Committee—

Eighth Report	1757—58
---------------	---------

Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	1758
---	------

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)	1758—1824
---	-----------

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Ninth Report	1824
--------------	------

Resolution re : Ban on communal organisations	1824—27
---	---------

Resolutions Re : Compulsory Military Training	1827—1934
---	-----------

Daily Digest	1935—40
--------------	---------

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

Oral Answers to Questions

Starred Question Nos. 219 to 222, 224 to 230, 236 and 231 to 234	1941—82
--	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Question Nos. 223, 235, 237 to 242	1982—87
--	---------

Unstarred Question Nos. 470 to 526	1987—2020
------------------------------------	-----------

Papers laid on the Table	2020—21
--------------------------	---------

Message from Rajya Sabha

Indian Sale of Goods (Amendment) Bill—

Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	2022
--	------

Business of the House	2022—28
-----------------------	---------

Bills Introduced—

1. Gift-Tax (Amendment) Bill	2029
------------------------------	------

2. Defence of India Bill ; and	2029—35
--------------------------------	---------

3. Delimitation Commission Bill	2035
---------------------------------	------

Statement re: Ordinances	2036—38
--------------------------	---------

Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill—

Introduced and passed	2039—40
-----------------------	---------

Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill	2041—71
-------------------------------------	---------

Motion to consider	2041—67
Clauses 1 and 2	2067—71
Motion to pass as amended.	2071
Companies (Amendment) Bill	2071—91
Motion to consider	2071—91
Clauses 1 to 3	2091
Motion to pass	2091
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Tenth Report	2091—92
Private Members' Bills Introduced—	
1. Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of sections 4 and 6) by Shri Sham Lal Saraf.	2092
2. Length of Cinematograph Films (Ceiling) Bill by Shri Rameshwar Tania	2092—93
3. Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Amendment Bill (Amendment of section 2) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.	2093
4. Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Articles 136, 226 etc.) by Shri Shree Narayan Das	2120—21
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 226) by Shri D.C. Sharma—	
Motion to consider (postponed)	2093—9
Beedi and Cigar Labour Bill (withdrawn) by Shri A. K. Gopalan —	
Motion to consider	2094—2120
Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill—(Withdrawn) (Amendment of section 23) by Shri J. B. S. Bist—	
Motion to consider	2121—36
Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Bill—(Withdrawn) (Amendment of section 14 and 15) by Shri Hem Raj—	
Motion to consider	2136—48
Daily Digest	2149—54
No. 9.—Monday, November 19, 1962/Kartika 28, 1884 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 243 to 254, 256 to 258, 261, 259 and 260	2155—95
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 527 to 557 and 559 to 561	2195—2216
Re: Motion for Adjournment and Calling Attention Notice	2217
Papers laid on the Table	2217—20
Message from Rajya Sabha	2220
Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill—laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	2220
Bills introduced—	
1. Pondicherry (Administration) Bills	2221
2. State-Associated Banks (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill ;	2221—22
3. All-India Services (Amendment) Bill ;	2222
4. Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill ; and	2223
5. Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill	2223
Statement re : Pondicherry (Administration) Ordinance	2221
Statement on situation in NEFA and Ladakh	2230—42
Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Bill	2223—29, 2242—72

	<i>Columns</i>
Motion to consider	2223—29, 2242—72
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	2272—73
Motion to pass	2273—74
Metal Tokens (Amendment) Bill	2274—76
Motion to consider	2274—75
Motion to Pass	2276
Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right and User in Land) Bill	2276—2301
Motion to consider	2279—99
Clauses 2 to 18 and 1	2299—2301
Motion to pass	2301
Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) 1962-63	2302—52
Business Advisory Committee—	
Ninth Report	2352
Daily Digest	2353—58
 No. 10.—Tuesday, November 20, 1962/Kartika 29, 1884 (Saka)	
Ora! Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 262 to 269, 272 to 282, 284 and 286 to 288	2359—99
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 270, 271, 283, 285 and 289	2399—2402
Unstarred Questions Nos. 562 to 641	2403—53
Statement re : Situation in NEFA and Ladakh	2453—68
Papers laid on the Table	2468—71
Messages from Rajya Sabha	2471—72
Limitation Bill—	
Report of Joint Committee	2473
Public Accounts Committee—	
First Report	2473
Committee on Absence of Members—	
Third Report	2473
Business Advisory Committee—	
Ninth Report	2473—78
Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1962-63	2478—2563
Appropriation (No. 5) Bill—Introduced and Passed	2563—64
Customs Bill—	
Motion to consider, as reported by Select Committee	2564—2600
Daily Digest	2601—08

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

LOK SABHA

Friday, November 9, 1962/Kartika 18,
1884 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(Re. Q. No. 35)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Sir, in view of the recent developments, I wish to drop the question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the rates of foreign telegrams—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member, Shri Surendra Pal Singh, has not put the question. Does Shri P. C. Borooah want to put it?

Shri P. C. Borooah: I am put down second in the list. I want to know whether the rates were increased—

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: The others may put the question if they want to. I have expressed my opinion.

Mr. Speaker: I could not follow. Does any other hon. Member want to agree with Shri Surendra Pal Singh?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since he is the first to put the question and as he has not put it, I think I should follow him.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I want to put the question.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

1984 (Ai) LSD—1.

Enhanced Rate of Telegrams to Tibet

+

*35. { **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tibetan Administration has recently increased the rates of foreign telegrams by as much as twenty times, and that this has been done with the express purpose of placing a curb on the communications of the Indian Consulate-General with India;

(b) whether Government of India made any protest to the Chinese Government in the matter; and

(c) if so, what has been China's reaction to the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, by about 12 times from 1-9-1962. A statement showing the rates as obtaining prior to 1-9-1962 and from 1-9-1962 is placed on the Table of the House. It is probable that the intention of the Chinese authorities in increasing the rates of telegrams from Tibet to India was to place a further curb on the communications of the Indian Consulate General at Lhasa with India. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 6].

(b) and (c). No protest in this matter has been lodged with the Chinese Government as reciprocal measures have been taken by us. The telegraph rates to Tibet have been increased from 1st November, 1962 and brought on par with the prevailing rates for China.

Dr. L. M. Singhi: What is the nature and extent of the increase effected by the Indian side for telegrams to Tibet or China? The Deputy Minister said that we have also increased the rate.

Mr. Speaker: He said they have been brought on par. Next question.

Iduky Hydro-Electric Project

- +
- *36. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri M. K. Kumaram:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Manyangadan:

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

(a) whether Government have completed the survey of the Idukky Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala;

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

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

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

(c) Work will commence after the scheme is cleared by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects, and approved by the Planning Commission.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know the amount of foreign exchange needed for the implementation of this project and whether the Government have taken up this problem with any other foreign Government so that we can have this project speedily taken up?

Shri Alagesan: A sum of Rs. 300 lakhs has been provided for the purpose of this scheme in the third Plan. I do not have the foreign exchange figure.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether there is any outstanding dispute about the diversion of water

from this river and, if so, when a final decision on this question will be taken?

Shri Alagesan: The Madras Government wanted a certain amount of water to be diverted for irrigation purposes in one of the districts of Madras. This was examined in the CWPC and it was found that it was not a very economical proposition. After that, they have made another proposal without any detriment to the quantum of water that will be available for Kerala. All that has been taken into account for this project in Kerala.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know if the total electric load required by the railways falling within the jurisdiction of this project in Kerala has been put forward before the Government to be supplied by the Irrigation and Power Ministry?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to say whether the railways propose to electrify any of their lines in this area. But at the end of the third Plan, we shall have enough power in Kerala and even if any new demand is made, it would be possible to meet it.

Shri Priya Gupta: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: He says he is not able to answer it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether thought has been given to the question of rehabilitating those peasant settlers who are in the catchment area?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. I do not think there are many that will have to be removed from this area, because it is mostly in the mountainous region; it is not a very thickly populated region. But such of those as would be affected would be certainly rehabilitated.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether it is not a fact that the experts who have prepared this project report have categorically stated that

there would be no water to be spared for other purposes in this river?

Shri Alagesan: There is difference of opinion. The CWPC board think that there will not be that amount of water in excess as the Madras Government think there will be.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know whether the railway administration, on the basis of their power requirements, have put an indent on the Irrigation Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: He said that so far they have not given any indent. Any other question?

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know whether the supply to the railway has already been taken into account?

Mr. Speaker: When they put up their indent, that would be taken into account.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether the scheme has been submitted to the Planning Commission for approval?

Shri Alagesan: That was my main answer. It is yet to be approved by the Advisory Committee and the Planning Commission.

Power Supply Failures in Delhi

+

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
*37. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Nambiar:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

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

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Central Government under the Chairmanship of Shri S. S. Kumar, in December last year to enquire into the power failures in Delhi has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) A statement showing the major recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 7].

(c) The report is being examined in consultation with the Delhi Administration, the Municipal Corporation authorities, and the Ministries concerned.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कितने आदमी कसूरवार पाए गए और उनको क्या सजा दी गई ?

Mr. Speaker: How many officers have been found guilty and what punishment has been given to them?

Shri Alagesan: There is no question of finding anybody guilty. The committee refers to various lapses on the part of the DESU and the Punjab State Electricity Board. These are all under examination now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the report of this committee will be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Alagesan: We have laid copies of this report in the library.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly sit down as soon as he has finished his answer. There is a pause and I am just looking to him whether he wants to say anything more.

Shri Daji: The hon. Minister said that the report is being considered in consultation with the Delhi Administration. May I know what steps have been taken to see that the immediate dangers pointed out by the report are

not repeated, so that we are assured of continuous power supply in Delhi?

Shri Alagesan: As far as the present position is concerned, we are able to draw roughly about 50,000 kilowatt power from Punjab. DESU are also generating sufficient power from their generating plant. So there is no question now. But all the precautions and the steps that this committee has recommended we propose to take in consultation with various authorities.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि जिनका काम अच्छा था उनको बाकायदा इनामत दिए गए तो जिनकी वजह से बिजली का फेल्टोर हुआ उनको सजा क्यों नहीं दी गई ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know why action has not been taken against those who have been found at fault or to have committed lapses.

Shri Alagesan: It is too early to say, Sir; but that is also under consideration.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know whether all the recommendations made by this Enquiry Committee have met with the Government's approval?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir; we are considering them and the conclusions have been arrived at after deliberation of the Committee, and we would like to go into every one of them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since this matter is very urgent, may I know how long it will take the Government to put into action all the recommendations that have been made by this Committee?

Shri Alagesan: Already certain recommendations have been given effect to and certain others are under consideration. For instance, one of the recommendations is the establishment of a Control Board for the execution of a scheme for the establishment of

three units of thermal plants. That Control Board has been set up.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: There were two other Committees, the Damle Committee and the Dharma Vira Committee:

Mr. Speaker: That is coming next.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In the statement it is said that the Delhi Administration should take over the work in respect of enforcement of the power control measures under its direct charge. May I know what action has been taken on this?

Shri Alagesan: That is also under consideration.

श्री कल्याण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अमरीका ने भी कोई मदद देने की घोषणा की है ? यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

Shri Alagesan: I have said that we are going to establish three units.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This Committee has made certain categorical recommendations. One important recommendation is that the entire organisational set-up as it is is absolutely rotten and is not in a position to deliver the goods. Even in spite of this emergency.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is he going to make a speech now?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, Sir; I am not going to make a speech.

Mr. Speaker: He should put the question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether in this emergency also we are going to continue like this and take all this time or do Government propose to take immediate steps? Has the Government formulated any conclusions on this important point?

Shri Alagesan: That is very much under our consideration.

Manning of Railway Crossings

- +
- *38. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have now agreed to take responsibility of manning the unmanned railway crossings;

(b) whether Central assistance will be made available to them; and

(c) the number of railway crossings to be manned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). As a result of a review carried out by the Railways, it has been assessed that roughly 1200 out of a total of 19,000 unmanned level crossings on the Indian Railways need manning on account of increase mostly in road traffic and partly in rail traffic. The Minister for Railways has addressed the Chief Ministers of all States requesting them to agree to share the costs of manning these level crossings on a 50:50 basis. So far Madhya Pradesh State Government has agreed to these proposals and expressed its willingness to share half of the capital as well as recurring cost of manning 102 level crossings in that State. Replies from other State Governments are awaited.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know how the Government could assess the number to be 1,200 out of 19,000? What is the basis of the assessment? Is it the road traffic or what?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is the intensity of traffic that passes over those level crossings.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when the communication was addressed to the State Governments and

whether they have been reminded to do the needful at an early date?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We have written to them. We will give them some time to think over it and then remind them if necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When did you write to them?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The letter was addressed in September.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know if any of these level crossings have been manned already or not or whether the whole issue is still under consideration?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Some of them have been manned.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: How many?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We do not know the exact number.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Just now the hon. Minister has stated that those crossings where the traffic is very much have been taken up first. What is the criterion and how has this been known that some of the railway crossings have more traffic than the others?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We sent people to carry out a survey and it is on their report that we have come to this conclusion.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government is aware of a bus-train collision in Gauhati some time on the 21st September in which eight or ten people died instantaneously and some 15 or 16 persons were injured, whether that level crossing was an unmanned one and whether there is a proposal to make that a manned one?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We are aware of that accident. We have written to the State Government asking them whether they would like that to be manned and whether they would share the expenses.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the ultimate fate of the proposal which has been made to the State Governments that they should post policemen on either side of the unmanned level crossings to regulate the traffic?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We are awaiting their reaction.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: If the respective State Governments agree to the proposal of meeting 50 per cent of the cost what will be the total time taken for manning all the level crossings in the different States?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: For the 1200 level crossings that we have recommended for manning it will not take a long time if the State Governments agree to the proposal.

Shri A. P. Jain: I understood the hon. Minister to say that there was a proposal to post constables at the unmanned railway crossings and that that proposal had been referred to the State Governments. The whole object of having unmanned railway crossings is to save expenditure. So, what is the sense in referring the proposal to the State Governments? Is the practice being followed anywhere else in the world?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): I think that there has been a little confusion on that score. It was a proposal to request the State Governments to post constables at certain manned level crossings because it was found that although the gate was shut against road traffic certain truck and bus owners crashed against the gate and caused certain accidents. So, it was considered that as an additional precaution it would be necessary to post constables to enforce discipline. My hon. friend is quite correct in suggesting that posting a constable at an unmanned level crossing will not go far to solve the difficulty which is before us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the hon. Minister aware that when the question was raised in the last Session a suggestion was made by the

hon. Speaker that the traffic should be made automatically to stop, look and proceed, and that the hon. Deputy Minister promised then that that matter also, that is, the suggestion, will be referred to the State Governments? Has that been done? It is a very fine suggestion of yours, Sir.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have already addressed the State Governments in this matter and it is hoped that they would put those signs soon.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कौन सा इन्साफ है कि रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट जो जनता से करोड़ों रुपया पैदा करता है, अनमैंड चौकियों पर जो थोड़ा सा रुपया खर्च होता उसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को लिखता है ? क्या जनता के प्राण इतने सस्ते हैं कि जब तक राज्य सरकार नहीं लिखती तब तक . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ब्रांडर, ब्रांडर ।
Next question.

D. V. C.

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation has not been able to supply even fifty per cent of irrigation water to the commanded area this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take so that such things may not be repeated in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir. The D.V.C. have created an irrigation potential of 9.19 lakh acres.

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

Dr. P. N. Khan: May I know what was the water supply position in the previous years?

Shri Alagesan: An extent of 6 lakh acres was irrigated in 1961.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In reply to part (a) of the question, the Minister said, No. If it is a fact, may I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that for the last few years the Government have not been able to realise water taxation from the agriculturists?

Shri Alagesan: The arrangement is, the D.V.C. will make bulk supplies. The West Bengal Government will take it and distribute it to the ryots. That is the arrangement. The bills will have to be paid by the West Bengal Government. The West Bengal Government will collect from the ryots. The D.V.C. has sent the bills to the West Bengal Government. They have not yet paid. That does not mean that water has not been let in. As I said, in 1961 an extent of 6 lakh acres was irrigated.

Mr. Speaker: I have still that grouse that the hon. Minister does have a pause between the conclusion of his answer and his resuming his seat.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In 1961-62, there was a set-back. That is, in two places, the D.V.C. canal broke down. It was settled that the blocks should be reduced to 150 acres each. May I know whether that thing has been taken up and irrigation work done?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, we had a recent meeting also as to how the water should be utilised. The D.V.C. and the West Bengal Government were asked to co-ordinate their efforts. That is, the D.V.C. will inform the West Bengal Government as to what areas they will take their water courses to and the West Bengal Government will make the field channel.

That was the arrangement that we have arrived at. I think that will work satisfactorily.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना के खर्च में कोई कटौती करने का इरादा है या नहीं ?

Mr. Speaker: Any proposal to reduce the expenditure?

Shri Alagesan: Reduce the expenditure on what?

Mr. Speaker: On the project.

Shri Alagesan: The project has been completed. It is supplying water.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it is a fact that during the dry month of June this year, the amount of water which was demanded by the West Bengal Government could not be supplied by the D.V.C. at that critical juncture, in the month of June?

Shri Alagesan: I am not aware of any such thing. I shall make enquiries.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

International Rice Commission

+

*40. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
 { **Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the eighth session of the International Rice Commission which was held in Kuala Lumpur, in the middle of September;

(b) if so, what specific proposals, if any, were sponsored by the Indian delegation and with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I. annexure 8.]

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what action has been taken to implement the recommendations of this Commission?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Virtually, last month this conference of the International Rice Commission ended. We have been constantly applying our mind how best to implement the recommendations made by the Commission. Yesterday also we held a meeting to do that.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any ways and means were found to obtain scientific equipment for the field and also for the laboratory for rice cultivation?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes. That is what I said. Yesterday also we gave thought to that problem.

Shri R. G. Dubey: There are various recommendations made by the Rice Commission. One of the recommendations refers to various types of assistance. May I know what concrete steps have been taken under recommendation No. 7 to receive assistance?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Recommendation No. 7 says,

"F.A.O. should continue to explore the possibilities of supplying to member countries fertilisers and agricultural chemicals such as insecticides..... etc."

We have approached the F.A.O. Here also, we have been trying our best to meet the situation.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस राइस कमिशन की सिफारिशें कौन कौन सी हैं, और उन के अलावा और कौन सी सिफारिशें हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चावल आयोग की जो मुख्य सिफारिशें हैं वे सदन पटल पर रख दी गई हैं, माननीय सदस्य उन को पढ़ लें ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether as a result of the em-

phasis given by the Government of India on 'increased assistance, there has been any increase in the assistance during the current year as compared with that in the previous year?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, as I said in reply to the first supplementary question, the meeting of this Commission ended virtually in the beginning of last month, and we are thinking over it, and we shall implement the thing as best as possible.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The statement laid on the Table of the House says that reports should be invited from member countries on the form, time and method of application of fertiliser based on N.P. and K. May I know whether the report from our country has been submitted to the International Rice Commission?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes. We made our point of view felt there at the Commission meeting, and if the hon. Member wants, I shall give a copy to him.

श्री बड़े : इन रिकमेन्डेशन्स को इम्प्लिमेंट करने के वास्ते शासन का कितना रुपया खर्च करने का इरादा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में यह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आयोग की सिफारिशें हैं और उन के लिये अलग से कोई खर्च करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । जो अपनी योजना है उस को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये हम इन सिफारिशों को भी ध्यान में रखेंगे ताकि उस को अच्छी तरह चलाया जा सके ।

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know the names of the countries that participated, and the conclusions arrived at?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Representatives of about 22 countries were supposed to participate in that conference, but actually only 14 sent their representatives. I can give the names to the hon. Member later.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस राइस कमिशन से हमारे देश की कौन कौन से फायदे होंगे और बीज के सम्बन्ध में तथा फाटिलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार ने जो डिमान्ड की है वह किस तरह से मिलेगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस चावल आयोग में विधिवत अध्ययन करने के लिये कुछ साधन हैं। बंकाक में एक क्षेत्र का कार्यालय है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चावल आयोग का अनुसंधान का कार्य करने वाला एक केन्द्र फिलिपीन में है। इन दोनों जगहों में अनुसंधान कार्य होता है, और जो कार्य मुख्यतः अपने लिये मुफ़ीद पाया जाता है उस को हम लोग देख कर यहां कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

Ganga Barrage at Farakka

- +
- *41. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed site for construction of the Ganga barrage at Farakka has been shifted to one mile below down stream;

(b) if so, the disadvantages faced at the first point;

(c) whether by change there will be any financial deviation; and

(d) progress made upto-date in the construction of this barrage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Based on the results of detailed model studies, the location of the barrage has been finally fixed, with the concurrence of the

Technical Advisory Committee for the Farakka Barrage Project, at a site about one mile below Farakka. The question of having shifted the barrage location does not arise as it had not been fixed earlier.

(d) Progress beyond that reported in reply to Unstarred Question No. 923 on 8th May, 1962 has been on construction of quarters etc. Appreciable progress on riverain works can only be made in the working season commencing in November.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the fact that there is a change in the site of the project, may I know whether there is any change in the plan of the project?

Shri Alagesan: As I said before, there was no earlier fixation of any site. The project stands as it was.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that this project is going to be delayed for want of men and material?

Shri Alagesan: I do not think so.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (d) of the question, may I know whether the township for the labour and the staff has been started to be constructed?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, the township is under construction.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is the hon. Minister aware that the assurance he gave on the spot to the people whose land has been acquired for the new alignment, to the effect that adequate and quick compensation for the land and crops would be paid and that alternative home-stead lands would be given, has not yet been honoured, and if so, what is he doing about it?

Shri Alagesan: It is true that representations were made, and we agreed to do those things. I hope that the West Bengal Government will do those things. I shall also look into the matter.

रेलवे दुर्घटना जांच समिति

+

- *४२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 श्री भगवत झा आजाद :
 श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
 श्री स० मो० इनर्जी :
 श्री बाजी :
 श्री प्र० चं० बल्लभा :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
 श्री का० ना० तिवारी :
 श्री वारियर :
 श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे की दुर्घटनाओं की जांच करने और उसके सम्बन्ध में सुझाव देने के लिए नियुक्त समिति ने इस बीच अपना कार्य पूरा कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो समिति ने अपने कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है; और

(ग) उस समिति ने कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर देने के लिए कहा है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The Railway Accidents Committee is, at present, engaged in finalising its Interim Report a copy of which will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is submitted to the Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस कमेटी की स्थापना कब की गई थी और आखिर उस ने कोई मियाद अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट देने का निर्धारित की है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no date fixed for submission of the report.

Mr. Speaker: When was it appointed?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): This was towards the end of 1961.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से इस कमेटी की स्थापना हुई है रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं में कितनी कमी आई है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The mere appointment of the Committee cannot lead to that result.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Has the Commission submitted any interim report suggesting immediate remedial measures against accidents?

Shr S. V. Ramaswamy: Perhaps we will have to await the interim report.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Last session Shri Morarka asked a question about the remuneration of members of this Committee and he insinuated that they were getting Rs. 100 per day. Shri Shah Nawaz Khan then said that they would have to find out. May we know the facts as they are?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That would not arise out of this question. It is a separate question.

Shri Speaker: Can the hon. Minister say what they are getting?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Not off-hand.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. When the matter came up last session and you pressed for an answer, the Minister shilly-shallied. Are two months not enough to get this information?

Mr. Speaker: I have pressed even today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How long will the pressure go on? Two months are not enough to find out a simple fact.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The answer to the question might be got and given to the House.

Shri Swaran Singh: We will give that information tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow it will be given.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I in fairness to myself say that I am a member of this Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee? I can certainly assure the House that for the hard work I have put in—and there is also another Member of Parliament from the other House on the Committee—I have not received Rs. 100 a day.

Shri Ranga: Why is it that on such an important question as this no date has been fixed for the submission of the report when usually in the case of such Commissions that has been the practice?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The work is enormous. The reports of the Government Inspector of Railways have got to be thoroughly examined, witnesses have to be called; questionnaires have been issued and replies thereto have to be examined and analysed. All these take time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Put it on a war footing.

Shri Ranga: Are we to wait for the report until the war emergency is over?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All I can say is that we are working hard at it.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए कोई ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है या बनाया जायेगा ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जो ग्राम ट्रेनिंग कर्मचारियों को दी जाती है उस में इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है कि किस तरह से ऐक्सीडेंट्स की रोकथाम की जाय ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: During the course of the discussion on railway accidents in the last session, the hon. Minister assured us that every step will be taken to expedite the submission of the report. What are the dif-

ficulties due to which not even interim suggestions have been made?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have stated the difficulties. An interim report is expected by December this year.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know if it would be convenient to place the actual proceedings of the enquiry held by the department instead of sending the synopsis by the Government Inspector of Railways and the Commissioner for Railway Safety for better facilities of judging what are the root causes of accidents, that is, to find out how and why they occur?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is not the normal procedure. What has been promised is to place the interim report on the Table of the House.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the report is to be prepared on the basis of a study of major accidents, and if so, the accidents of what period will be taken into consideration?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The reports of the Government Inspector of Railways for the past five years have been taken into consideration for purposes of the interim report.

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav: May I know the names of the members of this committee?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They are all well known, but I shall repeat them. Dr. Hriday Nath Kunzru (Chairman), Shri Satya Charan Shastri, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri N. R. M. Swamy, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Members and ex-Members of Parliament), Shri J. N. Nanda, Retired General Manager, ex-Nizam State Railway, Shri Dev Dutt, Retired Chief Government Inspector of Railways, and Shri P. C. Shukla, Deputy Director, Transport, Railway Board, Secretary of the Committee.

खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य

+

- *४३. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी
 श्री उमानाथ :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 महाराजकुमार विजय आनन्द :
 श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी :
 श्री सोनावने :
 श्री अ० क० गोपालन :
 श्री प० कुन्हन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्यान्नों के बढ़ते मूल्यों को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार भविष्य में खाद्यान्नों के भावों पर नियंत्रण के लिये कुछ निश्चित योजना भी बनाने का विचार कर रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). मोटे तौर पर मई-सितम्बर, १९६२ में कुछ क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों के भावों में कुछ बढ़ोतरी हुई थी। तब से इन में से अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में भावों में गिरावट का रुख देखा गया है। सरकार ने सभी संगत स्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए समस्याओं पर विस्तारपूर्वक विचार किया है और भावों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए निम्न कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :—

- (१) सस्ते अनाज की दुकानों के द्वारा खाद्यान्नों के वितरण की मात्रा बढ़ा दी गयी है। राज्य सरकारों से और सस्ते अनाज की दुकानें खोलने या प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को

दिये जाने वाले गेहूँ की मात्रा बढ़ाने के लिए प्रार्थना की गयी है;

- (२) संचय-निरोधक उपाय के रूप में खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक पर दी जाने वाली बैंक पेशगियों की स्थिति का नियमन करने के लिए पुनर्निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है;
- (३) थोक व्यापारियों पर लाइसेंस नियन्त्रण का कड़ाई से पालन किया जा रहा है और इसे अधिक प्रभावी भी बनाया जा रहा है;
- (४) खाद्यान्न व्यापारियों की एसो-सियेशनों को स्वैच्छिक नियन्त्रणों द्वारा व्यापार का नियमन करने और व्यापारिक व्यवहारों को सुधारने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है; और
- (५) उत्पादन बढ़ाने, थोक व्यापार के नियमन करने, नियमित बाजार स्थापित करने, खरीद बढ़ाने, आरक्षित भण्डार बढ़ाने और ज्वार-बाजरा आदि (मिलेट) से और चावल खाने वाले क्षेत्रों में उपभोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दीर्घकालीन उपाय भी ढूँढे जा रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : संकट काल में भी खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिए जो उपाय अब तक आप ने बतों हैं यही पर्याप्त होंगे अथवा उस के लिए कोई विशेष योजना आप ने तैयार की है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० बाटिल) : अभी फिलहाल कोई विशेष योजना करने का इरादा नहीं है। एक महीने बाद देखा जायगा कि उस का क्या नतीजा होता है। इमरजेंसी को शुरू हुए दो हफ्ते हो गये हैं और

अभी तक तो उसका कोई बुरा असर पड़ता मालूम नहीं हुआ है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपभोक्ताओं और उत्पादकों इन दोनों के हितों का ध्यान रखते हुए अन्न के जो वर्तमान मूल्य चल रहे हैं उन से क्या सरकार संतुष्ट है, यदि नहीं तो क्या जिस प्रकार से वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने स्वर्ण का मूल्य घटाने के लिए कुछ विशेष उपाय किये हैं उस तरह की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : जैसा कि कहा गया है, अभी तो हिन्दुस्तान में पचास हजार फ्रेयर-ब्राइस शाप्स हैं। वे बढ़ कर एक लाख तक हो जायेंगी। और भी ज्यादा होंगी। हमारे पास काफी अनाज पड़ा है। इस से वह चीज हो सकती है। फ़िगरें तो बदल जाते हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास जो लेटेस्ट फ़िगरें हैं, वह मैं आप के पास रखना चाहता हूँ। अगस्त में फ़िगरें थे ६२.६ और सितम्बर में वे ६१.२ हो गए। गए बरस में, १९६१ में ८७.४, १९६० में ६०.४ और १९४६ में ६७.६ थे। उस से यह मालूम नहीं होता है कि दाम ऊपर जा रहे हैं। वे थोड़ा कम हो रहे हैं। इस लिए इस बारे में हम देखेंगे और अगर एक महीने में स्थिति बिगड़ जाती है, तो चूँकि डिफ़ेंस आफ़ इंडिया रूलज के अनुसार गवर्नमेंट को काफी पावर है, इस लिए चौबीस घंटे में सब काम किया जा सकता है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any assurance has been given by the association of grain dealers that they will not increase the prices and that they will help the Government try to keep the prices in check?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have got hundreds of letters and wires from these associations that during the time of emergency not only will they not increase prices but they will not make any profit at all.

Shri Uma Nath: The hon. Minister has stated that the abolition of

food zones for rice was receiving attention. Has any decision been taken?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not think that emergency is just the time to take decisions of that type.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In these fair price shops which are going to be opened are things like gram etc., going to be sold or only wheat will be sold?

Shri S. K. Patil: Naturally all the things that are sold by the grocery shops.

Shri P. R. Patel: In the present crisis prices may be checked. But I want to know whether Government has made any enquiries to see whether the present prices are remunerative, whether they are more and if so by what per cent whether they are less and if so by how many per cent?

Shri S. K. Patil: If the fear is that the farmer is going to suffer by the regulation of the price, it is unfounded because we shall see that the farmer will not suffer; on the contrary the farmers will get a little more than what they have been getting.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the Government has ascertained what has been the effect of the steps that have been taken and whether they have been able to stop the upward trend of prices in Orissa?

Shri S. K. Patil: Orissa is in a little unfortunate position just now because of floods, drought, etc. Special measures are being taken. The Chief Minister was here only two or three days back and we are having another meeting in three or four days. Everything is done to rush stocks to Orissa so that the prices stabilise there.

Shri Sonavane: In calculating the increase in foodgrains price, is account taken only of the wholesale price? Consumers purchase their requirements from the retailers. Is there any proposal to calculate the prices at the retailers' end?

Shri S. K. Patil: Of course. The consumer is concerned with the retailer and not the wholesaler and therefore every retailer will have to mark the price at which things are sold; that would be made obligatory. Those prices will be fixed by the Government in consideration of all the factors involved in each case.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि जो गेहूँ हम से १४ रुपये मन बोने के वक्त खरीदा गया था, उसी को हम १६ रुपये मन खरीद कर लाए हैं और जिन व्यापारियों ने ये मूल्य बढ़ाए हैं, उन को कोई सजा नहीं दी गई ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : वह तो पुरानी चीज है। जब से इमर्जेंसी शुरू हुई है, व्यापारियों से बहुत ज्यादा को-अपरेशन मिल रहा है। जब तक स्थिति नहीं बदलेगी, तब तक उन के खिलाफ कुछ करना मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगता है।

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जब से सोने के बांडूज नकले हैं, तब तक गल्ले की कीमत काफ़ी गिर गई है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : नहीं। कितनी बढ़ी है, वह तो मैं ने बता दिया है। मैं ने अभी बताया है कि सितम्बर में क्या पोजीशन थी। मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि कीमत इतनी बढ़ी है जितनी कि . . . (Interruptions)

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : वह कहते हैं कि गिर गई है।

4Shri Koya: Shortage of wagons is said to be one of the reasons for the rise in prices in the deficit areas. May I know what arrangements the Government have made to meet this situation?

Shri S. K. Patil: Everything is being done. So far as the war zone is concerned, you know that is made on a war footing. So far as other things are concerned, I think the foodgrains will have priority.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Government have con-

templated the relaxation of controls in the food zones, especially in the rice zone?

Shri S. K. Patil: The question of relaxation will largely depend upon how the situation develops from day to day, because, we are watching it every day as to what happens. If a favourable situation arises, then surely those would be relaxed.

श्री प्रिय गूत : मिनिस्टर महोदय ने बताया है कि इन्फ्रीज्ड रेट्स से फ़ार्मर्स को नफ़ा होता है, लेकिन जहाँ तक हम लोगों को ख़बर है, जो बढ़ती होती है, उस से मिडलमैन, प्राफ़िटीयरिंग मैन, फ़ायदा उठाते हैं। क्या मिनिस्टर महोदय मेहरबानी कर के यह जांच करेंगे कि वे भावों को फ़ार्मर्स के लिए नहीं घटाना चाहते या प्राफ़िटीयरिंग मैन के लिए नहीं घटाना चाहते—वह किस के फ़ायदे के लिए नहीं घटाना चाहते ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : माननीय सदस्य ने शायद सुना नहीं है। मैं ने तो ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा है। मैं ने कहा है कि हम देखेंगे कि इस में फ़ार्मर या काश्तकार का नुकसान न हो। और भी कोशिश हो रही है कि उस को कुछ ज्यादा मिले। जहाँ पर फूड डेफ़िसिट है, वहाँ हम इन्तज़ाम कर रहे हैं कि फ़ार्मर को छोड़ा ज्यादा दिया जाये।

Shri Malaichami: May I know the names of commodities for which regulated markets have been established?

Shri Shinde: There are different regulations in different States about the regulated commodities, but mainly, the foodgrains like rice and wheat are regulated by the markets.

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : श्रीमान्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि चीनी हमले के बाद तेजपुर के व्यापारियों ने जो भाव बढ़ाये हैं, उस के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : मुझे नहीं मालूम कि कहां बढ़ाए हैं । ऐसा चीन में होगा, श्वर नहीं ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : श्री माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब ने बतलाया है कि डेफ्रिसिट एरियाज में कास्तकारों को कुछ ज्यादा देंगे ।

क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो सरप्लस एरिया है, वहां के किसानों को और ज्यादा पैदा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से इस बारे में एक समान नीति नहीं रखी जायगी और उन किसानों को भी ज्यादा नहीं दिया जायगा ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : चूंकि हम को ज्यादा दुकानें रखनी होंगी, इस लिए प्रोक्योरमेंट तो करना पड़ेगा । दुकानों को देने के लिए तो हमें चावल और गेहूं अपने पास रखने चाहिए । इस अवस्था में जो स्टेट्स फूड के बारे में डेफ्रिसिट हैं, वहां किस तरह प्रोक्योरमेंट होगा ? वहां कुछ न कुछ प्रलोभन तो देना चाहिए । एज ए वार मेजर अब थोड़ी चीज दी जायगी, तार्कि हमें कोई तकलीफ न उठानी पड़े ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि खाद्यान्न की कीमत तब बढ़ती है, जब फ़िनिशड गुड्ज का दाम बढ़ता है ? क्या सरकार ऐसा सोचती है कि खाद्यान्न और फ़िनिशड गुड्ज का दाम रैसप्रोकल हो ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में फ़िनिशड गुड्ज नहीं है ।

Medicines with Thalidomide

+

- *44. {
 { Shri Eswara Reddy:
 { Shri P. K. Deo:
 { Shri Dinem Bhattacharya:
 { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 { Shri Mohan Swarup:
 { Shri Nambiar:
 { Shri Daji:
 { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 { Shri Joti Saroop:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of medicines containing thalidomide in different forms are being manufactured and marketed in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to stop the manufacture and sale of this dangerous drug in any form?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Investigations made by Government of India have revealed that neither thalidomide under any name nor preparations containing thalidomide are available in the country.

(b) Does not arise. However, the Drugs Standard Control Officers at the ports have been instructed to apprise the Customs authorities to be on the look out for stray import of this drug as part of personal baggage and to advise such passengers to refrain from using it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Apart from the question of this particular drug, thalidomide, is there any organisation or machinery to have a pre-sale check, analysis or examination, of drugs and medicines manufactured in the public and private sector industries, before their sale in the market?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir; we have got a very big organisation. There are drug control inspectors all over the country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Inspectors cannot analyse and check the drugs. I want your protection, Mr. Speaker. The answer is quite wide of the mark. Have they got any machinery to analyse and check the drugs? They have no scientists to analyse them. The senior Ministry may answer, Sir.

Dr. D. S. Raju: The drug control inspectors collect samples and send them to laboratories where the drugs are checked and analysed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who does that?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The laboratory technicians and experts.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): May I add to what my colleague has stated? The hon. Member probably refers to imported drugs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No; I am referring to drugs manufactured here in India.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: For the imported drugs....

Mr. Speaker: He does not refer to imported drugs.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Let me explain, Sir. For the imported drugs, the Government of India is responsible. Samples are taken and checked. So far as the drugs within the country are concerned, which are being manufactured here, my colleague has already stated that samples are regularly taken and they are tested and checked. I cannot say that each and every batch of drugs that is being produced is checked. But random checking is being done. It is being analysed and the enforcement of the provisions of the Drugs Control Act is carried out as far as possible.

Shri Daji: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that though thalidomide is not open for sale, there are drugs with similar constituents which are on sale and if so, may I know what steps have been taken to prohibit them?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There are three drugs in the market with composition which is somewhat similar to thalidomide....

Some Hon. Members: Not audible.

Mr. Speaker: The health minister should speak with greater vigour.

Dr. D. S. Raju: There are three drugs in the market with composition which is somewhat similar to thalidomide. They are doridon, megimide any hygroton. But their chemical composition is not identical with thalidomide. None of these contains the two radicules of thalidomide but only one of the radicules. Naturally the therapeutic effects vary.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Does the Ministry exercise any control over issuing licences for the import of this drug and if so, what manner of control is it?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The licences are issued in consultation with the Drugs Controller of India.

Threat of Plague in the Country

- +
- Shri Vishram Prasad:
 - Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 - Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 - Shri P. Kunhan:
 - *45. Shri Nambiar
 - Shri Subodh Hansda:
 - Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
 - Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 - Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director General of Health Services cautioned the 15th Regional Committee of W.H.O. at its session held in New Delhi in September, 1962 that plague was on the increase in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore States;

(b) if so, whether Government have given any warning to the people of these States of this danger; and

(c) what further steps are being taken to prevent its spread to other States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The following further steps have been taken to prevent its spread to other States:

- (1) Cyanofumigation.
- (2) Insecticidal spraying.

- (3) Anti-Plague Inoculations.
- (4) Treatment of cases.
- (5) Investigations.
- (6) Health Education.

The Governments of Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh have also been advised to work in collaboration and to take intensified action to stamp out plague foci in those States.

Price of Sugar

- +
- *46. { Shri Umanath:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that price of sugar showed an upward trend in some of the States in September, 1962;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the same; and

(d) the additional quantity of sugar, if any, released for different States?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There was a small rise in prices.

(c) and (d). A special release of 82,000 metric tons was given on 5th September and another release of 2.5 lakh metric tons was given on 14th September, 1962.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether after the issue of this stock prices have come down and if so to what extent and also the States in which this has been released?

Shri Shinde: The prices have come down by between Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per maund. That means the entire difference has been wiped out now and the present prices prevailing in different States are more or less on a level prevailing at the time of control.

Shri Umanath: May I know States where these stocks have been released?

1984 (A) LSD—2.

Shri Shinde: This is the position practically in all the States except some pockets in the country.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that the retail prices in some of the States, especially in some of the towns of Uttar Pradesh, have been increased by two annas per seer?

Shri Shinde: According to the information available with the Government, at present, at least in the month of October, this has not been the state of affairs.

India's Best Village

- +
- *47. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any nationwide competition for adjudging India's best village during 1961-62;

(b) if so, the name and locality of the best village so adjudged;

(c) what are the special features of the said village which led to this result; and

(d) what prize has been given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Village Sarsa, Block Fatehpur Sikri, District Agra, Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The outstanding feature of this village was that it achieved an average production of 39 mds. of wheat per acre through effective production planning, community effort and constant follow up. The entire village was covered with improved seed. The percentage of overdues to the village cooperative was nil.

(d) Rs. 5,000.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what were the criteria laid down for this competition?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The main criterion is increase in production especially on items like agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, animal husbandry and allied items.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What was the number of villages that were taken into consideration?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The competition is among all the States. Therefore, one village from each State will be competing at the national level competition.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस कम्पीटीशन में पैकेज प्रोग्राम के कितने गांव थे और कितने ऐसे थे जो नान-पैकेज प्रोग्राम के थे ? साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन पैकेज प्रोग्राम के गांवों ने कम्पीटीशन में भाग लिया, उन पर सरकार का कितना खर्चा हुआ ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is no difference between package districts and non-package districts. It is the State that will select a certain village as the best in the State and here, at the Centre, we will adjudge the performance of each village as recommended by each State.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is a fact that the second best village, which should have been the first, was in Bihar and it could not become first because wrong figures were given by the State Government?

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I request the hon. Member to lodge the complaint with the State Government?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The point is whether the Central Government is fit and efficient to judge the statistics.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what prize was awarded to this village and whether this competition is held annually or every six months?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already said that the prize given was Rs. 5,000. It is an annual competition.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विल्लेज का चुनाव करने में कितना व्यय हुआ ? अलावा प्राइज देने के, विल्लेज को पहले चुनने में कितना खर्चा हुआ ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not think there will be much expenditure because at the block level the block-level people will do the thing, at the district level the district officers will do it and at the State level the State people will do it. We only invite certain panches or sarpanches concerned and for that very little money is spent.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What was the common driving force behind this achievement; was it a governmental agency or a non-governmental agency?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Combined agency.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know if the success or failure of the family planning programme in the village was also a criterion in determining the best village?

Shri B. S. Murthy: So far, family planning has not been included as one of the main items but the persons who are there will also take this into consideration.

Gulhati Commission Report

श्री
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri B. D. Deshmukh:
***48. Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:**
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Rawandale:

Shri V. T. Patil:
 Shri J. S. Patil:
 Shri Kisan Veer:
 Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bishanachander Seth:
 Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
 Shri Warlor:

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

(a) whether Government have finally considered the Gulhati Commission report on the distribution of waters of Krishna and Godavari rivers; and

(b) if so, when the report is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The report is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether any recommendations or opinions from the concerned States had been received? If so, what are they?

Shri Alagesan: They have not yet been received. We have sent copies of the report to the concerned States. We have not had their reaction so far. We would have that soon.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: On a point of order, Sir. An hon. Deputy Minister is knitting in the House. Is it allowed?

Shri Frank Anthony: There is a sub-committee going on.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): If it is prohibited, I will not do so.

Mr. Speaker: It must be something in connection with the work of the House and not any other thing. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Upper Sileru Project

*49. { Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
 Shri Y. D. Singh:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 661 on the 28th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have arrived at an agreement on Upper Sileru Project at their meeting held in September, 1962; and

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

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

(b) A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-487/62].

Hindustan Shipyard

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

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange content in each ship built in Hindustan Shipyard at present; and

(b) the future programme for reducing this imported content?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Power Crisis in Delhi

51. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the result of the enquiries made by the Dharma Vira Committee and Damle Committee into Power failure in Delhi during July-August, 1962 and action taken in consequence thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 9].

Package Programme

- *52. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
 Dr. P. N. Khan:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
 Shri Karni Singhji:
 Shri Maheswar Nalk:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress attained by various districts in India under the Package Programme towards the increase in the yield of food crops in the country;

(b) what was the nature of deliberations in the recent Conference of key personnel of Package Programme districts held at Delhi; and

(c) the suggestions made therein?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-488/62].

Explosion of Chlorine Cylinder at Ujjain Station

- *53. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
 Dr. M. S. Aney:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 300 persons fainted at Ujjain Railway Station on the 21st September 1962, when a chlorine cylinder exploded there at the time of loading;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) No Sir. There was no explosion but a chlorine gas cylinder developed a leak due to which large quantities of gas fumes came out and 273 persons were affected.

(b) and (c). A Senior Scale Railway Officers' enquiry has been held and their report is under examination. The matter is also being investigated by the Asstt. Inspector of Explosives, Gwalior, whose report is still awaited.

Fair Price Shops for Wheat

- *54. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested to the States to open fair price shops in larger number for the sale of wheat and sugar in areas where prices have shown tendency to rise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been large scale diversion of land from rice to jute in the Eastern region of India;

(c) if so, how their requirements will be met; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to release wheat-flour through the fair price shops?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde):

(a) The State Governments have been asked to step up distribution of wheat by increasing the quantity that a person can purchase at a time from the existing fair price shops and by opening additional fair price shops in areas which are not at present adequately served by such shops. The distribution of sugar is not being made through fair price shops.

(b) There has been a significant diversion of land from rice to jute in the States of Bihar and West Bengal during 1961-62. In other States it is not so marked.

(c) The diversion has undoubtedly resulted in reducing the availability of rice in these States. The Government of India hold adequate stocks of food-grains which are being released to supplement the available supplies.

(d) Atta is being distributed through fair price shops in the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

Price of Sugarcane

- *55. { Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised the new price-linking formula for calculating the extra cane price to be paid by producers of sugar to sugarcane growers with effect from 1st of November, 1958 upto 1961-62 under the provision of the Sugarcane Control Order, 1955 and the Sugarcane Control (Additional Powers) Act, 1962 on the Tariff Commission Report on the Price Linking formula of 1953 and promises subsequently made by him on the floor of the House; and

(b) whether the sugar mills concerned have been informed about the actual payment that have to be made by them to the sugarcane growers and whether the mode and manner of payment have also been decided upon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet. Machinery to determine the amount which may become due to sugarcane growers from factories in various parts of the country is being set up.

मध्य रेलवे के उरई रेलवे स्टेशन पर हत्या

- *५६. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसबा :
श्री बापड़ी :
श्री हेम राव :
श्री प्र० के० वेब :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सत सितम्बर मास में मध्य रेलवे के उरई स्टेशन पर खुरे से की गई एक मार

की हत्या के सम्बन्ध में कितने छात्र गिरफ्तार किए गए थे ;

(ख) गार्ड की हत्या के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) विद्यार्थियों तथा अन्य गुंडागिरी करने वालों द्वारा रेलों में उपद्रवों, हत्याओं और अनैतिक कार्यों की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ; और

(घ) मृत गार्ड के परिवार को क्या आर्थिक एवं अन्य सहायता दी गई है अथवा देने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वा १): (क) इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में ६ विद्यार्थी और २ अध्यापक गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ।

(ख) गार्ड ने देखा कि विद्यार्थी बिना उपयुक्त टिकट के पहले दर्जे में सफर कर रहे हैं और गाड़ी के चलने में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं । उसने कानूनी कार्यवाही के लिये उन्हें पुलिस के हवाले करना चाहा, इस पर उसे छुरा भोंक दिया गया ।

(ग) यद्यपि कानून और व्यवस्था कायम रखने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार पर है, फिर भी रेल-प्रशासन ने इस दुर्घटना के बाद इस सेक्शन पर चलने वाली सभी सवारी और मालगाड़ियों को रेलवे सुरक्षा-दल की निगरानी में चलाने और समय-समय पर मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जांच कराने का प्रबन्ध किया है ।

(घ) मृत गार्ड की विधवा पत्नी को अनुग्रह के रूप में तत्काल ५०० रुपये दिये गये । उनके एक लड़के को गार्ड के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया है और वह इस समय ट्रेनिंग पा रहा है । मृत कर्मचारी के वच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिये कर्मचारी-हित निधि से सहायता देने के सवाल पर भी सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Korba Thermal Power Station

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

*57. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether contract for the supply of equipment worth Rs. 11.27 crores by the U.S.S.R. for the Korba thermal power station in Madhya Pradesh has of late been signed;

(b) what are the major terms of the contract;

(c) what are the cost and the foreign exchange content of the scheme; and

(d) whether the equipment has since been received?

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

(b) The plant and equipment is being procured under the U.S.S.R. Credit arrangements.

(c) The total cost of the Korba Thermal Power Station Extension is estimated at Rs. 19 crores of which the foreign exchange component is Rs. 12.22 crores.

(d) Part shipments have been effected and the complete equipment is expected to be received progressively till first quarter of 1965.

Road Board

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

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 79 on the 7th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any final decision towards the setting up of the Road Board has since been taken;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

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

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration and it may take some more time to take a decision.

Bye-Products of Sugar Industry

- *59. { **Shri B. D. Deshmukh:**
Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Rawandale:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri J. S. Patil:
Shri Kisan Veer:
Shri Tu'shidas Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to utilise the bye-products of sugar industry; and

(b) whether Government intend to take any steps to manufacture the cattle feed from the bye-products to improve the cattle feeding?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Government have granted licences for establishment of distilleries for production of industrial alcohol from molasses and for manufacture of paper and paper boards from bagasse. Use of sulphitation press mud as manure is being encouraged and efforts are being made to develop sugarcane wax from such press mud.

(b) The matter is one for industrialists to take up.

Central Research Institute of Indigenous Medicine, Jamnagar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to make a radical change in the set up, management and

control of the Central Research Institute of Indigenous Medicine, Jamnagar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government of India have under consideration a proposal to amalgamate the Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, the Post-Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda and the Ayurvedic college run by the Gulabkunverba Ayurvedic Society, Jamnagar, into one single institution and to place it under one Governing Body.

Attack by a Mob on Prayag Station

- *61. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a crowd of some hundred people mobbed the room of the Railway Magistrate on the 28th September while he was trying the cases of ticketless travellers at Prayag Railway Station on the Northern Railway;

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

(c) the action taken to apprehend the leaders of this unruly mob; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take against such ugly incidents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Consequent upon a scuffle between a Ticket Collector and a Police Constable at Prayag station, a mob of 40/50 persons assembled in front of the Railway Magistrate's court room in his absence and got rescued the 27 ticketless passengers who had been arrested earlier.

(c) The Police after rearresting 7 of the ticketless passengers, registered a case under Section 147/332/224/225]

426 I.P.C. and are investigating into it.

(d) Maintenance of law and order is the concern of the State Government who are alive to their responsibilities.

सकड़ी के स्लीपरों का पाकिस्तान को बह जाना

*६२ { श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बेरवा कोटा :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि जम्मू में अखनूर में चेनाब नदी के तट पर रख हुए २० हजार स्लीपर हाल में बाढ़ में बह कर पाकिस्तान चले गये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार को पता चला है कि चेनाब नदी की हाल की बाढ़ों से २७,५०० लकड़ी के छोटे टुकड़े (scantlings) बह कर पाकिस्तान में चले गये हैं ।

Delhi Water Supply

*६३. { श्री Bishanchander Seth:
श्री Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 56 on the 7th August 1962, regarding Delhi Water Supply and state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been conducted about the doubt on the engineering side which was pointed out during the discussion with the Punjab Irrigation Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal for construction of 760 feet dam on the Tons River has been examined; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be constructed?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Transfer of D.V.C. Headquarters

*६४. { श्री Bhagwat Jha Azad:
श्री D. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the transfer of D.V.C. Headquarters from Calcutta to Maithon;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the President of Damodar Valley Project Workers' Association stating that due to delay, resentment prevailed among the workers of the Project; and

(c) if so, when a decision in this matter is likely to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes; Sir. It has been decided to shift the Operation and Maintenance Wing of the Electricity Department to Maithon as early as possible. In addition, the Corporation also proposes to move in stages, such of its staff as can function better at Maithon or in any other place in the Valley. No actual shifting has, however, taken place so far on the basis of this decision.

(b) There is no Union called the Damodar Valley Project Workers' Association. The Secretary of the D.V.C. Karmchari Sangh has, however, made a representation to the Government of Bihar in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Chiplima Project

*65. { Shri Surendranath
Dwivedy:
Shri Mallick:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2295 on the 5th September, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to divert some power from Chiplima Project (the Second Stage of the Hirakud Project) to the coal-belt of West Bengal and Bihar has been finalised;

(b) which are the particular coal areas to which the power will be available; and

(c) what is the total quantity of power proposed to be transferred and for how many years and at which rate?

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

(b) The power is being pumped into the DVC grid which serves the coal fields of West Bengal and Bihar area.

(c) 25 MW, for a year initially. The rate for supply of power will be Rs. 5:50 per KVA per month, plus 8 n.P. per kwh.

Private Air Companies

*66. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several private air companies are combining to form one big air company;

(b) what are the new routes for which they are trying; and

(c) what are the regular daily freight trips they make and where?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohindin): (a) No, Sir.

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

Railway Bridge on Godavary at Rajahmundry

*67. **Shri D. B. Raju:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for additional Railway Bridge on Godavary at Rajahmundry has been sanctioned and Government have made any decision regarding the location of the Bridge;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be taken up; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration to provide for road traffic on the present Railway Bridge on Godavary at Rajahmundry in order to connect Trunk Road?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The doubling of track between Kovvur and Godavari (2.75 miles) including the construction of a second rail bridge on Godavari river, is under consideration. The rail bridge is likely to be located at a distance of about 400 ft. upstream of the existing bridge.

(c) No, Sir.

Detention of Vessels by East Pakistan

*68. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of vessels belonging to a shipping company of Calcutta have been illegally detained recently by East Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether any reasons have been assigned by the East Pakistan Government; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government of India?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 10].

Water Famine in Delhi

- *69. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh
 Siddhanti:
 Shri R. G. Dubey:
 Shri Nambiar:
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
 Shri Harish Chandra
 Mathur:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Y. D. Singh:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Kajro'kar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a serious water famine in Delhi in the wake of a breakdown at the Chandrawal Water Works, on the 17th September, 1962;

(b) if so, what were the causes thereof; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the damaged equipment?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There was restricted water supply in Delhi following the breakdown at Chandrawal Water Works No. 2 on the 17th September, 1962. Government are not aware that there was any water famine in the city.

(b) In Chandrawal Water Works No. 2, a concrete thrust block was constructed to support the "T" joint of the 36" water main. The earth beneath this thrust block had become damp owing to leakage of water and the thrust block slipped. The T point gave way and there was flooding of the pump house.

(c) It has been ascertained from the Municipal Corporation that there was no serious damage to any equipment.

Sugar Export to U.S.A.

- *70. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Dr. P. N. Khan:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.A. has included India in the group of countries which are to sell sugar to that country under the U.S. Global System; and

(b) if so, what is the quantity of sugar India is to supply to the U.S. under that system, and by when?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are no country-wise quotas under the global system. India has been able to sell 35,357 metric tons and the entire quantity has been shipped.

Price of Fertilizer

*71. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have of late decided that nitrogenous fertilisers covered by the pool system would be sold at the same price to all plantations in the country, thus removing the disparity in the prices at which the fertilisers were supplied to different plantations; and

(b) if so, at what uniform rate it is to be sold to plantations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram

Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 1.9.1962.

	Rs.
(b) Ammonium Sulphate	354.60
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	400.00
Urea	670.00
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	(a) 310.00 upto 4-10-62.
	(b) 278.00 w.e.f. 5-10-62.

शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में रहने वाले कन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

श्री भक्त दर्शन :

*७२. { श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १० अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में रहने वाले कन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को भी अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के लाभ देने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या इस योजना को गाजियाबाद में भी लागू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : यह विषय अभी विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

नकली दवाइयां

*७३. { श्री प्रकाश शेर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री यलमंदा रेड्डी :
महाराजकुमार विजय आनन्द :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में भारी मात्रा में नकली दवाओं के निर्माण को रोकने के लिये कोई

और विशेष योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को राज्य सरकार से कुछ सुझाव मिले हैं और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में संसद् में कोई विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). नकली दवाओं के निर्माण को रोकने के लिये अभी तक कोई विशेष योजना नहीं बनाई गई है । तथापि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में एक समिति बना दी गई है । इस समिति का एक निदेश-पद (टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस) मार्केट में नकली एवं अथः प्रमाप दवाओं का निर्धारण करना है । आशा है कि यह समिति मई/जून १९६३ तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी । इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार नकली दवाओं के निर्माण को रोकने के मार्गोपायों पर भी विचार कर रही है ।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सुझाव दिया है कि औषध अधिनियम में एक ऐसा उपबन्ध होना चाहिये जिसके आधार पर सरकार उन निर्माता फर्मों का नाम प्रकाशित कर सके जिनकी दवायें अच्छे गुणस्तर की न पायी जायें अथवा नकली पाई जायें । इस सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) औषध अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Enquiry into Dumraon Railway Accident

- *74. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the Railway accident at Dumraon has been concluded;

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

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The findings have not yet been drawn up by the Commission.

(c) The report is expected to be finalised by the first week of December, 1962.

World Health Organisation

- *75. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri Balkrishna Wasmik:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South East Asia Regional Committee of the W.H.O. had its meeting in September this year in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main decision taken and schemes approved by the W.H.O.; and

(c) what action is to be taken by Government in the light of those decisions?

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

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-489/62].

(c) The resolutions passed by the Committee are under the consideration of Government.

Visakhapatnam Port

- *76. { Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Harbour Board which met at Visakhapatnam recently took a decision for the further expansion of Visakhapatnam port in order to enable it to handle the increased volume of sea-borne traffic diverted from Calcutta following the silting of the Hooghly river; and

(b) whether any time table has been fixed for the different phases of this expansion?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Acquisition of Wagons

*77. Shri D. N. Tiwary and Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether acquisition of more wagons than envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan has been decided;

(b) if so, their number and sources of supply; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange required in acquisition of additional wagons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 35320 to be manufactured indigenously with imported wheelsets and steel.

(c) Rs. 17 crores, approximately.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee

*78. Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Questions Nos. 439 and 467 on the 20th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee were considered by the States;

(b) if so, how far this has solved the water problem in rural and urban areas;

(c) whether the proposal for setting up a non-statutory drinking water Board in the Union Ministry has been considered; and

(d) if so, what will be its powers and functions?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). From further replies received from State Governments it appears that the recommendations of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee are still under their consideration.

(c) Yes, but the proposal has not yet been finalised.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Government Doctors for Rural Areas

*79 { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that her Ministry has devised a three point formula to compel fresh medical graduate and other Government doctors to serve in the rural areas for a specified period of time, and that the formula in question has been communicated to the States for implementation; and

(b) if so what are the main points of that formula and whether the State Governments are agreeable to enforce it?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The following proposals have been under consideration of Government to overcome the unwillingness of fresh Medical Graduates and other Government doctors to serve in the rural areas:—

(i) Confirmation in State Health Services and crossing of efficiency bars should be subject to the Medical Officer having served in the rural areas for 2 and 5 years respectively.

(ii) A period of one year's service in the rural areas after one year's rotating housemanship as recommended by the Indian Medical Council be made obligatory before full registration is granted.

(iii) The incentive of scholarships in consideration of entering into a bond to serve the Government for a period of 5 years after qualifying, should be offered to medical students.

These suggestions were considered and adopted by the Central Council of Health at its recent meeting held in Mahabaleshwar in October, 1962 and the relevant resolution is being sent to the State Governments/ Administrations for implementation.

C.H.S. Scheme

*80. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 944 on the 22nd May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government pensioners in Bombay city will also be covered by the C.H.S. Scheme;

(b) whether pensioners in Delhi are already getting this benefit; and

(c) if not, the reason for delay in the implementation?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Consumer Cooperatives

*81. { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the encouragement of consumer co-operative stores for checking the rise in prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such stores to be set up in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme for the development of consumers cooperatives is under implementation in the third five year plan. In order to broadbase this movement in the light of the current emergency, a more comprehensive scheme is being prepared by the Government of India.

(b) A statement showing the details of the existing scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 11.]

(c) Under the existing scheme it is proposed to organise/revitalise 60 Cooperative Stores in Delhi during the Third Plan. Out of these 12 stores have been organised/revitalised during the year 1961-62.

National Smallpox Programme

{ **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
*82. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

{ **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
{ **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**

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

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the National Small-pox programme about enactment of a legislation or promulgation of the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 in all the States; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in the matter and if not what steps Government are taking to tackle the problem of smallpox?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee have been considered and steps are being taken to advise the State Governments to take necessary action under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 in all areas where even sporadic cases of smallpox are in existence so as to achieve 85 coverage of population with a potent vaccine which is being supplied to all the States.

Second Shipyard

{ **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri P. K. Deo:
*83. { **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Himatsinghka:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bade:
{ **Shri Morarka:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sought economic and technical assistance in the construction of a second state shipyard at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Mitsubishi Ship building and Engineering Limited, Tokyo, Japan, have offered to send a team of technical experts to investigate how the project could be progressed. When the team arrives further details will be discussed and when finalised will be placed before the House.

Hospitals under the control of Central Government

65. Shri Laxmi Dass: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many hospitals are working under the control of the Central Health Department and in what places they have been situated, and what type of diseases are being treated in those hospitals;

(b) how many employees are working in these hospitals; and

(c) the monthly salaries of the employees category-wise in Hospitals in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Delhi, Bangalore which are under the Central Health Department?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Two in Delhi; the Safdarjang Hospital and the Willingdon Hospital. Treatment for all diseases is available.

(b) Willingdon Hospital	.. 697
Safdarjang Hospital	.. 1262

(c) There are only two hospitals under the direct control of the Central Health Ministry. They are in Delhi. The pay scales of the employees of Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are given in the Ministry of Finance Notifications No. S.O. 2519 dated the 15th October, 1960, and S.O. 1785 dated the 22nd July, 1961.

National Highways

66. Shri Laxmi Dass: Will the Minister of Transport and Communica-

tions be pleased to state the length of the National Highways State-wise?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 12].

Post Offices in Punjab

67. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices so far opened and proposed to be opened during the current year in the State of Punjab;

(b) how many of the offices already opened have been provided with telecommunication service facilities; and

(c) what is the future programme therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Number opened from 1-4-1962 to 31-10-1962..... 143.

Proposed to be opened during the remaining period of current year. . . 62.

(b) None of the Post Offices opened during the current year has been provided with telecommunication facilities. However, two Public Call Offices and six telegraph offices were opened during the current year at places where post offices existed prior to 1-4-1962.

(c) 626 post offices, 80 Public Call Offices and 70 telegraph offices are expected to be opened during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan.

Over/Under Bridges proposed by Punjab Government in Third Plan

68. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of over/under bridges proposed by the Punjab Government to him for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how many of them have been accepted by the Central Government; and

(c) the reasons for not accepting the rest of them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) to (c). The Railways undertake construction of over/under-bridges in replacement of level crossings whenever a firm request is made by the State Government or the Local Authority who has also to agree to bear their share of cost and provide funds for the same.

The State Government of Punjab have intimated their intention to include tentatively five over-bridges during the Third Plan period, but so far firm demand has been received by the Railways only for one over-bridge at Amritsar. This proposal is under examination of the Railway.

पूसा कृषि संस्था

६६. श्री लखमू भवानी :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूसा की भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्था ने बाजरा तथा हाथी घास (नेपियर) के संकर से पशुओं के चारे की दो नई किस्में तैयार की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में इसके प्रचार तथा सप्लाई के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं;

(ग) इस चारे को प्राप्त करने के क्या तरीके हैं; और

(घ) उक्त दोनों चारों को जन्म देने वाले व्यक्ति को किस रूप में पुरस्कृत किया गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां । भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली ने पशुओं के चारे की घास की दो नई किस्में

विकसित की है । एक तो बाजरा तथा हाथी घास (नेपियर) के संकर से और दूसरी अंजन घास की दो विभिन्न भौगोलिक किस्मों के संकर से ।

(ख) ये घास प्रयोग के लिये किसानों, विभिन्न राज्य और केन्द्रीय कृषि संस्थाओं तथा पशु चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान संस्थाओं को मुफ्त बांटी गई है ।

(ग) इन चारे की घासों को उगाने वाली सामग्री भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली-१२ के वनस्पतिशास्त्र प्रभाग के प्रमुख से प्राप्त की जा सकती है ।

(घ) ये नई किस्में वनस्पतिशास्त्र प्रभाग के अनेक वैज्ञानिक जिनमें उस प्रभाग का प्रमुख भी शामिल है, के अनुसन्धानात्मक कार्य का परिणाम है । फिर भी एक अफसर को जिस ने इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से अच्छा काम किया, योग्यता उन्नति तथा अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धि सम्बन्धी योजना के अन्तर्गत तीन अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धियां दी गई हैं ।

Foreign Tourists

70. Shri Mate: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Director of Tourism invites complaints and suggestions from the foreign tourists visiting India;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received in 1961 and 1962 separately;

(c) nature of the complaints;

(d) whether it is also a fact that most of the complaints are about cheating by the travel agencies and shopkeepers; and

(e) if so, action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). In order to elicit the opinion of foreign tourists visiting India about the

existing facilities and reception service, an Opinion Survey was started at the end of the year 1961 through a Questionnaire printed on Business Reply Envelopes. There are ten questions in this Questionnaire of which six concern opinions on items such as hotels, restaurants, transport, guides, shops, shopping, entertainment, customs and immigration procedures. The survey is intended to last for one year at the end of which the analysis of the replies received will be taken up. The opinions under each item are of a varied nature varying from complete satisfaction to utter dissatisfaction. A preliminary analysis of about 2,000 opinions regarding shops (*viz.* type of shop, whether well-kept, well-stocked etc.) and shopping received upto June, 1962, has shown the following results:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion expressed</i>
Shops	68.0%	8.3%	23.7%
Shopping	58.6%	17.2%	24.2%

In addition to the above, another source through which the reactions of the tourists are assessed is the Visitors' Book placed at the counter in the different Tourist Offices. Some tourists also write direct to the Headquarters or to the various Tourist Offices complaining against Railways, Indian Airlines Corporation, Customs, Prohibition, beggar nuisance, hotels, guides and taxi operators. As the complaints are received and dealt with in the various Tourist Offices all over the country as also in the Headquarters of the Deptt. of Tourism, the total number of such complaints received in the year 1961 and 1962 or their break down is not readily available. It may, however, be stated that the exact number of complaints under different heads is not known.

Majority of the complaints pertain to cheating by shop-keepers and the complaints about the recognised travel agencies are negligible in number.

All the complaints received either in the Deptt. of Tourism or by its
1984 (Ai) LS—3.

various Tourist Offices are thoroughly investigated and the matter is pursued till a satisfactory settlement is arrived at. In the absence of any legislation the Deptt. of Tourism has no control over shops and complaints have to be settled only by negotiations with the shopkeepers. In case of hotels, recognition given by the Deptt. of Tourism has been withdrawn on the basis of complaints made by foreigners.

Complaints pertaining to Customs and Indian Airlines Corporation are referred to the respective Ministries/Departments for investigation.

Ring Railway Around Delhi

72. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress of work in regard to the construction of Railway line around Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The work "Delhi Avoiding line (Ring Railway)" has been sanctioned. Pegging out of the different portions of the alignment and collection of field data for preparation of detailed plans for bridges etc. is in hand. So far it has not been possible to take over any portion of land required for this project and consequently it has not yet been possible to let out contracts and to take up the actual construction work in hand. Acquisition of land is being vigorously pursued.

Meetings held at Srinagar

73. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Agriculture of the Government of India recently held a series of meetings and conferences at Srinagar; and

(b) if so, the details of such meetings/conferences?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram

Subhag Singh: (a) and (b). The 2nd All India Rice Research Workers Conference combined with the meetings of the Rice Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research from 18th to 22nd September, 1962, the 4th All India Rinderpest Control Officers Conference from 3rd to 5th October, 1962 and a meeting in connection with grading Walnuts on the 17th September, 1962, were held at Srinagar.

Building at Maharajganj Bazar, Agartala

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

(a) whether the building built by Rehabilitation Department at Maharajganj Bazar, Agartala is still lying vacant; and

(b) whether Agartala Municipality has any proposal for reshaping the building so that it can be allotted to businessmen?

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

(b) The Tripura Administration have reported that there is no such proposal at present.

V.M. Hospital, Agartala

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

(a) the average attendance of out-door patients in V.M. Hospital, Agartala during the period, March 1961-March, 1962;

(b) the number of out-door patients in female ward during the same period; and

(c) whether the attending physicians are enough to meet the number?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) (620.47) daily.

(b) 73605.

(c) The number of attending physicians are at present inadequate as a number of posts of C.A.S. Grade I are

lying unfilled. Offers of appointments have been sent to the candidates who are expected to join shortly when the strength of doctors will be sufficient to meet the requirements.

Stations in Orissa

76. Shri Mallick: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the line, siding, and station capacity of the following stations of Orissa under South Eastern Railway during the Third Five Year Plan periods (i) Baitarani Road, (ii) Korai-Passenger-Halt (iii) Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, (iv) Jakhapura, (v) Haridaspur, (vi) Bhadrak, and (vii) Garhmadhupur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The loops at Baitarani Road, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Jakhapura, Haridaspur, Bhadrak and Garhmadhupur stations are proposed to be extended to the standard length of 2250'. A crossing station is proposed to be constructed between Baitarani Road and Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, which is at a distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Korai Passenger Halt. It is also proposed to construct an additional platform at each of these stations for crossing of passenger trains.

अंडे

७७. श्री तन सिंह : क्या साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मुर्गी के अंडों के वर्तमान उत्पादन को आगामी चार वर्षों में दुगुना करने की कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर कुल कितना खर्च होगा; और

(ग) इस खर्च में विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी और कहाँ से उपलब्ध की जाएगी ?

साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्री० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख) नीचे दिये गये विभिन्न कुक्कुट पालन विकास योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ४.८२ करोड़ रुपये का उपबन्ध किया गया है :—

(१) दूसरी योजना की अवधि में शुरू किये गये प्रादेशिक कुक्कुट पालन फार्मों, राज्य कुक्कुट पालन फार्मों और कुक्कुट प्रवर्धन केन्द्रों का विस्तार करना;

(२) राज्यों में ५० सघन कुक्कुट पालन विकास खण्डों की स्थापना करना ।

(३) राज्यों में कुक्कुट खाद्यों के उत्पादन तथा वितरण केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना ।

(४) २० बतख प्रवर्धन केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना ।

(५) अण्डों तथा कुक्कुटों को इकट्ठा करने, उनकी दर्जाबन्दी तथा विपणन करने के लिये १० केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना ।

(६) ग्रामीण कुक्कुट पालन की उन्नति और कुक्कुट पालन केन्द्रों के सुधार के लिए एक दिन की आयु वाले चूड़ों के खरीदने, अण्डा सेने व पालने के साज-सामान और इन्क्यूबेटर खरीदने तथा प्रशिक्षण के रूप में कुक्कुट पालकों को सहायता देना ।

इन योजनाओं की क्रियान्वितिके पश्चात् १९६६ में अण्डे के उत्पादन में लगभग ५०,००० लाख की बढ़ोतरी हो जाने की आशा है जबकि १९६१ में यह उत्पादन अनुमानतः २८८०० लाख था ।

(घ) इस योजना का विदेशी मुद्रांश लगभग ३० लाख रुपये है । इन्क्यूबेटर्स के आयात के लिये अब तक ७.१५ लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा दे दी गई है । आशा है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण योजना के लिये और विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रबन्ध हो जायेगा । देशी उत्पादन से भी इन्क्यूबेटर सम्बन्धी कुछ आवश्यकताओं के पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Pisciculture in Tripura

78. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for giving long term loan for pisciculture in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details of such scheme;

(c) what steps have been taken to implement such scheme; and

(d) if no step has been taken, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme provides for the grant of long-term loans at the rate of Rs. 500 per acre to pisciculturists for the reclamation of ponds etc. for fish cultivation. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided for the scheme in the Third Five Year Plan for bringing a total water area of 300 acres under fish cultivation. The loan advanced is recoverable in ten equated annual instalments of principal and interest beginning from the third year of its drawal.

(c) During 1961-62 thirteen individual pisciculturists and one Cooperative Society were granted a total loan of Rs. 23,943.

During the current year it is proposed to advance Rs. 25,000 as long-term loan for which applications have been invited by the Tripura Administration.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Fertilisers in Tripura

79. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilisers imported in Tripura during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the total quantity of fertilisers sold?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 420 tons in 1959-60 and 30 tons in 1961-62. There was no import during 1960-61.

(b) 202 tons in 1959-60, 406 tons in 1960-61 and 120 tons in 1961-62.

Nature Cure

80. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state what amounts, if any, have been donated or given to Nature cure (Naturopathy) institutions during the period from 1st April, 1958 to 1st October, 1962, for (i) Research; (ii) treatment; (iii) appliances or for any other purposes connected with nature cure centres and treatment on Naturopathy system?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The Government of India have given grants for conducting research to the Nature-Cure institutions as indicated below:—

Year	Name of Institute	Amount given
1958-59	Nisargopachar Ashram, Uruli Kanchan, Poona	Rs. 60,000
1959-60	Do.	Rs. 60,000
1959-60	Arogya Niketan, Lucknow	Rs. 24,000
1959-60	Nature-Cure Hospital, Hyderabad	Rs. 10,000
1960-61	Do.	Rs. 8,900
1961-62	Do.	Rs. 10,000

Food Resources

81. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether tentative programmes have been drawn up for conservation and effective utilisation of available food resources during the Third Plan based on the recommendation of the working group on subsidiary foods and scientific food advisory Panel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 13.]

Fertilizers in West Bengal

82. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of fertilisers remained unsold in West Bengal in the current year; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Popularisation of New Fertilisers

83. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be

pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to popularise new fertilisers in the country;

(b) the reaction of the farmers thereto; and

(c) the amount spent during 1961-62 on the same and the amount allocated for 1962-63?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The following steps have been taken to popularise new fertilisers:—

(i) *Demonstration:* Demonstrations on cultivators' fields are held under a Government of India Scheme.

(ii) *Training:* Training programmes have been taken up with regard to the benefits accruing from use of fertilisers and methods of application.

(iii) *Publicity:*

1. Monthly journals are published containing *inter-alia* articles about fertilisers use in relation to different regions and different crops.

2. Press releases to all the newspapers and magazines

in India are written on fertilisers in different regional languages.

3. Radio features on fertilisers are released to the various Stations of All India Radio for being broadcast to rural people.

4. Exhibits on better fertiliser use are sent out to rural areas.

5. Posters, charts and other visual aids are also published and distributed.

6. Films on fertilisers have also been produced and distributed for showing to farmers.

(iv) *Distribution margin:* Higher distribution expenses (including distributors' Commission) is allowed in the case of new fertilisers than in the case of popular fertilisers, namely the margin allowed on sulphate of ammonia, a popular fertiliser, is Rs. 30/- per tonne while the margin allowed in respect of new fertilisers is as follows:—

Rs. Per tonne.

Urea	45
Ammon. Sul. Nitrate	35
Cal. Ammon. Nitrate	32

(v) *Price differential:* Even though the nitrogen content of sulphate of ammonia (a popular fertiliser) and C.A.N. (a new fertiliser) is the same, the selling price of calcium ammonium nitrate has been fixed at a lower level (Rs. 50/- less), with a view to creating

a bias in favour of its use. Similarly the prices of other new fertilisers, on nitrogen basis, are cheaper than sulphate of ammonia.

(b) The above steps have paved the way for increased demand for new fertilisers as will be seen from the following table:—

Name of fertiliser	Demand during			
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Urea	1,35,045	1,93,347	2,52,564	2,77,766
A.S.N.	1,83,516	2,25,500	3,07,859	2,85,040
C.A.N.	79,846	1,10,237	3,14,143	3,23,275

(c) The amount spent on the various steps indicated against reply to part (a) of the question is as under :—

Item	Spent in 1961-62	Allocation for 1962-63	Remarks.
	(Rs. in lakhs).		
1. Demonstration	13.58	17.42	..
2. Training			Training programmes are conducted by the State Governments. The Centre renders technical assistance only.
3. Publicity			Publicity on fertilisers being a part of overall information programme, separate figures on account of fertilisers are not available.
4. Distribution margin			The Central Govt. fixes Pool Prices to be charged to the State Govts. and other corporate bodies who are allowed to add prescribed distribution expenses to the Pool prices before selling the fertilisers to the farmers/users. No expenditure is therefore incurred by Govt. on this account.
5. Price differential .		53.00	During 1961-62 and upto October, 1962 there was a price difference of Rs. 18/- between sulphate of ammonia and C.A. N. No separate estimate on this account was made. The Price differential has been increased to Rs. 50/- per tonne from Oct., 1962 by reducing the Central Pool issue price of C.A.N. by Rs. 32/- per tonne. The loss to the Central Pool on this account is estimated at Rs. 53 lakhs during 1962-1963.

Attack on Passenger Train near Nagpur

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

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether armed men attacked Jharsuguda-Nagpur Passenger Train near Nagpur on 16th September, 1962; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A case

of train robbery however occurred on the night between September 15/16, 1962 wherein 5 or 6 miscreants travelling in a Third Class compartment of Jharsuguda-Nagpur Passenger Train tried to rob a lady passenger and threw away her luggage. In the scuffle that followed, another co-passenger received a knife injury from one of the miscreants. Thereafter the miscreants pulled the alarm chain and when the train came to a halt, they ran away with two wrist watches, Rs. 92 in cash and certain other articles.

The Police have registered a case under Section 392 I.P.C. and are investigating into it. 4 persons have so far been arrested.

Development of Co-operatives

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

Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) which States have not been able to utilise the sum allotted to them for the development of co-operatives during the Second Plan period;

(b) whether the unspent balances have been carried over in their favour for the Third Plan period; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remedy their weakness?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Except Madras and the Union Territory of Manipur, the other States have not been able to utilise the entire assistance allocated to them for schemes of co-operative development during the Second Plan period. The shortfall has mainly been in expenditure on departmental staff.

(b) No. The unspent balances in a year are adjusted against the allotments during the subsequent year.

(c) In the early years of the Second Plan the progress with regard to utilization of funds was not even as the administrative machinery had not been fully geared up. The entire complement of staff was also not in position. Some of the States were also affected by reorganisation. These were set right in the later years of the plan period. Procedures were streamlined and funds were released through ways and means advances. The position accordingly improved during the later period of the Second Plan period. States are also being constantly urged to regulate the flow of expenditure evenly throughout the year. The position is also reviewed when officers of the Ministry visit the

State governments. It is expected that as a result of all these measures the progress will be more satisfactory.

Fishing Harbour at Vishinjam

86. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the fishing harbour at Vishinjam near Trivandrum had commenced in September, 1962;

(b) if so, when it is scheduled to be completed; and

(c) how far the country's fish output per annum is expected to rise as a result of its completion?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) The project for the construction of a fishing harbour at Vizhinjom was inaugurated by the Union Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 12th September, 1962. The construction of the approach road is in progress. No other work has been started.

(b) The probable date by which the entire Project will be completed cannot be stated at present. The first stage works are expected to be completed within a period of five years.

(c) When the fishing harbour at Vizhinjom is completed, it is estimated to result in an annual fish catch of about 4,300 tons.

Working Group on Co-operatives

87. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 451 on the 20th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the working Group on Co-operatives under Railways and Posts and Telegraphs etc. has since been formed;

(b) if so, how many meetings of the Group have so far been held and how many study tours, if any, have been undertaken by the Group; and

(c) what observations/recommendations, if any, have so far been made by the Group?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes. The Group was constituted on 9th October, 1962.

(b) The Working Group has held two meetings so far, to settle the procedure and to finalize the questionnaire, which is under issue. No study tours have so far been undertaken by the Group.

(c) The Group has not yet submitted its report.

Working Group on Fisheries Co-operatives

88. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 451 on the 20th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the working Group on Fisheries Co-operatives has since been formed;

(b) if so, how many meetings of the Group have so far been held and how many study tours, if any, have been undertaken by the Group; and

(c) what observations/recommendations, if any, have so far been made by the group?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The working Group on Fisheries Co-operatives has just been formed. It is expected to meet shortly to consider its programme, including study tour.

Working Group on Dairy and Animal Husbandry Co-operatives

89. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 451 on the 20th August, 1962 and state:

(a) how many meetings of the working Group on Dairy and Animal Husbandry Co-operatives have so far been held and how many study tours, if any, have been undertaken by the Group; and

(b) what observations/recommendations, if any, have so far been made by the Group?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The first meeting of the Working Group was held on the 31st October, 1962 and no study-tours have been undertaken by the Group.

(b) The Group at the first meeting considered model schemes prepared by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) for setting up (i) co-operative societies in poultry industry, (ii) dairy industry, (iii) pig rearing and preparation of pork products, and (iv) collection and utilisation of animal carcasses. The Group has generally approved the model schemes on the first two suggesting certain important modifications, e. g. a liberal financial assistance pattern to encourage expeditious formation of cooperatives; permitting individuals with small holdings of livestock to make use of the facilities that would be available through these cooperatives; setting up of large scale intensive poultry development blocks in suitable areas in order to directly make available much more eggs and poultry than at present possible; a liberal pattern of assistance to co-operatives to handle dairying units especially and more especially to those who may take up the manufacture of milk products; setting up of

an All-India Co-operative Federation in these fields and Boards in the States; allocating more of the Plan funds for Dairying under the co-operative sector, etc.

2. The model schemes on co-operatives for pig rearing and handling pork products as also the model scheme on handling and utilisation of animal carcasses was recommended to be revised.

3. The Group also recommended that the possibility of setting up of co-operatives on livestock marketing should be studied.

Working Group on Transport Co-operatives

90. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 451 on the 20th August, 1962 and state:

(a) how many meetings of the working Group on Transport Co-operatives have so far been held and how many study tours have been undertaken by the Group; and

(b) what observations/recommendations, if any, have so far been made by the Group?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Two meetings of the Study Group have been held. The Group have not undertaken any tour so far but a tentative programme has been drawn up for their visits to a few States after the middle of November, 1962.

(b) As the Group have not yet completed their work, the question of their making any observations or recommendations does not arise.

Preservation of Fish

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

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delegation which visited Singapore, Penang and Kuala Lumpur under the South-East Asian Group fellowship on food inspection sponsored by the W.H.O. has submitted any report to Government on the preservation of the protein content of fish for a long time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action is being taken on this report?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Three officials from India were deputed on W.H.O. fellowships to observe food inspection organizations in Singapore and Malaya from the 23rd July to the 11th August, 1962. Their studies did not include the preservation of the protein content of fish. No report has yet been received from the officials concerned.

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

Pharmacy Degree College

92. { **Dr. P. Mandal:**
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Pharmacy Degree College in any part of India; and

(b) if so, whether the site for the same has been selected?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up a Central Institute of Phar-

macy, in addition to the nine Departments|College already imparting

Degree Courses in Pharmacy in the country (vide list below):—

List showing the names and addresses of Institutions providing Bachelor of Pharmacy Course of Study

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Institutions	State	Conducting Authority	Course of study
1	2	3	4	5
1	J.V.D. College of Science & Technology, Waltair	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University	B. Pharm.
2	College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-5	U.P.	Banaras Hindu University.	B. Pharm. M. Pharm.
3*	Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University, Bombay.	Maharashtra.	Bombay University.	B. Pharm.
4*	L.M. College of Pharmacy, Navrangpura, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-9.	Gujarat	University of Gujarat	B. Pharm. M. Pharm.
5*	Madras Medical College, Park Town, Madras-3.	Madras.	University of Madras.	B. Pharm.
6*	Department of Pharmacy, Panjab University, Chandigarh-3.	Punjab.	Panjab University.	B. Pharm. M. Pharm.
7*	Birla College, Pilani.	Rajasthan	University of Rajasthan.	B. Pharm. M. Pharm.
8*	Saugar University, Saugar	M.P.	University of Saugar.	B. Pharm. M. Pharm. Ph. D.
9	Nagpur University, Nagpur	Maharashtra.	Nagpur University.	B. Pharm.

*Approved by the Pharmacy Council of India under Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948.

(b) Not yet.

Cooperative Farming Societies in rural areas

93. **Shri Laxmi Dass:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to form cooperative farming societies in tribal areas;

(b) if so, where and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from

the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Nagarjunasagar Project

94. **Shri Laxmi Dass:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government to treat the construction of Nagarjunasagar Project as a Central Government project and make the loan free of interest till the completion of the project;

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by Government; and

(c) how much amount and how much time will be taken for completion of the Nagarjunasagar Project?

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

(b) The proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Government that the Nagarjunasagar Project should be financed from the Central sector outside the State Plan is under consideration of the Planning Commission. It may, however, be stated that "Irrigation" being in the State list, all irrigation projects, major and medium, form part of the State Plans and are executed by the State Governments concerned. As regards the proposal that the loans given for the execution of the Nagarjunasagar should be free of interest, it has not been possible to accept the proposal.

(c) The present sanctioned estimate of the Nagarjunasagar Project is Rs. 91.12 crores. A revised estimate for Rs. 139.54 crores has been submitted by the State Government, which is under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission. According to the present schedule of construction, it is expected to be completed in the Fourth Plan.

Drugs

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

(a) whether any concrete measures are proposed to be taken to curb profiteering in drugs; and

(b) if so, when and what?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A proposal to control the prices of essential commodities i.e. food, cloth and drugs in under consideration of the Government of India in the Planning Commission and the decision will be publicised shortly.

Government Hospitals in Delhi

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

(a) how many complaints against the behaviour of the doctors and the staff of the Government hospitals in Delhi in regard to inordinate delays and negligence have been received during the last 3 years, year-wise;

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

(c) whether the Health Minister or her Deputy Minister paid any surprise visits to government hospitals in Delhi in this connection; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):

		COMPLAINTS			
		1959	1960	1961	1962
(a) —		(Upto 30-9-62).			
<i>Safdarjung Hospital</i>					
	(i) CHS Side	*	18	21	9
	(ii) Hosp. side	10	6	16	13
<i>Willingdon Hospital</i>					
	(i) CHS Side	*	30	27	16
	(ii) Hosp. Side	3	6	6	7
<i>Irwin Hospital</i>		61	45	61	*
(b) —					
<i>Safdarjung Hospital</i>					
	(i) CHS Side	*	2	10	
	(ii) Hosp. Side	2	2	..	
<i>Willingdon Hospital</i>					
	(i) CHS Side	*	4	8	2
	(ii) Hosp. Side
<i>Irwin Hospital</i>		2	2	..	*

* (Information not readily available).

(ii) Action taken: Warning/Censure/Displeasure or advice was administered in thirty-two cases. In one case steps were taken to terminate the services of the person concerned. In another case, the person concerned was suspended and action was also taken by the Police against him. Thirty-two cases are still in enquiry stage. Enquiries in the rest of the cases of complaints revealed that the complaints made had no relation to the facts.

(c) and (d). The Deputy Minister paid visits to Delhi Hospitals accompanied by the Deputy Director General of Health Services. Necessary action on his tour notes is being taken.

Second Railway Bridge on Jamuna in Delhi

97. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of second Railway Bridge on Jamuna in Delhi; and

(b) whether the work is proceeding according to schedule?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Work on the foundations for piers and abutments on the bridge is in hand. The left guide bund has been completed. The right guide bund has also been completed except for a small portion of apron where the land is encroached upon by unauthorised occupants.

Contract for the fabrication of girders has been awarded. The overall progress of work on the bridge is 17 per cent.

(b) Yes.

India-Bhutan Postal Agreement

**98. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bilateral postal agreement has been signed between

Bhutan and India;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what system was prevailing prior to this agreement regarding the postal movements?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) The agreement provides for the exchange between India and Bhutan of fully prepaid unregistered correspondence only. India will also forward to such of the member countries of the Universal Postal Union as indicated by Bhutan articles of correspondence of Bhutanese origin.

(c) The Bhutanese Government had their own arrangements for collecting mails from certain border Indian post offices to which they were addressed. Similarly, letters from Bhutan for India and other countries were posted in these post offices by affixing Indian postage stamps.

Doubling of Railway Line between Delhi and Madras

99. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to build double railway lines between Delhi and Madras; and

(b) if so, when the project will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is no proposal for complete doubling of track between Delhi and Madras, except on certain sections where the traffic has reached a saturation stage.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

१००. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय राजपथ का मोतिहारी शहर जिला चम्पारन (बिहार) का हिस्सा अभी तक तैयार नहीं हो पाया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार अभी तक फैसला नहीं कर पाई है कि शहर के किस तरफ से सड़क निकाली जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समय सरकार के सामने कौन-कौन से सुझाव हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । १९६० में इस मंत्रालय के एक उच्च प्राविधिक अधिकारी ने मोतीहारी शहर की बाहरी सड़क के रेखांकन का निरीक्षण किया था और इस बारे में एक सिफारिश की थी । इस सम्बन्ध में प्रदेश सरकार के सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा विस्तृत योजना तैयार की जायेगी और स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रस्तुत की जायेगी । यह कार्य तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है जिस पर ६०० लाख रुपये के खर्च का अनुमान है ।

(ग) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Agrarian Research Centres

101. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Agriculture Organisation has proposed to establish agrarian research centres in Asian countries; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India has received any request from the Food and Agriculture Organisation to establish such a Centre in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. At the Eleventh Session of its conference held in 1961, the Food and Agriculture Organisation decided to establish a Regional Agrarian Research and Training Institute in Malaya for the Asian and the Far East Region.

(b) No.

Production of Copra

102. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 674 on the 14th August, 1962 and state:

(a) what quantity of Copra was produced in Andaman and Nicobar during 1961-62; and

(b) whether it is a fact that because of lack of transportation facilities all the produce of Andaman and Nicobar could not be brought to the main land?

The Deputy Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Loss of Crops

103. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what has been the approximate loss of crops caused by the two breaches in Jamuna Bund near the Alipur Block?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The value of crops lost is estimated at Rs. 1.82 lakhs.

Re-opening of Dingwahi Station on Banda Manikpur Line

104. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation regarding re-opening

of Dingwahi Station on Banda Manikpur Line;

(b) what action Government propose to take regarding this request; and

(c) whether he is aware that this station has been a regular station for more than 15 years and was discontinued during the Second World War?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

(c) Yes.

Caravelles Aircrafts

105. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether any progress has been made in the negotiations between India and France regarding the purchase of caravelles aircrafts to run on the trunk services?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): No decision has yet been arrived at on the proposals received from the Indian Airlines Corporation for the purchase of Caravelle Jet aircraft for use on their trunk routes.

Committee on Nationalised Road Transport Services

106. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 81 on the 7th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Transport Development Council that an official committee be set up to study the difficulties of the nationalised road transport services and to

suggest whether they needed any incentives in the form of tax relief or otherwise, has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a Committee has been dropped since the various difficulties brought to the notice of the Govt. of India have been and are being separately examined by the Ministries concerned.

शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में दूषित जल का संभरण

१०७. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शहरदा की कई बस्तियों के हैण्ड पम्पों का पानी अत्यन्त दूषित हो गया है और इस प्रकार का पानी पीने वाले एक लाख व्यक्तियों का स्वास्थ्य खराब हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) उन हैण्ड पम्पों का पानी जिन्हें उयले भूगर्भ में लगाया जाता है प्रायः दूषित पाया जाता है। यह बात शाहदरा क्षेत्र के हैण्ड पम्पों पर भी लागू होती है। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने एक बहु-विस्तृत क्षेत्र में जल प्रदाय के लिए ट्यूब वेल स्थापित किये हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम का शाहदरा में साफ पानी देने तथा और अधिक ट्यूब वेल खोद कर जल पूर्ति में वृद्धि करने का विचार है।

Training in Dairying

108. { Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri R. G. Dubey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any F.A.O. sponsored course to train students from Asian

and African countries in dairying has been inaugurated in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of students who have undergone training?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The dairy training courses have been sponsored jointly by the Royal Danish Government and the Government of India under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations for the benefit of countries of Asia and the Far East. Training was started in October, 1960. Four courses, each of four months duration, have been held and the fifth course is now in operation since the 20th September, 1962 at the Aarey Milk Colony, Bombay. The training programme includes dairy husbandry, production, collection, processing and distribution of milk and manufacture of dairy products. The earlier courses were held at the Kaira Co-operative Milk Producers Union, Anand; Poona Milk Scheme, Poona; National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal and Bangalore and the Delhi Milk Scheme, Delhi.

(c) 83 (Eightythree).

Vamsadhara Project

109. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have arrived at agreement on Vamsadhara Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Broad details of the agreement reached are given below:—

(i) The water available from Vamsadhara basin at Gotta to be utilized by Andhra Pradesh

and Orissa States on a 50-50 basis.

(ii) It was agreed to provide a sluice on the left flood bank of Neradi Barrage at a place to be indicated by Orissa for future irrigation in the territory of Orissa. The cost of the sluice shall be borne by the Orissa Government. If and when future irrigation is decided in Orissa State, the cost of the proposed anicut will be borne on ayacut basis.

(iii) The existing irrigation interests of both the States will be the first charge on the supplies available from the basin.

(iv) After protecting the existing irrigation interests of Andhra Pradesh, the balance of water would be available for utilization by Orissa.

दिल्ली में विद्युत् शवदाह-यंत्र

११० { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री लखमू भवानी :
महाराजकुमार विजय आनन्द :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ११३२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में विद्युत् शवदाह-यंत्र लगाने में क्या प्रगति हुई है और उस के कब तक बकायदा चालू हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : दिल्ली नगर निगम ने २०-६-६२ को हुई अपनी बैठक में एक विद्युत् शवदाह यंत्र के भवन निर्माण के लिये ३,६६,८०० रुपये की एक अनुमानित राशि स्वीकृत कर दी है। टेण्डर अनुसूचियां तथा विशिष्ट विवरण

तैयार किये जा चुके हैं और टेण्डर आमंत्रित किये जा रहे हैं।

आशा है कि निर्माण कार्य दिसम्बर, १९६२ में प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा और यह कार्य सितम्बर, १९६३ तक पूर्ण हो जायेगा।

नाहन के बिरोजा और तारपीन कारखाने में अग्निकांड

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

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ११७६ के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नाहन (हिमाचल प्रदेश) की बिरोजा व तारपीन फैक्टरी में गत २६ दिसम्बर १९६१ को जो अग्निकाण्ड हो गया था, उस की जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ख) उस जांच के आधार पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० यामस) : (क) अभी तक पुलिस इस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

कुफी को शीतकालीन खेल कूदकेन्द्र बनाना

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

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ११८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कुफी (हिमाचल प्रदेश) को शीतकालीन खेलों का केन्द्र बनाने की योजना जिन कारणों से स्थगित कर दी गई है, क्या उन पर प्रकाश डाला जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौ-बहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : : अपेक्षित सूचना के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या १४]

Non-Operating Expenditure of I.A.C.

113. { Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-operating expenditure in Indian Airlines Corporation increased from Rs. 11 lakhs in 1959-60 to about Rs. 20 lakhs in 1960-61 and still more in 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this increase?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The non-operating expenditure of the Indian Airlines Corporation during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 10,800 and not Rs. 11 lakhs. The non-operating expenditure of Rs. 19,81,865 for the year 1960-61 included Rs. 19,75,000 on account of special provision made against anticipated loss on sale of Heron aircraft and Viking and Heron spares. Thus the net non-operating expenditure of Rs. 6,865 for the year 1960-61 compares favourably with similar expenditure of Rs. 10,800 during the year 1959-60 as well as that during the year 1961-62 which was of the order of Rs. 7,547.

Air India Staff Hauled up for Smuggling

114. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some members of the staff of Air India were hauled up for

smuggling during 1960, 1961 and 1962 upto September;

(b) if so, the number of such persons and the details of the incidents; and

(c) action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). Some members of the Staff of Air India Corporation were involved in gold smuggling activities during the years 1959 and 1962. As a result of the investigations made, a number of employees were dismissed from the service of the Corporation as indicated below:—

Number of Employees	Dismissed from
2	12-9-1959
1	3-11-1959
2	2-7-1960
3	3-8-1962

Cases of 2 more officers are under investigation.

Modernisation of Sugar Factories

115. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the sugar factories have asked for Government's help for modernising their plants?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): No specific request from sugar factories for Government's help for modernising their plants has been received. However, the Indian Sugar Mills Association in September, 1962, forwarded a copy of their Resolution suggesting that the National Industrial Development Corporation should grant the loans to the Sugar Industry. The matter is being examined.

Postal Dak

116. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news published in the Oriya Daily 'Kalinga' of 22nd 1984(Ai) LS-4.

August, 1962 reporting that a bagful of letters undelivered (post cards and envelopes) numbering about 2000 were dug out from a place at Boud in Boud-phulbari District of Orissa; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes Sir. 1314 articles of mail were recovered from the waters of a ditch at Baudhraj in Phulbani District of Orissa on the 15th August, 1962.

(b) of the recovered articles, 438, being completely spoilt, could not be forwarded to addressees. The remaining 876 were delivered to respective addressees. Postman involved has been placed under suspension and Police enquiries are in progress.

Vaccinators in Tripura

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

(a) the total number of vaccinators (seasonal posts) appointed this season in Tripura;

(b) how many of them are tribals and how many non-tribals; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to make these posts permanent in the near future?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 57.

(b) 14 are tribals and 43 are non-tribals.

(c) No.

Gharchukti Tax

118. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received against the introduction

of the uniform rate of the Gharchukti Tax on the Jhumias throughout Tripura; and

(b) whether Government have taken any final decision to have a uniform rate of Gharchukti Tax in Tripura?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No.

(b) No. The question of a uniform rate of tax is not being considered.

Land for Displaced Persons in Tripura

119. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken to provide residuary land to the displaced persons who have been settled in the colonies of Tripura and who did not receive full quota of land as provided in the scheme; and

(b) when this work of providing land to them in Tripura would be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Tripura Administration is at present processing acquisition of 450 acres out of 1400 acres required for the purpose. This land will be distributed to displaced agriculturists after acquisition proceedings are finalised. The Administration is also on the look out for additional land for distribution to the displaced persons.

(b) During 1964-65.

Land for Displaced Persons

120. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has so far been made regarding the availability of Khas land to be distributed among the displaced persons who have not received 5 kanis of land in the colonies in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the amount of land which may be made available to the displaced persons in Tripura?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No. It is not possible to assess the availability of Khas land till the survey and settlement work which is currently in progress in the territory is completed.

(b). Does not arise.

Rangoon-Madras Air Service

121. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union of Burma Airways had approached the Government of India for permission to start an air service from Rangoon to Madras via Colombo; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to give the necessary permission?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Over-Bridge at Ambala Cantt.

122. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of the over-bridge on the railway line at Ambala Cantt. is to start and by when it is expected to be completed and opened to traffic; and

(b) when the road traffic was diverted to the bye-pass for the construction of this bridge?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). For undertaking the construction of the over-bridge at Ambala Cantt. road traffic was diverted in December, 1961, and the work on the bridge proper was

started. The work had, however, to be stopped in February, 1962, at the request of the Chief Engineer of State P.W.D. who was considering a revision in the design of the approaches. The work was started again in August, 1962, and is now in progress. Railway portion of the work is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1963.

Dam on Godavari

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

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have proposed a scheme for the construction of a dam on the Godavari; and

(b) if so, what is the Central Government's decision in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) There is no such proposal for the construction of a dam on Godavari. A multi-purpose project on upper Wainganga, a tributary of Godavari, is, however, under investigation by the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Poultry Development Blocks

124. { **Shri Mohsin:**
Shri S. B. Patil:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish 50 intensive poultry development blocks;

(b) where and when they will be established;

(c) what is the foreign exchange involved for the import of the incubators for the purpose;

(d) whether the scheme would fulfil the requirement of eggs in the country; and

(e) the amount set apart for the purpose of poultry development, State-wise, during the Third Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. . . Thomas): (a) and (b). The Third Five Year Plan provides for the establishment of 50 intensive poultry development blocks in the States. The State Governments concerned have, however, so far accepted the allotment of 34 blocks only. Out of these, 7 have already been set up, while 27 more are expected to be set up by the end of 1963-64. A statement showing the State-wise allocation of the blocks is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 15].

(c) No foreign exchange allotment has been made exclusively for this scheme. The requirements of incubators for this scheme will be met partly from indigenous production and partly from a lot of 167 incubators which are being imported largely for the State Poultry Farms and the Regional Poultry Farms.

(d). This is one of several schemes taken up or proposed to be taken up under the Third Five Year Plan for increasing the production of eggs. If all these schemes are fully implemented, it is expected that the production of eggs will be increased to 5000 millions in 1966 as against the estimated production of 2880 millions in 1961.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 16].

Robbery at Kankinarrah Railway Station

125. { **Shri Mohsin:**
Shri S. B. Patil:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some armed people threw crackers at

Kankinarrah Railway station near Calcutta on 8th September and robbed the Station Master of cash and other things;

(b) what is the total loss of railway property;

(c) whether the culprits have been traced; and

(d) what steps have been taken to stop recurrence of such incidents?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). By exploding a cracker in the Kankinarrah Railway station yard on 8-9-62, some miscreants managed to divert the attention of the Assistant Station Master on duty and snatched away from him two sealed cash bags containing Rs. 4,900·12 nP in cash, credit Notes valuing at Rs. 19,669 and Pay Orders for Rs. 311·66 nP.

(c) Two persons have so far been arrested and the matter is still under Police investigation.

(d) Notwithstanding the fact that the maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the State Government concerned, the following preventive measures have been adopted by the Railway Administration:—

- (i) Patrolling and secret watch has been intensified;
- (ii) Special attention is being paid to stations situated in criminal areas;
- (iii) Government of West Bengal have been approached for rounding up the desperate criminals operating in certain areas;
- (iv) R.P.F. staff is being provided both for escorting cash and for guarding of stations which lie in criminal areas.

Cold Storage Wagons

126. { Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri G. K. Jedhe:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a persistent demand by the Orange Growers Associations for providing cold-storage wagons for the transport of oranges from centres such as Nagpur, Katol and others; and

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made by the Railways to provide these facilities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Damboroo Project in Tripura

127. { Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

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

(a) whether Tripura Administration demanded an allocation of Rs. 40 lakhs for starting the works on Damboroo Project at Amarapur in Tripura;

(b) if so whether the sum has been given for the said project;

(c) if the reply to part (a) is in the negative, the reasons for delay in allocating the sum; and

(d) the progress made in this Project so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d):—A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs was originally made in the Third Plan for this project. This was subsequently reduced to Rs. 34·81 lakhs. The Scheme has been investigated by the Central Water & Power Commission, and

the project report is under final examination. Work on the scheme will be taken up only after it is found technically acceptable by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects.

Derailment of Madras-Delhi Janta Express.

{ Shri Yashpal Singh;
128. { Shri Bhagwat Jai Azad;
{ Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a derailment of Madras-Delhi Janta Express on 26-9-62; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While 17 Dn. Madras-New Delhi Janta Express was running between Agasod and Karonda stations on Bina-Jhansi Single line Broad Gauge Section of Central Railway, the tyre of the right leading wheel of the trailing bogie of the engine tender burst and fell off and all the four trailing bogie wheels of the engine derailed between KMs 991.8 and 9.

Zonal Restrictions on Movement of Rice

129. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Federation of the All India Food-grains Dealers' Associations requesting the removal of zonal restrictions on the movement of rice; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not considered advisable at present to disturb the existing zonal arrangements.

Co-operatives for Road Transport

130. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study was made to evolve a system of co-operatives in the field of road transport and if so, with what result;

(b) whether any programmes have been formulated for promotion of transport co-operatives in Third Five Year Plan;

(c) whether any State has come out with such proposals; and

(d) the sum allotted for financing such road transport co-operatives in the States?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A Study Group on Transport Cooperatives has been set up by Government to consider the problems relating to the organisation and promotion of transport cooperatives and formulating concrete programmes for the Third Plan. The Group has not yet completed its work.

(c) No.

(d) No specific sum has been earmarked by any State for this purpose.

हरिद्वार और देहरादून के बीच मालगाड़ी
का पटरी से उतरना

१३१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २८ सितम्बर,
१९६२ की रात को हरिद्वार और देहरादून
के बीच डोईबामा स्टेशन पर मालगाड़ी

के एक डिब्बे के पटरी से उतर जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कई घंटों तक रेलों का आवागमन रुका रहा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन परिस्थितियों व कारणों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा जिन में यह दुर्घटना हुई ; और

(ग) उस दुर्घटना के लिये जिम्मेदार रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बॅ० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां। २८-६-६२ को १७.१५ बजे से ले कर २०.२५ बजे तक गाड़ियों का आना-जाना रुका रहा।

(ख) माल-डिब्बे के पटरी से उतरने का कारण यह था कि ड्राइवर ने गाड़ी का एक हिस्सा स्ट्रिंग लगे कांटों पर रोक दिया, जिन्हें आम तौर पर स्लिप साइडिंग के लिये लगाया जाता है। इस के बाद गाड़ी को फिर चलाने के लिये ड्राइवर ने उसे पीछे हटाया। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि माल डिब्बा २ लाइनों पर चला गया, क्योंकि ये कांटे अपने आप स्लिप साइडिंग के लिये लग गये थे।

(ग) ड्राइवर पर अनुशासन की कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Package Programme for Fish Industry

132. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a package programme in the fish industry in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture

(Shri Shinde): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

अलीपुर विकास खण्ड

१३३. श्री बागड़ी : क्या सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अलीपुर विकास खण्ड में वर्ष १९५२ से १९६१ तक कितना रुपया विकास कार्यों पर व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस विकास खंड पर दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्य विकास खंडों की अपेक्षा कम रकम व्यय हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) लगभग १७,६४,००० रुपया।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में यमुना बांध

१३४. श्री बागड़ी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना नदी के दायें किनारे पर बसे बुराड़ी, मलसवा, मुकन्दपुर आदि ३० से अधिक ग्रामों की यमुना नदी की बाढ़ से रक्षा हेतु दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कोई कदम उठाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या वहां की जनता या किसी संस्था ने इस मांग को उठाया है कि यमुना

नदी के साथ-साथ दायें किनारे पर बजीराबाद ग्राम से पंजाब की सीमा तक एक पक्का बांध बनाया जाये ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्य-वाही की गई ?

सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यमुना नदी की बाढ़ से खेती वाली भूमि के बचाव के लिए नीचे लिख बांध बनाए गये हैं ;

- (१) पल्ला
- (२) मोहमदपुर-रमजानपुर
- (३) मखमेलपुर

बुरारी, भलसवा, जहांगीरपुर और दूसरे छहों गांवों के लिए बवाना एस्केप बचाव-बांध का काम करता है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी हां । अलीपुर ब्लॉक की जनता ने ताजपोशी-स्मारक खंभे के पास से लेकर पल्ला गांव तक एक बांध बनाने की मांग की थी । तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों ने इस पर विचार किया परन्तु उन्होंने इस सुझाव का समर्थन नहीं किया ।

Pong Dam

135. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the height of the Pong Dam of the Beas Project has again been revised;

(b) if so, the level upto which it is proposed to raise it;

(c) the number of extra villages besides the former ones which will be affected after the proposed height;

(d) the names of such villages; and

(e) whether the proposal to raise this height will affect the Bridge at Deragopipur on River Beas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). It has been decided to raise the top of the Beas Dam from E. L. 1415 to E. L. 1430 as a safety measure. The reservoir level will remain the same as originally proposed viz. E. L. 1400.

(c) None.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No.

C. H. S. Dispensaries in Delhi

136. **Shri Wadiwa:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of attendance of new and old patients in the C. H. S. dispensaries in Delhi in the year 1961 and 1962 month-wise;

(b) whether the doctor in charge is able to examine all the patients daily; and

(c) if not, what percentage approximately is examined daily by him?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 17].

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

माल डिब्बों का दिया जाना

१३७. श्री बैरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिवानी मण्डी, मोरक और रामगंज स्टेशनों को १९६२ में अब तक अलग-अलग कितने-कितने वैगन दिये गये ; और

(ख) वैगनों की अलाटमेंट किन आधाराओं पर की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बं० रामस्वामी) : (क)

स्टेशन	दिये गये माल-डिब्बों की संख्या
१. भिवानी मंडी	७०२
२. मौरक	१५०२
३. रामगंज]	४४३४
जोड़	६६३८

(ख) माल डिब्बों का नियतन (allotment) निम्नलिखित आधार पर किया जाता है :—

- हर स्टेशन पर माल डिब्बों के लिए दर्ज बाकी मांगें।
- इन स्टेशनों पर और डिबीजन में माल-डिब्बों की उपलब्धि।
- उच्चतर अग्रता यातायात (higher priority traffic) से सम्बन्धित वायदे।
- कोटे और लागू प्रतिबन्ध।

रामदेवरा रेलवे स्टेशन

१३८. श्री बरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रामदेवरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर वर्ष १९६१ और १९६२ में अब तक कुल कितने टिकट बिके ; और

(ख) रामदेवजी मेले पर जोधपुर व फलोदी से अन्य जगहों से इस वर्ष स्पेशल गाड़ियां न चलाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बं० रामस्वामी) : (क) कैलेंडर वर्ष १९६१ में ६११४४ १/२ टिकट और १९६२ में १५ अक्टूबर तक ५५६४७ १/२ टिकट।

(ख) रेल इंजनों और सवारी डिब्बों की उपलब्धि के अनुसार इस वर्ष भी स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलाई गयीं।

कोटा रेलवे यार्ड कालोनी में डाकघर

१३९. श्री बरवा : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा रेलवे यार्ड कोलोनी और गांवों की आबादी २० हजार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां डाकघर न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी नहीं। रेलवे कोलोनी तथा उसके दो मील की अरीय दूरी में स्थित गांवों की अनुमानित जन संख्या लगभग ७००० है।

(ख) कोलोनी से एक मील की दूरी के भीतर एक डाकघर है। स्वयं कोलोनी में एक डाकघर खोलने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Production and Distribution of Seeds

140. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Fod and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 800 on the 16th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to draft a model Bill for adoption by the different States for regulating production and distribution of quality seeds has since prepared the draft Model Bill; and

(b) if so, how does it compare with the draft model Bill prepared by Dr. Carter of T. C. M. in regard to its main features?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subbag Singh): (a) The Committee is

still engaged in the drafting of the Model Bill.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi-Phoolbagh Air Service

141. { Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air service between Delhi and Phoolbagh (Nainital) is going to be converted into a daily service; and

(b) if so, when this daily service will start?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

D.V.C. Navigational Canal

142. { Shri Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:

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

(a) whether it has been decided to make the D.V.C. canal from Durgapur to Tribeni navigable by curtailing the supply of water for rabi crop cultivation by 50 per cent; and

(b) if so, whether this will adversely affect the rabi crop in the area or not?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government are of the view that having regard to the requirement of water for industrial and domestic consumption which are progressively on the increase, the full needs of rabi irrigation cannot be met out of the present storage after allowing for 'navigation'. They have, however, agreed to give preference to navigation over rabi irrigation. This would

mean limitation of rabi irrigation to the extent of 55,000 acres only during the Third Plan as against 100,000 acres.

Derailment of Train on Southern Railway

143. Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the cause of derailment of wagons and passenger compartments of mixed train between Dharamavaram Junction and Zangalapalle of S. Railway on the 30th September;

(b) the probable damage caused to Railway property and loss of human life; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to avert such kind of frequent derailment?

Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There was no accident to any train between Dharmavaram and Zangalapalle stations on 30-9-1962. However No. 1056 Dn. Mixed train met with an accident on 30-9-1962 resulting in the capsizement of 12 wagons between Anantapur and Zangalapalle stations. The cause of accident is under investigation.

(b) The approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated at Rs. 8,141.

There was no loss of human life.

(c) Necessary corrective measures are adopted by Railway Administrations from time to time according to their own respective requirements.

A few such measures adopted to minimise the incidence of derailments are given below for illustration:

(i) Enjoining Train Examiners to ensure a high standard of carriage and wagon examination.

(ii) Restriction on acceptance of M. G. Wagons with 10 ft. wheel base or less for

Khandwa Hingoli Section. When M. G. Wagons with wheel base 10 ft. and below have to move, precautions by way of speed restrictions are observed.

- (iii) Attaching of empties or lightly loaded wagons in the rear, next to the rear brake-van as far as possible.
- (iv) Improvement of drainage of track and provision of more ballast.
- (v) Stricter Supervision of track maintenance.
- (vi) Realignment of curves on programmed basis.
- (vii) Strengthening of track.
- (viii) Propagating among villagers the necessity of keeping their cattle away from Railway lines.
- (ix) Closer supervision of repacking and allied works in sick lines and traffic yards.
- (x) Reviewing the adequacy of the tools and the equipments supplied for examination and repairs to stock.
- (xi) Obtaining factual reports from experienced and reliable drivers on track conditions which are felt to be abnormal.
- (xii) Surprise checks by Mechanical Officers of completely formed and examined trains at originating stations and en route.
- (xiii) Checking of loading irregularities.
- (xiv) Scrutiny of control charts by Divisional Officers in order to locate excessive speed and arrest such trend where noticed.
- (xv) Enforcement of Marshalling instructions in force so that

full brake power is available on the train.

- (xvi) Intensifying inspection to ensure that the staff concerned maintain cross level and Superelevation properly etc.

Movement of Foodgrains in Punjab

144. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains which moved out of Punjab during 1961-62 and the quantity of foodgrains brought to Punjab during the same period by Railways; and

(b) the freight charges earned by Railways on these movements of foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) During the year 1961-62 approximately 38129 B.G. and 14904 M.G. wagon loads of foodgrain were moved out of Punjab and 6486 B.G. wagon loads of foodgrain were brought to Punjab.

(b) The approximate freight charges earned on these movements of foodgrain are as follows:

From Punjab—Rs. 3,47,77,986.
To Punjab—Rs. 37,77,495.

Drinking Water Supply at Nangal Township

145. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 907 on the 28th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for the supply of drinking water to outer colony called 'Pratap Nagar', Nangal Dam has since been submitted by the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) and (b). The scheme for supply of drinking water to Pratap

Nagar, Nangal Dam was first received by the Government of India in November, 1961 but was returned to the Government of Punjab in February, 1962, with technical comments. The revised scheme has now been received on 1-11-1962 and is under examination.

Ex-Servicemen appointed as Branch Post Masters

146. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the ex-Servicemen have been appointed as Branch Post Masters in the villages;

(b) whether they are considered as re-employed in government service or appointment on monthly allowance basis for part-time work; and

(c) whether they are considered as government employees to be given full benefits of Provident Fund and pension benefits etc.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha when ready.

(b) No. They are part-time workers on a fixed monthly allowance.

(c) No.

Ticketless Travelling

147. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total loss caused yearly by ticketless travelling;

(b) whether the Kanpur-Lucknow section holds the highest record of ticketless travelling; and

(c) if so, any special measures adopted particularly for this section to check ticketless travelling?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz

Khan): (a) About Rs. 5 crores annually.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Punarnava

**148. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daji:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian herb, PUNARNAVA, is now being exported for medicinal purposes to Austria and other foreign countries; and

(b) if so, whether this signifies international recognition of the value of Ayurvedic research?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Government of India have no information as to the extent of the export of Punarnava as figures in respect of this are classified under the broad head "Plants, Seeds, Flowers and part of plants, mainly for use in medicines and perfumeries". It may be that small consignments were imported by foreign countries for the purpose of research and experiment.

(b) The present interest on 'Punarnava' does not signify international recognition of the value of Ayurvedic Research.

Train Accident on Salem-Virudhachalam

149. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a passenger train and a lorry collided at a level crossing on the Salem-Virudhachalam section of the Southern Railway on the 17th September, 1962;

(b) the casualties suffered in the accidents;

(c) whether the level crossing concerned was manned; and

(d) the number of collisions at unmanned crossings on all railways during the last three months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seven persons travelling in the lorry were injured, of whom four persons sustained serious injuries.

(c) Unmanned.

(d) Fifteen.

Integral Coach Factory

150. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special welding grade steel is still being imported;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to produce such welding grade steel from the Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(c) how much of this kind of steel is required for every coach?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) Yes. The special welding grade steels required by Railways including that indented for coach construction by the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, Madras, is mostly being imported;

(b) The requirements of special welding grade steels for the Integral Coach Factory are mainly steel plates and sheets. Although a small quantity of this grade of steel is manufactured in India, the bulk of the requirements for integral Coach Factory have to be imported.

M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Company and Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela are the main indigenous producers of such steel. The production capacity of Rourkela Steel Plant has not yet

touched the planned targets while the demand of such steel has gone up considerably. However some quantity of this special grade welding steels has been planned by the Iron and Steel Controller on Rourkela Steel Plant for supply during 1962-63 for the Integral Coach Factory. Supplies against this order are awaited.

(c) Requirements of such steels per Coach produced at Integral Coach Factory, Perambur is approximately 16 metric tons.

Production of Jute

151. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the expected production of jute this year in the country;

(b) how far it compares with the production of last year; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made about the effects of price fluctuation of raw jute on the jute cultivation as a whole?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No official estimates are available as yet.

(c) No enquiry has been conducted recently. It has, however, been observed that prices have a significant influence on jute cultivation.

Railway line between Tomka and Jakhapura in Orissa

152. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2344 on the 5th September, 1962 and state:

(a) the progress made in the survey of a new Railway line between Tomka and Jakhapura in Orissa;

(b) whether it is also proposed to extend this survey to the port at Paradip so that the iron ore could be carried directly by the Railways from Tomka mines to the Port; and

(c) whether this aspect of the matter has been discussed with the Government of Orissa?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys for a rail line connecting Tomka/Daikeri and Nayagarh areas with Paradip Port are proposed to be undertaken during 1963-64.

(c) Yes Sir.

Forest Research Institutes

Shri P. K. Deo:
153. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether two more forest research institutes are to be located at Gauhati and Jabalpur by Government;

(b) the cost involved and when they will start functioning;

(c) whether they will be affiliated to the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun; and

(d) in which Branch of Research work these two institutes will specialise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is a proposal to set up two regional forest research centres, one at Gauhati and the other at Jabalpur.

(b) Rs. 29 lakhs for Gauhati Centre and Rs. 24.6 lakhs for Jabalpur Centre. These figures are tentative. No dates have so far been fixed for their commencing to function.

(c) Yes. They will be under the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

(d) The Gauhati Centre will conduct research on problems of a regional nature under the following sections:—Silviculture, Soil Science, Timber Utilization, Chemistry and Mycology of Forest Products.

The Jabalpur Centre will similarly conduct research under the following sections:—Silviculture, Soil Science, Timber Utilization and Forest Protection.

Labour Co-operatives

154. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the desire of the Government that all development work in the country will be done by labour co-operatives instead of contractors;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish an All India Federation of labour co-operatives, free from Government control; and

(c) if so, the details of the federation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) It is the policy of Government to encourage the development of labour contract and construction societies for the execution of works through them to the maximum extent possible.

(b) No, Sir. The All India Seminar on Labour Contract and Construction Cooperatives held at Nagpur has recommended that an advisory body should be set up at the national level to advise Government in drawing up suitable plans and programmes for the development of labour co-operatives.

(c) Does not arise.

Domiciliary Treatment for T.B.

155. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the scheme for treating tuberculosis on domiciliary basis so as to cover a larger section of the affected patients; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A copy of the note giving recommendations for a District Tuberculosis Control Programme, *inter-alia* supporting domiciliary treatment of tuberculosis patients, as circulated to Administrative Medical Officers in the States and Union Territories, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1486/62].

Rihand Power to D.V.C.

156. { Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

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

(a) how much power is being used by D.V.C. grid from Rihand;

(b) how much more will be available; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the whole of D.V.C. grid has not been linked with Rihand grid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) 20 MW at 100% load factor, under normal conditions.

(b) Nil.

(c) The two systems have been linked, but they are not operating in parallel with each other.

Drinking Water Supply in West Bengal

157. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 929 on the 22nd May, 1962, and State:

(a) the amount allocated for the Water Supply Schemes in Third Plan for Bhatpara, Dumdum, North Dumdum, South Dumdum and their respective water supply capacity sanctioned;

(b) how far these schemes have been completed;

(c) the progress recorded in the water supply schemes at Baranagar, Kamarhati, Bhatpara (phase I) in Second and Third Plans; and

(d) how far water supply has improved in the respective municipalities?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Telephones

158. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephones per 1000 inhabitants in (i) India as a whole, (ii) urban parts of the country and (iii) rural parts of the country; and

(b) how these figures compare with corresponding figures for Asia as a whole and highly-developed countries in Europe?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) (i) 1.1 Telephone per 1000 of population.

(ii) & (iii). Almost all the telephones are in urban parts of the country.

(b) —

Name of Country.	Telephones per 1000 Population
India	1.1
Asia	5.0
France	95.0
Sweden	360.8
Switzerland	305.5
West Germany	107.0
U.K.	156.9

Zonal Medical Colleges

159. **Shri N. B. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any zonal medical college or colleges are functioning in

different parts of our country at present;

(b) if so, their total number;

(c) whether there are proposals to start new zonal medical colleges;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is considering to start a zonal medical college at Silchar, Assam; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Proposals were received from the Governments of Assam, Orissa and Nagaland through the Eastern Zonal Council for the establishment of zonal medical colleges in their respective State. The proposals were not accepted on the grounds that:—

1. The West Bengal State has a surplus of doctors and the neighbouring areas like Assam and Orissa can attract these surplus doctors by giving suitable incentives.
2. The needs of Union Territories like Manipur, Tripura and N.E.F.A. and also of Nagaland are fully met by the existing system of reservation of seats in various medical colleges in the country for candidates from these areas.
3. It was also felt that the medical colleges which were recently started in Orissa and Assam should be fully and properly equipped before setting out to implement another project.

Recently the Chief Minister of Orissa has repeated the request of his Government and the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have also sought to raise the question of establishment of zonal medical colleges in their respective States through the Central Zonal Council. The proposals are under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Post Offices in Villages

160. { Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Rawandale:
Shri Kisan Veer:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri J. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the total number of fresh applications received to open new post offices in villages (State-wise) by October, 1962 this year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 18].

Sale of Railway Time Table on Book Stalls on Northern Railway

161. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale of copies of Railway Time Table through the book stalls on Northern Railway has been stopped and the work has been entrusted to the staff working at enquiries and reservation offices of the Railway Stations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the copies of the Railway Time Table enforceable from 1st October, 1962 were not available at the counter on the 1st October, 1962; and

(d) when it was published and why it was not made available for sale?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Sale of Time Tables through book stalls has not been stopped. 50% copies of Northern Railway Time Tables are sold through Reservation/Enquiry/Booking offices and the remaining 50%.

copies through the book stalls at stations. As the book stall agents have not taken their quota, the supply of time tables to Reservation/Enquiry/Booking offices is being enhanced beyond their quota to ensure the availability of adequate number of time tables for sale to the public.

(c) and (d). Northern Railway time tables in force from 1-10-62 were published on the 23rd September 1962 and were made available for sale at Reservation/Enquiry/Booking offices at important stations from the 24th September, 1962.

Roads in Highways

162. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for development of major roads and highways in the country during the Third Five Year Plan State-wise;

(b) the progress made so far; and

(c) the amount actually spent so far?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Third Five-Year Plan provides for a total outlay of Rs. 324.59 crores for road development under both the Central and State Sectors. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 244.59 crores is for roads in the State Sector and Rs. 80 crores in the Central Sector. A statement giving a State-wise break-up of the outlay in the State Sector is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 19]. It is not possible to indicate the allocation separately for major roads and highways. The provision in the Central Sector is allocated for the following Schemes covering the country as a whole:

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) National Highways	48.50
(ii) Other Roads in Sikkim	1.50
(iii) Centrally aided State roads of inter-State or economic importance	30.00
	<hr/> 80.00

Besides, the International Development Association have extended a Development Credit of \$60 million (about Rs. 29 crores) for financing certain selected National Highway works in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Maharashtra. This credit is in addition to the provision of Rs. 48.50 crores already made for National Highways in the current 5-year Plan.

(b) and (c). About 8,500 miles of surfaced roads are expected to be added to the road system of the country during the 1st two years of the current Plan under both the Central and State Sectors besides the improvement of existing roads and the bridging of a number of unbridged river crossings, etc., with a total estimated outlay of about Rs. 133 crores.

Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad

**163. [Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Flying Training School, Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad is being closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to absorb the staff rendered surplus due to the closure?

The Deputy Minister (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to unemployment among the pilots no new batch of trainees has been admitted into the school and the aerodrome at Allahabad along with the area where the present Flying School is located is required by the Ministry of Defence.

(c) It is proposed to absorb the staff rendered surplus as a result of the closure of the Flying School in the Civil Aviation Deptt. and in the establishment of the Indian Air Force.

Power supply from Punjab to Delhi

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

(a) the amount due from Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to Punjab State Electricity Board and Punjab State Government for supply of power from Bhakra;

(b) whether the dues have been cleared by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to take in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The Punjab Government have claimed a sum of about Rs. 56.73 lakhs as duty on electricity supplied by the Punjab State Electricity Board to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, up to the end of March, 1963. The Undertaking challenged the claim, and did not pay the amount. This matter is under negotiation, and a settlement is expected to be reached shortly.

The amounts due from the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to the Punjab State Electricity Board in respect of supply of Power from Bhakra are paid by the former promptly as bills therefor are received.

12 hrs.

RE: RESIGNATION OF SHRI KRISHNA MENON

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, we learnt from the papers that the hon. Defence Minister has resigned and that the hon. Prime Minister has announced in the Congress Party meeting.....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Sir, after the Question Hour, you had proposed to take up another matter.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed this matter to be raised.

Shri Ranga: That resignation was accepted, but uptill now no authentic 1984 (Ai) LSD—5.

information has been made available to this House. The usual practice in Parliament is that whenever such an important event takes place it is for the hon. Leader of the House to make a statement in regard to that matter and take the House into his confidence. So far it has not been done. We would like to know whether it is correct for us to understand that the hon. Defence Minister has resigned and that his resignation has been accepted by the hon. Prime Minister.

Some Hon. Members: Minister of Defence Production and not the Minister of Defence.

Shri Ranga: Both the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Defence Production.

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I take it that the hon. Member is referring to Shri Krishna Menon who for some days past has not been the Defence Minister but the Minister of Defence Production.

Shri Ranga: I stand corrected. But both the statements had to be made before this House.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He had offered his resignation several times but he offered it again day before yesterday, I think, and I forwarded it to the President, recommending that in the circumstances it might be accepted. Today only, in fact, just before I came to the House, I received the reply from the President that in the circumstances he accepts it with regret. I suppose, in the course of the day they will announce it over the radio and in the newspapers probably together with the correspondence that has passed between Shri Krishna Menon and me on this subject, that is, his resignation letter and my reply.

It is customary that a Minister who is resigning makes a statement before the House. Shri Krishna Menon put it to me whether it was necessary on this occasion to do so. I thought

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

that as we are discussing this matter fully, not his resignation but the whole matter and the Resolutions before the House, and the facts are fairly well-known, it is not really necessary unless the House so desires for him to make a statement here. That is the position.

Some Hon. Members: It is not necessary.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा इसको हिन्दी में भी समझा दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें बस इतनी सी बात है कि श्री कृष्ण मेनन ने इस्तीफा दे दिया था और प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने उसे मंजूर कर लिया है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : बहुत धन्यवाद।

12.04 hrs.

RE: MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House.....

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is nothing before the House and therefore there cannot be any point of order.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी थोड़ी सी अर्ज है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मेरी अर्ज सुन लीजिये; फिर मैं आपकी सुन लूंगा।

I have to inform the House that I have received notice of the following motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 198 from Sarvashri Ram Sewak Yadav and Mani Ram Bagri:

'This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.'

The reason given is:—

Inactive and unprincipled foreign and defence policy of the Government of India.

May I request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places?

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा निवेदन तो सुन लें। मैं आप से व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह माननीय सदस्य का ही मोशन है और वे ही इस पर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाते हैं ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय जो प्रस्ताव मैंने दिया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में एक नियम यह है कि आप माननीय सदस्यों से कहेंगे कि वे अपने स्थानों पर खड़े हो जायें। लेकिन जब तक कि उस प्रस्ताव की बातों को यहां पर माननीय सदस्य जानेंगे नहीं, जब तक उनको मालूम नहीं होगा कि मैंने क्या प्रस्ताव दिया है तब तक वे कैसे अपना मत बनायेंगे खड़े होने के लिये ? मैंने एक प्रस्ताव पहले दिया था, उसमें सारे कारण दिये थे लेकिन यह कह कर कि वह एक तरह का भाषण है, आपने उसको नहीं माना। तब मैंने इसको दिया। तो या तो उसके पूरे कारण यहां पढ़े जाते या फिर जो पचास आदमियों के खड़े होने की व्यवस्था है उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो चार मिनट अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया जाय और उसके बाद प्रस्ताव को यहां रक्खा जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में रूल साफ है और उन पर मेरा कोई अधिकार नहीं है। बल्कि पिछली दफा जो रीजन्स दिये गये थे उनको भी स्पीकर साहब ने नहीं पढ़ा था, जब श्री बजरार्जसिंह ने एक ऐसा ही मोशन दिया था। सिर्फ इतना ही कहा गया था :

"This House expresses its vote of no confidence."

सिर्फ इतना ही पढ़ा गया था । लेकिन मैंने जो आपके रीजन्स लिख दिये थे उनको भी पढ़ दिया है कि किन वजूहात की बिना पर आप यह मोशन फार नो कांफिडेंस देना चाहते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : जरा हमको यह हिन्दी में भी सुना दिया जाय, अभी सिर्फ इंग्लिश में ही सुनाया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने स्वामी जी से बहुत दफा कहा है कि हर एक बात पर बार बार यह कहा जाना ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह बहुत महत्व-जपूर्ण विषय है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात उचित नहीं कि हर एक बात पर यह कहा जाय ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा एक निवेदन है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो नोकांफिडेंस मोशन दिया है, उसके बारे में रूल्स बहुत माफ हैं । इस पर कोई तकरीर पहले नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि यह हाउस इजाजत न दे कि आप उसको मूव कर सकते हैं । पहले जो इजाजत लेनी है वह इसीलिये लेनी है कि आया आप को आज्ञा दी जाय या नहीं कि आप इस को मूव कर सकते हैं । अगर आप को मूव करने की आज्ञा दे दी गई, तब आपको पूरा अख्यार होगा अपनी बात कहने का । तब मैं आप से कहूंगा कि जो वक्त मुकर्रर किया जायेगा उस वक्त आप उसको मूव करेंगे और सब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण देंगे, अपने कारण बतलायेंगे कि किस बिना पर यह मोशन दिया जा रहा है । लेकिन जो आज्ञा पहले लेनी होती है उस पर कोई भाषण नहीं होता । मेरे लिये यह जरूरी है कि इस फायदे के मुताबिक मैं इस को सदन के सामने रखूँ, और मैं माननीय सदस्यों से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि जो लोग इस मोशन के हक में हों वे

कृपा करके अपनी अपनी जगहों पर खड़े हो जायें । मैं देखता हूँ कि केवल सात माननीय सदस्य खड़े हुए हैं, इसलिये मेरा विचार है कि सदन इस मोशन को रखने की आज्ञा नहीं देता ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह सदन कुछ सुनना ही नहीं चाहता, इसलिये यह स्थिति बन रही है ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन लोगों को रोकिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब स्वामी जी खड़े हैं, तब मैं उनको कैसे रोकूँ ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द नन्द : यह लोग कौन होते हैं बोलने वाले, आप हम से कह सकते हैं बैठ जाने के लिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री बागड़ी से बहुत दफे कहा है कि प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उस चीज के सम्बन्ध में हो सकता है जो कि हाउस के सामने हो । एक चीज खत्म हुई, दूसरी अभी ली नहीं गई तब आप उसके बारे में प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर कैसे रोज कर सकते हैं ? जब कोई चीज इस वक्त हाउस के सामने नहीं है, तो मैं आपका प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर क्या सुनूँ ?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं बहुत विनयपूर्वक आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि मैं जो कहना चाहता हूँ वह आपके दफ्तर के बारे में है, और वह भी मेरे कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस के बारे में है । मैं आप से बार बार निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि मुझे तहरीरी जवाब मिलना चाहिये कि वह मंजूर है या नहीं । ठीक दस बजे मैंने काल एटेंशन नोटिस दे दिया था आपके दफ्तर के अन्दर, बम

[श्री बागड़ी]

विस्फोट के बारे में। लेकिन एक आदमी आता है और मुझ से कहता है कि आप क्वेश्चन दे दीजिए, काल एटेंशन मोशन नामजूर हो गया। मैंने बार बार यह शिकायत की है कि जब मैं ठीक दस बजे अपना नोटिस दे देता हूँ तो क्यों नहीं मुझ को तहरीरी जवाब दिया जाता। जब मैं बार बार इस बात को आपके सामने रखता हूँ तो आप ऐतराज करते हैं। अब इसका क्या इलाज हो सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करना मेरे लिये बहुत मुश्किल होगा और ऐसा करने के लिये मुझे और स्टाफ लेना होगा जो इस वक्त उचित नहीं है। मैं हर मेम्बर के नोटिस का जवाब इस लिये तहरीरी नहीं दे सकता। मैं मेम्बर साहिबान से कहूँगा कि कम से कम इस वक्त वे मेरे जवानी पैगाम पर ही ऐतबार कर लिया करें और उसे काफ़ी समझें। हर मेम्बर को अगर तहरीरी जवाब दिया जाए तो उसके लिए ज्यादा स्टाफ की जरूरत होगी और उसको आज भरती करने के लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ, और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाउस इस मामले में मुझे सहायता दे।

श्री बागड़ी : उस आदमी ने मुझे इतला दी कि आप क्वेश्चन रख दीजिए। मैंने उससे पूछा कि शार्ट नोटिस या दूसरे किस्म का तो उसने कहा कि मुझे पता नहीं। अब क्या किया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीकर के सामने जो नोटिस आवेगा वह उसका फैसला करेगा स्पीकर का दफ्तर इसके लिये नहीं है कि वह बतलाए कि शार्ट नोटिस सवाल दें क्या दूसरा। जब आप देंगे तो फैसला होगा कि आप वह कानून के मुताबिक है या नहीं।

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN TELEGRAPH RULES

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I

beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following rules under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

- (i) The Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. S.O. 2708 dated the 1st September, 1962.
- (ii) The Indian Telegraph (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 2851 dated the 15th September, 1962. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-475/62.]

AMENDMENTS TO DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES RULES

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 12/69/55-62/Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th July, 1962 making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-472/62.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES FOR 1961-62

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES FOR 1960-61 AND AUDIT REPORT THEREON

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-473/62.]

- (ii) Annual Accounts of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audit Report thereon, under

sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-474/62.]

AMENDMENTS TO FERTILISER (CONTROL) ORDER

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Fertiliser (Control) Fifth Amendment Order, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR 1202 dated the 8th September, 1962.
- (ii) The Fertiliser (Control) Sixth Amendment Order, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR 1225 dated the 15th September, 1962. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-471/62.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATIONS ACT AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): On behalf of Shri A. M. Thomas, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR 1182 dated the 1st September, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 52 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-476/62.]
- (ii) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(a) The Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Sale) Amendment Order, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR 1206 dated the 8th September, 1962. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-477/62.]

(b) Notification No. GSR 1278 dated the 29th September, 1962, containing Corrigendum to GSR No. 876 dated the 30th June, 1962. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-478/62.]

(c) The Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1363 dated the 15th October, 1962. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-479/62.]

(d) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR 1364 dated the 15th October, 1962. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-480/62.]

(e) Notification No. GSR 1385 dated the 18th October, 1962. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-481/62.]

(f) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR 1386 dated the 18th October, 1962. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-482/62.]

AMENDMENT TO RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): I beg

- (i) to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR 1018 dated 28th July 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Rail-

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

way Protection Force Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-341/62.]

- (ii) to lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Protection Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR 1411 dated the 27th October, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-483/62.]

RULES UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, together with an explanatory note:—

- (i) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Experimental Service) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR, 1164 dated the 1st September, 1962.
- (ii) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Demonstration Licence) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR, 1165 dated the 1st September, 1962. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-484/62.]

12.14 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS) FOR 1962-63

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1962-63.

12.14½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to move:

“That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner

required by sub-rule (3) of rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1963 vice late Shri B. J. Singh.”

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1963 vice late Shri B. J. Singh.”

The motion was adopted.

12.15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE Seventh Report

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

“That this House agrees with the Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th November, 1962”.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That this House agrees with the Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th November, 1962”.

The motion was adopted.

12.15½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE Simplification of Procedure

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): You will remember that

you wanted to effect a simplification of procedure and this was to be taken up immediately after the Question Hour. But when I rose, you permitted Shri Ranga to proceed with something else.

Mr. Speaker: Now is the time to take it up. I will hear him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You will remember that you mentioned it yesterday and then I submitted that it might be postponed to today when we might have some suggestions to make.

I quite appreciate the anxiety of leaders of the various Groups about simplification of business and procedure, trying to cut down the business in your office as well as in governmental offices. But there are certain difficulties which I would like to place before you. When I raised this question, it was observed that it was within the framework of the rules that certain procedures had been sought to be adopted. But if you look into the rules, you will find that they do impinge upon the rules. They are bound to. Not that I have any objection to the rules being modified to suit the present needs.

You say that only 30 questions would be put on the list for oral answer. I have no objection to that. But this does impinge upon rule 45. When you have admitted a question, you have got to put it on the list under rule 45; you cannot put it out. So this does impinge on that rule.

As I submitted earlier, I have no objection to the rules being modified. But let us understand that we are revising the rules and we are drawing upon a procedure for simplification to be adopted under the new conditions.

I will refer to your suggestion No. 1 regarding questions. The rule which you propose to have is that a Minister will be called upon to answer only once a week. Here I wish particularly to stress that we do not mind with-

drawing our questions or not putting questions to certain Ministries which have not very much to do with the present emergency. Take Community Development and Health. We are prepared. We want to discriminate and use our discretion not to put questions there. But where the question of war effort is concerned, in regard to those Ministries which are concerned with the war effort, I think we must get an opportunity to put questions at least twice a week—a larger number of times. This is because our administrative machinery has got to be geared up. You will yourself find that so many questions of urgency and importance which will help the war effort are tabled by hon. Members and they come before the House. Only today there were certain questions put to the Minister of Irrigation and Power. Here I have got my question, No. 51. According to the reply itself, the report which was submitted lists a complete charge-sheet against the working departments. These things have got to be brought to the notice of Government and action has to be taken in a much more speedy manner.

Therefore, I think it will not be proper to limit the questions particularly in respect of those Ministries which have got to do something with the war effort. We can so arrange our list that those Ministries which are concerned with the war effort have to answer questions twice a week; questions concerning other Ministries can be allowed to be taken up once a week. This is my suggestion.

Another thing here is that only 5 questions will be listed. I would suggest that instead of listing five questions, we limit the number of notices being given, because once you get notice of the question, you have got to go through the entire process, your secretariat as well as the ministries, and when it comes, whether you list it or not, the whole labour has already been gone through. There-

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

fore, if you want to save the labour to the ministries and if you want to save the labour in the secretariat, then again this will have to be amended in that light, because I can give notice of ten questions for written answers. They go there and the whole thing is processed. You may list only five, but I have a right, according to the present procedure, to give notice of ten questions for written answers, and they will have to be processed. So, it will not serve any useful purpose. This simplification will not serve any useful purpose so far as work in the secretariat or the Ministry is concerned. If we want to cut down, then we will have to cut down the number of questions which we ourselves give. We can put a voluntary restriction on ourselves. You can also frame rules or change the rules. I do not mind the questions being limited to even three instead of five, but I am quite clear in my mind that in regard to the departments concerned with war production and war effort, there should be no limit at least for some time, because there are so many matters which will have to be geared up and so many things will have to be evolved. Our administrative machinery is not at all geared up to meet the needs of the war, and the hon. Members must get an opportunity to bring such matters to the notice of Government on the floor of the House. That is my submission in regard to these questions.

I understand the position so far as private resolutions are concerned. It is quite a salutary thing. Now the name of the Member will be ballotted instead of the resolutions, and it may cut down to the work. I have nothing to say regarding the other two items.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi. He will be very brief now. It should not be a discussion for a long time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): You will recall, Sir, that I myself initiated the move by lodging a formal motion

with you suggesting that rule 32 might be suspended or at least questions should be reduced and restricted during the existence of the emergency. The underlying idea was that we should try to relieve and spare the strains on the administration. However, the idea underlying the suggestions, I think, however, that Lok Sabha has not to be relieved to the same extent as the secretariat of the Government so that the proposal allowing only one amendment in the name of a group or a party I would strenuously oppose. I would submit that this would fetter the latitude and the freedom that has been conventionally given to Members to move amendments according to the best of their lights, and therefore these amendments should be permitted to be moved not on behalf of the groups, one amendment each, but on behalf of individual Members as such.

Secondly, we should clarify that these changes or alterations which, as Shri Mathur said, also involve certain alterations in the rules automatically, will obtain during the period of emergency, not that they are being put on probation as was suggested yesterday and that if they are found satisfactory, they will continue. It should be specifically stated that these rules and alterations will only obtain during the period of the emergency.

Thirdly, in my humble opinion, only three days in the week should be allotted for questions as a whole, and each ministry may come up once every week. The present suggestion is that each ministry will come up only once a week, but, of course, there will be questions every day. This, somehow, does not take stock of the sense of seriousness which we must endeavour to impart to our deliberations in the present state of emergency.

So far as the question of limitation on the number of questions is concerned, it should be that Members should give six questions in all; not more than three may be starred. The

suggestion is implicit in the proposals that not more than three starred and not more than five questions in all would be listed; that means, of course, that the Members will observe this restriction and will give not more than five questions in all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I submit that the idea my hon. friend Dr. Singhvi has in mind and perhaps shared by some other hon. Members here that Parliament might cut down its own business by eliminating Question Hour and things like that is wholly inappropriate. You will recall, Sir, that when Hitler's bombers.....

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly speak on our proposal that has been placed before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is in connection with that, that I want to emphasise this fact that the Parliament should assume more powers and give more time to war business and war effort than it did in peacetime. You will remember that during the Second World War when there was a blitzkrieg over London, the House of Commons sat from day to day. I do not want that this House should sit from day to day, but it must give more attention to the war effort. Therefore, the Ministries that are concerned with war efforts direct may, if it is possible, be called upon to answer questions even more than once a week and the other Ministries may be called upon to answer questions once a week (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: It is only those Ministries that would be engaged in war effort which should be spared some time.... (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is for the House to judge which Ministries are more important and which are less important.

Shri Mathur said that the right of the Members to give notice of questions might be curtailed or limited.

It will confront us with some practical difficulty because the practice is to club one Member with other Members in one question itself. They are not given previous notice and a Member does not know which person has given the same question beforehand; he has no insight as to which question will be disallowed by you. Therefore, to limit the right of a Member to give notice of as many questions as he wants will be wholly out of tune and out of place. It is for you to decide which question should be disallowed or clubbed with other Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, the proposal to divide the Ministries so as to make a Ministry reply questions only once a week is, I feel, something very wrong. It is the entire country that is busy; not only the Ministries. There are also the Deputy Ministers, Ministers of State and Parliamentary Secretaries and so on. Moreover, most of the questions were tabled in the month of September itself, that is, before the emergency arose. As for myself, I have not tabled a single question after the emergency has arisen. The present practice should, therefore, continue. That is my suggestion.

The second proposal is that not more than three questions should be allowed for oral questions. I may be excused for saying that the Ministers take notice of only oral questions; they take no notice of unstarred questions and vague replies are given. I suggest that there may be 60 oral questions though only 20 or 30 may be answered in a day. There should be no restriction on this; that is what I have to submit.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I did not wish and I had no particular desire to enter into this discussion because I thought that the person to decide this matter is yourself: I was quite happy to leave

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

it in your hands as you were supported by leaders of the various Parties I thought that the matter was settled.

Mr. Speaker: It is the Congress Members who have objected.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, Sir; therefore I want to make it clear that the hon. Members who object do not represent my views or the Party's views. They are individual objections. There are two ways of looking at it. The House values and is zealous of the Question Hour; I think, rightly so. It is a very important institution which certainly we would not like to inhibit in any way. But, at the same time, it is a fact to be remembered that we have to face an emergency, and in approaching that, apart from the saving of time, the temper of emergency should be present and it should always be there. If that temper goes, it makes us slacken a little; there is almost a tendency, there may be a tendency. Therefore, it is a good thing to place some limitations to things which distract our attention in various ways.

I am told that there is no other Parliament in the world, for instance, where questions are asked for more than four days in the week. Even the other House here has only four days for questions. There is hardly any other Parliament where more than one or two supplementaries are asked. But here the practice has grown up. I do not object to that practice. I am merely pointing out that all these tend to change the temper of the House into a discussion of relatively petty matters when very big matters are in our mind. Anything which does that, I think, would not meet the emergency adequately.

Some hon. Members said there are some Ministries which are not intimately connected with the war effort. I do not know which Ministry is not connected in some way or other with the war effort. The Food Ministry and the Railway Ministry are most

intimately connected with it. Transport is the background of every effort that we make; also the Ministry of Information or the Ministry of Health. Every Ministry is intimately connected with this effort. Some may be a little more connected and some may be a little less connected with this effort. In fact, we want every Ministry to think of this matter from the point of view of increasing our efforts to help our armed forces, our production, etc. Everybody is connected with the subject.

One thing which was suggested by an hon. Member is worthy of consideration. He said that some attempt should be made to stop the onrush of questions at the earlier stage. When questions come in, all the time and energy and money are spent on them, and then, afterwards, they may not come up at all. If something could be done to stop it at the earlier stage, then, there would be a clear saving of time.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there is need for a further discussion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, on a point of personal explanation. I do not think we have ever viewed these questions on party lines. The Business Advisory Committee considers certain matters and they are always placed before this House, and Members of the Congress Party as well as other parties do make suggestions. The House takes a decision thereon. I do not think we have viewed this matter on party lines at all. We have never done it in the past, and I thought that in the present emergency, more particularly it was in the national interest, that I spoke according to my own lights.

Mr. Speaker: That is right. He may have his views, and I have no objection. But I might just give my explanation as to what prompted me to take these steps. First of all, there

are thousands of questions received, and the present practice is that as soon as a question is received it is transmitted to the Ministry concerned. They get to work on it. They send telegrams to the different quarters of the country. Much money and labour are spent on that. Ultimately, if I find that it should not be admitted, it is disallowed, and the labour and expense are wasted in that case. 20,000 questions are received in a year. The first direction that I have given is that a question, as soon as it is received, would not be sent on to the Ministry unless I have scrutinised it and taken a decision whether it is to be admitted or not. Only those questions which I think are to be admitted will be passed on to the Ministry concerned, so that the onrush in the first instance could be eliminated altogether.

The second objection that was taken by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur was that this procedure would impinge upon our present rules. I cannot agree. There is rule 38 in the Rules of Procedure to the effect that I can allot days, any that I like, to different Ministries. Instead of dividing them into three groups, I propose to divide them into five groups in the first instance, and there is also the idea that only four days may be allotted for answering questions, so that we may give the Ministries more time to work for the war effort. Certain objection was taken and some Members said that this was a valuable right of theirs which they would safeguard jealously, and since it has been the practice here to have five days for questions, and it has been pointed out by Members that five days must remain there, I agreed that all the five days might remain for answering questions. But the Ministries would be divided into five groups so that each Minister has only to come here for one day in the week, and devote all his other time to the war effort, and in the case of this emergency all attention should be directed to the war effort. That was the second thing.

So far as the allotment is concerned, there is nothing that prevents me from dividing the Ministries into any number of groups and therefore, for that suggestion I wanted the approval of the House, though it was within my rights to divide the Ministries.

Then Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has referred to rule 45. I have no objections. There is nothing that impinges upon that rule. Any number of questions might be sent, but I could get the permission of the House that only five would be entered and I would disallow the others. I would request hon. Members to give or indicate to me the priority as to which one has to be put in first, and then I shall have that indicated, and I will put on the list only those five that I admit. Therefore, there is no difficulty so far as that rule is concerned, and hon. Members should not feel that there would be any infringement of any rule or that we require any modification in that. There is no difficulty at all. They can send in even more than five questions and I will also allow them to do so, and they can put in the priority so that if one is not taken ultimately or is transferred, the second one, which is next in priority, can be pushed in. So, five questions in a day for each hon. Member should ordinarily be sufficient.

So far as the putting of starred questions in the list is concerned, what I said was that only 30 of them need be put down. Ultimately we reach 20; generally it is only 10, 12 or 15 that we have been reaching. So, the others may be automatically transferred to the unstarred list. That was what I suggested. There was nothing novel or strange that was being done.

Some hon. Member has also suggested that it is the Secretariats of the Ministries that have to attend to the war effort and there is no need to spare any others. So far as our staff is concerned, I must inform the

[Mr. Speaker]

House, and the House will be happy to learn that in anticipation of sanction, I have already spared four men and sent them to the war effort, so that they might be utilised there. I hope that I will be able to spare more and place them at the disposal of that machinery which is tackling the war effort, so that that work might be done. I hope that the other Ministries—of course I am in no position to advise them and they know it best—would also think in those terms and also spare some men so that we have not to recruit fresh people for this war effort and we can do that with the staff that we have already got. Therefore, there was nothing novel in what I had suggested: only a modification of the procedure and the hon. Members of the Opposition had also agreed. I hope hon. Members of the Congress would also be able to agree with that procedure.

Let us work out the thing. We are not taking away any right of hon. Members and I can assure them that it is only during this period that we can just tackle it. Therefore, there ought not to be any difficulty. I hope hon. Members would agree to my appeal in this respect so that we might work on it just for sometime.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): I want to make one point clear. When most of these questions were tabled by us, there was no emergency in the country. Today, our country is forced with quite an emergency, and I am quite sure that if you could appeal to all hon. Members here, most of us would be very happy to withdraw 80 to 90 per cent of the questions which we have tabled. As a result of the meeting that you had with the leaders of the groups, I had made that submission, and as soon as I went home I ran through my questions. I have already written to you to withdraw 80 to 90 per cent of all the questions that I have tabled. I think voluntarily our country responds much better.

Mr. Speaker: I would be very happy to agree with this suggestion. If

I do not receive more than five questions from each Member, I shall have no necessity to exercise my discretion at all.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): Yesterday you put it in the form of an appeal. So far as notice of amendments is concerned, groups may agree to it, but what about unattached, detached and isolated Members? They will be having an advantage against us, groups. I do not think that would be fair. There is the other aspect also. I do not think—emergency or no emergency—this particular right of tabling amendments should ever be curbed.

Mr. Speaker: I am not curbing any right of the hon. Members. They may rest assured that they shall have that freedom.

12.42 hrs.

RE: ELECTION OF SHRI G. BASU

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the matter about Shri Basu's membership.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): May I seek one or two clarifications about this question of Shri Basu's election? I do not know why this has been referred to Parliament, because on previous occasions, so many elections have been set aside and no references have been made here. I want to have a clarification about that.

I know this election has been set aside by the High Court. A stay order was granted. On the question of appeal to Supreme Court, what is the position? That has not been referred to. We want these clarifications, before it is taken up.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of Supreme Court yet. The advocate for Mr. Basu had applied to the High Court that he wanted permission to appeal to the Supreme Court and the High Court was not open yet. Pro-

bably it was closed till 20th So, the court cannot give any permission till the court opens. This was what necessitated Mr. Basu to apply there that at least up to 20th he might be allowed to remain a Member and then he would have the opportunity of moving the Supreme Court. Whether the intermediary order that was passed for the stay of the execution of that previous tribunal's order revives automatically with this order is not clear to me. Therefore, it was I who wanted a clarification whether really that revives the order or not. I requested the hon. Law Minister to give me that assistance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On previous occasions, no such reference to the House has been made.

Mr. Speaker: Because such a case has never happened.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): As I explained yesterday, on a perusal of the two orders—the original order of stay as also the last order of stay granted after the dismissal of the appeal—the conclusion is quite clear that the court wanted the original stay order to continue until the 20th September. The original stay order was to subsist until the disposal of the appeal. The appeal was dismissed on the 27th September, but while dismissing the appeal, on the application of Mr. Basu's counsel, the court stayed the operation of the order of dismissal. The effect of it, therefore, is that until the 20th November, the appeal is to be treated as not being disposed of, because the operation of the order of dismissal has been stayed.

The purpose is quite clear, because it often happens. This is to enable Mr. Basu to apply for certificate for appealing to the Supreme Court. The High Court will reopen on the 19th November. That is why the operation of the order was stayed until 20th November, so that his application for

leave may be heard by that date and if the application is granted, a further stay will be granted.

Mr. Speaker: My doubt was this. One is the appeal and the second is his application for the stay of order of the tribunal. When the appeal was dismissed by the High Court, my doubt was that the stay order also terminated.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is quite true.

Mr. Speaker: We are agreed on that. But my doubt is whether this order is confined only to the case so that the Election Commission might not declare the seat vacant and proceed with the election or whether it automatically revives that stay order also, so that he continues to be a Member and could have all the rights.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not a revival of that order; it is a continuation of that order, an order which would have come to an end had this stay order not been obtained. The original stay order would have continued until the disposal of the appeal. If the order dismissing the appeal was not stayed, the original stay order would have terminated.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the appeal is concerned, it is disposed of.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is disposed of, but the operation of that order is stayed.

Mr. Speaker: He should just give his attention to this point. So far as the disposal of the appeal is concerned, it has been completely disposed of. There can be no other order so far as the High Court is concerned.

Shri A. K. Sen: But that order is stayed. That is the usual procedure, because you will see that the order is stayed until 20th November. The order says:

"We feel also that, in the circumstances of this case, the prayer is reasonable and we would, accordingly, stay the

[Shri A. K. Sen]

operation of our order dismissing the above appeal, until November 20 next....."

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. If the House agrees with that view, of the Law Minister, I have no objection.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is very difficult for us to make up our mind in a legal matter like this. How can we agree?

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday I put it to the House and the House wanted time till today. That I gave.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I earnestly request you to request the Attorney-General to come to the House and give his opinion? The Attorney-General is entitled to come to this House and give his opinion. You can summon him.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): After going through the papers, I am inclined to disagree with the Minister for Law. It seems clear to me that after the hearing of the appeal, the original stay order automatically stands terminated. The original stay order states that it will remain stayed until the hearing of the said appeal. The original stay order does not state that it will remain stayed until the disposal of the appeal or final disposal of the appeal. As far as the second order of the High Court dated the 27th September is concerned, it does not revive this order at all. It merely says:

"We would accordingly stay the operation of our order dismissing the above appeal."

Mr. Speaker: So, he means to say that hearing has taken place.....

Shri Kapur Singh: Yes. The original order itself makes it clear that the termination date is in-built in the order itself. It says

"The appeal is fixed for hearing on September 3, 1962".

That is the stay order is automatically terminated on September 3, 1962, irrespective of whether the appeal is disposed of or finally disposed of or not. It is the hearing which is important.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Yesterday I made a request to the Minister that we might be apprised of the various positions in law whereby such a situation can be accepted by this House. The position is very clear. The provisions of section 115A are so clear, namely, that subject to that order which is passed by the High Court, once and once alone, the order of the tribunal is always final. Finality is attached to the order of the tribunal; the appellate stage is only one step that is allowed. The finality is already attached to the order which is made by the Tribunal. In view of that, the High Court, the moment it passes this order, is entirely *functus officio* and it has absolutely no jurisdiction under any provision of law to grant any such stay.

Mr. Speaker: We are not sitting in judgement over the order of the High Court.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We may not, but this House will have to accept the position whether or not that Member will continue to be sitting in the House. That is the position which will have to be considered by this House.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Sir, I only wish to make this submission that the position of law as has been clarified by the hon. Minister of Law is slightly erroneous. The moment the High Court takes a decision to stay an order of an Election Tribunal, whether the High Court states in the order that the order of stay shall have effect only until the hearing of the election appeal or up to the disposal of the election appeal they are meaningless because the moment the High Court

dismisses an appeal there is nothing before that High Court. That is why a High Court ordinarily does not pass any stay order. Therefore, I agree with what has been stated by my learned friend that High Court becomes *functus officio* the moment an election appeal is dismissed. Even then, on the basis of various rulings, the Supreme Court has also accepted this position that a High Court even while sitting over an appeal or while dismissing an appeal can pass stay orders on the terms that they consider fit. Therefore, this order of the High Court which they have passed after dismissal of the appeal is an independent order. It is neither a revival of the original order nor a continuation of orders of stay earlier granted. Therefore, this independent order will have to be interpreted in the words and spirit in which it has been meant. What has been granted is only the right to sit in committees and the House. Any other privilege like travelling in first-class and the privilege of salaries and allowances have not been specifically included in this order.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): May I submit that the hon. Law Minister may withdraw this and not put us in the predicament of coming to a decision on this issue?

Mr. Speaker: I think the House is not prepared to take that responsibility. I would advise Shri Basu to go to the High Court and get a clear order from there.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, my point of order is that the constitution-making body is this House.

Mr. Speaker: That is finished. Let us go to the next item of business.

12.53 hrs.

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

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 8th November, 1962, namely:—

“This House approves the Proclamation of Emergency issued by the President on the 26th of October, 1962, under clause (1) of article 352 of the Constitution.”

The House will also discuss the other Resolution moved by him. We will now proceed with that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Sir, as I listened closely and carefully to the Prime Minister on this solemn occasion and watched the play of passing moods on his very expressive countenance, an uncomfortable thought was borne down upon me that here is a great man who at this period of his glorious life is a trifle tired, a little weary, who sees all around him the laborious effort of years crashing. At this time, Sir, when the ridges and hill-tops of Ladakh and NEFA are being stained crimson with the blood of the men and officers of our armed forces, when that resounding slogan “Hindi Chini bhai bhai” is now becoming a prelude to butchery by the perfidious Chinese, at a time when the blood of our martyrs, of our martyred jawans is becoming the seed of a new virile nation that is being born in our country, our Prime Minister is faced with a very difficult question, fundamentally a question of agonising re-appraisal, may be not of his entire foreign policy, not the entire defence policy, but a re-appraisal of his attitude to China, to Russia, to some non-aligned friendly countries like Indonesia and Ghana and also to the western countries. At this time, it

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

is supremely necessary that the burden on his shoulders should be lightened. At this age many other great leaders might have broken down, but God has blessed him with a stamina and energy which is not given to many other men, and I pray to God to give him health and strength in the coming months and years. I, therefore, Sir, would plead with him to appoint at the earliest opportunity a Defence Minister of his own choice, after his own heart's desire, a Defence Minister, might be younger in years but, with a purposeful dynamism and a man whose outlook, whose attitude is oriented with the policy which he has now set forth, which the nation has adopted as its own in this crisis. Such a Defence Minister we want today, and I hope very soon he will appoint a Defence Minister so that the burden on his shoulders will be lightened. If such a person is not available in the ranks of his own party, he should not be inhibited by such considerations and he should have the right to go outside his own party to find one who has such a suitability in this crisis.

Mr. Speaker, we are, Sir, working in an emergency. This emergency session of Parliament, may I plead with you in all humility and with all earnestness, will not bear the stamp of an emergency that we are faced with unless and until it is decided by the Leader of the House and you, Sir, in consultation, that this particular session shall be a brief session. This one session should be a brief session, may be for five days or a week but not more than a week. Then let us have an interval. If there is other business with the Government let us have an interval of two or three weeks, whatever it may be, and we may at the end of the month or early December meet again and transact that business. That will put a seal of emergency on this brief session and will convey to the people of India and the world outside that we are really feeling and we are acting

the spirit of emergency that is facing us. I hope this suggestion will be accepted.

This morning's papers brought to us a statement, the view of our distinguished and revered President, the President of India. When I read that, the papers, I felt sad that even the President has come to this view after going to the front.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Unless I know what he is going to say....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not impugning on the conduct of the President.

Mr. Speaker: His name might not be brought in. It should be avoided as far as possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have only said that the President has said this, that the mistakes committed in the past were due to credulity and negligence. The amendment, Sir....

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope, Sir, that this time would not be debited against me.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Sir, it is well known constitutional convention that the President should not be brought into discussion on the floor of this House. Some words have been quoted by my hon. friend. He did it with all good intentions, I concede. But if some other hon. Member begins to criticise the stand taken by the President it will exactly go against the convention which this House has all along protected. Therefore whatever might have been said outside this House by the President in his speeches should not form a

matter either for quotation or for rebuttal specially when it is controversial.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: As far as that proposition is concerned, I entirely agree with him and I told him just at that moment that unless he says something I cannot decide. I agree that the President's name should not be brought in. But so far as whatever he has said just now is concerned, probably he is only going to develop his argument and there is nothing that he is going to say about the President.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Thank you, Sir. The amendment which I, on behalf of my Party, have tabled before the House is in line or in conformity with the observation that had been made by the President today. I leave it at that.

The hon. Prime Minister readily confessed a few days ago that we, in this country, have been living out of touch with reality for many years. It was good to hear that observation from the hon. Prime Minister. We are not anxious to have a *post mortem*. That is not our view; that is not our aim here. We do not want a *post mortem*; we do not want to harp on past mistakes. But we want and we again reiterate that we demand that the mistakes and blunders that have been committed in the past shall not be repeated and that the consequences of those mistakes shall be rectified in good time before the whole nation, the entire administration, the Government and this Parliament is geared to the war effort. On that condition that the Government remains firm, that the Government sees through this conspiracy of international Communism, that the Government is firm on this that no talks will be held with the perfidious Chinese Government unless and until aggression is vacated both in Ladakh and in NEFA, only on this one honourable condition for a self-

respecting nation, I can assure the hon. Prime Minister and the House that the hon. Prime Minister will have the warm sympathy and the whole-hearted support of my Party and of all the Opposition parties here—I do not speak for the Communist Party. But that condition must be fulfilled.

On that may I submit that I was rather surprised yesterday to find that even so perspicuous a politician as our Prime Minister observed that China's present action does not stem or flow from Communism, that it is not because she is a Communist country but because she is just militarist and expansionist. I do not know on what truth or facts and realities of the situation he based such an observation. The entire history of international Communism testifies to this one fact of history that world Communism has consistently throughout its life-time during these 50 years or more has aimed at world dominion by force of arms; not by peace but by force of arms. It is the fashion of the day to say that Russia is contented. Contented after what? It is contented after gobbling up half of Europe. The further onrush of the tide has been stemmed because there are statesmen in Germany and France who are determined to stem the tide of Communism in Europe, otherwise by now the whole of Europe would have been engulfed by Communism.

May I tell the House that today China is a partner, a strong partner, of this world Communist conspiracy in history? That is why in spite of the trust that the hon. Prime Minister and his Government reposed in Russia in the first place because they were not perspicuous enough to see through this world Communist conspiracy today we have been disillusioned. Today Soviet Russia calls India a friend and China a brother. It says 'fraternal China' and 'friendly India'. That distinction has been made by Soviet Russia.

The hon. Prime Minister will not have forgotten, I am sure, that when

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

he demurred slightly and made a very mild objection, not a very vigorous objection, to the invasion of Tibet in 1950 by the Chinese Communist forces what was the epithet used by the Chinese Government and press against the hon. Prime Minister. I am sorry to say—it breaks my heart to say this—the Chinese Government and the press dubbed him as “the running dog of British Imperialism”. In between, because of Panchsheel and because we fell in line with them and the slogan “Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai” resounded from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari and from Kutch to Kohima they also relented, not out of their respect for India but because it served their purpose. But all the time they were conspiring to commit aggression and to commit inroads into our territory. The Party to which I have the honour to belong has been warning the Government for the last three years or more and my hon. friends to my extreme right used the word ‘hullabaloo’ once when we put questions here. Now that hullabaloo has become a real hot shooting war and I am sorry for the plight in which my hon. friends to my extreme right here have been placed.

The Chinese Communist leaders have made it plain that one of the basic tenets of their doctrine is—call it expansionist or militarist if the hon. Prime Minister likes to, but I would call it the world Communist conspiracy by force of arms—to attain world power by any means—by hook or by crook, by arms, by conspiracy, by fraud, by subterfuge, by subversion, infiltration and everything that is not honest or honourable. The Chinese Communists’ thesis is, “We do not care; we are not afraid of an atomic war”. That is what one of the Chinese leaders said two years ago. They say, “We are not afraid of an atomic war; even if an atomic war comes to China, we are in it. Well, we may lose 300 million people, still”—look at the cynicism which is neither socialism nor Communism nor

humanism but which is cruel cynicism for which there is no parallel in history—“still we will be left with 400 million, the biggest nation on the earth”. That is what they are concerned with, namely, numbers. Let people die like flies or worse, they do not care. That is their socialism and that is what we are up against.

Mao Tse-tung, their leader and their former President, said not so long ago that political power comes out of the barrel of a gun. Those guns are there on the ridges and hilltops of Ladakh and NEFA. Those guns are pointed at us, at the former Indian *bhai* by the Chinese *bhai*.

Today we have got the news that Czech arms from Czechoslovakia are being shipped in abundance to the Chinese. After this, in the face of this Communist conspiracy, can the hon. Prime Minister still say or assert or assure that there is no Communist alliance and that it is not due to Communism? I say once again that it is the inherent drive of world Communism for world power that is driving China towards Asia. Just as Russia wants to bring Europe under her influence, China’s objective is to bring the whole of South and South East Asia under Chinese hegemony or leadership.

The friends on my extreme right yesterday protested and I was reminded of an old saying, namely, *Milady protesteth too much*. They have promised so many things in their resolution. But we watch for the performance. May I ask my hon. friends on the extreme right whether they are prepared to do one or two things that I suggest to prove their *bona fides*? One is whether they are prepared to have a complete break with international Communism and change their flag also, if necessary, because it is the international flag that they have adopted. Give it some Indian colour or complexion; make it a Bharatiya flag. See, if they can do

it. Let them do it and not have an international communist flag. Secondly, can they expel the pro-Chinese dissidents from their ranks? They have not done so yet. It is said that one faction is pro-Chinese, another pro-Russian. What a pitiful handful is pro-Indian? How big is the handful pro-Indian? Let them answer the question. They say pro-Khrushchev, pro-Mao. How big is this pro-Indian faction? Let them today issue a statement condemning or censuring the Soviet attitude to India in the Sino-Indian crisis. Will they do it? Lastly, because they have taught us the technique of demonstrations, sometimes violent, sometimes non-violent, demonstrations, processions,—they have been the leaders, they know the ins and outs, the know-how, they have shown us this technique—may I ask them whether they are prepared this evening or tomorrow evening to stage a demonstration before the Chinese Embassy here in Delhi? Not that I attach importance to it, but it will be a test of their *bona fides*. Let them demonstrate before the Chinese Embassy. If they can do all this, the House may feel sure to a certain extent. We will still watch their deeds, because their past is very dark. A very dark past they have got. We have not forgotten. Youngsters may not know, but we do and have not forgotten. It is this party—I do not say these members—this party to which they belong today, which called Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose enemies, traitors, quislings and what not in our country, while they were good patriots. I have still got with me a cutting, a cartoon where Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi were depicted as dogs standing at the feet of Hitler and Mussolini. That was their past towards the final phase of the freedom struggle when the Quit India movement of Mahatma Gandhi and the Delhi Chalo movement of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose blended in unison to bring about the Independence of India. How can

one trust a party which has got that dark and murky past? How can we do it? It is impossible unless they show by long *prayaschitta*, by their deeds in the future that they have really reformed. Let them do it. I have suggested one or two things.

As I said earlier, my party does not want to enter into a *post mortem*. We want that the Government of which the Prime Minister is the head, is rightly the head, is fortunately the head, address themselves to the mighty task of the prosecution of the war against China until the last Chinese soldier leaves our soil. Not merely in NEFA and Ladakh, not merely the September 8th line or the June line—I forget, the line has been changing....

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Why not the 1956 line?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The June formula was different—we withdraw and they withdraw—they have changed so many times. I make it very simple that they leave every inch of our territory in Ladakh, in NEFA, in the U.P. border, in the Bihar border, in the Himalayan border—I do not know, we do not know yet, perhaps we are in the dark still. We want every inch of our territory should be cleared of the last Chinese soldier. They must address themselves to this mighty task for which many things have got to be done, for which we offer our fullest co-operation.

Yesterday, the Prime Minister emphasised,—rightly emphasised—the importance of agriculture and industry. May I also add that, in this connection, we must pay some attention to the Information and Broadcasting apparatus of the Government? In agriculture, perhaps, it is a bit too late just now. It could have been done earlier. That is, the system in Israel could have been adopted. It is a small country. On the borders, they have got Kibbutzim and Moshavim, collective farms and co-operative farming where the kisans do

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

both the duties, cultivation plus defence. Every kisan in the border is armed. We may perhaps adopt it. Perhaps, in the emergency we may adopt it in those areas that are still un-occupied by the Chinese. They might examine this. Hardy kisans could be settled in the border and they could be given guns. They could also do the farming.

About Information and Broadcast-
ing, I am sorry to say that the Ministry has not yet woken up to the emergency. I do not want to say more. I say this much with confidence, with responsibility that the Information and Broadcasting apparatus is not still functioning in a spirit of emergency. What is the difficulty? I will give one or two instances. What is the difficulty in broadcasting, instead of light film songs and other songs, marching songs, patriotic songs which were in use in Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's I.N.A., songs like 'kadam kadam badhaya ja' and others? The Deputy Minister of Railways Shri Shah Nawaz Khan knows very well. The Government must infuse a spirit. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose called that spiritual training, not in the *adhyatmic* sense, but putting spirit into men and officers. They can be usefully adopted in this crisis—every day one song or the other, so that the whole nation will spiritually march in this war effort. May I suggest in all humility that stamps in commemoration of the services of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, the great war time leader, should be issued now? His portrait along with Mahatma Gandhi's and along with the Prime Minister's—they were the big three of the National movement—should be exhibited almost in every place, everywhere in the country. All these three leaders' portraits should be exhibited in order to enthuse and inspire the people.

May I also suggest that civil defence programme is very important? I am told that civil defence has been taken up in Assam. But, in Delhi,

wherever I go, I do not see the atmosphere of war emergency, except that the people give money and bangles and golden jewellery. I do not know why. People go about their task as if nothing is happening in the front far off, though it is a modern war and though the front line is far off, it may also affect us. Therefore, I would suggest that three things should be adopted almost at once, in different degrees. That is very necessary. In every mohalla, in every town, in every city, it is very necessary to start training first-aid volunteers. First aid is one thing. Secondly, we must have fire fighting programmes. Fire-fighting appliances should be taught to all the people. We must have vigilance squads in every town, in every village, in every big bazaar to see that hoarders and profiteers do not take undue advantage of this terrible calamity of the nation.

One or two things I have suggested. I come to the revenue raising part of the programme. The Government wants money, wants financial resources. We are faced with the total mobilisation of the national resources, material, physical, psychological, emotional. Financially, is it not possible, is it not desirable, is it not necessary that at this time of emergency, the Government seriously consider whether prohibition should continue in force? If prohibition is lifted,—I make it clear for the duration of the emergency, not for ever—for the duration of the emergency, immediately, Rs. 200 or 300 crores every year will be available to the Government. May I also suggest this? In the last few weeks, we have seen what spontaneous outflow of goodwill and affection there has been for the Prime Minister and his Government. Can you not capitalise on that? And is it not possible to impose a very very negligible duty. . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. By his suggestion to lift prohibition, people have become impatient. . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are happy; they seem to be happy.

Mr. Speaker: But prohibition is still there, and, therefore, surely, hon. Members ought to remain silent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They feel happy.

Does the House apprehend that if the Government imposes a very slight and trifling duty on—I say it with great trepidation—salt, for the duration of the emergency only, the people would oppose it? The people will welcome it. The people would understand it and appreciate it. Perhaps, then they may not like to go to either the State Bank or any other bank. They will give them enough revenue in this way.

In the end, I would refer to our relations with China. The Prime Minister has always held, had held, when I saw him on the 20th October, soon after these reverses and when I put this question to him, he said that the time had not come for severance of diplomatic relations with China. I join issue with him on this point. I feel now that there is no useful purpose which can be served by continuing our relations or diplomatic ties with China. But if we cannot do that, I insist, and the whole House will insist that severe curbs and restrictions must be imposed on Chinese diplomatic personnel in Delhi, in Calcutta, in Kalimpong and wherever else they may be in India, and no time should be lost in imposing those curbs.

I find from the papers that the Bank of China has been closed, and rightly it has been closed. It was high time that it was closed. But I find from the papers that the movements of only Chinese citizens have been restricted. I do not know whether the movements of Chinese diplomatic personnel have been restricted; if they have not been restricted, then they should be restricted very soon. Along with that, the publications that are being brought

out by the Chinese Embassy, such as *China Today* and one other thing should be banned; it is not that every copy should be examined and banned, but the publication of any pamphlet by the Chinese Embassy should be banned.

There is just one more point, and I have done. Our relations with our South-East Asian neighbours have not been as strong as they should be; they may have been happy but not as strong as we would have liked them to be; because of our past weak-kneed policy towards China, they have lost confidence in us that India can come to their succour in any difficulty. Now, it is high time to again approach them, and if I may use that hackneyed word, woo our South-East Asian neighbours, so that we can again build a mighty front against this rushing tide of communism.

The Himalayas are not today a physical barrier; they are not a physical mountain. They are an ideological frontier between democracy and communism. The eternal snow-capped sentinel of our sages, of our *munis*, of our *rishis*, or in the language of our poet Rabindranath Tagore, “*सम्वर कुवित भाल हिमाल*” that Himalaya is now the dividing line between democracy and communism. And this communist conspiracy, the international communist conspiracy must be scotched on the heights, not at the foot-hills of the Himalayas.

The heart of the nation is sound. The heart of the Indian nation and the Indian people is sound. They are only asking for a strong, determined, courageous and dedicated leadership. When Gandhiji was with us, when Netaji was with us, and when Nehruji was marching shoulder to shoulder with those two great leaders, did not the nation respond? What was the secret of that? It was leadership, and again, leadership. And if that leadership is forthcoming in abundant measure, I have no doubt in my mind that the people will respond and give all that they have, even their lives. Leadership must rise to the occasion, and give that kind of leadership to

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

this country. I hope that the Prime Minister who has done so much in the past for the country, worked and fought for the country in the company of Mahatmaji and Netaji, now after having streamlined his Cabinet, after having reshuffled his Cabinet to some extent—he may do a little more—should rise to the occasion and give such leadership to the Indian people, the men and women and children of this country, of this vast land. If that is done, then, as was said by one of the Sikh gurus in a different context, “सब लाख से एक लड़ाऊँ” our forty crores of Indians will be more than a match for the seventy crores of Chinese in their country, and we will drive them back. There is no doubt about that. I am sure about that. If that is forthcoming, under God with hope and faith, the nation will march undaunted, and avenge our reverses, avenge those defeats of the past, the shame and humiliation of the past few weeks, and will go on marching not merely to victory in war, but to a victorious peace, and that I am sure will come within the life-time of this very Parliament. I am sure of that, and we shall all acclaim the victorious peace. Jai Hind!

Shri Mahtab (Angul): I have listened to the speeches of the spokesmen of all the Opposition Groups since yesterday, and I have thought within myself which points they were making out either for carrying out a policy or as the criticism. I am dividing all those speeches into two parts, first, their criticisms, and then their suggestions.

So far as the criticisms are concerned, man of them have criticised the Government on two points, firstly, unpreparedness, and secondly trusting China. So far as unpreparedness goes, I think that the very fact that there is a basic difference between the character of India and that of China has been ignored. The basic difference is that while China happens to be a totalitarian country, India happens to be a democratic country. No democratic country in

the past has ever remained prepared for war in all circumstances. On the contrary, it is the way of the totalitarian countries to be prepared for war and to invade the democratic countries who wake up later on after the invasion. The experience of the last war has shown that it was the Fascist countries that took the lead and had initial victories and the democratic countries later on woke up and defeated the Fascist countries. Here too, a similar situation has arisen.

India and China came to their own almost at the same time. When India became free, almost at the same time, China got the so-called people's rule. China began to build herself as a Power-State; she tried to build up her military power. Here, in India, we declared ourselves as a socialist and welfare State. I think there was no opposition from any quarter to India's efforts to build herself up as a welfare State. On the contrary, this decision of India was hailed in all quarters. The criticism was made then, and it has been made for so long that India is not made sufficiently a welfare State as the leaders and Government profess. If you study the election manifestoes of the different political parties during the last general elections, you will find that criticism of the Government has been on the score that Government are not doing welfare work as much as they profess. That is the criticism which has been made. No criticism has ever been made that India was not building up her military strength. But, all the while, China was building up her military strength. So, that is the initial difference. So, to criticise now and say that India did not prepare herself for war, I think, is not justified. It is not possible for any democratic country to prepare for war and to remain prepared for war always. Had this suggestion been made by anybody or had Government attempted to build India as a military State, I think, that would have been rejected by the people outright. Therefore, the criticism on the ground that India was not

prepared for war is not justified. It is true that India was not prepared for war and I feel it was proper that she was not prepared for war; in fact, no country should be prepared for war, if it believes in democracy. Otherwise, there will be no democracy.

Coming to the second point about China, I agree that the mistake that was committed was this, that Chinese communism was taken very seriously. If one studies the history of China, one can easily see that China has always been expansionist. It has never been contented within its own boundaries. Historically, it is not correct to say that China has crossed the Himalayas and invaded India for the first time. On the contrary, in the past, there have been many invasions. Parts of Burma, parts of North India came under China. Tibet marched into China, and China has invaded Tibet many a time before. That is the character of China, and that has been the trait of Chinese character from the beginning of history. In spite of the exchange of saints between India and China, China has always been an invading country. There is no doubt about it. That is the character of China. If we study the history of the conduct of the Chinese communists in the Cominform, we will find that they have behaved in a particular way all along. They have used communism for their own purposes. Therefore, we cannot blame communism as a whole for the present situation. Of course, one can use any ideology for one's own purpose. But if we dispassionately study the situation, we find that the Chinese have used communism for their own aggressive purposes, as they always have done. This is not the first time that Tibet has been overrun by China. Many times in the past Tibet had been overrun by China. Sometimes Tibet also had overrun China. This happened in the past, and it is happening now.

Reference has been made to the recent invasion of Tibet by China

and India's attitude then. Here I must refer to the history as it is, so that there may be no confusion about it. What did the British do? They kept Tibet under their control; and they controlled China through Tibet. That was their policy. After the Chinese war in the middle of the 19th century, it was the British who brought China under control. They controlled China through Tibet. If India had attempted that, she would have had to keep Tibet as a weak country. If Tibet is powerful, then also the northern border is in danger. Therefore, there is no point in criticising the attitude of India at the particular time. To expect that the Machiavellian or Chanakya theory of keeping neighbours always weak would be adopted is a different matter altogether. But democratically speaking, we have to be prepared for all kinds of contingencies. This contingency has arisen. Unexpectedly, practically a war is being waged against us. Therefore, we should prepare ourselves now. There is no good making much of reverses which are inevitable in the initial stages for a democratic country. This happened in the last war. This has always happened so far as democratic countries go. To make much of reverses at this juncture only a few days after the invasion will not be helpful in any way in the furtherance of the war efforts.

Another point made was about trusting China. Nobody trusts anybody in the world permanently. In spite of all watchfulness, in spite of guards all round and the police, burglaries, thefts and dacoities take place. You just cannot eliminate these things. You cannot keep awake the whole night and see that no thief enters your house, because you are not trusting anybody. Similarly, this was normal political trust which India reposed in China; it was not that kind of trust, from the spiritual or moral point of view. To go about saying that we do not trust anybody is not

[Shri Mahtab]

always practical politics. So far as India's policy is concerned, I think it has worked very satisfactorily so far. Whenever any occasion arises, as the present one has arisen, we have to meet that situation. I agree that Chinese communism should not have been taken so seriously. We thought that China had become really communist. But it has not. The old China continues. I want to make that distinction.

We are talking of international communism. We have seen that communism takes the shape of the nationality where it is contained. This has happened everywhere. Therefore, communist countries go their own way according to their own national interests as the democratic countries go. We should not club all Communist countries together.

But the point is that all of us are agreed—this has been expressed by everybody—that efforts must be made for a total war against China. There is no doubt that that China is a permanent danger. It was made clear time and again by the Prime Minister that the Chinese trouble is a perpetual trouble, which is not going to be solved in a year or two or a few years. Then what has to be done? That is the question.

Therefore, it is a question of defence. I must refer to this question because in the past we did not pay sufficient attention to defence, not the Government only but the public also. We thought that the problem did not exist. During the British period, they had what is known as the defence periphery. They located the defence of India on the one side in Suez and on the other at Singapore. So far as the north was concerned, they located it in Tibet. They did so because it was an imperialist country. A democratic country cannot think in terms of that kind of defence periphery. So the mind has to be applied to some other kind of defences.

This is a long-range programme to build up India's defence. If we consider the defence arrangements of the USSR or USA, we see that they have located their defence peripheries at a long distance from their countries. Whether that is feasible for us and whether for that purpose agreement should be arrived at with other countries is a separate question altogether quite unconnected with the present situation. So far as the present situation goes, efforts should be made for an all-out war against China. There should be no double-thinking—this expression has been used and I am repeating it—on that score.

Yesterday, my esteemed friend, Shri Frank Anthony, suggested some measures. But I do not think they will help us to win the war. If at all we desire to win the war within the shortest possible time, some other efforts should be made. The basis of that effort will be the building up of the morale of the people. We know what happened during the last world war. India was very much in the midst of that war. We can easily compare the national discipline of other democratic countries and that of our country. We know our strength and our weaknesses. Here we must try to correct those weaknesses. War conditions bring forth the baser instincts of human beings. Profiteering, blackmarketing—these occur during the war and during scarcity. Let us imagine ourselves as engaged in a total war for years. Popular enthusiasm which has displayed itself now must be sustained. The administration should be put on a war gear so that there will be no peacetime bottlenecks in the execution of policies. Then again, there will be scarcity of consumer goods. There will be controls. Then profiteering and blackmarketing will start. These things happened during the last war in India.

So let us all try to develop national discipline. Otherwise, it may so

happen that the inequality which has developed now will be much more as war goes on and on. That is inevitable against such a situation. From expenditure by Government the upper sections try to take advantage of the situation and the people lower down suffer. Therefore, let us guard ourselves against such a situation. From now on, it should be clearly stated and publicised that people should be prepared for all inconveniences. It is easy for people who can afford to subscribe to the Defence Fund, to pay in cash or gold. But to suffer from inconveniences will be much harder. It is not so easy to put up with inconveniences. Therefore, strict national discipline has to be organised and inculcated from now on. Otherwise, we might find ourselves in great difficulties. Even after the war is over, we will find ourselves in many economic complications. This has happened in other countries; it may happen here also.

Another thing is that the administration should be put on a war gear. Let me cite an example—it is happening. Appeals have been made to the youths to enrol themselves in N.C.C. As soon as that is done, money should be provided for the colleges to take in these cadets in the N.C.C. Arrangements should be made for training them. If this does not take place, naturally there will be queues for registration but no register will be maintained and people will go away disappointed. That situation might arise.

Everything should be put on tiptoe condition, in such a way that there should be no difficulty at any stage.

I know difficulties have arisen with regard to the deposit of gold and payment of money to the Defence Fund. For that simpler methods have to be devised. I am sure all these things will be done in course of time. It is very heartening indeed to see that all of us feel that such a situation has arisen and that we are going to meet it.

I may be excused for mentioning one unfortunate thing. This situation is being made use of for settling old inter-party feuds, and giving expression to inter-party differences. That should not happen now. All of us are agreed that a situation has arisen, and here is a Government, there is no question or doubt, which alone can lead us to success. That being so, whatever criticism is made is just as a sort of complaint, as far as I understand. So, we should not make use of this for our party activities till the emergency is over. The concern of all political parties should be the furtherance of the war, and the implications of that war effort should be clearly and precisely stated so that each party, each individual, knows what it or he should do to further the war effort. The Prime Minister has said that the farmer contributes to the war effort by cultivating well. Similarly, instead of merely saying in a general way, it should be clearly defined for all. Particularly in an undeveloped and poor country like India, total war can be fought only with that kind of organisation. Success depends upon human energy, brain and money. So the human energy has to be organised. We say that China has a greater population than India. I do not think the population works so much in this. It is really the organisation which works. China was a big country even long ago but it was not organised and so it was weak. Now it is organised, and so it is strong. They have made use of the communist machinery for organisation. Therefore we should be organised in such a manner that the mere strength of the population will not matter much. China has invaded India many a time before and has failed. This time also she will fail, there is no doubt about it.

It has been repeatedly said that we must drive out the last of the Chinese invaders from our territory. But perhaps that will not be enough. We should take steps to see that this does not recur in future. We should have recourse to some international under-

[Shri Mahtab]

standing to see that China is contained within its own limits; that the expansionist tendency of China is checked by some international control. Otherwise, China is likely to do the same thing again. We cannot always have a strong military defence, a million strong, on the northern border to guard against China. There should be some international check against this kind of unprovoked and massive attack. However, that is for the future. But today all our efforts should be directed against one thing, the winning of the war at any cost.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): All through history, and may I say up till recently, the defence policy of India has been governed by the fundamental principle that the Himalayas are guarding our northern frontiers. If we look at the history before the British, Alexander crossed the northern border and then the battle for the defence of India was fought in the plains of the Indus. There have been three battles fought on the plains of Panipat. It was only the British who adopted a somewhat new strategy, namely of building their checkposts, their defence posts, in the Himalayas.

We have been following the same policy, and particularly in the eastern border we never felt that China was going to attack India on a mass scale. Today a situation has arisen when we must change our strategy. The mass attack by the Chinese on the eastern frontier has made it clear that India stands in need of a revision of the old policy. We must now prepare ourselves to fight in the high altitudes of the Himalayas, and for that purpose I suggest that a committee of some of the leading Generals, both in service and retired, should be set up to find out new plans for a fight in the high altitudes of the Himalayas.

In order to understand the real situation and prepare ourselves for the future war, we have first to understand what really are the objectives behind the attack of China. Is it be-

cause we have done something against China which has angered China and infuriated that country against us? I submit that all through our attitude towards China has been very friendly. India had entered into a pact with China recognizing the principles of the territorial integrity and of co-existence as far back as 1954. We have always supported the cause of China in the United Nations, that Communist China should be represented in the UNO. We have also settled the question of Tibet according to Chinese satisfaction. It therefore does not stand to reason that what China is doing today is due to anything that we have done in the past.

Then the question is one of territorial expansion. China had prepared maps in which it claimed about 50,000 square miles of Indian territory. Is China now fighting the battle in order to take 50,000 or a little more of our territory? I submit that can not be the reason. Of course, the Ladakh area has a certain strategic value for China, but so far as the other areas are concerned, they are mostly uninhabited, and even where they are inhabited, there is not much population. They are not of much value to China. We have, therefore, to go deeper to find the reasons why China has been behaving in this manner.

China has a faith in the inevitability of the third world war. China does not believe in the principle of co-existence. China has been always an expansionist country. China has been jealous of the growing importance of India. China has been jealous of the economic development of India, and it has therefore started upon this attack to humble India.

If proof of this were needed, there is ample evidence available. On the 27th October, the organ of the Communist Party named *Jenmin Jih Pao*, published a statement, which was translated by another Communist

Chinese agency, Hsinhua and also broadcast. That article makes a severe attack upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. They know what Jawaharlal Nehru means to India. They know what Jawaharlal Nehru means to the free world. They know what Jawaharlal Nehru means to democracy, and therefore they want to demolish Jawaharlal Nehru, and in that article, which explains the Chinese thinking of today, they have made a very severe attack upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Again, they have also made mention of the importance which India is gaining among the neighbouring countries, the influence which India is gaining among the neighbouring countries. The statement accuses Nehru of an attempt to establish an Indian sphere of influence in Asia that "would far surpass that of the colonialist system formerly set up in Asia by the British Empire". Indian ruling circles headed by Mr. Nehru, it says, have sought to control the economy and trade of countries around India and have demanded 'absolute obedience'. The article charges India of still being subject to imperialism. It says that imperialism still retains its economic strength in India and foreign capital is still in control of many plans of the economy. It accuses India of exploitation of the masses and says that the large-scale struggles waged by Indian workers and peasants in recent years illustrated the incessant sharpening of social contradictions within India and that in conflicts between the masses and the authorities, 3784 persons have been killed, 10,000 wounded and 50,000 jailed. Some leaders of the Communist Party who shared the Indian national point of view have been called quislings. Shri Dange is one of them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): They announced it.

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes. These charges which come from one of the important organs of China make it clear that this war is not merely a military action but

it has social and political content behind it. Shri Kamath said this war was due to the communist conspiracy. The Chinese variety of communism is not the same as the Russian; China does not agree with Russia on the policy of co-existence. In fact when Russia withdrew its missiles from Cuba, China was critical of Russia; it wants a third world war. That is the approach of China. When Khrushchev avoided it, China was critical of him. I am not prepared to accept that this is as a result of any conspiracy between the communist countries. But China has been following the path of communism and wants by force to spread its variety of communism in the rest of Asia. Because India is one of the countries which has been withstanding it by adopting democratic means, China has started this attack on India.

We know that we are facing an unscrupulous enemy and that we must be prepared for a prolonged war in a territory for which we had not been prepared for the British strategy of war was never based on mountain warfare in the high altitudes and we were not prepared for it. We had put up some of the defence posts but we were not prepared for a big and full-scale war in those regions. During the course of his speech, my hon. friend Shri Dhebar gave some of the justifications as to why we suffered some reverses in our fight in the eastern sector. There is a defence line of about 1500 miles and the Chinese who are attacking that line have an advantage of choosing the weak points and making their onslaught. But this is nothing new. In all the wars the attacking country has an advantage against the attacked. For instance in the Second World War the Russians were called upon to defend a much longer defence line extending from Leningrad to Stalingrad; yet they did it. Even today when the nuclear weapons have taken the place of the old conventional weapons, when missiles can reach their targets within less than a minute, defences have been put up by coun-

[Shri A. P. Jain]

tries radars and signals have been established so as to meet the missiles and attack them in less than a minute. Therefore, we can and we should prepare for the defence and we must be prepared for a prolonged war against an unpredictable enemy extending over a long line of defence. Maybe, in certain cases, at certain points we may meet with reverses but all over the line we must be able to meet the Chinese effectively and strongly.

Shri Ranga had attacked the policy of neutrality. He said Panchsheel had gone in the air. I was sorry to hear the strong attack which he made against our policy of neutrality, against panchsheel. What is the alternative? Should we say that co-existence should not be accepted as a principle in international affairs or that territorial integrity of the nation should not be observed? The principles underlined in panchsheel are permanent principles; we believe in them. There is a tragic similarity between the outlook of China which had flouted panchsheel after accepting it, and Shri Ranga who opposes those principles. These principles are good not only for India but for the rest of the world and I think it will be something tragic and sad if India had at any time to give them up. Fortunately, we are not going to do it.

He also said that he could not understand non-alignment. It is a term which has been very well understood. We are neither on the side of one bloc nor of the other bloc but we take the situations on the basis of certain principles of morality and well understood nationalism when the occasion arises. There is a much better understanding of our stand of neutrality all over the world and even countries like the United States and Great Britain which were at one time critical of our policy of neutrality realise today its efficacy much more. I happened to be in the United States only a few days ago and in the State Department, among the elites and also

the common people there is an appreciation of India's policy of non-alignment. Of course there are persons who would like India to join the western bloc with all its implications. As a neutral country India has been successful in bringing about compromises and settlements on many an occasion between different countries. India has yet to play an important role by remaining non-aligned. Sensible people, who understand international politics, feel that India has yet an important role to play by retaining its policy of non-alignment. In Great Britain the whole of the Labour Party supports India's policy of non-alignment and the majority of the Conservative Party also supports India's policy of non-alignment. It is clear from the fact that these countries have offered arms and other help they have imposed no other conditions. May I refer to a report in the Hansard in which Prime Minister Macmillan is reported to have said about India: "What they ask us to do to help them, we will do."

14 hrs.

Now, it is a noble gesture on his part. Englishmen have realised the realities and they do not want to impose any condition. The same is the attitude of both the State Department and the majority of the people in the United States. They know the righteousness of the Indian cause. They want to help India. They feel that India's case is not only that of India but of all the democracies. Therefore, it is for the democracies to give India all the help and in such a manner that India wants. They do not want to impose anything. They do not want to lay down any condition. But they want to give this unconditional help in the manner that India wants to. They have great respect for the attitude which India has taken in rejecting the Chinese offer of peace settlement. They feel that India was quite justified in rejecting the Chinese offer which was not based on the correct principle, for, the

Chinese offer was something like this: what is mine is mine; what is thine is subject to negotiation. Now, that is no offer. There was much greater appreciation and there was great appreciation of the alternative offer which Shri Jawaharlal Nehru made. That is, the parties should revert to the position as it existed prior to 8th September.

In fact, this was an offer which by itself is proof of India's peaceful approach and desire not to go to war, but to settle the things peacefully. No condition was imposed. In fact, we would have been fully justified in asking for some better guarantee in addition to reverting to the position which we occupied on the 8th September.

There is also a great appreciation for India's decision to buy the arms that we need on a commercial basis. There is no doubt that we are not prepared with arms. Modern battles are not fought with .303 guns. Those obsolete weapons were good enough for the 1914 war, but even in the latter part of the 1914 war, fast firing weapons came into vogue. The second world war was fought with tanks, with aeroplanes and with fast firing weapons such as bren guns, sten guns and machine guns. The future wars in the western world will not be fought even by the fast firing weapons. They will be nuclear warheads and rockets. So far as we are concerned, we want only fast firing arms. In the western world they are now obsolete weapons. There is any amount of them lying in store both in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America.

In our preparations we shall need many things. For instance, we shall need material for transport. It is a hilly country, and we will need saddles. There are large numbers of saddles available. We shall need Bailey bridges and also motor vehicles, trucks, etc., besides aeroplanes. All these things can be made available in any quantity from the western world and elsewhere. For com-

munications, we shall need walkie-talkies, loud-haulers and other instruments of electronic communication. We shall also need large supplies of tent hospitals and medicines, etc. For the hilly warfare, we shall need tanks and clothing, etc.

As regards weapons, it is quite clear that we require the fast firing weapons and sten guns, bren guns, machine guns, mortars and anti-aircraft guns. These things can be arranged for. The Indian soldier has been a brave soldier. He has fought in terrains where the soldiers of other countries in the world which enjoy more reputation could not fight successfully. The Indian soldiers, provided with proper type of arms, will be able not only to halt the Chinese but to drive them back.

There is also the question of the attitude that is adopted by some other countries. Many hard things have been said about Russia which, I think, are rather unfortunate. It is true that Russia has supported the Chinese peace offer of each party receding 20 kilometres from its present position. We do not like it. But then we should not forget that Russia was in a particular situation at that time. There was the Cuban crisis and Russia had to give consideration to Chinese sentiments and it did not want to quarrel too much with the Chinese at that time. Besides that, in spite of what has happened, Russia has not said anything condemning India or supporting the Chinese stand vis-a-vis India, namely, with regard to the attack. Therefore, the proper policy for us is not to make more enemies. We should not adopt a policy of only blacks and whites. There are also browns in the world. There are people who may be giving us active aid; there are people who could be neutralists, and there are people who will be opposed to us. We should not say things and adopt a policy and do anything which may provoke people who can remain brown and not become red. So far as Russia is concerned, at present, I do not see anything hostile in the attitude of Russia.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

There was a little hissing when Shri Jawaharlal Nehru referred to Russia as a friendly country.

An. Hon. Member: Are we getting weapons from Russia?

Shri A. P. Jain: Weapons have no ideology. If Russia gives us weapons, we should take them. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Weapons should not be taken up inside!

Shri A. P. Jain: Whether we depend upon Russia or not, we should not say things which may irritate Russia and which may throw Russia on the side of the Chinese. That is all I am saying. I do not say anything else. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Let us not say anything but only hear the hon. Member speaking.

Shri A. P. Jain: There is then the question of our attitude towards Pakistan. In Pakistan many things have been said which are regrettable. I saw in today's newspapers that Gen. Ayub has sent some communication to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in which he has expressed some friendly feelings. I do not know exactly the contents of that communication. We must be clear in our minds that towards Pakistan we should not take up an attitude which may be an irritating attitude.

As regards Pakistan, a great responsibility lies upon the United States of America. It was the United States of America which gave them jet planes; and atomic warheads, and when we objected to it, we were given an assurance that these weapons had been given not to be used against India but in order to combat the Soviet menace from the north. It is up to the United States of America to see that that understanding which they gave us is fulfilled and that Pakistan does not take any advantage of our involvement.

Sir, I am quite confident that the Indian soldier, properly equipped with modern arms, would be able to protect the frontiers of India. There has been a tremendous response from the public. There is no difference in this country. We all stand united; we all stand as one, consolidated and integrated as never before, and that is a great sign and an encouraging thing. There is hardly any difference of opinion. We are sure that with public support, with public enthusiasm and with the brave soldiery, we shall be able to combat this great threat on our eastern frontier.

Some amendments have been given by some hon. Members which generally place some limitations on the power of Government. Wars are not fought like that. During a war, you have to place complete trust in the men who are in charge of the affairs. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has taken the war preparations and the fighting in his hands. Every Indian has confidence in him. He has taken India ahead from stage to stage. He is the accredited leader. He enjoys the full faith of the country. So, I would request hon. Members who have given notice of amendments to withdraw them, because the war can be fought only by placing full trust in the leadership and by giving it full powers.

There is one part of the amendment of Dr. Singhvi where he has said:

"This House welcomes the assumption of the defence portfolio by the Prime Minister at this critical juncture of our national history and pledges its full and unflinching support to him in the hour of this national emergency for the defence and safety of our country."

I would suggest that this may be accepted by the Government and incorporated as a part of the main resolution, which will be formal expression of our faith and trust in the leadership.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should realise that only leaders were entitled to 30 minutes. Other Members will have to take only 15 minutes, particularly the Congress Members, so that a larger number can be accommodated.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the atmosphere in our country today is electrified. We are an awakened nation and whatever weaknesses we might have had in our national consciousness are fast disappearing.

14.13 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair).

The inherent strength and unity of India is more in evidence today than at any other time since independence. The calibre of our people and of our soldiers has been proved to the hilt. Those people who were doubting the strength and character of our people today are full of praises for these qualities of our people. The Prime Minister has given such a tremendously inspiring lead to the country and to the people that we are reminded of those glorious days of Quit India movement of 1942.

Unfortunately, during this time of national emergency, some of the reactionary parties of our country, if I may say so, are trying to utilise this opportunity to question the very basis of our strength and progress. The Swatantra Party spokesman yesterday criticised planning. They call the Planning Commission a useless body. They even question the non-alignment policy of the Government, which is the greatest source of strength today in the world as far as we are concerned. The moral and physical support we are getting from all over the world is mainly because we have been able to follow our non-alignment policy in a proper and justified manner. These reactionary circles are also trying to get into our civil defence attempts and not with very good intentions. Their intention is mainly to decry the basic policies that our

Government and our nation have been following. I would request the House and the Government to be very careful about this matter.

About the communists, lots of things have been said. They have passed a very good resolution and their leader here made a very good speech. But the fact remains that it is a half-way house. There is no question of half-way house as far as this emergency in the country is concerned. Either they are fully with the Government in the war effort or they are not in it. A party which is divided within itself—some factions of the party supporting the Government and the other factions opposing it—cannot be trusted for any purpose in this country. They have to be taken on the same footing as the Chinese.

It is absolutely ununderstandable when people begin to rave about past mistakes. Is this the time when we should criticise in this House what was done and what was not done in the past few years? The country today expects us to give a constructive lead and tell them what should be done and how we have to organise ourselves. This is the time for us to give a constructive and powerful lead and not engage ourselves in *post mortem*. That may be useful and a time will come for that; this is not the time when those things have to be done.

The PSP spokesmen have always adopted the attitude of "I told you so", "we have been warning about it" and so on. As a matter of fact, these things have been very well-known—what Mr. Kamath said. The Prime Minister himself has very clearly explained in his speech yesterday that we were prepared for all eventualities of a border clash, but a full-scale war was not even imagined by the PSP leadership or by anybody in this country. I have been carefully following the speeches and I do not remember anybody having said that they expected full-scale war to be launched by China on our country.

I would request the Government to be prepared for all eventualities, parti-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

cularly for full-scale war. A full-scale war cannot be fought without a proper and strong air force. Air force is our utmost necessity. Apart from what we are doing to meet the present emergency short-term requirements of our army in regard to light weapons and infantry weapons, we should build up our air force. We cannot build up our air force in a few weeks or months. Unless we take proper steps to build up our air force, we will be again caught napping. If China, which is supposed to have one of the largest and strongest air forces in the world, launches a full-scale attack or when we launch our offensive, if they strike back with all their might and if we are again caught napping in this vital sector of air force, that will be disastrous. Therefore, I would request the Government to pay heed to this and build up our air force, which is extremely vital for our defence.

I would submit that nothing should come in the way of our securing the necessary war material. No ideology should be allowed to come in. We must go all out to secure the weapons of war from whatever sources and on whatever terms we can get them. It is not a question of any ideology or even money. The question is to provide our fighting forces with adequate weapons. It is a matter of the country's independence. It is not a question of giving up our principle. I do not want our country's honour, prestige or principle to be bartered away. But the weapons of war are available. We have just to ask for them. Apart from the short-term requirements of our armed forces, I have not yet seen any evidence of our having asked for anything else. We have to ask for tanks, fighter planes, interceptors, bombers, etc. We have to get them and train our people to operate them. We have to put their efficiency on a war footing. This must be done as soon as possible, because this contingency can arise at any time and our armed forces must have the necessary sense of security to fight

with a full heart.

The question of organising civil defence in our country is extremely important. Mr. Kamath touched upon it briefly. I must submit that to impart the necessary sense of urgency in our people, to give our peoples' efforts a sense of direction, this organisation of civil defence is extremely important. Apart from giving outlet to the people's energy and enthusiasm, it will provide a second line of defence. When the active people, the fire brigade and other such services are obliged to go over to the front, there must be another line ready to take their places. There must not be any confusion in case of any grave emergency or an all-out war breaking out. What we want is that there must be a plan ready for the essential services like sanitation, communication, water supply, electricity, fire brigade and all these things to be replaced by civilians at a moment's notice. It is not wise to wait for an all-out war to break out and then begin to prepare a plan for it. We must plan now and everybody must be told what they are expected to do in a particular contingency. Unless this is done, I am afraid there would be lot of confusion if an all-out war is broken loose on our country. We hear a lot of talk about all-out war and driving them up to Tibet etc. But those people who have talked about all-out war have not a single thing in their own area to organise civil defence. It is up to the Government and to our Prime Minister to give a lead to the nation on this as quickly as possible.

The question of air-raid precautions is also extremely relevant here. Literature must be prepared to tell the people how to save themselves in case of air-raids not only in the border areas where fighting is going on but even in the northern Indian regions near about. Literature must be prepared so that everybody knows about it. It will not create any panic in the country. These are necessary precautions that must be taken. All these

contingencies must be anticipated and we must be ready for all these things.

The brave talk of Jan Sangh Members and the Members belonging to the Swatantra Party reminds me of their role in 1942. At least some people of Madhya Pradesh whom I know were, during the 1942 movement, licking the boots of the British when our country was fighting the British imperialism and domination. These are the people who now come up and say that we must do this and do that.

Shri Bade (Khargone): In 1942 there was no Jan Sangh at all.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: But the members belonging to Jan Sangh today were alive at that time. I am not talking of Jan Sangh or the Swatantra group today. They were all alive in 1942 and I remember the role that they played. I am sure this was the pattern all over the country. We cannot take them too seriously when they talk about a big war against China and show their patriotism here.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Such people are greater in number in your Congress.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: They have infiltrated into Congress from your ranks (*Interruption*).

Sir, I would like to appeal to the Government to conclude this session as early as possible. We want to go back to our constituency and work for the betterment of the nation and to organise civil defence. We must disperse from here as soon as possible, and I agree with what Shri Kamath has said that this session should be as short as possible, preferably only for a week.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on behalf of my party-D. M. K., to say some few words on Chinese aggression and our attitude towards it.

Very emphatically, categorically and spontaneously enough, the revered

1984(Ai)LSD-7.

leader of my party, Shri C. N. Annadurai, immediately after his release from the jail, through a statement has said that D.M.K. will strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister of India to drive out the Chinese forces from this soil. My leader has announced that D. M. K. is prepared to shed and donate blood, fund, sweat, tears and toil. On the top of it, he has assured the Government that D. M. K. will subordinate its interests to this noble cause and suspend our ideological agitation till the naked Chinese imperialism vacates from Indian territory.

I, with pleasure, would like to emphasise my leader's statement and assure to the House that we are ready to give our unqualified, unconditional support to the Government of India in this great purpose. Whatever might we have, that will be at the disposal of the Government of India.

Everyone knows, that India is on the brink of war and we are facing a sort of crisis which is unknown hitherto to this country. After independence, this is the first time in a sort of crisis which is unknown the history of India that the liberty of this country is at stage, and there is the President's Proclamation of Emergency and the Defence of India Ordinance. The danger is at sight, we are on the precipice of disaster; clouds of war are gathering round and the sword of Damocles may fall at any time.

Our complacency has received a rude shock; our deep slumber has been given a terrible kick. Now the country wakes up, wakes up eternally, and hereafter it will have no sleep, no rest, till the wicked, dirty, Chinese imperialism is ousted from India. Differences, sharp or petty, are thrown to the background in between parties as well as Government. The entire country is prepared itself to meet the onslaught of Chinese aggression.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, aggression in any form we condemn, because it is

[Shri Manoharan]

based on perverted mind it is usually associated with fear and inferiority complex. Aggression defies morality and denounces human values. The life-blood of aggression is expansionism. The lullaby of imperialism is aggression. It is a state of weak mind. Therefore, Sir, the present Chinese aggression is nothing but a reflection of the inherent weakness of the thinking calibre of the Peking Government.

Sir, it is well known, yesterday the Prime Minister also told this House, that India has been genuinely all along pleading and fighting for the cause of the People's Republic of China to be included in the world body—the United Nations Organisation. The reason stated by our Prime Minister was convincing. He said that our principle is that a country like China which is big in size and bulk in population should be included in the U.N.O. and then only the question of disarmament can be a reality. Further, the world body like the U.N.O. should have a representative colouring reflecting the shades of opinion all over the world, however bitter they might be.

India, all along, therefore, stands by its noble principles and conviction. Every year, unmindful of the results achieved, India has fought for China even at the risk of losing its friendship in western countries.

If my memory is correct, in 1956 Chou-En-lai, the Prime Minister of China paid a visit to India. A warm reception was given to him by India. "Hindi-Chini bhai bhai" had its origin from that time onwards. The friendly and intellectual fusion of these two countries of Asia delivered a notable, historic and beautiful child. The name of the child is *Panchsheel*. Events, unfortunately, took a different turn. Now the child is disowned by the Prime Minister of China. Putting it in another way, the two heroes of *Panchsheel* are our Prime Minister

and the Prime Minister of China. Naturally, our Prime Minister still remains a hero. Mr. Chou En-lai has turned himself a villain. Always the fate of a villain is obvious!

I only pity Mr. Chou En-lai. I should say this for, after having known the sincerity of India towards China, having understood the friendly attitude of India, having felt deeply the intimacy and democratic way of life of this country, the imperialistic design of China to invade India is the unkindest cut of all. With your permission, Sir, I accuse China unscrupulous, ungrateful, untrustworthy and, what more, uncivilised!

I am proud of thinking that in Asia, India is the only biggest democracy surviving. While our neighbours, big and small, have switched over to some other forms of government, India solidly remains democratic—thanks to the temperament of the people and the profound conviction of our Prime Minister.

Let us not fail to face facts. Now our democracy is in danger. Danger comes from China, which has been friendly some years back. We are of the opinion that the war is on ideological ground,—a war between democracy and imperialism. Imperialism is quite alien to our nature. It is quite despicable a dogma to be chewed and digested. It is a philosophy to be eschewed in toto. It is as outmoded a dogma as it is unnatural. Therefore, it cannot have roots anywhere in the world today. Unfortunately the decaying spirit of imperialism is raising its ugly head in China. We are certain, the last nail to the coffin of imperialism is going to be struck by us. I am only glad that China offers a good opportunity to this effect.

Day in and day out, propaganda carried on by China is heaping up. Much about valour, bravery, strength and immolation is repeatedly stressed by the People's Republic of China. But

such empty talks from Peking produce only laughter in me when I remember that their so-called might, bravery and military strength did not have any effect on Chiang kai-shek of Formosa. Fellows who do not have the guts to touch Formosa, a tiny island, are talking so much about strength. China could not touch Formosa because the American Seventh Fleet is there. The only language that the Government of China knows of, I think, is the booming of guns. They try to take advantage of peaceful countries like India.

As our Prime Minister rightly said, we accept the challenge and we have decided to catch the imperialist bull by the horns. No other way is left excepting to meet the situation. No country can be peaceful at the cost of its honour, as no woman can be grateful at the cost of her chastity and no man can be grateful at the cost of his self-respect. The self-respect of India is in danger. The chastity of India is placed under jeopardy. The honour of this land of democracy is in peril.

China, through its invasion of India which has pinned its faith to non-violence, peace, mutual understanding and spirit of toleration, has created irritation and the people of the world are led to believe that Marxism-Leninism is associated with the policy of expansionism and therefore it is incompatible with decency, dignity and all human values of mankind. Red China has now become a potential danger to the very ideology of communism itself.

Sir, the co-operation of D.M.K. is spontaneous. The moment my party leader exhorted our people to donate funds it was, and is, forthcoming. For donating blood thousands of young and energetic people are rushing. Our cine star M. G. Ramachandran, Member of the Legislative Council, Madras and also a member of my party's General Council, has donated Rs. 50,000 to the National Defence

Fund, and another Rs. 25,000 will be forthcoming very soon. Another cine star Mr. S. S. Rajendran, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Madras has donated Rs. 10,000 and his actress-wife has given Rs. 10,000 more for this fund. Our D.M.K. Members in the Assembly of Madras have announced their decision to donate a month's salary to the National Defence Fund.

With pleasure, let me announce on my party's behalf that we, the D.M.K. Members of Parliament, have decided to give a month's salary to this noble cause, however humble the amount might be.

Sir, let us channelise the present upsurge of our people in the right direction and conserve our energy for the fullest utilisation of the cause of peace, democracy and the victory of our country.

श्री मुबय्यर हुसैन (मुरादाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस ऐवान में, जब से हिन्दुस्तान की इस सरजमीन पर हिन्द और चीन का मसला छिड़ा हुआ है, मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि मेरे तमाम अहवाले बतन अपनी तकरीरों में भी और अखबारात के जरिये से भी अपने अपने खयालात का इजहार कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक उन के खयालात के इजहार का ताल्लुक है, स्वाह वह अखबारात के जरिये से हो या तकरीरों के जरिये से वह काबिले सताइश हैं और बेहतर हैं। लेकिन सोचना यह है कि इस नाजुक मौके पर, जबकि हमारे मुल्क के सामने इतना बड़ा खतरनाक मौका आ चुका है, क्या हमारी इन तकरीरों से, क्या सिर्फ अखबारी बयानात से फायदा हो सकता है, या हमें इस बुनियाद पर गौर करना है कि वह कौन से तरीकेदार सुल्ल्यार किये जायें जिनसे कि उन दूसरे दुश्मन मुमालिक का, जिन्होंने हमारी तरफ निगाहें उठाई हैं, हम मुकाबला कर सकें। जब हम इस मसले पर गौर करते हैं तो हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा और यह कहना पड़ेगा

[मुजफ्फर हुसैन]

कि इस मौके पर कुछ हमारी खामियाँ हैं, कुछ हमारे बाहिमी एख्तालाफात हैं, कुछ हमारे वह हंगामे हैं, जो हमने खुद अपने हाथों से अपने मुल्क के खिलाफ कर रखे हैं, जिन्होंने दूसरों को यह मौका दिया कि वह हमारे खिलाफ सोच सकें और कदम उठा सकें। अगर आज हमारे मुल्क में आपस में इत्तहाद होता, इत्तफाक होता, बाहिमी एख्तालाफात न होते, हम खुद अपने हाथों से अपनी बुनियादों को खोखला न करते, तो दूसरों को यह मौका हासिल न होता।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आज तो इत्तहाद है ?

दूसरे माननीय सदस्य : जिहाद है, इत्तहाद कहाँ ?

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : जब हमारे मुल्क के वकार का सवाल पैदा हो चुका है तब इस सिलसिले में हमें सोचना है, समझना है, आपस में सर जोड़ कर कि उन तमाम एख्तालाफात को, चाहे वह हमारे एक्तासीदी मामलात से ताल्लुक रखते हों चाहे वह हमारे मजहब और मिल्लत से ताल्लुक रखते हों, हमें नजरअन्दाज कर के सर जोड़ कर बैठना है और सोचना या समझना है कि हम दूसरे मुमालिक का मुकाबला कैसे कर सकते हैं।

इस सिलसिले में जहाँ तक मैंने जायज लिया है, मेरा यह ख्याल है, यह भी हो सकता है कि वह गलत हो, लेकिन मैं इस सिलसिले में अपनी राय का इजहार जरूर करूँगा कि हमारे मुल्क में आये दिन जो हंगामे होते रहते हैं या जो हमारे आपस के एख्तालाफात रूनुमा होते हैं उन्होंने दूसरे मुमालिक को इस बात पर उकसा दिया कि जिस कौम के अन्दर, जिस मुल्क के अन्दर मुख्तलिफ किस्म के एख्तालाफ हो सकते हैं, जबकि एक दूसरे के जहन और एक दूसरे के दिल नहीं मिल सकते हैं, और नहीं मिले हुए हैं, उस मौके पर उन

को कामयाबी मिल सकती है। हालांकि यह उनका खाम ख्याल है, यह उनकी समझ का फेर है, और वह अपनी इस समझ में यकीनन नाकाम होकर रहेंगे और नाकामयाब हैं, वह इससे फायदा नहीं उठा सकते। हम एक जगह रहते हैं, हम में आपस में एख्तालाफात भी होंगे, इत्तफाक भी होगा, लेकिन कभी भी इससे दूसरे मुमालिक नाजायज फायदा नहीं उठाने पायेंगे और न वह उठा सकते हैं।

हम को भी यह सोचना है कि यहां पर यह जमहूरी हुकूमत है, इस में हिन्दू हों, सिख हों, मुसल्मान हों, ईसाई हों, थोड़ा हिस्सा हो या ज्यादा हिस्सा हो, बहरहाल हर शख्स को यहां इत्मीनान और मुकून की जिन्दगी बसर करने का हक है और वह रह सकता है। जहाँ तक हमारे मुल्क के वकार का और उस के तहफुज का सवाल है, मैं हिन्दुस्तान के सारे मुसलमानों की तरफ से, हुकूमत और ऐवान को जिम्मेदाराना हैसियत से यकीन दिला चुका हूँ।

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Are you a representative of Muslims alone?

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मैं अपने मुल्क के वकार के लिये बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानी देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। आप का हम पर ऐतमाद हो या न हो, वह आप जाने और आप का काम जाने, लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारे मुल्क के वकार का सवाल है, इस सिलसिले में हम कभी यह नहीं देखेंगे कि कौन आ रहा है, अपना है या बेगाना चूँकि हमारे मुल्क का तहफुज हमारे लिये जरूर है, इसलिये हम इस सिलसिले में बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानी देने के लिये तैयार हैं।

हां, इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात जरूर कहूँगा, और जिस को बहुत अफसोस से कहूँगा। वह यह कि आज आये दिन शहरों और देहातों में जो चन्दे की स्कीमें जारी की गई हैं, कि तुम इतने कमल दो, तुम फटे मोजे दो, तुम फटे स्वैटर दो, इस किस्म की जो

चीजों की जा रही हैं यह किसी हद तक हमारे मुल्क के वकार के लिये काबिले अफसोस है क्योंकि इस का ऐलान प्राये दिन रेडियो पर होता रहता है और इस की इत्तिलायें गैर मुल्कों में जरूर पहुंचती होंगी। वह क्या समझते होंगे कि जब कि एक मुल्क की सरहद पर झड़प भी सीधी शुरू नहीं हुई, जो कि बड़ा मुल्क कहलाता है, उस को दूसरों के दरवाजों को देखना पड़ गया। फटे कम्बलों के लिये, तो जब बकायदा जंग छिड़ गई तब क्या होगा। इस मौके पर बजाय इस के कि हम इस किस्म की अपीलें करें, हमें चाहिये कि जो बिड़ला, जो टाटा, जो फैक्ट्रियां और कम्पनियां हुकूमत की नवाजिश से करोड़ों रुपया अपनी तिजोरियों में भर चुके हैं, उन्हें तलब किया जाय, उन को हुक्म दिया जाय कि वह सारा सामान तैयार करें और हमारे बहादुर सिपाहियों को भेजें ताकि वे सरहदों पर बकायदा तीर पर चीनियों का मुकाबला कर सकें। और हमारी हुकूमत का वकार भी अपनी जगह पर कायम रह सके।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि जहां तक अवाम का तल्लुक है उन पर सेल्स टैक्स और तरह तरह के दूसरे टैक्स लगे हुए हैं और इस से उन के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा भार है। लेकिन इन तमाम जेरवारियों के बावजूद जब भी मुल्क के लिये कुरबानी देने का मौका आता है इन्होंने कुर्बानी दी है और दे रहे हैं।

एक बात, मैं अपनी फौज के मुतालिक भी कहना चाहता हूं। पहले जो हुकूमतें रहीं, चाहे वह अंग्रेजी हुकूमत हो, या हिन्दू हुकूमत हो या मुस्लिम हुकूमत हो, वे फौजें रखती थीं और रियासतों में भी अपनी अपनी फौजें होती थीं। उन फौजों में उन कौमों के नौजवान भरती किये जाते थे जिन के नस्ली इम्तिजाजात मालूम थे, जिन के बारे में मालूम था कि वे बहादुर कौम हैं जैसे राजपूत, ठाकुर,

या जाट, या मुसलमान, या सिख। इस किस्म के नौगों में से सिपाही भरती किये जाते थे जिन में हिम्मत और जांबाजी होती थी। उन के बारे में कहा जा सकता था कि वे जान ले सकते हैं और जान दे सकते हैं। इन बातों की काफी तफतीश करने के बाद उन को भरती किया जाता था और उस के बाद वह महाज पर जा कर बहादुरी दिखाते थे और कामयाबी हासिल करते थे। लेकिन आप मुझे माफ फरमायेंगे यह कहने के लिये कि आज जो लोग फौज में नौकर हैं उन में से बहुतों को ठीक से चलने का सलीका नहीं मालूम, बन्दूक उठाने का तरीका नहीं मालूम। मैं इस खुशफहमी में नहीं पड़ना चाहता कि कि हमारे पास चालीस लाख या चाली करोड़ फौज है, लेकिन देखना यह है कि उनमें कितनी हिम्मत है

एन माननीय सदस्य : जरूर है।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : आप सही कहते हैं। आप ऐसा कह सकते हैं। आप को यह कहने का हक हासिल है। मैं भी यह कहता हूं लेकिन जिन लोगों को आप ने रखा है उन में ऐसे बराये नाम हैं। अक्सरियत ऐसे लोगों की है जो सही मानों में नहीं लड़ सकते। लिहाजा ऐसे मौके पर ऐसे लोगों की भरती की जाये जैसे राजपूत हैं, जाट हैं, सिख हैं, मुस्लिम हैं, जो ऐसे नाजुक मौके पर बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानी दे सकते हैं और मुल्क को दूसरे के हमले से बचा सकते हैं

श्री बड़े : जो हमारी मिलिटरी लड़ रही है उस के बारे में ऐसा बोलना ठीक नहीं है कि उस में ऐसे लोग हैं जो कायर हैं या जो लड़ नहीं सकते। यह कहना ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने ने अभी हिन्दी में यही कहा कि फौज में जो लोग हैं उन में ऐसे लोग हैं जो बराबर लड़ नहीं सकते, बन्दूक नहीं उठा सकते। ऐसी बातें उन्होंने ने कहीं। इस को रिकार्ड से एक्सपंज कर देना चाहिये।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This shall be expunged.

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नहीं था। मेरा मतलब तो यह था कि इस वक्त जितनी भरती की जाये वह उन कौमों में से की जाये जिनमें हिम्मत हो और कुर्बानी देने का जज्बा हो चाहे वह राजपूत हों, जाट हों, सिख हों या मुस्लिम हों।

श्री शिव नारायण : (बांती) : पाइंट आफ आर्डर (*interruptions*)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर।
Let us hear the point of order.

श्री शिव नारायण : मेरे मित्र कहते हैं कि राजपूत, ठाकुर, सिख, जाट और पठान ही अच्छे सिपाही हो सकते हैं। मैं इस बात को चैलेंज करता हूँ। उन्होंने ने इनमें हरिजनों का नाम नहीं लिया। मैं ने फाइनैन्स बिल पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर मैं एक करोड़ हरिजनों को शॉकवा सकता हूँ। हमारे भाई ने कहा कि हमारे सिपाही बन्दूक नहीं चला सकते, उन को ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मैं हुकूमत को धोखे में नहीं रखना चाहता। कहने को आप चाहे कुछ भी कह सकते हैं लेकिन मुल्ला की अंजान में और जाहिद की अंजान में फर्क होता है। आप इन लोगों को मैदान में जाने दें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि कौन ज्यादा कुर्बानी दे सकता है। (*interruptions*) पहली हुकूमतें कोई बेवकूफ नहीं थीं जो खास कौमों को फौज में भरती करती थीं। ये लोग बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानी दे सकते थे और देने के लिये तैयार रहते थे अपने मुल्क की हिफाजत के लिये।

श्री बाल्मोकी (खुर्जा) : आप के जो ब्यालात हैं व कौमी मुहब्बत पर मबनी नहीं हैं। इन से कौम के इतिहाद को धक्का पहुंच सकता है। हर कौम बहादुर हो सकती है और मुल्क के लिये कुर्बानी दे सकती है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : इन्हीं कौमों ने तो पिछले डेढ़ हजार साल तक कौम की और मुल्क की हिफाजत की थी। कैसे हिफाजत की थी, बार २ गुलाम बनना पड़ा।

श्री रामेश्वर नन्द : (करनाल) : एक आदमी जो हल चलाता है उस को अगर आप दुकानदारी का काम सौंप देंगे तो वह दिवाला निकाल देगा। जो लड़ने का काम करते रहे हैं उन को ही फौज में लेना चाहिये।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अजें कर दूँ कि जहां तक हमारे मुल्क के तहफुज का सवाल है हमें बजाय अबाम से चन्दा मांगने के और मोजे और सूटर मांगने के बड़ी फैक्टरियों को कहना चाहिये कि वे तमाम चीजें तैयार करें जो हम जवानों के लिये भेज सकें और जिन से वे सरदी से बच सकें। हम को चन्दा जमा करने के बजाय बड़े बड़े लोगों, जैसे डालमिया, बिड़ला वगैरह की तिजोरियों पर कब्जा करना चाहिये और उन से कहना चाहिये कि तुम दो। आज इस बात का रेडियो से एलान किया जाता है कि एक बूट पालिश वाले न दो रुपये दे दिये या इतनी रकम दे दी। मैं नहीं कहता कि बूट पालिश करने वाला न दे, लेकिन इसका एलान करने से मुल्क के बकार में फर्क आता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि न सिर्फ बूट पालिश करने वाला बल्कि हर शख्स दे, लेकिन इस का एलान करना ठीक नहीं है। इस से मुल्क का बकार कम होता है।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : इस से बकार बढ़ता है।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : बकार गिरता है। आप को गलतफहमी है। ऐसा करने से दूसरे मुल्क समझते हैं कि हमारा मुल्क भूखा नंगा है, वह अपने सिपाहियों को कपड़े भी नहीं दे सकता। अगर देना ही है तो सारे मेम्बर अपनी तनछाहें दे दें।

श्री बागड़ी : सिर्फ तनखाह ही नहीं और भी सब कुछ देगे ।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : हर शख्स को अपने ख्यालात का इजहार करने का हक है । आप इस खुशफहमी में रहना चाहते हैं तो रहें । इस सिलसिले में आप और भी एलान करें तो मुझे कतई एतराज नहीं, लेकिन जहां तक मेरी राय का ताल्लुक है मैं कहूंगा कि इस से मुल्क के बकार में फर्क आता है और इस से दूसरे मुल्क हमारा मजाक उड़ायेंगे कि यह मुल्क नंगा और भूखा है, इस के पास अपने सिपाहियों को सामान देने के लिये पैसा नहीं है । मैं कहता हूं कि जो बड़े पूंजीपति हैं उन से आप लीजिये और इस काम में लगाइये ।

Shri Hanumanthaiya : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister in his speech made a masterly analysis of the present situation. His analysis could not be improved upon. He said that we are at the turning point of human history. It is not only the question of Indian history but the questions of Asian and World history that are involved. The enemy is of massive strength and of cruel and crude behaviour according to the hon. Prime Minister. All the parties in this House have unanimously supported the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister. It is hardly necessary for me to say that this is an occasion when we have to see that our patriotic fervour does not wound the feelings of any party or any individual, but inspires every party and every individual to greater and greater action. The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has made a call to the country and has given a nine point programme. The last item in the programme is that no party should take advantage of the situation for party purposes. I say in all humility that it applies mostly to Congressmen. Though we are in Government, though we run the Government in all the States, we should not presume as though patriotism is our monopoly

and responsibility is our monopoly. Here is an occasion for every one of us to see that every individual acts in tune and to the occasion.

So far as the Communist party is concerned, I pay my humble compliment to the brave band of people, who might have been in a minority, who had the courage to differ from the tenets of international communism because of the occasion that has arisen. Instead of giving them a helping hand, if you go on suspecting their motives, that is neither the Congress way, nor the Gandhian way. The communists, party apart, are first Indians. They were not born communists. They were born Indians. It may be that they have taken a particular view of political matters and political strategy. It is for us as Congressmen, who have faith in the Gandhian way, to persuade them to see the facts and see what lies before us. I am glad to say that the band of them, may be a minority, has taken as courageous a step as any could take on the floor of this House.

The Prime Minister's analysis, as I said has been magnificent. But, I must own that when he came to the steps that have to be taken, he was merely repeating the oft-repeated platitudes that are being repeated for the past five years. I must say patriotism and protection of our frontiers are much more important than the protection of any personality whoever he may be. We lost the great battle of Vijayanagar because there was one emperor Rama Raya and as soon as he was beheaded, the army ran helter skelter and the most glorious empire was destroyed in a matter of a day, and its standing monument is now the ruins of Hampi or Vijayanagar. In order to see that we win ultimately and play our role in the comity of nations, I do not want any personality cult. I do not want a feeling to be generated in this country that but for an individual, the nation would go to dogs. This land of ours, Mother India, has produced heroes, prophets, Mahatmas in any number. It is not

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

barren of Prime Ministers. It is not barren of leaders. If one leader goes, however eminent he may be, hundreds of them will come on the stage. For anybody to encourage the personality cult would be to instil a defeatist mentality in our body politic. With all sincerity, I accept the leadership of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. He is the man of the hour. He is the leader. But, as Shri U. N. Dhebar made it out, he is not the pivot. The patriotism of the people is the pivot. If any individual is highlighted to the extent of being the sole arbitrator of the destinies of a nation or of an age, people will say that that person neither did good to the individual who was the subject of the praise nor to his own soul. Praise must contain itself. We have read the famous drama King Lear. Better on this historic occasion we speak like Cordelia rather than the two sisters who went on praising and subsequently led King Lear to ruin.

Apart from this, I have specific suggestions to make which I respectfully submit to this House. According to the Prime Minister, according to the Resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress, according to the opinion of every party in this House and in this country, the enemy is unscrupulous. The enemy is a mighty one. Are we equal to the task of facing such an enemy? I am not discussing alignment or non-alignment. I will have another occasion to discuss this problem. I am the last man to worry about slogans and ideologies. Facts stare us in the face. Behind China, there is a whole bloc. I had occasion to play host to Mr. Khrushchev for two days. I felt like embracing him. He is such a good and friendly man. I wish he had intervened to stop these Chinese within limits. He has not been able to do it. As we know, international communism's ideology is divided. The Chinese by their aggression have forced even Russia to follow the lead that has been given by the Chinese. The Chinese are wedded to the establishment

of international communism. All the communistic States whether they differ on minor matters or major matters, are forced ideologically and by their spirit of comradeship to stand behind China. Therefore, it is against a whole bloc that India is asked to stand. Is it possible to stand alone? That is the big question which the Government of the day has to answer. That question, they have not answered. Whatever may be India's attitude towards peace, whatever may be its past history, it is impossible for India to maintain peace in the world by itself. Peace is indivisible, they say. If it is so, it is too presumptuous on our part, on the part of India to say that we alone will be responsible to maintain world peace. Therefore, world peace, if it is indivisible, must be the responsibility of all the countries or nations of the world. Therefore, I look to the United Nations.

The other day, my well-meaning friends were putting the question that our troops from the Congo and Africa should be withdrawn. I intervened and said, let those troops be there, they are the token of our good will and participation in international peace efforts. If an opportunity arises as it should arise, all the nations of the world must be able to come to our rescue and for the establishment of peace. We must find a brigade from every democratic country on the frontiers of the Himalayas. It is only through this method that we will be able to establish what is called world peace. India by itself, China by itself, no country by itself, it is impossible to establish world peace which is our accepted goal and policy. Let us not exaggerate our importance. Let us not exaggerate our ideological fervour into what is called a miasma before our eyes. World peace has to be established by all the nations of the world. Therefore, I want the Government of India to go before the United Nations and say, here is a case where you have to come into the picture in order to guarantee world peace.

I read from the Charter of the United Nations. Much is made of the fact that China is not a member of the United Nations. It is therefore said that we cannot take her to task and she is un-accountable to world opinion. That is the argument that has all along been put forward by the Government and by some leaders.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

15 hrs.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: However eminent they may be, I cannot accept that view. I may tell my hon. friends in the Opposition, do not go repeating as you did before and during the time of the elections that the Congress Party is a door-mat. It has come of age, and the present atmosphere is giving everyone of the Congress Members as much patriotism as the occasion needs. They will think independently and decide independently. This is no longer a question of tamely submitting to any opinion or any proposition that has been made by anybody.

I do not want to read the whole charter, but I shall read only the relevant section. Article 6 of the United Nations Charter says:

"The organisation shall ensure that States which are not members of the United Nations act in accordance with the principles, so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security."

There is another article, and that is the first article, where it is said that the object of the United Nations is:

"to maintain international peace and security and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention—and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace, etc."

Then, in the Preamble, the United Nations has undertaken

"to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security and to ensure by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods that armed force shall not be used save in the common interest."

Therefore, merely because China is not a member of the United Nations, it has not got a charter of freedom to do whatever it likes in the world. Let us now make up our mind to take this issue before the United Nations, and the United Nations will be able to preserve and protect the peace of the world. Taking this issue before the United Nations will not come in the way of our non-alignment, because Russia is there, and America is also there. For what I know, Russia, and particularly, the Prime Minister of Russia, Mr. Khrushchev, may be feeling in his heart of hearts that China has not done well not only by communism but by itself.

Therefore, it is time that the Congress Party as well as all the parties in India go to the proper forum which has been charged with the responsibility to maintain world peace.

I do not want to go into all that has happened in the past. Some say that it is a very bad behaviour to say 'I told you so'. This 'I-told-you-so' psychology is not a cultured way of approaching the solution to the problem. We have to think afresh. Mahatma Gandhi adumbrated the policy of non-co-operation and non-violence. They were good in a context. But against whom are we to practise non-co-operation today? Are we to practise non-co-operation today against our courts, against our schools and colleges, merely because Mahatma Gandhi had said so? After Independence, the context has changed, and non-co-operation is no longer to be in operation or in force. Likewise is the case of non-violence. As soon as we sent our army to Kashmir, when the pro-

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

Pakistan forces as well as the Pakistan army personnel invaded the Kashmir territory, when we sent our armed forces there when Mahatma Gandhi was alive, and, with his permission, we accepted in fact that non-violence could not be applied to inter-State politics. And here is non-alignment now.

Non-alignment is not a dogma, is not a theory, is not a Veda, or the Quran or the Bible. It is a means for the preservation of world peace. So far as India is concerned, the non-alignment policy has so far worked well, and it has been to our interest. And since we did not join any military bloc, it has certainly not aggravated world tension which would otherwise have been the case. Therefore, non-alignment has been good, and I am perfectly convinced about it. But whether non-alignment applies to the facts of the day is the question. I want to ask the Prime Minister whether he is in time or out of time when he repeats all the time the formula of non-alignment. It may be that every human being becomes out of date; and it is the context that changes. Therefore, I would beg of the Prime Minister and his colleagues to revise their policy of non-alignment. I do not want the Government to go and join any military bloc. I am far from advocating such an extreme policy. But here is a case for our going before the United Nations and seeking the goodwill and co-operation of every power for maintaining and preserving world peace. By no stretch of imagination can we imagine that we ourselves will be able to stem the tide of this massive aggression.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Why not?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: My hon. friend says 'Why not?'. I wish her to go to the front and argue with the Chinese.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: We can mobilise ourselves against the Chinese also.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: This prefix 'non' has become part and parcel of our mental equipment. We hear of non-co-operation, non-violence and non-alignment. The only word to which the prefix 'non' has not yet been attached or may not be attached is 'sense'.

Great Generals who led their respective countries to success in the World War say that those Powers such as the UK and the USA have not been able to conquer China. But the mind and the purity of heart of India, in co-operation with the latest scientific weapons and technique of the United Nations will be able to put an end to the ambition of China in fact and in deed. I hope that whatever I have said I have said in a spirit of non-partisan approach.

Everyone in this country has risen to the occasion, and if I say something critical of Government, I am not their enemy; I am not their critic even. I am their follower. My vote is guaranteed to them for life. But the only section of our country which has not arisen equal to the occasion is the Ministry that sits there.

Shri M. Ismail (Manjeri): I associate myself unreservedly and unconditionally with the challenge that has been thrown by the hon. Prime Minister of India to the Chinese.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उद् मैं बोलिये ।

Shri M. Ismail: My hon. friend, the Swamiji, thinks that everyone who speaks in English can also speak in Urdu or Hindi. I may tell him plainly that I am as much foreign to Hindi or even Urdu as many others are in this House. Therefore, I can make myself understood only in my mother tongue, Tamil, or in English (*An Hon. Member:* Speak in Tamil). Therefore, I am under this handicap of not being able to speak in a language which my hon. friend wants me to speak in.

As I was saying, I identify myself unreservedly and unconditionally with the challenge that has been thrown by the Prime Minister of India to the Chinese. I was one of those who said that this challenge might have been thrown to the Chinese even long ago. Whatever might have been our ability at that time, we could have under the circumstances prevailing then, done it with better success. That was what I and my friends have been urging all along. However, we know the emergency now and we know the danger with which the country has been faced. We know what sort of adversary we have to meet. Their morals and our morals are thoroughly different. That has been proved at least now beyond any doubt. It was said at the time when the Chinese communists were hobnobbing with us and were calling us 'bhais' and other names that we must be careful. Neighbours they may be. Even now among individuals, there are neighbours, but because of the friendship that exists between one neighbour and another, we do not demolish our compound walls or any fence that might be put up for the time being. We have to put up a fence between one neighbour and another and at the same time be friendly with the neighbour. That is a principle that is understood all over the world; that is the principle which has been taught to us by ages in the past. That is what ought to have been, but now we shall not speak of the past. One wonderful thing that has been in evidence is that all the people of the country of every denomination, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and everybody, have now risen as one man in defence of the country. This is a fact which was understood all along by people who know the real situation.

Now this emergency has got some good aspects about it. It is a blessing in disguise. It has brought out the fact that the people here in an emergency will not allow anyone to do the least harm to their country, be they

of any denomination. Not only the elders, but everyone in the country, irrespective of the religion or caste to which he belongs, has risen as one man. He has been stirred up to that. Old men, young men and children, Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs—everybody as I told you already—have now come up and say that we are all for defending the country. This spirit has caught even small children. In every house without exception. I have seen children only four or five years old taking up an *hundi* in their hand, going round and collecting money and asking their teachers or parents to send that money to the great Prime Minister of India for the defence of India. This is not a story I am telling you; I am speaking from personal experience. If you ask them, they say that this money is intended for the defence of the country, for repelling and driving away the vile aggressor from the sacred soil of our motherland. It is a *desia* fund, it is a national defence fund that we are contributing—this is what they say.

Therefore, this spirit has now been well established in the country. Nobody in the world can have any doubt about it. Though in the initial stages we are in a difficult situation in that we have met with reverses, our people do not lose heart. That is the great thing about it. That is a wonderful spirit that has come upon the people of our country. Every other nation which was put under such difficulties in the past even in this country met with reverses in the beginning. Take the first and second world wars. The people who were rewarded with glorious victory at the end had met with reverses in the beginning. But the end was different, because justice was on their side. Now also justice is on our side. We have all along been lovers of peace, working always for peace. Even our non-alignment and neutrality were intended for buttressing peace in the world. We did not want to be dragged into any war because of any bloc. We did not want to contri-

[Shri M. Ismail]

bute to war mentality in the world. Our country has always been harping upon peace. So we said that we shall not align ourselves with those blocks which may pounce upon each other at any time and thereby involve us in a war. We have always been working for peace. We wanted to have friendship with every nation in the world, be it of the free bloc or of the communist bloc. Our country wanted that sincerely and wholeheartedly. But now we see that the other side was not having the same passionate love, as we have for peace. While we in this country were talking about peace and about good neighbourliness, they were planning this aggression upon our country. That is a fact that has come to the surface now. Nobody can doubt it. It is now about these people that we have always to be careful.

Justice is on our side. I have no doubt whatsoever about the ultimate result. We are going to succeed. There is no doubt about it. But before that, we have to go through a lot of travail and hardship. Under such circumstances, it is only reasonable that we should take aid and assistance from all the friendly nations of the world.

I spoke of non-alignment. Non-alignment was good so far as it went. We wanted that to avoid war. But now we ourselves are in a war. I do not think it is reasonable, fair or sensible for us to speak of neutrality and non-alignment at such a juncture as this. As reasonable people, we must see that every other nation comes to our aid, that every other nation gives up its neutrality and comes to our aid, because we are in a war. I do not see any reason at all in speaking of non-alignment and neutrality while we are engaged in a war. We did not want war. We did not want to be disturbed while we were trying to build up the prosperity of our country through our Plans. But now that war has come, we have to finish it as soon

as possible and as effectively as possible and as gloriously as possible for the sake of our country and prosperity. Therefore, we must get all possible aid from foreign countries which are prepared to give us help.

Some people fear that because of this help, later on when peace comes, our freedom may be affected, but the maintenance of our freedom and honour does not depend so much upon any assistance we derive from foreign nations; it always depends upon the character of the people, and the character of the leadership which the people have got. Simply because we get assistance from a nation, we are not going to lose our honour and our freedom. Already we have lost time. Already we have not befriended those nations, and not equipped ourselves with modern weapons. Now at least we must hurry up and do everything to get those arms and make use of them against these unscrupulous and unprincipled aggressors. In the end I am sure we can and we are going to succeed. I want that we should succeed as quickly as possible, so that we may continue our disturbed economic development in future for the good and for the prosperity of the country. Everything that we can do must be canalised towards the war effort. For the time being we must forget some of the normal things.

For example, there are by-elections pending. I am one of those many people who are of the view that no such things must take place during this emergency. A by-election means controversy amongst people. There will be more than one party candidate. Then necessarily every party candidate would want to win, then criticism about the other party, counter-criticism, propaganda and counter-propaganda. It will distract and divert the attention of the people from the supreme emergency. Therefore, it is only reasonable that all these by-elections, and elections for municipalities or panchayats, should

not be conducted now. They must be conducted now. They must be suspended for the duration of the war.

Then again, about the collection of funds, I have a suggestion which I hope will receive the attention of the authorities. People are anxious to contribute their mite. Even small children have taken up the matter. But then something might happen and there might be a scandal. Money may go astray. Therefore I suggest that these collections must be done through the district authorities,—the Collector and then the divisional officer and then the tehsildar. The various political parties may help the authorities, they may help them in bringing money to the authorities, but the machinery to handle the money must be the authorities. Some such arrangement must be made to avoid a scandal, and to bring in every pie to the proper place for the purpose for which the money is being contributed.

Let us put a stop to the spirit which we witnessed when my friend and neighbour spoke. People have proved that the motherland is the property not only of one section or community. The motherland is the motherland of every one. There is no difference whatever when the question of the honour of the motherland, when the defence of the motherland, is concerned. It will be sinful, criminal, on such an occasion as this to doubt any people or their assertions. There have been wars, internecine wars and wars with other countries, in the history of India. During all those times it was proved again and again that the people of this country acted one and all as Indians, as people of that State to which they belonged. They stood up for the defence of their country irrespective of the religion they belonged to, irrespective of the caste they belonged to. If you see the written history from a thousand years ago, you will see such incidents scattered throughout the country, from Cape Comorin to

the Himalayas. Therefore, that is a fact. Every one has risen now as was expected by all sensible people. It is criminal on the part of anybody to doubt that and try to create trouble. Therefore, if any assurance were needed, I say I know the people, not only Mussalmans, I know my other brethren. These quarrels and these disturbances are where only the politicians are concerned. It is not so in the villages and in the countryside. There is no village in the country where there are not different denominations living. They are living as brothers, they are not pouncing upon each other's throats every day. It is only where these party politicians, and that too of a particular type, come in that there is trouble. Therefore, now in these villages every one feels this great ignominy that has been placed upon the motherland. The reverses have very much distressed them, and on account of that, they have become united. They are all now bound together as one man, and they only want to be led by the proper people to victory, and I am sure that the great Prime Minister of India and his lieutenants will lead the people to success, to the glory of our country and its posterity. Much more than the present, we are concerned with our posterity. We do not want to leave any heritage within 15 years of attaining freedom of which they need be ashamed. No, we shall never do so. Therefore, I want our leaders to be sure about the position, about the unity of our people, and go forward to success, and as we are on the side of justice, success is surely ours.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Since independence India has not faced such a danger as she is facing now. We have always been friendly and helpful to China, but in reply to our good and friendly gestures, we have got this unprovoked attack from China. This has come as a rude shock. I think the President of India, on his return from NEFA, has summarised the position quite well—"Our credulity and negligence have caused us some initial reverses." We never

[Shri A. C. Guha]

expected that China would attack our territory. The Prime Minister has said we might have been apprehending some border clashes, but not a massive invasion on Indian territory by China. It is no use abusing China or referring to the past history of China, but the fact is that communist China has attacked India. It is not really the traditional China, but we should remember it is communist China that has engaged herself in this invasion of Indian territory.

We have all these years cultivated a sort of foreign policy. Many of our fond hopes and expectations have been demolished, and the friendship which we tried to build up in the Afro-Asian comity has failed us in this crisis. None of the friendly countries with whom we tried to cultivate intimate relations all these years have come to our help or even supported our stand or justified it. I do not like to mention names. Still, we should try to understand why the UAR, Yugoslavia and Indonesia and the African nations have practically left us in the lurch. This fight is not a fight on any issue concerning India alone; it is a fight for democracy, for human rights. That is why only the democratic world has come forward to render us help and with their help we have been able to resist the Chinese aggression after some initial failures and reverses. In the international world, there will not be anything like gratefulness or gratitude. Otherwise, we would have expected some help from some Afro-Asian countries. But still we should not forget the quarters from which we are now receiving help in this grave situation.

We should also recollect that India is following the policy of democratic Government and development. All the countries of Asia and Africa except Ceylon have denounced that path; they have taken to a totalitarian system of Government. Any success of Indian democracy either in administration or in economic deve-

lopment would be a sort of a condemnation of their system of Government. So, it is quite natural that totalitarian countries and their leaders cannot be sympathetic to Indian aspirations or even show sympathy for the stand India has taken in this conflict with China. It is after all not a battle but a war for our principle; it may extend to be a war for our existence.

The country has responded splendidly. All these years we have not tried to build up national integrity. Rather, everybody took India and its independence for granted and we indulged in all sorts of things helping only disintegration and jeopardising the very independence of India. In this hour of crisis the whole nation has responded splendidly and this popular response is an indication of the soundness of our people's mind. It only shows that leadership failed during all these fourteen years to give the correct lead to the nation. In this crisis the leadership has been taken up by the people and the leaders at the top are now to follow and prove their worthiness by giving support and administrative efficiency to the popular enthusiasm. People have been donating money, big and rich people and also poor people, by curtailing even their barest necessities. This puts the Government under an obligation to spend the money in the most economical manner. I should like to remind this House that the Administration is unable to give this guarantee to the people that the money will be spent in the most economical manner. There has been wastage and lack of seriousness and sometimes a sort of a levity in the Administration.

Yesterday, the Prime Minister said something about the public gossips, especially some gossips about General Kaul. How do they spread? Mostly from the Delhi clubs which are haunted by big officials. The Central Government's intelligence service has to look into the light and frivolous mostly anti-Government—talks indulged in by these officials in these clubs. They will find many gossips and wild ru-

mours damaging to our reputation are indulged in in one of the Delhi clubs. Government should take serious notice of these things and warn the administration to rise upto the occasion and see that popular enthusiasm is not misplaced or frittered away simply because of administrative lapses. Every Party has come forward to help the Government; even the Communist Party has passed a resolution which is fairly all right but still I should have expected a forthright condemnation of China as an aggressor.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): You have not read that.

Shri A. C. Guha: I have read it; I have got a copy of it with me; I got it from somebody of your Party.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I am an independent: I being to no Party.

Shri A. C. Guha: Shri Chatterjee is a new convert and so perhaps he will have more enthusiasm than many others.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He may speak to the Chair.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am speaking to the Chair but I am interrupted. This Resolution could have been passed without the internal controversy within the party. Then, I think it would have been more decent for the Communist Party. Those controversies have become public issues and have created confusion among the rank and file of the party. Even now there is a cell within the Communist Party which does not subscribe to the Resolution passed. In North Bengal particularly, some communists are actively propagating in favour of China. Some of them might have taken their cue from what Lenin taught them in 1912. In the Basle manifesto all the socialists of Europe in 1912 gave a pledge that they would not join in any patriotic war. But that manifesto was repudiated in 1914 immediately after the outbreak of the First World War, in the Zimmerworld conference by al-

most all the members except Lenin and a few others. So, there is hardly any oretical basis for that stand. Even Lenin later on propagated the theory of revolutionary defencism. If a revolutionary country which is building up revolution in its open way is attacked by another country, whatever that country is, it is the duty and the obligation, even under the teachings of Lenin, of every man and woman to defend that country. I think from the point of view of revolutionary defencism, the Communists should have come forward without any hesitation in defence of the nation's integrity and liberty.

It has been stated repeatedly that a socialist country cannot attack another socialist country. I do not know what is the origin of this theory—perhaps not in Marx or Lenin. There might have been some substance in this theory when they placed their faith in one communist or socialist government all over the world. But since they accepted the theory of building up socialism in one particular country, there cannot be any theoretical basis for the faith that a socialist country cannot invade another country.

Some hon. Members have already referred to the poor publicity and propaganda of our Government, both external and internal. I think the All India Radio requires a complete reshuffling. Its whole technique and ideas require to be changed. For all these years, the All India Radio was more concerned about publicity of particular Ministers rather than about the publicity of the Government and to create public opinion in favour of the Plan and the schemes of the Plan. It has been our regretful experience that in spite of these 12 years of planned economy, there has not been a plan Consciousness in the masses, and the responsibility for this great failure must rest with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, particularly with the All India Radio.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Even now, the All India Radio is engaged mostly in light items, lacking in the realisation of the seriousness of the situation. I think the external publicity also requires to be completely reoriented. We do not know why All India Radio has not been able to give correct information about the position of our army, the information which was available to the public from the London, Australia or other radios. The All India Radio should give the latest and the correct information to the public rather than that the public should get this information from some foreign radios. It is a matter of shame for the All India Radio.

The Government have formed a National Defence Council, a council consisting of 30 or 32 members. It has been stated that it will be a purely advisory council.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall require a few more minutes, Sir. I do not know what advice this Council will give. Some of the members are military men; some of them are laymen and civilians. If the Government were really serious about an advisory council, it should have been a compact body of military men who could advise the Government on military matters. A flabby council like this, I think, would create difficulties for the army fighting there rather than help it.

I am glad that the Finance Minister is now here. I have something to say particularly to him. I have something to say about the financial position. He must have noticed that the stock exchange has closed. So also the bullion market. About the bullion market, much concern may not be felt, but the closing of the stock exchange is a serious shock to the economy of the country. I do not know if the Finance Minister or the Finance Ministry is convinced that

behind the closing of the stock exchange, there is no manoeuvring of the investors and speculators.

Shri Morarji Desai: I don't think so.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is for him to consider; I have only to place before the House what the public feels. If there is any manoeuvring of the investors and speculators in closing the stock exchange, then I think Government should consider the matter seriously and take necessary drastic action to revive the stock exchange. It will not be good for the economy of the country to allow the stock exchange to be closed for a long time or to allow the prices of shares to go down drastically. If there is no speculative manoeuvring behind this as asserted by the Finance Minister now, I feel there has been no reason for the drastic reduction in the prices of some reputable shares. It requires serious probing.

So far as financing the war is concerned, the people's contribution is a token of the people's sense of nationalism. But I do not think it would be of any significant help to the financing of the war. For that, I would suggest that even now the Finance Minister must consider the question of reimposing excess profit tax. Before going in for deficit financing and foreign loans, which I am sure they will have to do, I think they should tap the internal sources as far as possible. More energy should be put in small savings collection and they should also consider the question of reimposing the excess profit tax.

Price control is the most vital point for the people. If we have to keep up popular enthusiasm, we should see that the price is controlled at a particular level. From the Government's report, we find that selective control and general credit control were being gradually relaxed and modified. I think they will have to reconsider that policy of relaxing selective control.

rol and general credit control. Now easy money conditions have been operating even before the war and with the war expenditure, easy money conditions would be more conspicuous. So, certain precautions would have to be taken before things go out of our control.

I would also suggest reimposition of salt duty and scrapping of prohibition. For the financing of war, such ideological niceties should be abandoned, so that the nation's cause may be protected.

The people have risen to the occasion; let not the administration betray them. The administration also should be trimmed to suit the occasion, so that the people's enthusiasm may be utilised for the defence of the country and vindication of the honour of the Indian nation.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम तो मैं उन अमर शहीदों के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिए चीनियों से लड़ाई लड़ कर अपनी जान गंवाई। उस के बाद आज भी हमारे जो सिपाही बड़ी बहादुरी से, बगैर हथियारों के, बगैर कपड़ों के लड़ रहे हैं और बहादुरी से दुश्मन का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं, मैं उन के प्रति भी अपनी और से और देश की ओर से आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मुझे विश्वास है और मुझे गर्व भी है कि हमारे सिपाही, लड़ने वाले हमारे बहादुर सिपाही, दुनिया के किसी भी देश के सैनिकों के मुकाबले में किसी प्रकार से कम बहादुर नहीं हैं, ज्यादा ही हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह सही बात है।

1984 (A1) LS.—8

श्री रामसेवक यादव : बातें तो हमारी सही हैं। माननीय सदस्य जरा दिल थाम कर सुनें।

मैं उन बहादुर सिपाहियों के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। इस के बाद मैं उन उभी देशों को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस गाढ़े मोर्चे पर हिन्दुस्तान को मदद देने का वादा किया है, जो मदद दे रहे हैं और जो मदद देंगे।

इस सिलसिले में विशेषतया हम जैसे समाजवादियों के मुख से वह बात नहीं निकलनी चाहिये, लेकिन हमारे साम्यवादी पड़ोसी और मित्र, रूस, ने मजबूर कर दिया है कि हम वे शब्द भी कहें। इस वक्त हमारे दिल अमरीका और इंग्लैंड के प्रति कृतज्ञता से भरे हुए हैं कि उन्होंने इस गाढ़े समय में हमारी मदद की। प्रगतिशीलता क्या है? क्या प्रगतिशीलता यह है कि अन्यायी देश को अन्यायी न कहें? प्रगतिशीलता का अर्थ यह है कि अन्यायी को अन्यायी कहा जाय, चाहे वह अपना भाई भी हो। लेकिन इस प्रगतिशीलता का परिचय हमारे साम्यवादी पड़ोसी देश रूस ने नहीं दिया, इस का मुझे दुःख है।

इस समय एकता की बात बेबमतलब है। इस संकट की घड़ी में हम को एक होने के लिए विवश होना पड़ेगा, हमें अख मार कर एक होना पड़ेगा। आज हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी पर संकट आया है। आज मातृभूमि की रक्षा का प्रश्न है। और जब ऐसा प्रश्न सामने होगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ, इस देश में कोई कपूत ही होगा, जो उस के विरुद्ध जायगा और अपना सहयोग नहीं देगा। उस समय सभी एक होंगे। इस लिए आज की परिस्थिति एकता का प्रश्न नहीं है। इस देश में मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिए सभी एक हैं, चाहे वे सरकारी पक्ष के हों और चाहे विरोधी पक्ष के हों।

इस सम्बन्ध में हम अपने साम्यवादी मित्रों की उस घोषणा का स्वागत करते हैं,

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

जिस में उन्होंने देश की रक्षा करने और देश की भूमि को बचाने का वचन दिया है। लेकिन साथ ही मैं बड़े अदब से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह बात उतने ही मजबूत तौर पर सही है, जितने मजबूत साम्यवादी दल के लोगों और बोस्तों के इरादे हैं, जो यह कहते हैं कि हम देश की रक्षा करेंगे और चीनी दुश्मनों को मार भगायेंगे। लेकिन इस बात का दुःख है कि आज साम्यवादी दल में ऐसे भी दोस्त हैं, जो आज भी चीन को आक्रमणकारी नहीं मानते हैं, जो कहते हैं कि कोई समाजवादी बेश कभी किसी दूसरे देश पर हमला नहीं कर सकता। वह कभी गलती ही नहीं करेगा, वे लोग इस हद तक जाते हैं। आज व चीन के साथ हैं, क्योंकि वह एक समाजवादी देश है, चाहे वह हमलाघावर क्यों न हो, और इसलिए वह गलत नहीं हो सकता।

मैं उन दोनों स्थितियों में समन्वय करने में असमर्थ हूं। मैं नहीं जानता कि उन में कैसे समन्वय करूं। इस समस्या के बारे में हमारे साम्यवादी साथियों ने कुछ ऐसा रख अपनाया है कि जिस से लोगों के दिलों में शुबहा पैदा होता है। और वह शुबहा बढ़ता है, जब हम देखते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय संकट के समय मातृभूमि की रक्षा के बारे में दल में दो विचार-धाराएं हों और दो तरह के लोग हों और यह भी निश्चय हो कि वे दोनों दल में ही रहेंगे। इस प्रकार दल में को-एंग्जिस्टेंस और सह-अस्तित्व के सिद्धांत का बरता जाना सब से ज्यादा शुबह की बात है। हम को अपने उन मित्रों पर शुबहा नहीं करना चाहिये और हमारे मित्र मुझे माफ करेंगे, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि अगर मातृभूमि की रक्षा के प्रश्न पर वास्तव में उन के दिलों में ईमानदारी है, तो उन के दल में फूट हो जानी चाहिए और उन लोगों को दल से बाहर निकाल देना चाहिये, जिन्होंने ऐसी बातें कहीं हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। ऐसा लगता है कि उन मित्रों ने बड़ी चतुराई के साथ प्रधान

मंत्री की प्रशंसा कर के और उन की विदेश नीति की तारीफ कर अपने देशद्रोह को छिपाते हुए आज भी अपनी पुरानी नीति अपनाई हुई है। आज स्थिति यह है कि उन में से एक दल चीनियों का समर्थन करता है और दूसरा हिन्दुस्तान का। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की विजय हुई, तो वे कहेंगे कि हम तो हमेशा तुम्हारे साथ थे और अगर चीन की विजय हो, तो उस को कहेंगे कि हम तुम्हारे साथ थे। यह नीति नहीं चलेगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : माननीय सदस्य चीन की विजय का जिज्ञास न करें। चीन की विजय की बात उनके मुंह से अच्छी नहीं लगती है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं तो उन की बात कर रहा हूं। चीन की विजय कैसे हो सकती है? वह तो तब हो सकती है, जब हमारे शरीर ही न रहें।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह दोनों बातें साथ नहीं चल सकतीं। अगर कम्युनिस्ट साथी सचमुच हमारे प्रयासों में सहयोग करते हैं, तो हम उस का स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन इस दोतरफा नीति का अन्त होना चाहिये, जो कि उन्होंने इस वक्त अपनाई हुई है।

अभी तक तो मनानीय सदस्यों ने मेरी बातों को भली-भांति सुना है। लेकिन अब शायद कुछ लोगों को मेरी बातें कड़वी लगें। उस के लिए मैं क्षमा-याचना करता हूं, लेकिन मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि मैं वे बातें देश-प्रेम के कारण ही कह रहा हूं।

आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि सरकार की हिमायत करनी चाहिये, देश की हिमायत करनी चाहिए। और। मातृभूमि की रक्षा में देश और सरकार का साथ देना या न देने का क्या प्रश्न है? अगर सरकार गलत

रास्ते पर चल कर भी देश की रक्षा करेगी, तो भी हम उस का साथ देने के लिए मजबूर होंगे, क्योंकि उस समय हम जायेंगे कहां ? हम लोग देश की रक्षा में पूरा हाथ बंटायेंगे, लेकिन देश के लोगों को, सदन में उधर और इधर बैठने वाले लोगों को यह याद रखना चाहिए कि मौजूदा संकट में जोश और रोष यह सब कुछ होना चाहिए, लेकिन उस के साथ ही होश भी होना चाहिए। हम लोग होश के साथ काम करें और मदद करें।

जब हम यह कहते हैं, तो अब हमें मौजूदा संकट के कारणों पर भी जाना चाहिए। प्रश्न यह है कि क्योंकि यह संकट हमारे सामने आये और यह संकट कब आया और देश ने एकजुती और एकता का जो परिचय दिया है तथा चीनी भेड़िये को खदेड़ कर उस की मांद में घुसेड़ देने का देश में जो भारी उफान आया है, क्या हम उसका सही उपयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं और क्या हम ने उस के लिये सही रास्ते पर चलने का फैसला किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मौजूदा संकट भारत की सरकार की विदेश-नीति का परिणाम है, जो कि अवसरवादी, व्यक्तिवादी, सिद्धान्त विहीन और निष्क्रिय तटस्थता की रही है। प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि पांच साल पहले यह संकट आया था। पांच साल ही मान लीजिए, हालांकि यह संकट तो सन् १९४९ और १९५० में ही आ गया था, जब कि इस विस्तारवादी चीन की कम्युनिस्ट सरकार ने तिब्बत पर हमला किया और उस पर भी कब्जा कर लिया और हिमालय हमारी उत्तरी सीमा का रक्षक न रहा। उस संकट को देखने के लिए सरकार की आंखें होनी चाहिए थीं। हमें सरकार की गलतियों को माफ़ करने में जरा भी हिचक नहीं है, लेकिन गलतियाँ बताने के बाद भी, चेतावनी देने के बाद भी अगर गलती हो, तो दुख होता है और यह भावना पैदा होती है कि कैसे उस गलती को माफ़ किया जाये।

१९५० में तिब्बत पर चीनियों का आक्रमण हुआ। एक तरफ़ तो तिब्बत का डेलीगेशन मुलाह समझौते के लिये चीन जा रहा था और दूसरी तरफ़ चीन की पलटने तिब्बत में घुस रहीं थीं, जिन्होंने तिब्बत को पदाक्रान्त किया और उस पर कब्जा किया। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि देश में ऐसे लोगों की कमी थी, जिन्होंने इस बारे में चेतावनी दी थी। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया और सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने कहा था कि तिब्बत पर चीन का आक्रमण ऐसा ही है, जैसे कोई राक्षस किसी बालक का गला घोट रहा है। लेकिन दुख है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी चीन के प्रेम में, चून-एन-लाई की दोस्ती में—और सच्ची दोस्ती में—वह साधारण चतुराई को बरतना भी भूल गए, जो कि देश की सीमा-रक्षा के लिए बरतनी चाहिए थी। यह सब से बड़ी गलती है।

कहा जाता है कि तिब्बत चीन का अंग है। कौन देश किस का पड़ोसी है, किस के नजदीक है, इस के कुछ टैस्ट होते हैं, उस की कुछ कसौटी होती है, अर्थात् यह कि उस की भाषा क्या है, उस को लिपि क्या है, उसके सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक सम्बन्ध क्या हैं, तिजारती सम्बन्ध क्या हैं और खास तौर से पानी का ढलाव क्या है। और उस के साथ ही जनता की शिक्षा दीक्षा क्या है। ये मोटी मोटी कसौटियाँ हैं, जिन से हम देख सकते हैं कि कौन देश किस देश का पड़ोसी है। अगर हम इन कसौटियों पर कसें, तो तिब्बत हिन्दु-स्तानियों के अधिक नजदीक है, चीनियों के नजदीक नहीं है। लेकिन हम ने अपनी गलती, भूल, शांतिप्रियता और कमजोर अहिंसा की नीति के कारण अपने पड़ोसी भाई तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता को चीनी राक्षस के हाथ कल्ले-आम होते देखा, उस को बर्दाश्त किया और उस के परिणामस्वरूप आज हम को अपनी सारी सीमा पर खतरे का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। तिब्बत नियमानुकूल, नियमानुसार कभी भी चीन का अंग नहीं रहा है। एक ऐसा समय भी आया जब तिब्बत ने चीन को हराया। तिब्ब का हमारे साथ कितना गहरा सम्बन्ध रहा है

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। अगर भी मंसर गांव जो कि मैकमोहन रेखा से मानसरोवर के पास साठ सत्तर मील दूरी पर है, उसकी जनगणना भारत के साथ होती थी और वहां से मालगुजारी हम वसूल करते थे। कभी हमारे देश के किसी राजा ने लामाओं को तिब्बत का हिस्सा छोटे भाई समझ कर दे दिया तो इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हमारा उसके साथ सम्बन्ध टूट गया। मिसाल के तौर पर ही मैं आपको बतला रहा हूँ कि मंसरगांव को हम ने अपने साथ रखा। लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं? वही कैलाश, वही मानसरोवर जिन के साथ हमारे संस्कृतिक और धार्मिक संबंध जुड़े हुए हैं, आज हमारे नहीं रहे, भोलाशंकर आज चीन की कंद में हैं। इस तरह की हमारी नीति रही है और उसी का यह परिणाम है।

16 hrs.

चीन जानता था कि अगर वह फार्मूसा की तरफ जाता है तो अमरीकी हवाई बेड़ा वहां मौजूद है, समुद्री बेड़ा मौजूद है और अगर मकाओ की तरफ जाता है तो वहां भी उसको मुंहतोड़ जवाब मिलेगा, इस वास्ते उसने देखा कि जो सब से ज्यादा कमजोर हिस्सा है, उस तरफ मुंह करो और उस ने तिब्बत की तरफ मुंह किया। यह १९५० की बात है कि उसने तिब्बत को पदाक्रान्त किया। १९५४ में जब हमारी चीनी कम्युनिस्टों के साथ संधि हुई तब उसी समय वहां की कम्युनिस्ट सरकार ने बड़ाहोती के ऊपर अपना अधिकार जता दिया। उसी समय हमें आगाह हो जाना चाहिये था। अगर १९५० में नहीं तो १९५४ में तो हमें चेत जाना चाहिये था जब उसने बड़ाहोती की बात की। लेकिन हम नहीं चेतें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रसंगवश बात होगी अगर मैं २ मई १९५४ के पायोनीर अखबार में जो एक सम्पादकीय नोट छपा था और जिस में प्रसन्न आया था उनका जो तिब्बत के बारे में एक्सपर्ट माने जाते हैं, चार्ल्स बैल, और जो कुछ उन्होंने

कहां था उसको आपके सामने पढ़ दूँ। उन्होंने यह बात १९१४ में यानी जब यह टिप्पणी अखबार में छपी थी, उस से तीस साल पहले कही थी। इसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :—

"Delhi would have been well advised to insist on a clear unequivocal undertaking from Peking that the old claims would not be revived and that an agreed map of China should be officially prepared showing the non-inclusion of the strategic territories on the Indian soil. India's borders which are allegedly in the present official map, thirty years ago, Sir Charles Bell one of the greatest experts on Tibet had pointed out that if the Chinese should disturb the balance of power as laid down in the Simla Convention, both Nepal and India would be threatened. He foresaw that the transfer of power from British to an Independent India, the Simla policy would automatically break down. Since he thought independent India whether through lack of interest or firmness would not support Tibet against Chinese imperialism, yellow or red. In such circumstances Tibet would have to break away from Indian environment and Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim find difficult to continue in friendly partnership with India, for when the inhabitants of these countries saw that India had abandoned her efforts to maintain a balance of power in Tibet and had assumed a passive attitude, there they would be tempted to turn to China of their own accord."

यह बात १९१४ में कही गई थी। आज हमारा पड़ोसी नेपाल इसी का शिकार हो रहा है। भूटान भी हमारी इसी कमजोर नीति का शिकार हो रहा है जो कि १९१४ में बात

कही गई थी । उस के बारे में भी वह नतीजा नहीं निकाल रहा है जो निकलना चाहिए । जो बात तब कही गई थी वह आज सत्य सिद्ध हो रही है । लेकिन हमारे देश की सरकार ने, हमारे देश के विदेश मंत्री ने, हमारे देश के रक्षा मंत्री ने इन चीजों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और इसका परिणाम हमारे सामने है । यही वजह है कि मौजूदा संकट हमारे सामने आ खड़ा हुआ है ।

यह कहा जाता है कि हमारी विदेश नीति तटस्थता की है । इसका क्या मतलब है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी विदेश नीति तटस्थता की नहीं रही है । हमारी विदेश नीति यह रही है कि हाँ और ना में बंटते रहो । कोई प्रश्न उठे दुनिया का तो देखो रूसी गुट क्या रुख अख्तियार करता है, अमरीकी गुट क्या अख्तियार करता है और फिर कभी रूस की हाँ और कभी अमरीका की हाँ में हाँ मिला दो । मिसाल के तौर पर मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि जब पूर्वी बर्लिन का प्रश्न उठा और अमरीका पश्चिमी जर्मनी के पक्ष में था तो हमने उसके साथ हाँ कही । जब चीन का मवाल उठा और अमरीका चीन के विरुद्ध था और रूस चीन का समर्थक और रूस ने कह दिया कि चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में लिया जाना चाहिये तो उसके साथ हाँ में हाँ हमने मिला दी । हमारी नीति एक सिद्धान्त पर नहीं चली । एक और मिसाल मैं आपको देता हूँ । इजराइल ने इजिप्ट पर हमला किया तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने सही कदम उठाया और उसकी हम प्रशंसा करते हैं । वह बड़ी अच्छी बात थी क्योंकि इजराइल हमलावर था, आक्रमणकारी था, उसकी निन्दा होनी चाहिये थी, उसको संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में न लिया जाना ही उचित था और उसको मान्यता न देकर हमने ठीक ही किया । लेकिन अगर हम उसी नीति को अपनी बुनियादी नीति रखते तो फिर आज जब चीन आक्रमणकारी है तो हम किस मुंह से कह सकते हैं और किस मुंह से हमारे प्रति-रक्षा मन्त्री उस आक्रमण के होते हुए संयुक्त

राष्ट्र संघ में उसकी वकालत कर सकते हैं और उसके संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में प्रवेश की हिमायत कर सकते हैं । कैसे हम कह सकते हैं कि हाँ, तुमने हमको मारा है, तुमने हमारा बहुत नुकसान किया है, तुम्हारी लाठी बहुत मजबूत है, इस वास्ते मारे डर के हम कह रहे हैं कि इसको भी शामिल कर लो । जब इस तरह की बात की जाती है तो मारे शर्म के, निर्लज्जता के हमारा सिर झुक जाता है । अगर हम नहीं कह सकते थे कि कम्युनिस्ट चीन को इसमें शामिल न किया जाए तो कम-अज-कम खामोश तो हमको हो जाना चाहिये था, भलमन्साहत और आत्म-सम्मान का यही तकाजा था कि हम चुप रहते । लेकिन इस हद तक हम बढ़ गए कि हमने कहा कि इसको प्रवेश मिलना चाहिये ।

आज भी हम क्या कर रहे हैं ? सारा आक्रमण हो चुका है, सारी बातें हो चुकी हैं, हमारे निहत्ये लोगों पर गोलियाँ चल रही हैं, उन पर आक्रमण हो रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार कूटनीतिक सम्बन्धों को उसी तरह से कायम रखे हुए है, उन्हें तोड़ नहीं रही है । क्यों ऐसा है ? इससे अब क्या कुछ लाभ होने वाला है ? इससे ज्यादा खतरा किसी देश को क्या हो सकता है ? जो हमारी कमजोरी थी उसने हमारे लिए इस हद तक खतरा पैदा कर दिया कि उसने अपने देश के अन्दर ही अपनी सरकार में दो दल पैदा कर दिए, दो आदमी पैदा कर दिए, एक रूस की वकालत करे, एक अमरीका की जुदा वकालत करे और उस दल में ही लड़ाई चल रही है, उस दल में ही कलह चल रही है । एक गुट है जिसका अपना अखबार चलता है, अपनी विचाराधारा चलती है । अगर यह दलबन्दी, यह गुटबन्दी दिमागों में होती तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता और हम सही फैसला कर पाते । लेकिन वह दलबन्दी अलग अलग आदमियों में थी । यह हमारी विदेश नीति रही है । मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक हम सृजनात्मक

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

तटस्थता और सिद्धान्त वाली विदेश नीति नहीं अपनाते तब तक हम सही रास्ते पर नहीं चल सकते। जो विदेश नीति हमारी रही है, उससे हम को सबक लेना चाहिये और सबक लेकर हमको अपनी रक्षा और विदेश नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये। उस विदेश नीति में परिवर्तन अनिवार्य हो गया है। वैसे हम लड़ेंगे, देश लड़ेगा लेकिन डर है कि जो चीज अभीष्ट है, जिसकी हम कल्पना करते हैं, वह बिना इस परिवर्तन को लाये हमें न मिले गोकि वैसा नहीं होना चाहिये और मेरा यह दृढ़ विश्वास है, दृढ़ निश्चय है, कि हम जीतेंगे, हम चीनियों को अपनी घरती से खदेड़ने में सफल होंगे, लेकिन फिर भी उसमें परिवर्तन अवश्य होना चाहिये।

लड़ाई इस हद तक बढ़ चुकी है कि देश उठ खड़ा हुआ है हर आदमी अपना सर्वस्व देश को बचाने के लिये कुर्बान करना चाहता है और उसके लिये तैयार है। लेकिन आज भी हमारा निश्चित उद्देश्य क्या है, इसकी घोषणा नहीं हुई है, क्या हम करना चाहते हैं, क्या हमारा इरादा है, उसकी झलक इस प्रस्ताव में नहीं मिलती है। इसमें गोल मटोल बात है। यह कहा गया है कि जब तक एक एक इंच भूमि से हम चीनियों को खदेड़ नहीं देते तब तक हम शान्ति से नहीं बैठेंगे। चीन का जो तरीका रहा है, उसे हमें नजर अन्दाज नहीं करना चाहिये। उसका तरीका यह रहा है कि कुछ हिस्से पर कब्जा करो, फिर रुक जाओ, अपने कब्जे को मजबूत करो और मजबूत करने के बाद फिर मोका पाकर आगे बढ़ो। अब जैसे ठंडक है और वह कह देता है कि ठीक है, हम आगे नहीं बढ़ेंगे, तब हम क्या करेंगे? क्या हम अपनी चौकियां बन्द कर देंगे? या फिर भी आगे बढ़ कर उनको अपनी घरती से खदेड़ देंगे? आज एक ८ सितम्बर का प्रस्ताव आता है। इस ८ सितम्बर के प्रस्ताव का मतलब क्या है? क्या इसका यह मतलब है कि ८ सितम्बर को

जिस भूमि पर चीन का कब्जा था उस जमीन के बारे में हम फिलहाल वार्ता करने की बात को मानने के लिये तैयार हैं? ८ सितम्बर को कौन कहा था, इसका कौन निर्णय करेगा? यह ८ सितम्बर वाली बात अगर मान ली जाती है तो यह कमजोर नीति है। इससे देश की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती। सन् १९६० की बात, १९५६ की बात इत्यादि बातें जब की जाती हैं तो ये एक डिलमिल नीति की परिचायक हैं। सीधी बात होनी चाहिये। जब तक हम अपने देश की मातृभूमि की एक एक इंच भूमि को आजाद नहीं कर लेते हैं, चीनी दरिन्दों को जब तक हम खदेड़ नहीं देते हैं, हम अपने हथियार नहीं रखेंगे। जो सीमा रेखा की बात होती है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं चाउ एन लाई को बतलाना चाहता हूँ, इस सदन के जरिये से, कि जो यह मैकमोहन रेखा है, यह ठीक है कि वह इम्पीरियलिस्ट रेखा है, वह साम्राज्यवादियों की बनाई रेखा है, उस रेखा को हम नहीं मानते। वह रेखा तिब्बत और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच थी, चीन और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच नहीं। चीन और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच की रेखा होगी पूर्व प्रवाहिनी ब्रह्मपुत्र, यह सीमा रेखा कैलाश मानसरोवर बनेंगे, मैकमोहन रेखा नहीं बनेगी। यदि तिब्बत आजाद न रहा होता, वहां चीनियों का अधिकार रहा होता, तो बात दूसरी थी। इस देश की सरकार को और हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री को यह निश्चय घोषित कर देना चाहिये।

अक्सर लोग हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई की बात कहते हैं। आज खुल गया नक्शा न भाई और पड़ोसी में कितना भेद है? हमारे रूसी मित्र कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान तो दोस्त है और चीन भाई है। भाई भाई का खून एक होता है तो पड़ोसी के लिये क्या मुहब्बत होगी?

एक अनानीय सबस्य : हम भी भाई भाई थे।

श्री राक्षसेवक यादव : हां वह भाई भाई थे, लेकिन वह राक्षस वाली नीति थी, घृत-राष्ट्र वाली नीति थी कि उन को गले से लगा कर समाप्त कर दें। वह डबल भाई थे।

हमारे कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि हम को हथियार मुफ्त नहीं लेने चाहियें, खरीद कर लेने चाहियें। मैं सरकार और सदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से भी हो, जहां से भी हो, पैसे देकर या उधार या मुफ्त हमें हथियार लेने चाहियें। हां एक शर्त होनी चाहिये कि हम अपनी स्वतन्त्रता को नहीं गंवायेंगे, बस। और जिस तरह से भी हथियार मिलें, उनको लेकर हम अपनी मातृभूमि की रक्षा करें। साथ ही जो यह हाथ खींच कर लड़ने की नीति है उसका अन्त होना चाहिये। आज हम हाथ खींच कर लड़ रहे हैं। हाथ खींच कर लड़ने के माने यह है कि हम बैठे हैं अपनी चौकी में, आय चीनी, आय दुश्मन, कहां चीनी है, आओ हम तुम्हें मारें। जिस तरह से चीनियों ने टोह लगाई कि कहां से हिन्दुस्तान कमजोर है, कौनसी जगह पैर रखने की है, जहां से हमला किया जा सकता है, उसी तरह से हम को करना चाहिये। हमारा यह उद्देश्य होना चाहिये कि जब तक हम तिब्बत को आजाद न करा लें तब तक चुप न बैठें। जब तक हम तिब्बत के पठारों पर जाकर चीन का मुकाबला करने का निश्चय नहीं करते, तब तक यह मामला शायद हमारे लिये आसान नहीं होगा। आज यह बात कही जा रही है कि जाड़े का सवाल है। तिब्बत का पठार ऐसा है, मौसम के लिहाज से, कि एक घंटे में ऐसी सर्दी और एक घंटे में ऐसी गर्मी शुरू हो जाती है कि हम उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक हम तिब्बत में कुमक पहुंचा कर तिब्बत में ठहरी हुई चीनी फौजों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते तब तक चीनियों का निकाल पाना

आसान नहीं होगा। आज हम हाथ खींच कर चीन से लड़ रहे हैं। मैं सोचता हूं कि कहीं इस तरह से हमारे ऊपर कोई कलंक न लग जाय क्योंकि कल यह भी तो हो सकता है कि हम अपनी स्वतन्त्रता खो दें इस तरह की बातों से। कहीं यह कलंक न लग जाय कि हिन्दुस्तान कमजोर था, उसकी हवाई सेना कमजोर थी और चीन की हवाई सेना मजबूत थी, इसलिये हिन्दुस्तान की हवाई सेना का उपयोग नहीं हो सका? यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये और हम को जहां से भी हथियार मिलें लेना चाहिये। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हम हथियार उधार न लें। पैसा हमारे पास है नहीं, ऐसी हालत में अगर हम बिना पैसा दिये हुए हथियार न लें, तो इसका मतलब क्या है? यही न कि हम चुपचाप बैठें? इस नीति का तो सीधा मतलब यही है। इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि उधार भी हथियार लेना चाहिये। चीन कौन अपनी ताकत से लड़ रहा है? चीन के पीछे भी उधार की ताकत है न? यह जो बीस पच्चीस हजार या तीस हजार की चीनी पलटन की बात होती है, वह आदिम युग की बात है। यह पच्चीस और तीस हजार पलटन गाजर मूली की तरह से होगी। मैं यहां कहना चाहता हूं कि चीन भी उधार की ताकत से लड़ रहा है, और वह उधार की ताकत रूस की है। हम को भी अपनी आजादी को कायम रखने के लिये अमरीक और दूसरे देशों से ताकत उधार लेकर लड़ने में कोई शर्म नहीं होनी चाहिये।

शुरू में जो हमारी हालत हुई है, उससे हमें कोई घबराहट नहीं होनी चाहिये। हम भले ही १६ लड़ाइयां हार जायें, लेकिन जो अन्तिम लड़ाई है उसमें जो जीतना है वही वही जीता हुआ कहलाता है। इसलिये हमें परेशान होने की जरूरत नहीं है। हां, परेशानी हमें इस बात से जरूर है कि सरकार ने हर चीज को अनिश्चित रूप से छोड़ रक्खा है। कौन जानता है कि चीनी कहां रुकेंगे? पता नहीं हम उनको कहां तक रोकेंगे, सन्

[श्री राम सबक यादव]

१९६० तक या सितम्बर सन् १९६२ तक । मान लीजिये कि बातचीत में वह कहते हैं कि लड़ाख हमें दे दो हम नेफा छोड़ देंगे, तो क्या इसको माना जा सकता है ? यह सारी चीजें दुविधा में पड़ी हुई हैं और देश को उनके बारे में कुछ पता नहीं है । इस दुविधा का अन्त होना चाहिये । अगर यह दुविधा खत्म हो जाय तो सही मानों में इस देश के लोग अपना सब कुछ निछावर करेंगे और कर रहे हैं । लेकिन आखिर उसका उपयोग क्या है ? उद्देश्य विहीन रहते हुए कुछ नहीं हो सकता ।

मैं बड़े विनम्र शब्दों में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि श्री कृष्ण मेनन के इस्तीफे से साफ जाहिर हो गया कि सरकार की रक्षा नीति असफल रही । उसको मनवा कर मैं कांग्रेस के मित्रों को या दूसरे लोगों को बधाई दूंगा जिन्होंने इतना साहसिक कदम उठाया । लेकिन यह कदम जरा थोड़े साहस का था । कमजोर कृष्ण मेनन को आपने दबोच लिया । लेकिन रक्षा नीति और विदेश नीति का साथ वैसे ही होता है जिस को चोली और दामन का साथ कहा जाता है । हमारी विदेश नीति जो असफल रही, अगर हम उस पर कुछ न बोलें और उसको न बदलें, तो इससे ज्यादा हताशी कमजोरी का और क्या सबूत होगा । मैं नहीं कहता कि सरकार बदले । ऐसे मौके आये हैं जबकि शान्ति के वातावरण का मन्त्री युद्ध के वातावरण के लायक न रहने पर बदल दिया गया है । इंग्लैंड में चैम्बरलेन को बदल कर चर्चिल को लाया गया था ।

श्री अन्सार हरबानी (विसोली) :
लोहिया को ले आइये ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : लोहिया वहीं रह कर जनता की सेवा करेंगे और भारत का आजादी को कायम रखेंगे । आप शेष नहीं खामोश रहें ।

मैं कह रहा था कि नीति को बदलना चाहिये । भले ही हमारे देश की जमीन कांग्रेस

सरकार के समय में बाहर गई हो, लेकिन इस संकट के समय में भी उस को जिस नीति का परिचय देना चाहिये था उस ने नहीं दिया । आज राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा समिति बनी है । उसमें कितने दलों के लोग हैं, वहां पर कौन लोग हैं ? वही भाई भतीजावाद अब भी चल रहा है, कुनबापरवरी चल रही है । आज इस संकट के समय कौन नहीं मिलेगा ? प्रधान मन्त्री के ऐसा कहने के बावजूद कि हम एक नकली दुनिया में रह रहे थे, एक अवास्तविक संसार में रह रहे थे, अब भी आंख नहीं खुली । इस राष्ट्रीय रक्षा समिति में हम जगजीवन राम जी को नहीं देखने ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : [अब भी वैसे ही रह रहे हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आज भी उसी तरह के काम चल रहे हैं । साथ ही साथ हमारे खर्चों में भी कमी नहीं हुई है । क्या ठाठ बाट के ऊपर हमारे यहां के खर्च में कोई कमी हुई है ? एश व आराम में कोई कमी हो रही है ? महिला मण्डल योजना है, युवक समाज, भारत सेवक समाज है, साथ समाज है, इन पर होने वाली फिजूलखर्ची क्या बन्द हुई ? अभी भी हम नहीं जगे ।

अब मैं अपने कुछ मुझाव देकर समाप्त करूंगा । मैं सरकार के सामने चीनी हमले से उत्पन्न परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिये कुछ मुझाव रखना चाहता हूं, और वे यह हैं :

अविलम्ब युद्ध का उद्देश्य घोषित हो कि कि जब तक हम गढ़ार चीनियों को भारत की एक एक इंच भूमि से नहीं हटा देंगे और तिब्बत को आजाद नहीं करा लेंगे तब तक हम हथियार नहीं डालेंगे ।

हम स्वतन्त्र सशस्त्र सृजनात्मक तटस्थता की नीति को मजबूती के साथ अपनाकर जहां और जैसे हाथियार मिलेंगे उसे लेंगे

और युद्ध की तीव्र गति से चला कर—उस को ज्यादा नहीं चलायेंगे—तीव्र गति से चला कर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र चीनियों द्वारा हड़पों हुई भूमि को मुक्त करायेंगे ।

उपर्युक्त उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये तत्काल अपनी फौजों को **गुप्तप्रिय राष्ट्रीय** आधार देना होगा, एक निश्चित उम्र जैसे २५, २६ वर्ष के लोगों की आग्र भर्ती कर राष्ट्रीय सेना का तत्काल निर्माण करना चाहिये ।

गुरिल्ला युद्ध की ट्रेनिंग भी बेनी चाहिये ताकि चीनी फौजों को पीछे से हमला कर परास्त कर सकें और हम को तिब्बत के पठारों पर अपनी फौजों को भेज कर चीनी फौजों को पंसाना चाहिये ।

हमें दलाई लामा तथा अन्य तिब्बती प्रतिनिधियों से बात कर तिब्बत में आन्तिकारी आर्थिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था कायम करके तिब्बत को स्वतन्त्र घोषित करना तथा उसकी सुरक्षा को अक्षुण्ण बनाये रखने का वचन देना चाहिये ।

मैं अन्तिम बात कह कर समाप्त कर रहा हूँ कि हिमालय कभी हमारा रक्षक नहीं, लेकिन अब नहीं रहा । क्यों नहीं रहा, वह बात सरकार को जानना चाहिये और जान कर हिमालय हमारी रक्षा करे हम को उसे इस लायक बनाना चाहिये । देवतात्मा वर्तमान राज हिमालय उत्तर दिशा में विद्यमान हैं । यह पूर्व एवं पश्चिम समुद्र का अवगाहन कर के पृथ्वी के मानदंड की भांति स्थित है । मत्स्य पुराण में हिमालय के गुण और स्वभाव वर्णित हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारा राष्ट्र हिमालय की सेवा के योग्य बने ।

“अहीनशरणं नित्यं अहीनजनसेवितम् ।

अहीनः पश्यति गिर अहीनः रत्नसम्पदा ॥

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर (अमृतसर): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरा इरादा सिर्फ यह था

कि लड़ाई के मूलतत्त्व अपने जज्बात का थोड़ा सा इजहार कर दूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वक्त लम्बी चौड़ी तकरीरें, या बातें या तज्जवीज करना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है, क्योंकि यह लड़ाई का मौका है । मुझे अपने कुछ दोस्तों की तकरीरें सुन कर ऐसा खयाल हुआ है कि जैसे शायद वह समझते हैं कि उनकी तकरीरें इस पालियामेंट हाउस के अन्दर ही रहनी हैं, इस से बाहर नहीं जानी हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें ज्यादा बोलने में संकोच करना चाहिये ।

कुछ भाइयों ने हमारी विदेश नीति की मुखालिफत की है लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बतलाया कि अगर हमारी विदेश नीति और हमारी नान एलाइनमेंट की पालीसी गलत है तो फिर हम को किस के साथ होना चाहिये था । आखिर यह बात पहली बात है । अब तो गैर जानिबदारी की बात खत्म हो गयी । अब तो जो हमारी मदद करेगा वह हमारा दोस्त होगा और जो मदद नहीं करेगा वह हमारा दुश्मन होगा । अब तो यह किस्सा खत्म है । तो जिन भाइयों ने हमारी विदेश नीति की मुखालिफत की है उनको यह बताना चाहिये था कि जब हमारी यह नीति चल रही थी उस वक्त हमको किस के साथ होना चाहिए था । हम को अमरीका के साथ होना चाहिये था या रूस के साथ या किस के साथ ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी विदेश नीति इस लिहाज से सफल हुई है कि आज उसका यह नतीजा निकल रहा है कि अमरीका और दूसरे मुल्क हमें कहते हैं कि हम आप की मदद करने के लिए हर लिहाज से तैयार हैं, और रूस जो है वह कुछ शरमिन्दा सा है, उसने कहा है कि एक तरफ मेरा भाई है और एक तरफ मेरा दोस्त है । लेकिन उसको पता होना चाहिए कि जिस भाई को मुल्कगिरी की हविस है उस से उसको ज्यादा खतरा हो सकता है न कि दोस्त से, क्योंकि भाई हिस्सा बंटाता है जब कि दोस्त हिस्सा नहीं बंटाता । और जब भाई उस से हिस्सा मांगेगा तो उसको वह कातिल नजर आएगा, भाई नहीं रहेगा ।

[श्री ग० सिंह मुसाफिर]

ऐसी बातें रोजाना होती है कि भाई भाई में दुश्मनी हो जाती है और वह बहुत तेज होती है। दोस्त हिस्सा नहीं बंटता, उसकी बात में तो प्यार होता है और दूसरी चीजें होती हैं। हम को चीन पर विश्वास करने का तजरबा है, रूस भी तजरबा कर ले। कल क्या होगा मैं नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि मैं ज्योतिषी नहीं हूँ। जो ज्योतिषी है वह कह सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरा कुछ अन्दाजा है।

जब चाऊ एन लाई यहां आए उस वक्त में स्वीडन में एक कानफरेंस में था। वहां पर जो चीनी डेलीगेट थे वे हम से इस तरह से मिलते थे कि जैसे उनको बड़ी खुशी हो कि आज चाऊ एन लाई हिन्दुस्तान में प्राइम मिनिस्टर से एक अच्छे मकसद के लिए मिल रहे हैं। पंच-शील के लिये मिल रहे हैं। उस वक्त कोई क्या अन्दाजा लगा सकता था कि चीनी हमारे ऊपर हमला भी करेंगे। मुझे इस सिलसिले में गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी का एक बचन याद आता है :

हम मर्द बायद शवद सुखनवर,
न शिकमे दिगर दर दहाने दिगर।

यानी सुखनवर वह है कि जो उसकी जवान पर हो वही उसके दिल में हो। इस में अगर हम फेल हुए है तो हमारा इतना ही कुसूर है कि जितना किसी का अपने दोस्त से धोखा खा जाने पर कुसूर होता है। और उतना तो हम मानते हैं। लेकिन हमारी सारी नीति गलत थी और जो सब कुछ अब तक हम ने किया वह गलत था, ऐसा कहने में हमें संकोच करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वक्त तो एक ही बात हमारे सामने है ...

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अच्छाई क्या थी वह कहिए।

श्री ग० सिंह मुसाफिर : अगर हम भी स्वामी जी की नीति पर चलते तो आज शायद

काश्मीर भी हमारे हाथ में न होता क्योंकि वह तो सारा सिलसिला ही ऐसा था।

अब मैं यह अज्र करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त हर एक पार्टी को इस चीज को नेशनल काज समझना चाहिए और उसका इस्तेमाल पार्टी परपज के लिए नहीं करना चाहिए।

लड़ाई में हम को जोश भी होता है और होना भी चाहिए। उसके लिए बहुत तदबीरें भी बतायी जाती ह, लेकिन लड़ाई के लिय सब से जरूरी चीज आपस की एकता है।

अगर किस्ती हो तुफान में तो काम आती हैं तदबीरें,

मगर किस्ती में तफान हो तो मिद जाती है तकदीरें।

अगर हमारे अंदर यकजहती नहीं रहेगी तो हमारी तदबीरें कामयाब नहीं हो सकतीं। तो जैसा मैंने कहा, हमारा जितना कुसूर था, उसको प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने बड़े स्पष्ट लगफाज में माना है। लेकिन अगर हम बार बार उसका जिक्र यहां पार्लियामेंट हाउस में करेंगे तो उसका कोई अच्छा नतीजा होने वाला नहीं है।

एक ही बात पर मैं जोर देना चाहता हूँ। एक तरह से इस वक्त चीन ने हमारे देश के अन्दर एक पथर फेंका है यह देखने के लिये कि क्या मुल्क हमले के मुकाबले में तैयार हो सकता है या नहीं, यानी दूसरे मामों में इन के अन्दर अहलियत और गैरत है या वह खतम हो चुकी है।

जिन लोगों ने हमारी अहिंसा की पालिसी की निन्दा की है उन्हें यह पता होना चाहिए कि आज्ञादी के बाद जब हम ने अपने देश की बाग-डोर संभाली तो ये सारी चीजें उसके साथ साथ बदली हैं। आज काश्मीर का हमारे हाथ में होना इस बात का सबूत है। उस वक्त राष्ट्रपिता जिन्दा थे। तो हमारे सामने सारी

बातें हैं कि हमारी पालिसी का रुख क्या रहा है। यह सही है कि हमारी उस पालिसी की वजह से हमें शुरू में कुछ सैट बंक हुए। इसको हमें मामना चाहिए। लेकिन जहां तक कुर्बानी देने की बात है उसका जज्बा हमारे सिपाहियों में और हमारे लोगों में मौजद है। इसका हमारे लोगों ने सबूत दिया है और हमारे जवानों ने अच्छी तरह सबूत दिया है और आगे भी देंगे। जो पत्थर इस वक्त चीन ने हमारे देश के अन्दर फेंका है उसको हमें महसूस करना चाहिए। इस सिलसिले में मुझे मुगल तारीख एक बाकया याद आता है। गुलाम कादिर रहले ने मुगल बादशाह पर हमला किया, बहुत कुछ बदसलूकी की और आरजी तौर पर तख्त पर कब्जा हो जाने के बाद उस के दिल में खयाल आया कि देखा जाय कि आज तमूरी खानदान में कोई गैरत बाकी है कि नहीं। अगर इन में गैरत है तो ये फिर जिन्दा हो सकते हैं। इस बाकये की अहमियत को डाक्टर इकबाल ने एक नज्म में लिखा है। गुलाम कादिर ने इस के बाद तैमूरी खानदान की औरतों से कहा कि मेरे सामने नाचो। वे बचारी मजबूर हो कर उसके सामने नाचने लगीं। तो उस वक्त गुलाम कादिर ने अपनी तलवार को जो उसके गातरे में थी थोड़ी देर के लिये नीचे रख दिया और लम्बा पड़ गया जिस से ऐसा महसूस हो कि वह अपनी तलवार से बेखबर है और उसको उसका कुछ पता नहीं है। दो चार मिनट के बाद गुलाम कादिर उठा और उसने तैमूरी खानदान की उन औरतों को सम्बोधन किया, उन औरतों को जो परदा नशीन थीं और कोई जिनका मुह नहीं देख सकता था लेकिन जो एक डाकू के सामने नाचने के लिए मजबूर हुई थीं। तो डा० इकबाल ने उस रहले के मुंह से यह कहलवाया है :

फिर उठा और तैमूरी हल्म से यों लगा कहने

शिकायत चाहिए तुमको न कुछ अपने मुकद्दर से,

मेरा मसनद पे सो जाना बनावट थी तकल्लुफ था

कि गफलत दूर है शाने सफ आराइनेलवकर से।

मेरा मकसद था इस से कि कोई तैमूर की बेटी मुझे गाफिल समझ कर मार डाले मेरे खंजर से मगर यह राज आखिर खुल गया सारे जमाने पे कि गैरत नाम है जिस का गई तैमूर के घर से

गैरतमंदी का इम्तिहान एक डाकू ने लिया। जब वह डाकू उस वक्त के बादशाह को भगलूव कर के उस के तख्त पर काबिल हो गया तो उस के दिल में यह खयाल आया कि मैं देखू कि तैमूरी खानदान में कोई गैरत और हमियत बाकी है या नहीं। मैं तो समझता हूं कि आज और कुछ बात नहीं है खाली हमारी गैरत का इम्तिहान है और हमारी हमियत का इम्तिहान है। इस इम्तिहान में अगर हम फेल होते हैं किसी तरह कमजोर साबित होते हैं तो इस में एक पार्टी या दूसरी पार्टी की बदनामी की बात नहीं है बल्कि हमारे देश का देश बैठ जाता है। इसलिए यह एक ऐसा मसला है जिस में मेरा खयाल है कि हर एक पालियामेंट के मेम्बर को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और सोचना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि कई बातों पर एतराज है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बातें किसी हद तक ठीक भी होंगी,—मगर लोगों के अन्दर एक बड़ा भारी जज्बा है और एक एक बात से उस जज्बे का इजहार होता है।

अभी परसों या चौथ की बात है कि यहां दिल्ली की यंगमैन सिक्ख असोशियेशन के कुछ दोस्त मेरे पास आय और कहने लगे कि हमें गुरू नानक का जन्म दिन मनाना है और उस मौके पर पार्टी करनी है उस में आप हमेशा की तरह शामिल हों और हमारी मदद करें। मैं ने उन से कहा कि क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं हो सकता कि आप पार्टी पर जो कुछ खर्च करने जा रहे हैं वह आप मुल्क के बचाव फंड में दे दें। उन को इस के बारे में फैसला लेते एक मिनट भी नहीं लगा और वह फौरन उसके लिए

[श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर]

तैयार हो गये। यह जज्बा उन के अन्दर पहले ही मौजूद था और वह उसी वक्त इस के लिये तैयार हो गये। जहां उन्होंने पार्टी पर ६००० रुपया खर्च करना था वहां उन्होंने मुझे शाम को इत्तिला दी कि हम ने ११००० रुपया जमा कर लिया है। हम लोगों को मिठाई वगैरह नहीं खिलायेंगे बल्कि यह तमाम रुपया हम कल राष्ट्रपति जी को भेंट कर देंगे।

इसी तरह एक मिसाल में अपनी कंस्टीटुएँसी को देना चाहता हूं कि जब से मुल्क के सामने यह संकट आया है, हालांकि हमारा बौंडर का इलाका है तो भी अमृतसर वालों ने कुछ ही दिन की कोशिश में १८ लाख रुपया पब्लिक से जमा कर के चीफ मिनिस्टर के हवाले कर दिया है। उन्होंने यह भी इरादा किया है कि १४ नवम्बर को यहां दिल्ली में पहुंच कर वे अपने महबूब प्राइम मिनिस्टर के वजन बराबर सोना उनको भेंट करेंगे यानी उनकी सोने से तोलेंगे। हमारे सूबे के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि जहां अमृतसर वाले अपनी तरफ से प्रधान मंत्री को तोलेंगे वहां दूसरी दफा पंजाब वाले सारे मिल कर फिर प्रधान मंत्री जी को सोने से तोलेंगे और दूसरी दफा फिर उनके वजन जितना सोना उनको भेंट करेंगे। यह सब बातें मैंने आप को इसलिए बतलाई कि जिससे साफ जाहिर हो जाये कि हमारे देशवासियों के अंदर एक जज्बा मौजूद है। हमारे देश के जवानों के अंदर जज्बा मौजूद है और उसके रहते कोई जवह नहीं है कि इस में हम सफल हों। मगर हम में से जो हमारे समझदार भाई हैं उन को इस चीज को आगोनाइज कर लेना चाहिये ताकि जनता में जो एक जोश है वह बरकरार रह सके और उसका ठीक ढंग से इस्तेमाल हो सके। हमारे फौजी जवान जो इस वक्त वहां मोर्चे पर लड़ रहे हैं, वह हालांकि बहुत ही युष्किल हालत में लड़ रहे हैं तो उनकी दिलेरी और बहादुरी काबिले तारीफ

है। वह तो सूरमा लोग हैं और हर हालत में लड़ेंगे हथियार से लड़ेंगे और बगैर हथियार भी वह लड़ेंगे। यह बात जरूर है कि अगर उन को सही हथियार जरूरत के मुताबिक मिलेंगे तो वे ज्यादा कामयाबी से लड़ेंगे। अपने फौजी जवानों को मुनासिब और बेहतर किस्म के हथियार मुहैया करने की तजवीजें हो रही हैं और इस तरफ खयाल किया जा रहा है और जरूरी कबदम उठा भी लिए गये हैं। बेहतर हथियारों और दूसरे जरूरी मिलेटरी इक्विपमेंट को जहां से भी हो सके हासिल करने की जरूरत महसूस की गई है और वह आने भी लगे हैं। अब इस चीज के बारे में ताने से कहना मेरे खयाल में ज्यादा मुफीद नहीं होगा।

यह तो मैं ने सिर्फ पंजाब की बात बताई लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस ग्रहम मौके पर हर एक स्टेट ने रिसर्पोंड किया है और साथ ही चीन की इस बेजा और वह-शियाना हरकत पर अपने गुस्से का इजहार किया है। जहां तक बाहरी हमलों का ताल्लुक है बाहरी हमले तो हिन्दुस्तान पर पहले भी होते रहे हैं। यहां हमलावर बाहर से आते रहे हैं। जो कुछ उन से हो सका वह करते रहे हैं। यहां काबिज भी रहे। सब कुछ होता रहा है। मगर यह जो चीन का हमला है यह अपनी किस्म का पहला हमला है। वह तो एक दुश्मन की शकल में आते थे और एक खूंखार दुश्मन की शकल में जो कोई उनके सामने आता था उस को रौंदते चले जाते थे। मगर चीन ने जो हमारे साथ दुश्मनी की है वह दोस्ती के पर्दे में की है। अब दोस्त से तो इंसान धोखा खा सकता है वैसे यह बात सही है कि धोखा खाना एक बुरी बात है। इस को कई दफे कमजोरी भी कहा जाता है। मगर ऐसा होता है कि दोस्त से आदमी धोखा खा जाता है। वाक्या यह है कि चीन ने दोस्ती के पर्दे में हमारे साथ धोखा किया है। उस के

क्या क्या प्लांस हैं और उस के दिल में क्या करा बातें हैं इन में न पड़ कर और जो पीछे हो गया सो हो गया ऐसा मान कर आगे के लिये हमें पूरी तरह सावधान हो जाना चाहिये । इस नाजुक मौके पर हमें देश को एक कर के चलाना होगा और उस के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम देश में ऐसी फिज्जा पैदा करें ताकि लोगों के दिलों में अपने फौजी जवानों के लिए प्यार, और हमदर्दी का जज्बा पैदा हो । ऐसा होने से हमारे लड़ने वाले जवानों के मन में भी तसल्ली होगी कि हम जिनके लिए लड़ रहे हैं जिस देश के लिए हम अपनी जानें दे रहे हैं वह देश हमारे लिए कुछ कर रहा है । हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम उन जवानों के बच्चों की हिफाजत, उनकी तालीम का इंतजाम और उनकी अगर कुछ जमीनें हैं तो उन जमीनों का इंतजाम करने की तरफ ध्यान दें । हमें यह बात अच्छी तरह समझ लेनी चाहिये :—

“कौमां मरदियां नई जो मरदियां
हन आई मरदियां जो मरनो डरदियां हन”

इसलिए यह यकीनी है कि चूँकि हम हक पर हैं इसलिए आखिरी फतह हमारी ही होगी । जिस तरह कई मेम्बरान ने अपने जज्बात का इजहार किया है कि हम अपनी एक एक इंच जमीन जिस पर कि चीनी लोगों ने कब्जा कर लिया है उसको उनके पंजों से जरूर आजाद करेंगे । हम अपनी चप्पा, चप्पा जमीन वापिस लेंगे ।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम छोटी छोटी बातों को ले कर बेकार में आपस में न उलझें । छोटी छोटी चीजों को लेकर आपस में झगड़ा करने का आज वक्त नहीं है । अभी यहीं हाउस में ही एक चीज को लेकर कहा सुनी हो गई । एक हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने कह दिया कि पहले जमाने में कुछ कौमें थीं जिनको कि फौज के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता था । शायद उनके कहने में कुछ फर्क हो मगर यहां जो उस को लेकर एक सीन

नजर आया मैं समझता हूँ कि वह मेम्बर्स पार्लियामेंट के शान के शायं नहीं है । साथ ही मैं उन माननीय सदस्य से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि यह ठीक है कि एक वक्त ऐसा था कि जब कुछ खास कौमें ही वारियर्स गिनी जाती थीं और उनको ही फौज में लड़ाई के लिए भरती किया जाता था । लेकिन अब तो लड़ाई का ढंग ही बदल गया है और उनके साथ ही उन की वह बात भी चेंज होनी चाहिए । लेकिन उस को भी कायम रक्खा जाय ताकि अगर कभी उस की जरूरत पड़ जाय तो वह भी कामयाबी के साथ की जा सके । अब आज तलवार और तीर कमान की लड़ाई तो रही नहीं है । अब तो लड़ाई का तरीका ही बदल गया है लेकिन अगर वक्त पड़ जाय तो तलवार का जोहर दिखाने वाले भी हमारे बीच में होने चाहियें । गुरु गोविन्द सिंह ने ठीक ही कहा था :—

“चूं कार अब हमहू हीलते दरगुजस्त,
हलाल अस्त बुरदन व शमशीरदस्त ।”

उन्होंने कहा था कि जब सब रास्ते खत्म हो जायें और कोई भी दूसरा तरीका कामयाब न हो तों फिर तलवार पर हाथ ले जाना जायज है । उस वक्त तलवार ही सब से बड़ा हथियार था । अब तो यह तलवार वगैरह की बातें जरा पीछे पड़ गयी हैं । मगर फिर भी मैं समझता हूँ कि दूसरे मेम्बर साहबान को समझना चाहिये कि उन माननीय सदस्य का वह बात कहने का मकसद क्या था । उनका कहना क्या था ? उनका कहना यही था जैसा कि स्वामी जी ने भी कह दिया कि जिसका काम उसी को साजे और करे तो ठीगा बाज । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जिसका काम है वह उसे ज्यादा एफैक्टिव तरीके से कर सकता है । हमें इसे मानने से कोई इंकार नहीं होना चाहिये कि जिसका यह काम न हो वह उसे एफैक्टिव तरीके से नहीं कर सकेगा । अब इसमें झगड़े की क्या बात है ? इसमें किसी की कमजोरी की बात नहीं है न ही किसी की कोई

[श्री गु. सि० मुसाफिर]

मजबूत करने की बात है। इसलिये मैं इस मोर्के पर हाउस के माननीय सदस्यों से दर-इवास्त करूंगा कि तजवीजों के बजाय हमारा इरादा जो है उस को हमें मजबूत करना चाहिए।

“इरादों से जो टकराये उसे तूफान कहते हैं
“तूफानों पर जो छा जाये उसे ईसान कहते हैं।”

Mr. Speaker: We spent about 40 minutes this morning in miscellaneous discussion. If the House agrees to sit for half an hour more we may continue up to 5.30.

Several Hon. Members: We agree.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must say that there were stages in the debate when I felt pained at heart. I did not expect that the debate would have taken the turn of inter-party castigation finding faults with this or that party or with this or that individual. This is a grave hour in the history of our nation and in the history of the world and the whole nation expects from us that we should accept the situation with discipline, subdued anger and defiant indignation.

Sir, I happen to come from the Tribal areas of Assam, parts of which, fortunately or unfortunately as the things turn out in the future, are now bearing the first brunt of the Chinese invasion. I come from the State that for all practical purposes constitutes the first line of national defence. It is only two days ago that I have come and I have seen with my own eyes some amount of the war fever. I have seen how jeeps and trucks and the young men driving these vehicles are being dragged from the streets and requisitioned by the Government to carry things to the front. I have heard some stories from those young men who have returned from the

front which will make all of us hang our heads in shame and grief. Therefore I had expected that this House would have carried on this debate and its deliberations just with one purpose. The purpose is how to win this war.

At the outset I must say that I wholly support the two Resolutions which our beloved Prime Minister has moved before the House. I feel thankful to some of my hon. friends who have taken the trouble of moving certain amendments to those Resolutions, but I feel that most of the amendments are in the nature of exposition, of adumbration and of explanation of everything that is implicit in the Resolution. In order to register, as each one of us has said here in so many words, that at this grim hour of our history we are behind our Prime Minister and our Government, I request my hon. friends to withdraw their amendments and see that the House passes the Resolutions moved by the hon. Prime Minister unanimously.

Throughout the history of India,—though I am not a student of history yet I do not think this country has ever faced a situation, has ever been threatened with a catastrophe the like of which we are confronted with today. In olden days, we had to deal with many invaders. The invader came from the north and took hold of a part of our country, but the rest of the country stood by. At the same time, we must say that the country was never so united as it is today. Today, we face the aggressor with one single-minded purpose. From the borders of Burma to the borders of West Pakistan, from Kanyakumari right up to the foot of the Himalayas, we are the nation against the aggressor.

As you, Sir, perhaps know, I am comparatively a new Member to this House. Even so, I feel overweighed with a sense of the historic importance of this occasion. It is in our hands to decide the future of the

country. This is a struggle for our survival. But, more than that, I feel that this is also a struggle between the democratic system to which we are wedded as a nation and the system of party totalitarianism. Our Prime Minister does not quite like to put it in that way. But, there it is where it is. Some of our friends have tried to impute motives, different kinds of motives to Communist China. They are trying to find the logic, the justification that has led the Chinese to commit this aggression against our country. The Prime Minister had said that that was China's expansionist mentality. I agree with that. But, to my mind, I think there is some amount of truth that the Chinese, or for the matter of that, the Communist party might be looking at this as a struggle between two great systems of the world. We have accepted planned democracy. For the last 10 years, we are trying to build up our nation and by all standards, we are doing very well. Perhaps the example of India as a rising democracy, the success of India following a democratic system is something which is intolerable to the communist system and that is why they have chosen this opportunity of hitting at us, of putting a stop to the different plans that we are undertaking. Whatever it is, whatever be the motive, aggression has been committed and it is for us to meet that aggression.

True, today, we feel angered and scandalised at the many mistakes that we have committed. It is clear that our Government has committed certain very serious mistakes which have brought on us these reverses. I think the Prime Minister has our affection. He has our loyalty. One and all, we pledge to work under his leadership. But, I felt yesterday when he was speaking, that it would have been more in keeping with him as the great man that he is, as the Prime Minister, if, instead of trying to explain away our mistakes and the reverses we have suffered, he could have come frankly and said, yes, we

have committed mistakes, we have paid the price for those mistakes, but let us now make up, let us now make good for all that we have lost. I think that he would have won our hearts much better in that way if he had come out in that manner.

I do not think that it would serve any good purpose at this stage if we try to impute motive to this or to that person. It would not serve any good purpose to sit in judgement on anybody. If anybody is to judge us, the future generation will judge us. All of us, each one of us in this nation, particularly, we who have the good fortune of being the Members of this House at this time stand to be judged by history in the future by the part we play at this moment of our history.

I would like to mention a few things for your information and the information of the House. You are aware, Sir, that I represent a section of the tribal people in Assam, who have had many political grievances for the last many years, and because we have not been able to convince our Government and our friends in this House about the need to meet our political demands, only recently, about a month back, we took a resolution to launch a non-violent direct action against the State Government of Assam. But when the Chinese came hurtling down, when we heard our Prime Minister's call to the nation, we lost no time in convening a conference of our organisation and to decide to give up any political agitation at this stage and to come round to rally behind our Government and the Prime Minister. More than that, on the 24th of October, that is, last month, there was a rally in Shillong of about 60,000 people—I do not think that any part of Assam can claim a rally of that number—and there we passed a clear resolution calling on the people in their enthusiasm that we should stand united, we should all stand behind the Government and

[Shri Swell]

give wholehearted support to our troops and to our Government.

I feel personally, as my hon. friend Shri Vidya Charan Shukla has said just now, that there may not be much need for us to sit very long in this session. Perhaps, each one of us would better go to his constituency and to his people and try to work in the field to organise the people, to raise volunteers, to raise funds, and to try to help to check the price-line at this moment. I put this for your consideration if it would be feasible for you to try to conclude the work of this House much before the scheduled date.

I would like now to mention two things for the particular attention of Government. One is that the morale of the people in Assam should be kept at the highest level possible; for the matter of that, the morale of the people of India should be kept at a high level. But I feel that at this moment, the morale of the people of Assam in particular should be kept at the highest level.

There are many things that go to the make-up of the morale of the people, but I think that one of the most important things is the supply of food. You know the position of Assam. The means of communication between Assam and the rest of India has always been bad. The cost of living in Assam is much higher than in any other part of India. And if today the reports are correct that the Chinese are massing the troops and weapons on the borderline of Bhutan, and should they strike at Bhutan and take it away, Assam runs the risk of being cut off from the rest of India altogether. You know the narrow corridor running through North Bengal with Bhutan in the north and East Pakistan on the south. I do not know, but if our friends in Pakistan do not play the part of friends, if they should try to trouble us at this moment, I cannot conceive of the tragedy that will befall the people of Assam. I put it to the Government that it is a real danger facing the nation today,

and before anything happens, I request them that they take special measures to rush foodstuffs to Assam, to build up the food stock there, to keep down the prices, and to meet any kind of emergency that may arise. An army cannot fight on hungry stomachs. The people cannot fight on hungry stomachs. If we can not give them the other amenities, at least we should be able to give them the food which will give them energy to fight.

Another thing to which I would like to draw the attention of Government is our border with Pakistan. I come from an area which is near the Pakistan border. Shillong, the capital of Assam, is only about 50 miles away from the Pakistan border. I do not know, we do not know, nobody can say for certain what our friends in Pakistan will do at this moment. But the reports that we get from the papers, the thought currents that seem to be working in the minds of the Pakistan leaders do not seem to be assuring at all. I would request that while we fight the Chinese, we should keep an eye also on the border with Pakistan. I do not know how strong our defences are in relation to Pakistan. As far as my area is concerned, it appears to me that our defences are not strong at all. Therefore, while there is time, I would put it to Government that they kindly also strengthen our defences in relation to Pakistan.

I do not know what will happen in a few days to come. I believe that we shall win this war. We are a democracy. It has been said that democracy loses battles but wins the war. Let it be so. We have lost certain battles. We have suffered certain reverses. But let it also be proved in relation to India that we can win the war. Let me put it this way, that we must win the war with our own strength. I do not think I can support my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya, when he says at this stage that we should go to the United Nations and try to beg for help. We have not

even started fighting. Our soldiers have only died they have not been supplied with the weapons with which they can fight. We have not started fighting.

I would agree with my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, when he said yesterday that we are fighting a world war on behalf of democracy. It would be in the interest of all democratic countries to come to our assistance. They have already come to our assistance. They have said that they would do whatever we ask them to do. But then let us at least ask our people to fight this war with their own strength and not run to the United Nations to beg for this help or that help.

I believe that ultimately we shall emerge to victory. We shall emerge to victory because righteousness is on our side. We shall emerge to victory because every man and woman in this country feels today that he or she has a personal stake in this war. They will fight like heroes to defend their hearths and homes, not like automotons in a war machine. When a democracy is roused, it means that every man and woman is roused. It is one thing to put people to fight blindly in a war, but it is another when each man becomes the leader to defend his hearth and home.

17 hrs.

I do not think that the Chinese will win this war. At this grim hour, sometimes my mind goes into the future. I sometimes think of the good things that will come to this country. It is true that we are an ancient country, but we are a new nation. As a nation, we have not yet been knitted together. That is why there is so much talk these days of national integration. We have many angularities of caste, religion, community and region. Some of us have watched this process towards national disintegration with fear and frustration. Perhaps we needed a slap in the face, perhaps,

as the Prime Minister has said, it is a quirk of destiny, we needed a kind of slap in the face, which the Chinese are putting on us today. In fighting this war there cannot be but brotherhood, there cannot be but unselfishness, there cannot be but pure patriotism. I believe when this history will have come and gone, when this war will have been fought and won, a time will come when we shall have shed away our pettiness, we shall have shed away our narrow communalist ideas, we shall have shed away everything that is petty and base and worthless and a new nation will be built on the ashes of this war.

With these few words, I take my leave.

Dr. B. N. Singh (Hazaribagh): Parliament is meeting this time in an atmosphere which is surcharged with grim, serious and very critical possibilities on account of the mass scale invasion launched by communist China on our motherland. At this hour of emergency, it is the duty of one and all of us to forget our petty domestic quarrels, sink our differences, and stand united as one man to drive out the Chinese from our mother country. The clarion call given to the nation by our Prime Minister has received a trumping response. The political parties, during this crisis, have forgotten their differentisms, and have all resolved to give their utmost support to the nation to fight this Chinese menace. Even the Communist Party, after a good deal of controversy and dilly-dallying, at least on paper has supported this stand of the Congress Government.

Our brave jawans have been fighting heroic battles in the frontiers under most trying circumstances, and every Indian today bows his head in reverence to the chivalrous manner in which our frontier forces have been trying to hold back the unleashed Chinese dragon which is trying to spit fire at every step. All this is heartening no doubt and proof indeed that in times of trials and tribulations, the

[Dr. B. N. Singh]

country integrated can rise as one man, an asset of which any country can really be proud.

But, along with this, we cannot forget the dark side of the picture. We cannot forget the disadvantages and the shortcomings with which India is faced today on account of the unrealistic and impracticable policies so long pursued by the Congress Government, which are responsible for the reverses that we are facing today in our frontiers and which may continue for some time more to come till we are fully fortified. The greatest mistake which the Congress Government has committed since we attained independence is that we have not been able to distinguish friends from foes and vice versa. We scoffed at those who extended their hands of friendship and hugged and embraced the countries which tried to lull us to sleep and rob us unawares. We are very grateful at this juncture to all the countries which have come to our aid, and more especially the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Canada, who have without any hesitation offered all help to India, and which has today helped us to sustain ourselves and stop the first phase in robbery and loot of our territory.

The Prime Minister may offer all his support and lend his magnetic personality to cover the mistakes of Shri Menon, but the historians, when they write the history of the present times, shall not spare Shri Menon for having let down this country so badly, nor will they even spare our Prime Minister or allow him to go unmentioned for the unjustified support given by him. I may recall or perhaps you know that towards the third week of October when the Chinese launched a mass scale attack on our frontiers, our jawans guarding there were simply butchered by the invading forces because our army was not supplied with enough of ammunition and modern weapons. They had to face the Chinese army which was armed to the teeth with modern weapons.

Still our brave jawans with merely bayonets and khukries in their hands killed two or three Chinamen each before falling to the ground. The bravery of our Indian soldiers shall remain as living examples of bravery to be emulated by any country. This bravery with which our forces have been fighting is no credit to the Congress Government but proof absolute of the inherent courage and valour of the Indians with which pages of Indian history are full.

I am glad that our Prime Minister has formed the National Defence Council to meet the emergency arising out of the Chinese invasion. With due respect to our Prime Minister who is internationally acclaimed as one of the greatest protagonists of democracy in this world, I would like to submit that the Council as formed by him has become rather conspicuous on account of the absence of some of the greatest Indian nationals. It could be called a Congress Defence Council or at best a Defence Council based on socialist pattern but certainly not a National Defence Council. I fail to understand why elder statesmen like Rajagopalachari, Dr. Rajenura Prasad, Jayaprakash Narain, Kripalanji and General Cariappa among others should have been left out from this National Defence Council. These gentlemen are second to none in their nationalistic character and they are persons who are today loved and revered by a great majority of Indians. The whole constitution of this Council smacks of partisanship which I am afraid should not be our approach today, when democracy is at war with totalitarianism. We must always bear it in mind that if India falls, democracy falls in Asia, nay, in the entire world.

The next point to which I would like to draw your kind attention is our much trumpeted foreign policy and diplomacy in which too our Shri Menon has had a great part to play; these policies have miserably failed. Alas, in the last fifteen years of Independence we have not yet been able to befriend any of our neighbours in

the truest sense of the word. In a world where great distances have shrunk on account of the supersonic means of communication, where hemispheres have been sharply divided into diametrically opposed ideologies, it is difficult to toe the line of neutrality and non alignment. I dare say that even in this atomic age it is possible to be neutral and non aligned but certainly by such countries who, according to international standards can be judged as militarily strong and well equipped and not by such countries who can not even supply enough of ammunition to the border forces to repel the enemies. It is a question of self-deception on the part of the Congress Government to have accepted the postulate of non alignment in its present form for India.

The Opposition Parties were wide awake to the grave consequences that would follow from the wrong policies pursued by the Government. And times without number they gave this warning, but still, a successful attempt was made by the Congress Government to lull the people into the belief that we need fear no attack from the communists and that is why today we have been caught napping.

It is an irony that only the other day our Prime Minister in one of his public speeches had to say that this shock was necessary to shake the complacency of the people. I fail to understand how our wise set of ministers, —practically most of them are absent now,—who adorn the Treasury Benches could think even for a moment that there could be anything in common with a nation which is agnostic in its outlook and which has no place for God. Being led away by the belief that the Chinese bear has turned pious, all of a sudden, we neglected our defences. Our ordnance factories stopped producing any armaments. The enrolment to our services became of secondary importance to us. Our Prime Minister's attention was successfully diverted to the five year plans, the nationalisation of private industry and expropriation of private

property. Money in the millions were spent, rather wasted, on the pet scheme of the ministers, instead of being usefully invested for providing proper defence for the country and also providing adequate hitting power to our troops. I fail to comprehend how the pontiffs of nationalism who cannot for a moment brook any criticism from the opposition parties with regard to the hollowness of their defence and foreign policies and who in their irritation do not hesitate to dub the opposition parties, save and except the Communist Party, as reactionaries, outmoded, unrealistic, devoid of common sense, lacking in modernity and belonging to medieval periods, could be so neglectful and callous as to leave the borders undefended and the country so unprepared.

This is no time for levelling criticisms at each other or even picking out holes or apportioning blame. Perhaps we are too close to the scene of action to focus our judgment properly. We leave it to the future historians who will be away from the scene of action to dispassionately judge our deeds and pass their verdicts. For us, during this period of emergency, there are only two alternatives: do or die. If you do not do the right thing, the nation shall die. I am glad that India has taken the right decision in resolving to drive back and push back the Chinese to the country from where they have come. The Chinese marauders should know that four and forty millions of Indians are prepared to shed their last drop of blood before yielding even an inch of their mother country to the Chinese.

Never in the history of India has the country risen as a whole to defend its borders from foreign aggression. In this holy task we do not stand alone and the Chinese should know that their brutal attack shall never materialise and that Indians shall certainly win and be victorious in this war and the dreams of conquering India which China is today enjoying shall be smashed to smithereens.

[Dr. B. N. Singh]

Before I end, I would like to make a few suggestion for the consideration of the House. Although we are fighting an undeclared war with China, yet, we have to prepare ourselves for the worst. The Prime Minister, only the other day, has assured the House that he has written to the Secretary-General of the UNO, asking him to send our troops back. We should not merely sit after just writing to the Secretary-General. We should insist that when our country is running the danger of being swallowed up by the Chinese dragon, all our crack Indian troops today in Gaza, Congo and other places should be immediately called back to the Indian soil and pressed into service in the frontiers to drive away the Chinese.

Secondly, our retired Generals, instead of being put in the Defence Council—they are persons with war experience—should be sent to the theatre of war. So also our Gurkha troops who are second to none in their gallantry should be asked at this time to come and join us to drive away the Chinese from India.

An Hon. Member: From where?

Dr. B. N. Singh: Gurkhas are offering their service even from Nepal, if you are reading the news correctly. My next suggestion will be, India is very short of doctors and nurses. As the sick and wounded from the battlefields will require immediate and adequate medical attention, all medical practitioners of Indian origin, who are today serving outside India should be called by our Prime Minister to return to India and offer their services. I am sure that the appeal by the Prime Minister will receive a good response. Further, on the cessation of hostilities with China, these doctors may be permitted to return to the country from where they may come. Similarly, we are very short of engineers and technicians. A large number of Indian engineers and technicians are today serving abroad. The appeal of our

Prime Minister should cover this category of men too.

Then, I would like to make a suggestion through you to the Chairman and Members of the Planning Commission. All these days, they have been pursuing a policy of socialism, nationalisation and expropriation. The time has come now—I am not against planning, but the time has come when the accent on planning has to be changed. It must undergo a radical change, because during this time merely the public sector cannot produce all our requirements. At this time we have to forget nationalisation and our private sector should be encouraged to produce more and more, so that we can get our essential commodities to fight the Chinese.

My last suggestion is most important. Hereafter all Members of Parliament, including yourself and the Ministers, should be seen in khakhi. The time has come; there is a wrong belief in the rural masses of India that Members of Parliament sit and work under luxurious conditions. They merely pass laws and sanction expenditure. This arroneous idea has to be removed by us and we have to show to the people that when the integrity of our mother country is being challenged, it is we, the Members of Parliament who offer our services first to defend our mother country. Those who are able-bodied amongst us should offer voluntarily to go to the front ranks. Those who, on account of age and other disqualifications, are not able to go to the front ranks, should take upon themselves to work as recruiting officers, with the rank of Major in the Indian army. For the time being, I will confine myself to these few suggestions, offering more as and when necessity arises.

श्री डा० न० तिवरी (गोपालगंज) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पहले कि मैं इस विषय पर चर्चा करूँ, मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर के रेजोल्यूशन के उस भाग को फिर दोहराना

चाहता हूँ कि जिसमें उन्होंने जवानों को श्रद्धा-जलि अर्पित की है, जिन्होंने देश की रक्षा के लिए अपने जीवन दिये । इस के साथ ही मैं हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जिसने इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिये अपना सर्वस्व त्याग करने का संकल्प किया है ।

आज हम लोग बड़ी गम्भीर परिस्थिति से मिल रहे हैं । इस लिये मैं समझता था कि इस परिस्थिति में गम्भीर बातें होंगी, लेकिन हमारे कुछ तोस्तों ने, खास कर सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के नेता ने—मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पार्टी के शायद एक दो ही सदस्य इस सदन में होंगे—ऐसी बातें कही हैं, जिनसे मालूम होता है कि देश में विभिन्नता है, विभिन्न मत हैं और गवर्नर की एफटर्स के साथ सब लोग नहीं हैं । मुझे नहीं मालूम कि वह इस रेजोल्यूशन में क्या चाहते थे । उन्होंने कहा कि इस रेजोल्यूशन में इतनी अरजेंसी नहीं है, कोई साफ बात नहीं है कि मुझे क्या करना है । मुझे नहीं मालूम कि वह इस रेजोल्यूशन को समझते भी हैं या नहीं, इसके अर्थ को भी समझते हैं या नहीं । प्रस्ताव में साफ कहा गया है कि हम लोग तब तक चैन नहीं लेंगे, जब तक कि हिन्दुस्तान की एक एक इंच जमीन चीनियों से खाली नहीं हो जाती । है । मैं नहीं जानता कि वह और क्या चाहते हैं ।

इसके साथ ही उन्होंने कहा कि कोई वार्ता नहीं होनी चाहिए, जब तक कि हमारी सारी जमीन खाली न हो जाये । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सुलह की एक फिज्दा होती है । सुलह करने के समय कुछ ऐसी बातों का कहना जरूरी होता है, जिन से विपक्षी दल भी उस ओर प्रेरित हो । ८ सितम्बर से पहले जो हमारी स्थिति थी, वहाँ तक यदि हम आ जायें, तो वार्ता करने में कोई हर्ज नहीं होना चाहिए । हाँ, उससे पहले कोई वार्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए । यह बात भी ठीक है कि यदि हम पर्याप्त ताकत और शक्ति रखते हैं, तो जल्द से जल्द हम चीनियों को अपनी भूमि से भगा सकते हैं ।

उन्होंने यह भी जिक्र किया कि हम कुछ जगहों पर हारे हैं । मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि शुरू शुरू में एग्रेसर को कुछ एडवन्टेंज हासिल होता है । पिछली लड़ाई में जब जापान शामिल हुआ, तो उसने अमरीका और इंग्लैंड की माइट को चैलेंज करके कुछ इनिशल विक्टरीज हासिल कीं । उस ने बर्मा ले लिया, अण्डमान और निकोबार पर कब्जा कर लिया और पलं हावर् पर भी अधिकार कर लिया । लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं हुआ कि वह जीत गया । अन्त में क्या हो गया ? जापान को भागते भागते अपने देश में भी गुलामी करनी पड़ी । जो लोग इनिशल रिक्सिज को बढ़ा चढ़ा कर देखते हैं, शायद वे लड़ाई की बातों को नहीं जानते हैं ।

हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी के कुछ मेम्बर भी इतने घबराये हुए हैं कि मालूम नहीं कि वे क्या समझते हैं । हमारे आगे बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य, श्री हनुमन्तैया ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कहा कि नान-एलाइनमेंट को पालिसी को छोड़ देना चाहिये और अमरीका से मदद लेनी चाहिये । मैं नहीं जानता कि उन्होंने नान-एलाइनमेंट का क्या मतलब समझा है । क्या प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने संसार के सारे देशों को यह नहीं लिखा है कि हम आप की मदद और सहानुभूति चाहते हैं ? नान-एलाइन्ड रहते हुए भी उन्होंने ने संसार के सब देशों से मदद मांगी है । संसार के जो देश डेमोक्रेसी की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं और हमारे मित्र हैं, उन्होंने हम को मदद देने की प्रतिज्ञा और आश्वासन भी दिया है । इसलिए हम नहीं समझते कि श्री हनुमन्तैया क्या चाहते हैं ।

वह चाहते हैं कि इस मामले को यू० एन० ओ० में ले जाया जाये । क्यों ? हम पर एगेशन हुआ है उस देश की ओर से, जो कि यू० एन० ओ० का मेम्बर नहीं है । तब यू० एन० ओ० उस का क्या करेगा ? मैं नहीं समझता कि भाषण देते वक्त या बहस में

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

लोग ऐसी बातें क्यों कह देते हैं, जिन के कोई मानी या मतलब नहीं होते। हमारे दोस्त इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं, वर्ना मैं उन से पूछता कि उन्होंने नान-एलाइनमेंट का मतलब क्या समझा है।

वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर को सलाह देते हैं कि हम को अमरीका के यहां जाना चाहिये और सहायता मांगनी चाहिये। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अमरीका और संसार के दूसरे देशों से अपील की है। क्या माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि हम घुटने टेक कर या हाथ जोड़ कर सहायता मांगें या वे किन्हीं स्ट्रिग्ज के साथ मदद लेने के लिये कहते हैं ?

इन बातों को सुन कर यह मालूम होता है कि हमारे कुछ सदस्य घबराये हुए हैं और वे समझते नहीं हैं कि हम में कितनी शक्ति है, हमारी जनता जाग चुकी है दूसरे किसी भी समय आज-कल की फ़िजा नहीं देखी गई थी। इसलिये हम को अपनी अल्टीमेट विकटरी पर विश्वास होना चाहिये।

कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर ने अपनी स्पीच में पूछा था कि क्यों हमारे साथी पकड़े जाते हैं, क्यों हम पर अविश्वास किया जाता है। इस समय उन के दल के कोई सदस्य यहां पर नहीं हैं। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के सारे सदस्य एक दिमाग के हैं, क्या उन में विभिन्नता नहीं है, क्या उन में ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं जो इस लड़ाई को अपनी लड़ाई नहीं समझते हैं, क्या उन में ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं जो चीन का साथ देना चाहते हैं। अगर ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ कर जेल में भेज दिया जाये तो क्या हानि है ? मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा अवश्य करना चाहिये, क्योंकि ऐसा न करने से देश की हानि होगी और लड़ाई की एफ़र्ट्स में गड़बड़ी होगी।

■ श्री प० सा० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : चीन से पहले उन से निबट लिया जाये।

■ श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : उन की इतनी शक्ति नहीं है, इसलिये उन से निबटने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि जो लोग गड़बड़ी करते हैं, उन को जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाये, ताकि वे जनता में बुद्धि-भेद न पैदा कर सकें। मैं मानता हूं कि कुछ कम्यूनिस्ट चाहते हैं कि देश की मदद करें। उन के साथ हमें सहयोग करना है और करना चाहिये, लेकिन जो ज़रा भी गड़बड़ करना चाहते हैं, उन्हें अन्दर ही रखना चाहिये, बाहर नहीं आने देना चाहिये, क्योंकि यह इमर्जेंसी का समय है, देश में इमर्जेंसी आर्डिनेन्स जारी किया गया है और हम लड़ाई के ज़माने से गुजर रहे हैं।

प्रजा समाजवादी दल के अपने मित्रों से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस सदन में जो स्टैंड लिया है, बाहर भी, पब्लिक मीटिंग्स में भी, उन को वही स्टैंड लेना चाहिये। मैं ने उन की मीटिंग्स को अटेंड किया है। मैं ने उन की बातें सुनी हैं। मैं ने देखा है कि उन का जैसा भाषण यहां पर हुआ है, वैसा बाहर नहीं होता है। वहां पर सरकार को क्रिटिसाइज कर के और गवर्नमेंट की नीतियों की नुक्ता-चीनी कर के ही वे कोई बात कहते हैं। वे दस लाइन लड़ाई में मदद देने के लिये बोलते हैं, तो बीस लाइन गवर्नमेंट को क्रिटिसाइज करने के लिये बोलते हैं। लोगों में यह बुद्धि-भेद फैलाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। इस से लड़ाई की एफ़र्ट्स में हानि होती है।

जो कांग्रेस के या दूसरे लोग यह समझते हैं कि मेनन साहब हट गये, और यह कोई बहादुरी का काम है, वे ग़लती पर हैं। मैं यह नहीं समझता कि यह कोई बहादुरी की बात है। अगर बार एफ़र्ट्स के लिये कोई जवाबदेह है, तो वह गवर्नमेंट और कैबिनेट

है। कैबिनेट की सब-कमेटी पालिसी को ले डाउन करती है और वही उस के लिये जिम्मेदार है। मेनन साहब तो उस को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। मैं मेनन साहब को डिफेंड नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मैं एक ही आदमी पर सारा दोष लगा देना उचित नहीं समझता।

श्री बड़े : तो फिर उन को क्यों निकाला ?

श्री डा० ना० तिलारी : अच्छे से अच्छे और काबिल आदमी को भी, अगर वह विवादास्पद हो जाये, लड़ाई के जमाने में हटा देना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि उन्होंने पहले भी कई बार अपना इस्तीफा भेज दिया था।

एक बात हम लोगों को समझ लेनी चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान कभी भी विदेशी आक्रमण से हारा नहीं है। यदि हम तारीख को देखें, यदि हम इतिहास के पन्ने उलटें, तो मालूम होगा कि हम कभी भी हारे नहीं हैं, लेकिन हम आपस की फूट और पारस्परिक विभेद की वजह से, अपने बीच जयचंद और मीर जाफ़र पैदा हो जाने से हारे हैं और इस लिए हम को इस से सबक लेना चाहिए। मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री यादव, को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन बातों को छोड़ दें। यदि लड़ाई जीतनी है, तो एकमत हो कर, ईमानदारी से सरकार की मदद करने के लिए सरकार के साथ चलना चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण राय (देवास) : कम्युनिस्ट जयचंद हैं या श्री रामसेवक यादव ?

श्री डा० ना० तिलारी : इस लड़ाई को चलाने के लिए हम को अपरिमित धन की जरूरत है। मैं देखता हूँ कि कांट्रीब्यूशन गरीबों के यहाँ से बहुत आता है। गरीब लोग अपनी हैसियत से अधिक दे रहे हैं। यह बात मैं देखना यदि मैं उतनी ही खूबी के साथ धनिक-वर्ग में

तो मुझे खुशी होती। लेकिन वह नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि वह कोई ऐसा उपाय करे जिससे जिसकी जितनी हैसियत हो उससे वह कम न दे सके। अगर जरूरत पड़े तो कम्पल-सरी लैवो भी हो और हर आदमी की इनकम का दस परसेंट या इससे अधिक वार फंड में कांट्रीब्यूशन के तौर पर लिया जाये। जिस की ज्यादा इनकम हो उससे ज्यादा परसेंटेज लिया जाये और जिस की कम हो उससे कम लिया जाये। हमें खुशी है कि गरीब आदमियों ने काफी धन दिया है। देहातों में दस बीस मीटिंगों में मैं गया हूँ और वहाँ पर देखा है कि जब अपील की गई तो उसी वक़्त जिन के पास जो होता है, समूचा न्योछावर कर देते हैं। वहाँ पर एक मीटिंग में पांच सौ या हजार लोग ही आते हैं जब कभी हम जैसे लोग मीटिंग करते हैं और पांच सौ या हजार रुपया वसूल हो जाता है। तैयारी से वे नहीं आते हैं लेकिन जिन के पास जितना होता है दे देते हैं। जो धनिक वर्ग है वह भी अगर वैसा ही करता तो फिजा दूसरी होती और उन को देख कर जो दूसरे लोग हैं वे और भी अधिक उत्साह के साथ मदद करते।

वेबर साहब ने एक बात कही जिसकी मैं तारीफ़ करता हूँ। हमको वेस्टेज से बचना चाहिये। जितने कम्युनिटी डिवलेपमेंट ब्लाक्स हैं उन में सभी में दो दो या तीन तीन जीपें हैं और वहाँ से कम से कम एक एक जीप तो हटा ही ली जानी चाहिये। इससे हमारे यातायात के साधन बढ़ेंगे और लड़ाई में हमारी मदद होगी। साथ ही साथ वेस्टेज भी कम होगा। तीन हजार के करीब ब्लाक्स हैं और उनमें छः हजार जीपें हैं। इन में से कम से कम तीन हजार तो हमें विदड़ा कर ही लेनी चाहियें।

कृष्ण राय (देवास) : सभी ले ली जानी चाहियें।

श्री ११० नं० ति ११० : साथ ही वहाँ वेस्टेज बहुत होता है। गवर्नमेंट को देखना चाहिये कि कौन सा एसेंशियल एक्सपेंडिचर है और कौन सा एक्सपेंडिचर ऐसा है जो एसेंशियल नहीं है। आज हमें उन्हीं कामों को हाथ में लेना चाहिये जो एसेंशियल हों, जो देश को मजबूत करने में मदद दे सकते हों, हमारी वार एफर्ट्स में मददगार साबित हो सकते हों और बाकी को हाथ में नहीं लेना चाहिये।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने फाइव यीयर प्लान को क्विटासाइज किया है और कहा है कि हम लोग आज तक सोये हुए थे। हम सोये हुए नहीं हैं। आज की लड़ाई वह नहीं है कि केवल सेना से ही जीती जाये। आज की लड़ाई में जल्दतर इस बात की है कि सब को मजबूत किया जाय, देश की तरक्की की जाय। सब को मजबूत करके ही देश तरक्की कर सकता है। प्रधान मंत्री जो ने ठीक ही कहा है कि देश उन्नतिशील होगा, समृद्धिशील होगा तो लड़ाई लड़ने में स्थिति होगी। अगर देश गरीब रहेगा तो आक्रमण एक नहीं सकता है। पेट की ज्वाला गरीब आदमी को आत्म-सम्मान खो कर पराजय स्वीकार करने पर मजबूर कर देती है। जब देश समृद्धिशाली होता है, देश का बल ठीक होता है तो वह किसी भी आपत्ति का सामना कर सकता है।

हमारे यहां जब लड़ाई होती है, या कोई विपत्ति आती है तो एंटी-सोशल एनीमेंट्स सिर उठाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर लिहाज से इन एंटी-सोशल एनीमेंट्स को दबाने के लिए सरकार को स्ट्रिजेंट मैशर्ज लेने चाहिये अन्यथा देश में अव्यवस्था फैल जायेगी और

अन्ततोगत्वा हमारी वार-एफर्ट्स में कमी आयगी, लोगों में मतभेद होगा, लोगों में चौखलाहट होगी। उस हालत में गवर्नमेंट बदनाम होगी और लड़ाई का काम ठीक नहीं हो सकेगा, खराबी पैदा होगी।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे चारों ओर के जो पड़ोसी हैं, उन से चाहे हमारे डिफेंसिस हों फिर भी जितने अच्छे सम्बन्ध कायम हो सकें, कायम करने की हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इस मौके पर कुछ नम्र हो कर भी अगर ऐसा हो सकता हो तो हमें करना चाहिये। यह मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि अपमानजनक शर्तों पर हम उनसे अच्छे सम्बन्ध कायम करें, लेकिन नम्र बन कर अगर हमारा काम चल जाय तो हमें नम्र बन जाना चाहिये। मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि जो हमारे पड़ोसी हैं उनसे हमारी जन्मजात दुश्मनी है। उनसे हमारी मुलह हो सकती है, वे हमारी मदद कर सकते हैं। हमारे जो पड़ोसी हैं, जैसे नेपाल है, बर्मा हैं, सीला है, पाकिस्तान है, उनके दिल में हम ऐसा विश्वास जमायें कि वे स्वयंमेव हमारी मदद करें।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही निबंदन करना चाहता हूँ और अपने सभी भाइयों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो भी हम में मतभेद है, उनको हम भूल जायें और हम सब मिल कर, एक हो कर दुश्मन का सामना करें।

17-36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Saturday, November 10, 1962|Kartika 19, 1884 (Saka).

[Friday, November 9, 1962/Kartika 18,1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject		S.Q. No.	Subject	
		229—65			
35	Enhanced rate of telegrams to Tibet	229—31	62	Wooden sleepers washed away toward Pakistan . .	275
36	Iduky Hydro-Electric Project	231—33	63	Delhi Water Supply . .	275—76
37	Power supply failures in Delhi	233—36	64	Transfer of D.V.C. Headquarters	276
38	Manning of railway crossings	237—40	65	Chiplima Project . .	277
39	D.V.C.	240—42	66	Private air companies . .	277
40	International Rice Commission	242—45	67	Railway bridge on Godavary at Rajahmundry . .	278
41	Ganga Barrage at Farakka	245—46	68	Detention of vessel by East Pakistan	278
42	Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee	247—50	69	Water famine in Delhi . .	279
43	Prices of food grains	251—57	70	Sugar export to U.S.A. . .	280
44	Medicines with thalidomide	257—60	71	Price of fertilizer	280—82
45	Threat of plague in the country	260—51	72	C.H.S. Scheme for Central Government servants in Shahdara (Delhi)	281
46	Price of sugar	261—62	73	Spurious drugs	281—82
47	India's best village	262—64	74	Enquiry into Dumraon Railway Accident	283
48	Gulhati Commission Report	264—65	75	W.H.O.	283—84
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		266—357	76	Visakhapatnam Port . .	284
S.Q. No.			77	Acquisition of wagons . .	284
49	Upper Sileru Project	265	78	National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee	285
50	Hindustan Shipyard	266	79	Government doctors in rural areas	285—86
51	Power crisis in Delhi	267	80	C.H.S. Scheme	286—87
52	Package Programme	267—68	81	Consumer cooperatives . .	287
53	Explosion of chlorine cylinder at Ujjain Station	268	82	National Small-pox Programme	287—88
54	Fair price shops for wheat	269	83	Second Shipyard	288—89
55	Price of sugarcane	270	U.S.Q. No.		
56	Murder of guard at Orai Railway Station	270—71	65	Hospitals under the Control of Central Government	289
57	Korba Thermal Power Station	272	66	National Highways	289—90
58	Road Board	272—73	67	Post Offices in Punjab . .	290
59	Bye-products of sugar industry	273	68	Over/under bridges proposed by Punjab Government in Third Plan	290—91
60	Central Research Institute of Indigenous Medicine, Jamnagar	273—74	69	Pusa Agricultural Institute	291—92
61	Attack by a mob on Prayag Station	274—75	70	Foreign tourists	292—94
			72	Ring Railway around Delhi	294
			73	Meetings held at Srinagar	294—95

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
74	Building at Maharajganj Bazar, Agartala . . .	295
75	V.M. Hospital, Agartala . .	205-96
76	Stations in Orissa . . .	296
77	Eggs	295-98
78	Pisciculture in Tripura . .	298
79	Import of fertilizers in Tripura	299-300
80	Nature cure	300
81	Food resources	299
82	Fertilizers in West Bengal	300
83	Popularisation of new fertilizers	300-04
84	Attack on passenger train near Nagpur	303-04
85	Development of Co-operatives	305-06
86	Fishing harbour at Vishinjam	306
87	Working group on co-operatives	306-07
88	Working group on Fisheries Co-operatives	307
89	Working Group on Dairy and Animal Husbandry Co-operatives	308-09
90	Working Group on Transport Co-operatives	309
91	Preservation of fish	309-10
92	Pharmacy Degree College	310-12
93	Co-operative farming societies	311-12
94	Nagarjunasagar Project	312-13
95	Drugs	314
96	Government hospitals in Delhi	314-15
97	Second Railway Bridge on Jamuna in Delhi	315
98	India-Bhutan Postal Agreement	315-16
99	Doubling of railway line between Delhi and Madras	316
100	National Highway	317
101	Agrarain Research Centres	317-18
102	Production of copra	318
103	Loss of crops	318
104	Re-opening of Dingwahi Station on Bandi-Manikpur line	318-19

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
105	Caravelles Aircrafts	319
106	Committee on Nationalised Road Transport Services	319-20
107	Contaminated Water Supply in Shahdara (Delhi)	320
108	Training in dairying	320-21
109	Vamsadhara Project	321-22
110	Electric crematorium in Delhi	322-23
111	Fire in Resin and Turpentine Factory, Nahan	323
112	Kufri as winter sport centre	323-24
113	Non-operating expenditure of I.A.C.	324
114	Air India staff hauled up for smuggling	324-25
115	Modernisation of sugar factories	325
116	Postal dak	325-26
117	Vaccinators in Tripura	326
118	Gharchukti Tax	325-27
119	Land for displaced persons in Tripura	327
120	Land for displaced persons	327-28
121	Rangoon-Madras air service	328
122	Construction of over-bridge at Ambala Cantt.	328-29
123	Dam on Godavari	329
124	Poultry development blocks	329-30
125	Robbery at Kankinarrah Railway Station	330-31
126	Cold storage wagons	332
127	Dambora Project in Tripura	332-33
128	Derailment of Madras-Delhi Janta Express	333
129	Zonal restrictions on movement of rice	333-34
130	Co-operatives for Road transport	334
131	Derailment of goods train between Hardwar and Dehra Dun	334-35
132	Package Programme for fish industry	335-36
133	Alipur Development Block	336
134	Jamuna embankments at Delhi	336-37

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
135	Pong Dam	337-38
136	C.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi	338
137	Supply of wagons	338-39
138	Ramdeora Railway Station	339-40
139	Post Office at Kotah Rail- way Yard Collony	340
140	Production and distri- bution of seeds	340-41
141	Delhi-Phoolbagh air ser- vice	341
142	D.V.C. navigational canal	341-42
143	Derailment of train on Southern Railway	342-44
144	Movement of foodgrains in Punjab	344
145	Drinking water supply at Nangal Township	344-45
146	Ex-servicemen appointed as Branch Post Masters	345
147	Ticketless travelling	345-46
148	Punarnava	345
149	Train accident on Salem- Virudhachelam	346-47
150	Integral Coach Factory	347-48
151	Production of Jute	348
152	Railway line between Tomka and Jakhapura in Orissa	348-49
153	Forest Research Insti- tute	349-50
154	Labour co-operatives	350
155	Domiciliary treatment for T.B.	350-51
156	Rihand power to D.V.C.	351
157	Drinking water supply in West Bengal	351-52
158	Telephones	352
159	Zonal medical colleges	352-54
160	Post offices in villages	354
161	Sale of Railway Time Table on book stalls on Northern Railway	354-55
162	Roads and highways	355-56
163	Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad	356
164	Power supply from Punjab to Delhi	357

COLUMNS

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

359-63

Sarvashri Ram Sewak Yadav and Mani Ram Bagri had given notice of a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers. Leave to move the motion was not granted by the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

363-67

(1) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 :—

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 2708 dated the 1st September, 1962.

(ii) The Indian Telegraph (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 2851 dated the 15th September, 1962.

(2) A copy of Notification No. F. 12/69/55-62 Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th July, 1962 making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(3) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) Annual Report of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

(ii) Annual Accounts of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for the year 1960-61 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

(4) A copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essen-

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

tial Commodities Act,
1955 :—

- (i) The Fertiliser (Control) Fifth Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1202 dated the 8th September, 1962.
- (ii) The Fertiliser (Control) Sixth Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1225 dated the 15th September, 1962.
- (5) A copy of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1182 dated the 1st September, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 52 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—
 - (a) The Imported Food-grains (Prohibition of Unauthorized Sale) Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1206 dated the 8th September, 1962.
 - (b) Notification No. G.S.R. 1278 dated the 29th September, 1962 containing Corrigendum to G.S.R. No. 876 dated the 30th June, 1962.
 - (c) The Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1363 dated the 15th October, 1962.
 - (d) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1364 dated the 15th October, 1962.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- (e) Notification No. G.S.R. 1385 dated the 18th October, 1962.
- (f) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1386 dated the 18th October, 1962.
- (7) A copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1018 dated the 28th July, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.
- (8) A copy of the Railway Protection Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1411 dated the 27th October, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.
- (9) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 together with an explanatory note thereon :—
 - (i) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Experimental Service) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1164 dated the 1st September, 1962.
 - (ii) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Demonstration Licence) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1165 dated the 1st September, 1962.

STATEMENT RE. DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS) FOR 1962-63—Presented

367

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh) presented a statement showing Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of Railways for the year 1962-63.

	COLUMNS	RESOLUTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION— <i>contd.</i>
ELECTION TO COMMITTEE	367-68	and Chinese aggression by the Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) on 8-11-1962 and the substitute motion and amendments thereto continued. The discussion was not concluded.
Shri Dasappa moved for election of a Member of Lok Sabha to serve as a Member on the Estimates Committee <i>vice</i> late Shri B.J. Singh. The motion was adopted.		
REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED	368	AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1962/KARTIKA 19, 1884 (Saka).
Seventh report was adopted.		Further consideration of the Resolutions <i>re.</i> Approval of the Proclamation of Emergency and the Chinese aggression; and a statement <i>re.</i> measures for maintaining prices of essential commodities at reasonable level. .
RESOLUTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION	386-500	
Further discussion on the two Resolutions <i>re.</i> approval of Proclamation of Emergency		