

Third Series, No.10

Tuesday, November 20, 1962
Kartika 29, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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



LOK SABHA DEBATES

2359

2360

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 20, 1962/
Kartika 29, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

वस्तुओं के मूल्य

*२६२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि से उत्पन्न चीजों की कीमतों, कारखाने में बनने वाले सामान की कीमतों के साथ जोड़ने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यह योजना कब से लागू की जायेगी ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग.) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार किसानों से बराबर कहती रहती है कि वे अधिक धन का उत्पादन करें, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों की चीजों की कीमत न बढ़े इसके लिये क्या सरकार फैंक्टरीज से निकलने वाली

2159(Ai) L.S.—1.

चीजों को किसानों की चीजों की कीमत में जोड़ना नहीं चाहती ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : सरकार का दवादा है कि जितने भी कृषि पदार्थों के उत्पादक हैं उनको अपने पदार्थों के बाजब दाम मिलें लेकिन अभी तक जो स्थिति है उसमें उन पदार्थों की कीमतों को और जो उद्योगों में पदार्थ पैदा होते हैं उनकी कोई एकरूपता स्थापित नहीं हुई है लेकिन धीरे धीरे प्रयास किया जाएगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कीमतों की एकरूपता लाने के लिये सरकार कोशिश कर रही है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने अब तक इस की कोई निश्चित नीति निर्धारित की है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा मैंने मुख प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया अभी तक कोई नीति निश्चित नहीं हुई है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य एक बड़ी समिति के संचालक हैं और उस समिति की राय से और सदस्यों की राय से उस नीति को और आगे बढ़ाया जायगा ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government have formulated the price of sugar-cane from the recovery of sugar and, if so, what are the details?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot bring in now each and every variety.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : नोन एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस की कीमत अगर बढ़ेगी तो क्या उस का कोई डेटा एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री रखती है और उसकी कीमत बढ़ने पर उस को एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस की कीमत के साथ लिंक करने का क्या इन्तजाम है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो गैर-कृषि पदार्थ हैं और उनके मूल्यों में जो वृद्धि होती है उसके आंकड़े हम लोग रखते हैं और जिन चीजों के आंकड़े नहीं हैं उनको रखगे और कोशिश करेंगे कि दोनों में समानता रहे ।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether, in view of the present emergency, the Government have taken any steps to see that the prices of agricultural commodities do not either rise or fall above or below a certain level?

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether the prices would be linked up with those of the commodities manufactured by factories or not. Let us confine the questions to that point and not enlarge the scope. **Shri D. C. Sharma,**

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the linking up of prices of agricultural products with those of industrial products has been done in any country of the world and, if so, in what way they have done it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Even here....

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether it has been done in any other country.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In some countries it has been done and in respect of one or two items we have also done it here but not exactly of that nature.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the Government have accepted the principle of giving remunerative prices to the agriculturists compared to the factory commodities, how do the Government propose to link the prices? Do they want to leave it to the ordinary theory of demand and supply or are they taking some action?

Mr. Speaker: There is no proposal to link it up so far as I can understand. **Shri Maheswar Naik.**

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether at the moment the higher prices of agricultural commodities have any relation whatsoever to the rise in prices of commodities manufactured in the factories?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri Ranga: Am I to understand that it is the policy of the Government to see that there is not too much of divergence between the price level of industrial goods and that of agricultural goods?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes; that will be our effort.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि स्वर्गीय श्री रफी ग्रहमद किद-वई इस फारमूले को मान चुके थे कि अगर एक रुपये मन शक्कर की कीमत बढ़ेगी तो १ आना मन गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कुछ पूछ न कर उलटे एनफारमेशन दे दी है ।

श्री रामसेवक याचव : खेती की उपज और कारखाने की उपज के दामों में सन्तुलन कायम करने का क्या सरकार के पास कोई फारमूला है अथवा कोई ऐसी चीज है जिस पर कि विचार किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना समय लगेगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अभी मैंने बत-लाया कि कोई निश्चित फारमूला अथवा कोई खास निश्चय इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं हुआ है लेकिन ऐसी व्यवस्था हम लोग करेंगे ताकि भविष्य में किसानों को उनके पदार्थों की वाजिव कीमत मिले ।

Avro-748 for I.A.C.

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{ **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 { **Shri Daji:**
 { **Shri Umanath:**
 { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
 *263. { **Dr. P. Mandal:**
 { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri Morarka:**

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

(a) whether I.A.C. have finalised the proposal to purchase Avro-748; and

(b) if so, the number of aircrafts ordered by them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation would go in for Avro-748 for use on their regional routes as soon as the aircraft is available for commercial operations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the number of Avro-748 aircraft which have been requisitioned by IAC and whether any of these have been made available?

Shri Mohiuddin: No aircraft has so far been made available. The estimate is that IAC would require about 12 to 15 aircraft of this type.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the price at which IAC is likely to purchase this from the Defence Ministry has been decided?

Shri Mohiuddin: The price has not yet been fixed.

Shri Heda: May I know when Government expect the supply of the first batch of these aircraft and what would be the number in the first batch?

Shri Mohiuddin: I can hardly say about it, because it is manufactured under the defence production. As soon as it is made available, we would take it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What would be the actual price which IAC will have to pay for these Avro-748 aircraft?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are not attentive. That question has been put and answered.

"Feed the Hungry" Campaign

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*264. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has agreed to contribute a substantial sum to the United Nations' fund to feed the hungry in the poor countries of the world; and

(b) if so, what is the exact amount of money that has thus been pledged by India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is no "U.N. Fund for feeding the hungry in the poor countries of the world". But the F.A.O. of the United Nations has initiated a World Food Programme as an experimental programme for a period of three years for multilateral utilisation of food surpluses contributed voluntarily by the member countries. It is intended that the surpluses contributed should be utilised to provide assistance, on request, for meeting emergency food needs as well as for implementing pilot projects using food as an aid to economic and social development in the less developed countries.

(b) India has pledged a contribution of five lakh dollars in all over a period of three years. Two-thirds of the contribution will be in the form of surplus commodities and one-third in non-convertible rupees.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the 'feed the hungry programme' of the FAO also cover the teeming millions of hungry people in this country, and, if so, what would be the criterion for determining the quantum of aid to be given to the various recipient countries?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said in reply to the main question, this

is going to be a world food programme. So, this country will also have its share automatically. About aid, I said that we have agreed to contribute five lakh dollars, two-thirds of which will be in the shape of surplus commodities and one-third in non-convertible rupees.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Apart from India, are there any other Asian countries which are contributing to this scheme?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The United Nations and the FAO have approached various countries, but the main meeting of this World Food Programme is going to be held next summer at New York. The exact membership of this programme will be known only by that time.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Has the Government allocated any definite sum on programmes for the freedom from hunger campaign in this country, and if so, how much and what are the items of programme that have been accepted?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different thing altogether.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The heading of the question is misleading; it says "feed the hungry" campaign."

Mr. Speaker: I have read the question. It says:

"(a) whether it is a fact that India has agreed to contribute a substantial sum to the United Nations' fund to feed the hungry in the poor countries of the world; and

(b) if so what is the exact amount of money that has thus been pledged by India?"

That is what the question is.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Apart from contributing, has any definite sum been set apart for programmes in this country?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Government's decision not liable to modification or change, particularly, considering the fact that India does not produce enough to feed her 450 million, and more so in view of the present emergency?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that arises out of this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the decision final in the present circumstances? Why should this poor country pay?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not catch the last part of the reply.

Mr. Speaker: Has some payment been made?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Not yet. We have decided to make that.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Government likely to revise that decision?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is a programme under which the FAO and the United Nations will try to open some production centres also. Therefore, we are not thinking on the lines the hon. Member suggests, because we will open some centres under this programme to increase our production as well.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the Government is thinking of revising its policy in that respect in view of the emergency that has arisen in our own country.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In view of the emergency situation we have already taken steps to increase production particularly on this side. Therefore, this programme is not going to act adversely against our country because under this programme we are entitled to open some centres to increase our agricultural production. It is not going to affect us adversely.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, there is no need to revise the programme.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should we feed other countries when we are not able to feed our own people?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That way we will be able to increase our agricultural production also.

Electrification Programme of Railways

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*265. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 { **Shri Daji:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures have been taken to rephase the electrification programme of the Railways to ensure movement of additional one million tons of coal to Calcutta for shipment to Western and Southern India;

(b) if so, what steps were taken and whether the arrangements have been completed; and

(c) what major changes have been made in the programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Besides taking up electrification of additional branch lines in coal field areas around Anara, Adra, etc., target dates for electrification of the following sections near Calcutta have been advanced:

Section	From	To
1. Durgapur-Burdwan-Saktigach	Early IV Plan	Dec. '64
2. Bandel-Burdwan conversion	Do.	Do.
3. Sealah South	Sept. '65	March '65
4. Sakigach-Calcutta Dkcs. via chord	Early IV Plan	Dec. '64
5. Howrah-Bandel, including Tarakeswar Branch—Conversion	Do.	Dec. '65

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what further progress has been made to have electrification from Howrah to Mognalsarai and when the entire programme is likely to be completed?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The work on the civil engineering side is in progress and other connected preliminaries for electrification are well in hand. We hope that up to Kanpur the work will be completed during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that lakhs and lakhs of kilowatts of electrical energy is going waste in the Chambal hydel scheme and it is not being utilised for running the railways; if so, when a scheme will be placed before the House for the utilisation of all that energy?

Mr. Speaker: It is too far-fetched. He is telling us that some energy is being lost in the Chambal project and that it should be utilised for electrification of railways.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): I think the Irrigation and Power Ministry has got programmes for utilisation of the electrical energy produced in the Chambal project.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: 1,40,000 kilowatts are going waste.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the Government have under consideration electrification of areas round about Vijayawada which is one of the worst bottle-necks in the railway transport in the south?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: For the time being there are no such plans, and we feel that with the doubling of the tracks we will be able to cope with all the traffic that is offering on that side.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: With reference to part (a) of the question, could we have any idea as to by what time the railway electrification programme will enable us to carry the

additional one million tons?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: By about December 1964.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सकार को पता है कि बिजली से रेलवे चलाने में जो बिजली खर्च होगी, उससे आर्डनेंस कैंक्ट्रीज सफ़र करेंगी और डेढ़ लाख एंजिनलचरल कनसर्ज को नुकसान होगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : अगर बिजली से गाड़ियां चलेंगी, तो उससे ज़राफ़्त या किसी और चीज़ पर कोई असर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल अलाहिदा चीज़ होगी।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Railway Ministry has got any plant to electrify the Howrah-Burdwan Chord Section of Howrah Division?

Mr. Speaker: Each section cannot be taken up like that here.

Export of Steam Locomotives

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1966. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 Shri S. B. Das:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made in the proposal to export steam locomotives to foreign countries and to search for the market;

(b) whether any countries have come forward with the proposal to have the locomotives; and

(c) if so, which countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There has been no success so far though efforts are being continued.

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

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether we have got any excess locomotives which can be exported and,

if so, what is the number at present?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no question of any extra surplus being immediately available for export, but if orders are placed we can certainly export some steam locomotives.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What type of locomotives do Government propose to export?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I said, some steam locomotives, both broad-gauge and metre-gauge, made at Chittaranjan and at Telco.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether we have canvassed any country so far in this respect?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Unfortunately, in the neighbouring countries they are going in more and more for diesel engines and there is no demand for steam engines.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the difficulties in the way of export of these locomotives? Have any difficulties been experienced by those countries where they have been put for sale?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I said, what we can export are steam locomotives. Unfortunately, in the neighbouring countries they are going in more and more for diesel locomotives with the result that we are not able to market the steam locomotives which we can export.

विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारो

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*२६७. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि पहिले यह निश्चय किया गया था, कि विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के भत्तों में वृद्धि न की जाये, तथापि बाद में उस निश्चय में परिवर्तन कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के भत्तों में किस दर से वृद्धि होगी ; और

(ग) यह निश्चय कब से लागू किया जायगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) से (ग). उन के भत्ते को १ नवम्बर, १९६२ से बढ़ा देने के लिये २६-६-६२ को आज्ञा जारी की गई। अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाकपालों और छंटाई-कारों का भत्ता एतदर्थ ३ रुपये प्रतिमास और दूसरे कर्मचारियों का २ रुपये प्रतिमास बढ़ा दिया गया है। उन्हें बढ़े हुए भत्ते मिल रहे हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस निर्णय के लिये धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि मेरी सूचना के अनुसार इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश नीचे तक नहीं पहुँचे हैं और आवश्यक कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, इसलिये क्या इस बारे में जांच की जायेगी और तत्काल आदेश भेज दिये जायेंगे।

श्री जगजीवन राम : अगर नहीं पहुँचे हैं, तो जल्दी पहुँचा दिये जायेंगे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated some time back that this will be implemented retrospectively. I want to know whether it has been done retrospectively from the same date on which the recommendations of the Pay Commission were implemented.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I said, it is from 1st November 1961.

Restriction on engaging foreign Artists



- *268. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government restrictions on engaging foreign Cabaret artist-

es and musicians have affected tourist industry;

(b) if so, whether any representation has been received in this connection; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). These restrictions were imposed in August, 1962, and the impact of these restrictions on the tourist industry is being assessed. A number of representations from individual Hotels and the Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Associations of India have been received.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What are the reasons for these restrictions and what will be the foreign exchange that we will save by this action?

Shri Raj Bahadur: One reason is that we want to economise in foreign exchange. Secondly, we want that we should for entertainment, music etc.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it has affected our own artistes who are going abroad?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think that they are affected.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि इस हुक्म के बाद भी दिल्ली के बड़े होटलों में फारेन आर्टिस्ट्स काम कर रहे हैं ? यदि हां, तो क्या यह इस हुक्म की खिनाफ़वर्जी नहीं है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो पहले आ चुके होंगे, वे अभी तक काम कर रहे होंगे। उनके आईन्दा आने के लिये पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है।

Zonal Set-up of Railways



- *269. { Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Umanath:

Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Shri P. Kunhan:

Dr. M. S. Aney:

Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri Joti Saroop:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Zonal set-up is being reviewed with a view to investigate the necessity of any further reorganisation;

(b) whether there is any proposal for reorganisation of any of the existing zones; and

(c) if so, the details and purpose thereof?

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

(a) This matter is under constant review with reference to operating and administrative needs.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the Government of Andhra submitted certain proposals in this respect and whether any discussion has taken place between the railway administration and the Government of Andhra in this matter?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is not a matter of any State Government submitting any proposals. The only criterion for creating new zones is the operational efficiency of the railways. Whenever we find that there is any need for it, action will be taken irrespective of the fact whether any State Government has taken it up or not.

Shri Ranga: That is not an adequate answer.

Mr. Speaker: As to the matter of fact, that should be answered.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): The Andhra Pradesh Government has not officially written recently, but one or two Ministers have mentioned it to me and one Minister has also written to me that

this matter may be examined. I have explained the position to him on the lines indicated by the hon. Deputy Minister.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the hon. Minister himself feels from the facts available that the workload on these railways has so considerably increased that it leads to inefficiency unless there is creation of another two new zones? May I know whether this proposal for the creation of two new zones has received any attention from the hon. Minister?

Shri Swaran Singh: As soon as I find that the workload on any zones has increased so much that it cannot be carried on efficiently, I will certainly re-organise and create another zone. So long as another zone is not created, it should be presumed that I have not come to the conclusion suggested by the hon. Member.

Dr. M. S. Aney: At Kalamna near Nagpur certain staff quarters and all those things had been built and people were told that these were the quarters that were being constructed for the staff which was going to be located for the new Central Zone that was being created. Is it a fact?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There is some misunderstanding about it. The quarters at Nagpur are being constructed for the new division as a result of the divisionalisation scheme introduced on the South Eastern Railway. They are not for the new zone.

Shri Heda: May I know whether Government have investigated that the late running of the various trains between Vijayawada and Waltair, on the one hand, and Vijayawada and Chanda, on the other, which are proverbially delayed, is due to the fact that these two sections are situated at the end of two different zones?

Shri Swaran Singh: That is not a fact.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether apart from the constant departmental review the organisation and administrative matter has been gone into in the immediate past to find out the justification for the re-organisation of the zonal set-up?

Shri Swaran Singh: This thing has been gone into from time to time. This matter was discussed at the time of the Budget debate also when it was mentioned that as a result of review, two new zones, namely, the North Eastern and the North East Frontier Zones had been created.

श्री तुलशीदास ज. घव : शोलापुर डिवीजन को सिकन्दराबाद डिवीजन में शामिल करने वाली जो बात है क्या वह सही बात है और अगर सही बात है तो वहाँ पर जो बिन्दुज दंगर है, उनका आप क्या करेंगे ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : अभी तक ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है ।

Dr. M. S. Aney: Was there any proposal before the Railway Board submitted either by the Government of Bombay or by some other authority to the effect that a Central Zone should be created with its headquarters at Nagpur in view of the importance which Nagpur has attained?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is a Central Zone; there is a railway known as the Central Railway. There was no proposal to create any other zone with Nagpur as its headquarters. Probably, that is the question which the hon. Member has in mind and which he is not putting directly.

Export of Raw Sugar

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- *272. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether export of raw sugar to Japan has been struck on comparatively favourable terms when refined sugar exported to U.S.A. had to be subsidised heavily by Government; and

(b) if so, what further steps will be taken to augment the export of raw sugar to other importing countries in the world?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. Based on current year's production of raw sugar—which is being attempted for the first time—Indian sugar factories may be required to undertake production of larger quantities of raws in the years to come.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What was the world market price so far as the last sale was concerned in rupees per maund and what is the present world market price today?

Shri Shinde: The present world market price is approximately 29.25 pounds and it is always quoted in terms of tons and not in maunds.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: I want to know the price in rupees per maund.

Shri Shinde: That can be calculated.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether any special concession has been given to those factories which are producing raw sugar exclusively?

Shri Shinde: No special concession has been granted. The work of exporting raw sugar has been entrusted to the Indian Sugar Mills Association Export Division. Some arrangement has been arrived at. But, there is no special concession as far as export of raw sugar is concerned.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What concession can the Co-operative sugar factories get who want to switch over to the manufacture of raw sugar?

Shri Shinde: Co-operative sugar factories are participating and they are represented in the Export division of the Indian Sugar Mills Association. As far as export of raw sugar is concerned, they are treated on par.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: May I know whether sugar factories in Maharashtra have agreed to produce raw sugar and to export and if so which are the factories which have agreed and what quantity is going to be exported?

Mr. Speaker: That is entering into too many details.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if small khandsari units will also be allowed to produce raw sugar and their sugar also will be exported?

Shri Shinde: The point is, according to specification of raw sugar, raw sugar is required to be 96° polarisation and above and khandsari plants cannot produce that sort of sugar.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma. Next Question.

Shri Basumatari: My name is also there, Sir.

Import of Rice from U.S.A.

*273. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. Government have been asked to supply an additional one million tons of rice under Public Law 480 to boost our buffer stock to counteract any abnormal rise in prices; and

(b) the nature of reply received, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir. No formal request for any additional allotment has been made to U.S. Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government has built up any buffer stock so far as rice is concerned and if so, from which country that buffer stock has come?

Some Hon. Members: We could not hear the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should face the Chair when he puts the question so that others also might hear.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I always do so.

Mr. Speaker: He addresses only the Minister.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I always address you. You are my patron. May I know if the Government of India has built up any buffer stock so far as rice is concerned and if so from which country that buffer stock has come?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has often been stated on the floor of this hon. House that there is at present a buffer stock of 2 to 2½ million tons of both wheat and rice. With regard to stocks of wheat, it has been mainly built up by imports from the U.S.A. under P.L. 480. With regard to rice, it has been built up by internal procurement, by import from Burma and from Egypt and also from the U.S.A.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether during the last month, in view of the present emergency, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has made any arrangement with the U.S.A. for the import of rice in addition to P.L. 480?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Under the P.L. 480 agreement entered into in 1960, we have imported only about 4 lakh tons out of a million tons contracted for. There is still left to import 6 lakh tons. With regard to the phasing of that quantity that is left and also with regard to the possibility of getting something extra, possibilities are being explored. But, no formal request has yet been made to the U.S.A. because our crop position as

well as the U.S. crop position have to be assessed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know what possibilities are being explored and how long it will take for the Government to come to a decision with regard to those possibilities?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, we may get about 2 lakh tons or a little more from Burma. We are also exploring the possibility of importing some quantity from Egypt. As I have already stated, we have got still 6 lakh tons to import from the U.S.A. under the agreement already entered into. I have already said that with regard to additional quantity, it will depend upon the crop position in India as well as in the U.S.A.

Utilising Steel Scrap by Railway Workshops



*274. { **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under instructions of the Railway Board, the Railways were prohibited from disposing of their steel scrap with the object of using the same in the Railway Workshops;

(b) whether prior to issue of such instructions any assessment had been made of the steel scrap likely to be so available and the quantity that could be utilised by the Railway Workshops;

(c) whether it is a fact that a loss of over Rs. 8 lakhs came to be involved due to deterioration of accumulated stocks of steel scrap because the Railway Workshops were not able to utilise the scrap; and

(d) what action, if any, has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. The Railway Board

did not impose a total embargo on the sale of scrap.

(b) Yes. Whatever restrictions were there, they were imposed with due regard to the requirements of the Railways.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Are Government aware of the fact that about Rs. 4 lakhs worth of iron scrap is lying at Madar station near Ajmer and is not being utilised for the last four years?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am not aware of this particular case, but it is true that we have quite a substantial quantity of iron scrap lying at various depots. This might be one of those depots. But we are utilising these scrap as best as we can. We have been sending large quantities of iron and steel scrap to the steel factories, and we are also giving it to the railway workshops, and to the ordnance factories. Now, the embargo has been lifted, and we can give it to the private users also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You will have to buck up a little.

Shri Maheswar Naik: What is the estimate of the scrap available with the different railways at the moment, and how all those stocks are being utilised by the railway workshops?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The latest figures available with me are for the year 1960-61. The estimate is about 2,58,000 tons.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know how it is being utilised also.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I submitted before, some of it was being sent to the steel factories; some was being utilised in the railway workshops, and some portion given to the private foundries to manufacture things for the railways such as cast iron sleepers etc.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that this scrap has been lying since the last many years, have the **Railway Ministry** made any plan to utilise this scrap during this present emergency as quickly as possible?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, we have authorised the different railways to act in the manner they consider fit.

Pondicherry Port

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*275. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pondicherry Administration has urged the Union Transport Ministry to take steps to provide Pondicherry Port with sufficient traffic in view of the facilities being created there; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government of India in this regard?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House, [See Appendix I, annexure No. 63].

Shri Buta Singh: May I know what difficulties have come in the way of providing sufficient traffic to this port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Pondicherry pier has been opened recently, and steps have been taken as indicated in the statement, to augment the traffic.

Ship-launching at Nagasaki for Jayanti Shipping Corporation

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*276. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Daji:

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

(a) whether a new ship for the Jayanti Shipping Corporation has

been built and launched at the Nagasaki Shipyard Japan;

(b) if so, the type of the vessel and its tonnage; and

(c) the total cost of its construction?

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

(b) The vessel is a single screw motor bulk carrier of about 32,250 D.W.T.

(c) The contract price of the vessel is U.S. Dollars 4,491,000 (approximately Rs. 2.1 crores).

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What are the arrangements made by the Jayanti Shipping Corporation for payment for this vessel? How is the cargo for this vessel? How is the corporation going to pay for this ship? Is the vessel going to be chartered by any petroleum or oil company?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is a bulk carrier. It will be used for carrying either foodgrains or iron ore etc. for our country or in cross trade. In case it is employed in Indian trade, it will save foreign exchange for us, and if it is employed for cross trade, it will earn foreign exchange for us.

So far as payment is concerned, 10 per cent of the price will be paid by the company from out of its own resources, and 90 per cent of the price will be met out of the loan in case they need it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether there were any special circumstances which warranted the presence of the Finance Minister, the Shipping Minister and the Indian Ambassador in Japan, at the time of the launching of this vessel?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Finance Minister during his tour which had already been fixed for Japan happened to be in Japan at the time

when this ship was ready for launching. Therefore, advantage was taken of his presence to mark this occasion because this vessel happens to be the first bulk carrier and it also happens to be the biggest ship that our merchant marine will now come to possess. This ship is going to be delivered by the end of December.

So far as the Minister of Shipping was concerned, he happened to be there in connection with exploring possibilities for collaboration for the second shipyard. The Ambassador was invited for the occasion and naturally he came....

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Paradip Port

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*277. { Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to undertake the development of Paradip Port in Orissa;

(b) if so, what would be the estimated expenditure on this Project;

(c) whether any foreign assistance has been sought for this;

(d) if so, from which quarters; and

(e) the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The development of Paradip Port as an Intermediate Port is already included in the Third Five Year Plan and the Government of India have made a provision of Rs. 1.5 crores for the grant of loans to the State

Government to cover the expenditure in this regard. The State Government have proposed that Paradip Port should be developed as a deep-sea port for the export of iron ore on a large scale from the Orissa mines. This scheme is under examination by the Planning Commission. The State Government's proposals envisage the export to begin with, of about 2 million tons of iron ore from the Tomka-Daitari mines through Paradip. The cost of developing Paradip Port to handle this traffic is estimated at Rs. 18 crores. A team representing Japanese interests is at present in India to conduct negotiations in regard to the various aspects of the project including the purchase of iron ore exported through Paradip. The negotiations are at present in progress.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: How much money has been spent on this port in the Third Plan period?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Under the Third Plan, as has been mentioned in the statement, Rs. 1.5 crores have been earmarked for being spent. As to how much has already been spent, I require notice.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: संकटकालीन परिस्थिति को देखते हुए इस वर्क को एक्स्पेंडिट करने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है, और यह कब तक खत्म हो जायेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इससे तो हम ग्राइरन एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं । संकटकालीन स्थिति से इसका कहां तक सम्बन्ध होगा, यह कहना मुश्किल है ।

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the foreign experts from Japan have already completed their survey of this area regarding finalisation of port construction?

Shri Raj Bahadur: My information is that the team of Japanese experts has come here with a view to exploring possibilities of exporting iron ore from the Tomka-Daitari mines through Paradip. At present,

they are busy with negotiations in this connection.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: May I know whether there is any proposal to have financial assistance from Japan for development of this port since the iron ore that is to be sent to Japan is to be exported mainly from this port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of the details and also on the lines on which negotiations are proceeding.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has Government formulated a clear policy including priorities, with regard to various ports on the east and west coasts? If so, does Paradip enjoy a higher priority than some others?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as this port is concerned, as I have already submitted, Rs. 1.54 crores have been allotted for its development under the Third Plan with a view to make it good enough to handle as much as 5 million tons of traffic. By the time it comes to that level, we shall try to see....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry. My question related to priority in the matter of construction of the port.

Shri Raj Bahadur: He referred to the principles and so, I have explained the principle, that when we come up to a certain level of traffic we take further steps. If this plan for exporting 2 million tons of ore is finalised, then we shall proceed further.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I referred to priority in the matter of construction. The answer is quite different from the question.

Mr. Speaker: Unless the Minister tells the hon. Member what priority if any, has been given to this port, he will not be satisfied.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the House is already aware that so far as the Third Plan is concerned, for

new ports we have given priority for development in the case of Mangalore and Tuticorin. This Paradip Port development comes as a separate proposal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what I wanted.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It is mentioned in the statement that the cost of development of Paradip port to handle this traffic is estimated at Rs. 16 crores. May I know whether this amount will be required in Indian currency or in foreign exchange?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is all under investigation. The Planning Commission has to examine and scrutinise these figures. I think a large part of this will be required in Indian currency; only a small portion, if at all, would be required in foreign exchange.

Survey of Dandakaranya

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*278. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to send a team of experts to Dandakaranya to survey its potentialities for farming, forestry and horticulture; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be sent?

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

(b) The composition of the team is under consideration and as soon as it is decided, the time for its visit will also be finalised.

Export of Raw Sugar

*279. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export Agency Division of the Indian Sugar Mills Association has entered into a contract

with an International trade house for export of raw sugar to the tune of two lakhs tonnes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proceeds of the exports would be utilised for import of fertilizers from abroad; and

(c) what are the relevant details of this deal?

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

(b) Only 50 per cent of the realisations from export of sugar would be utilised for import of fertilizers.

(c) The deal covers export of 1.5 to 2.0 lakh metric tons of Indian centrifugal raw sugar of fair average quality to Japan, Republic of Korea, South Vietnam West Europe, North Africa, South America, etc., during 1963. The price of raw sugar will be determined on a price fixing basis linked with London Daily Price.

Shri Maheswar Naik: What is the existing gap between the indigenous production of fertilisers and the requirements of the country?

Shri Shinde: At present we have enough quantities to export, and the carry over on 31st October was about 10 lakh tons.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the agreement which is going to be entered into envisages any concessional price for import of fertilisers in consideration for the price of export of raw sugar?

Shri Shinde: The price of raw sugar, as I have already stated in the House, is linked with the London daily price. As far as the price of the fertilisers which we are going to import is concerned, it is also the international prevailing price.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know if the export of raw sugar will affect in any way the stock kept every year as reserve?

Shri Shinde: The export quantities are based on internal requirements and the possibilities of the quantities which we can export.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो रा शुगर बाहर भेजी जाने वाली है इसमें महाराष्ट्र की सहकारी शुगर मिल्स ने कितना सहकार दिया है और कौन कौन सी मिल ने कितना कितना सहकार दिया है ?

Shri Shinde: The co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra are participating in the production of raw sugar, and the leading factories in Maharashtra have already started production of raw sugar.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the agreement stipulates any reservation of quotas for the co-operative sugar factories, and whether the proximity of a factory to the port of export is a consideration for fixing quota and cost?

Shri Shinde: Anybody, any undertaking in raw sugar which desires to undertake the manufacture of raw sugar is welcome. So, there is no question of reservation for any particular group of factories.

Foodgrains sent out of Madhya Pradesh

*280. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how much foodgrains have been sent out of the State of Madhya Pradesh during the period November 1960 to 30th September, 1962 each year separately; and

(b) whether the stock available with Food Ministry in Central Government stores and Central Government Warehouses in the State is sufficient to meet the deficit, if any?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Quantities of foodgrains moved by rail on trade account as well as on Government

account from Madhya Pradesh during the period November, 1960, to September, 1962 were approximately as follows:

(In 000 metric Tons)	
Period	Quantity
November & December 1960	160
1961	1173
1962 (Up to 30th September)	763

Information about trade movement by road is not available. No foodgrains were moved by road on Government account.

(b) Madhya Pradesh is surplus in foodgrains. Sufficient stocks of rice and wheat are also held by Government in Madhya Pradesh itself to meet the situation in case of any emergency. Besides, Government of India hold large stocks of foodgrains at strategic centres from where they can be moved at short notice.

Shri A. S. Saigal: May I know whether scarcity conditions are prevailing in many parts of Madhya Pradesh, especially in Chattisgarh, and will Government start releasing the stock from their godowns?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Reports about the conditions in Chattisgarh are really exaggerated. We have made enquiries. Of course, there may be some drop in production, but there are no scarcity conditions at all in the Chattisgarh area.

Shri A. S. Saigal: I want the hon. Minister to make an enquiry through the Madhya Pradesh Government to find out whether scarcity conditions are prevailing or not in Chattisgarh.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will take it as a suggestion. •

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In the reply that was given by the hon. Minister, it was stated that Government had not collected figures of such foodgrains being

sent out of Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan by road transport. Is it a fact that such transport has been carried out by regular smugglers through the officers of the police agency specially posted at all borders of Madhya Pradesh and because of that these figures are not being disclosed here?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no question of smuggling—Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra are in one and the same zone. There can be free movement.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The hon. Minister is wrong in so far as rice is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: He may be wrong. But hon. Members can only get information, so far as is known to the hon. Minister. It may not be smuggling if Government knew of it.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में स्केरसिटी के कारण चीप ग्रेन शाप्स खोले गए हैं और इस वास्ते मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने लिखा है कि हम ज्यादा ग्रनाज बाहर नहीं भेज सकते और जोन सिस्टम बन्द किया जाए ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already stated that there are no scarcity conditions. In fact we have allotted a quantity of 2700 tons of rice to Madhya Pradesh but they have been able to lift only 319 tons because there has not been the necessary off-take from the fair price shops.

Effect of Travel Restriction on Air India

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- { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
 Mathur:
 Shri Harish Chandra
 *281. { **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**
 Maharajkumar Vijaya
 Ananda:
 Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the re-

cently imposed curb on foreign travel's has adversely affected the finances of the Air India; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to stabilize the financial position of this public undertaking?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Passenger revenue earned by Indian stations during July/August/September, 1962, show a drop of over 20 per cent as compared to the corresponding period last year. This drop is attributable to the restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank on foreign travel, effective from 1st July, 1962.

(b) In order to increase the Air India's revenue earnings, more intensive sales efforts are directed towards the following categories of traffic:—

(i) Passengers who do not require a 'P' form to leave the country i.e., foreign nationals temporarily resident in India.

(ii) Businessmen and students for whom the Reserve Bank grant 'P' forms on merit.

(iii) Cargo traffic.

(iv) Traffic from foreign countries to India and other points on the Air India's routes.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: How many flights per week are being operated by the Air India International at present, and what is the average number of passengers per flight?

Shri Mohiuddin: The number of flights to London is the same as previously—seven flights a week. As regards the load, I have already stated that it has reduced.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: In view of the decrease in revenue, may I know whether the Ministry has approached the Finance Ministry for some concessions or relaxation of restrictions?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir.

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Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that the fall in traffic is more in the west-bound flights than in the east-bound ones?

Shri Mohiuddin: That is true because the restrictions are for our travellers mainly from India to West.

I.D.A. Credit for P. & T. Department

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*282. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Development Association has extended a credit of \$ 42 million to India for the P. & T. Department; and

(b) if so, how the credit is proposed to be utilised?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) The credit will be utilised for the purchase of telecommunication materials to be imported from abroad.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या यह बताने की कृपा की जाएगी कि यह जो ऋण लिया गया है यह किन शर्तों पर लिया गया है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : शर्त तो यह है कि इस पर मूद बहुत कम होता है और इसको बहुत लम्बे अरसे के बाद वापस करना होता है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस ऋण से जो धन प्राप्त हो रहा है, इसके देर से देर कब तक उपयोग कर लिये जाने की आशा की जा सकती है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसी पंचवर्षीय योजना के भीतर ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that a special delegation of the P&T Board was deputed for this purpose and if so, was the Indian diplomatic mission on the spot not able to negotiate this transaction?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes; a delegation was sent and it was at the instance of the World Bank and our embassy there.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: May I know whether there is any proposal to utilise any portion of this amount for providing direct telephone and telegraph facilities between Trivandrum and Kozhikode?

Mr. Speaker: It is a different question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: By what time would the first instalment be arriving in India and what would be the amount of the first instalment?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This is for the import of material. Specifications are being worked out, and as soon as they have been worked out, world tenders will have to be invited. After the world tenders are invited, the materials will be imported and payment will be made by the IDA.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what special projects are going to be taken up with the credit of the IDA?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is not for any one project. It is for the general increase of the telecommunication facilities in the country.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is much noise. I cannot carry on the proceedings in this manner. Either I should stop or hon. Members should. Shri Pottekkatt.

Shri Pottekkatt: May I know whether any amount will be set apart for telegraph and telephone communications in Kerala?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise. Next question.

Crop Insurance

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*284. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

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

(a) the progress that has so far been made in giving a start to Crop Insurance; and

(b) whether along with Crop Insurance Cattle Insurance will also be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) In pursuance of the assurance given to Parliament in 1947 a scheme of crop insurance was formulated and circulated to various State Governments for adoption. The State Governments did not however find it possible to implement the scheme owing to financial stringency.

The Government of Punjab has, however, made a provision for implementing a pilot scheme for crop insurance during the Third Plan period. The work is likely to start in 1963-64, after legislation for this purpose is undertaken as the scheme is to be implemented on compulsory basis.

Further continuance of this scheme in Punjab or its adoption by other States will depend on the result achieved in connection with this pilot scheme.

(b) No.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government have examined the feasibility of such insurance and, if so, what are the measures?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes; we have examined the feasibility and we think that it is quite feasible to be introduced, and therefore, we have advised the State Governments to undertake it if they so desire.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: During the last session, the hon. Minister had stated in reply to a previous question that statistics are being collected as far as this scheme is concerned. May I know to what extent progress has been made as far as the collection of statistics is concerned?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Now, the Bill is ready and we have asked the Punjab Government to send their officers for consultation. But, in the meantime, as hon. Members know, this emergency has arisen and we are awaiting the arrival of the Punjab Government's officers here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A pilot scheme is being tried in Punjab. What is the extent of that pilot scheme?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Six centres, one each in six districts, are going to be taken according to this scheme after the Bill is enacted into law.

Shri D. D. Puri: What is the quantum of Central assistance for this pilot scheme in the Punjab?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, that will have to be determined, but this is going to be a centrally-sponsored scheme.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the Punjab Government is meeting all the expenditure now for this scheme?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is a Central scheme.

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : फसलों या पशुओं की बीमा कराने सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को जिनका कि किसानों के जीवन से सीधा सम्बन्ध है अन्तिम रूप देने से पहले क्या किसानों के भी मुख्य प्रतिनिधियों से कुछ परामर्श किया गया है ?

डा० राम सुभगसिंह : वस्तुतः हम लोग समझते हैं कि संसद के सदस्य और विधान सभाओं के सदस्य लोग किसानों का काफी प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं लेकिन यदि जरूरत

समझी जाएगी तो हम और लोगों से भी राय ले लेंगे ।

Shri Jaswant Mehta: As the Minister has stated that the States are not prepared to accept the scheme due to financial stringency, why is the Central Government not taking up the scheme?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We have not dropped it. We have approached the State Governments to undertake this scheme and the Punjab Government is the first State which has come forward. Others are also welcome.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसमें नैचुरल क्लैमिटी के लिये भी कोई प्राविजन है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जी हां इसमें प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों के लिये काफी व्यवस्था है । इसमें बहुत सारी व्यवस्थाएँ हैं ।

Production of Electric Locomotives

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{ **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
*286. { **Shri Bishamchander Seth:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed by the Government of India with eight foreign concerns known as Group for production of electric locomotives in India;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the agreement; and

(c) what type of assistance will be given by the eight representatives of foreign concerns?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 64].

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether Heavy Electricals, Bhopal are going to manufacture electric loco-

motives: We are told that an agreement has been entered into between the Heavy Electricals and "Messrs Group". May I know whether already Heavy Electricals, Bhopal were not manufacturing electric locomotives?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: The manufacture of electric locomotives consists of two portions. The mechanical portion will be manufactured at Chittaranjan and the electrical portion will be manufactured at the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know what is the total amount of consultation fees which the Heavy Electricals are going to pay to this group of concerns?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: An agreement has been entered into. They are for different amounts for different items.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether electric locomotives are likely to be manufactured during the third Plan or it will be taken over to the fourth Plan?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: We hope to manufacture about 60 electric locomotives per year by the end of the third Plan.

I.A.C.

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*287. { **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 63 on the 2nd August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether in pursuance of the cost structure Committee's recommendations made in March, 1959, any action has been taken in regard to the reduction of the assets of the Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(**Shri Mohiuddin**): (a) and (b). The recommendation of the Committee that Government should give consideration to the revaluation of the capital of the Corporation and should authorize writing off of any part of it which did not correspond to the realisable value of assets was examined in consultation with the Corporation and it was decided that there was no need to undertake such a revaluation of the capital of the Corporation as that would not result in any material change in the capital structure of the Corporation.

International Society of Sugarcane Technologists

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*288. { **Shri Basumatari:**
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the eleventh congress of the International Society of Sugarcane technologists was held in Mauritius in September this year;

(b) if so, who represented India in that Congress;

(c) what main recommendations/observations were made therein; and

(d) what action is being taken by Government in the light of the same?

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

(b) The Indian delegation consisted of three representatives—two officials and one non-official, namely:

1. Dr. J. T. Rao,
Director,
Sugarcane Breeding Institute,
Coimbatore;
2. Shri S. C. Gupta,
Chief Technologist (Extension)
National Sugar Institute,
Kanpur; and
3. Shri D. R. Narang,
Chairman,

Sugar Technologists Association of India,
Kanpur.

(c) The Congress did not make any recommendations. Only certain technical papers were discussed.

(d) Question does not arise.

Shri Basumatari: May I know which are the countries that took part in the Congress?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): It was held in Mauritius. As many as 32 countries were represented.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour as well as the question list are over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Subsidy Granted to Air Corporations

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

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

(a) the total subsidy granted to the Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India during the last 3 financial years;

(b) the justification for this subsidy; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to make the Corporations self-sufficient?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). No subsidy has been paid to Indian Airlines Corporation during the last three financial years.

Accident Insurance for Railway Passengers

*271. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of "Railway Accident Insurance for Pas-

sengers" has been under the consideration of Government for some time; and

(b) if so, what decision has since been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Fare on Fatehpur-Churu Line

*283. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 478 on the 10th August, 1962 regarding Railway fare on Fatehpur-Churu Line and state:—

(a) whether Government have received complaints that this low realisation is due to substantial pilferage and ticketless travel on this section;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to check this malady; and

(c) when the position of fare would be reviewed next?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A few complaints were received that the low income over the Fatehpur-Churu line was due to prevalence of ticketless travel over that section;

(b) The incidence of ticketless travel on this section has been kept under control by conducting special checks.

(c) The position will be reviewed in January, 1963.

"Grow More Food" Campaign

*285. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old "Grow More Food" campaign in its original form has been given up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). With a view to avoiding delays in the execution of schemes the procedure for the allocation of funds for individual schemes and grant of central financial assistance was revised with effect from May, 1958. Under the revised procedure Grow More Food schemes are included under the head of development "Agricultural Production." Government of India continue to attach considerable importance to all the agricultural production schemes including food production schemes and the pace of implementation of these schemes has been greatly accelerated.

Stock of Rice

***289. Shri Bishanchander Seth:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to build a stockpile of 2 million tons of rice and also the levy on rice mills is being raised;

(b) if so, how far the proposal will help Government;

(c) what will be the percentage to be raised in different States; and

(d) in what way Government will regulate the distribution of foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Government of India had earlier taken a decision to build up a reserve stock of 1 million tons of rice. The Government now intend to build a reserve stock of greater magnitude, if possible, up to 2 million tons. The levy on rice mills has been raised in some States.

(b) Substantial stocks held in reserve by Government inspire confidence in the public mind and help Government to keep prices under check and supplies to consumers easy.

(c) The reserve stock is proposed to be built partly out of imports and partly from internal procurement. Rice is being procured for the Government of India in Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and U.P. by a levy on rice mills and traders. The levy in Punjab is at present 66 $\frac{2}{3}$, that in U.P. 50 percent and in Madhya Pradesh 25%. The possibilities of procuring rice in other States are at present being examined.

(d) Foodgrains from Government stocks are distributed in deficit areas through fair price shops according to the requirements of those areas as assessed from time to time.

Effect of Music on Growth of Plants

562. { **Shri Gulshan;**
Shri Buta Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on the basis of experiments conducted at Annamalai, Jabalpur and Pondicherry, music is found to have a great effect on the growth of plants; and

(b) if so, what steps Government of India have taken so far to propagate this method?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A team of Scientists was deputed by the Government of India in 1961 to verify the claims made by Dr. T. C. N. Singh of the Annamalai University and Dr. V. Gore of the Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur, regarding the effect of music on plant growth. The team could not express any definite opinion in the matter as the experiments conducted did not show consistent results.

(b) As the experiments conducted have not been able to support the claims regarding the positive effect of music on plant growth, it has been decided not to continue this work further at other Institutes or to propagate this technique.

Price of Fertilizers

563. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 { Shri P. Kunhan:
 { Shri S. B. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** fertilizers; and

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Food Ministers' Conference discussed about the reduction in price of fertilizers, and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken on this question?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, the question was discussed in an informal meeting with the State Ministers of Agriculture.

(b) The pool issue price of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate has been reduced from Rs. 310/- to Rs. 278/- per metric ton with effect from 5th October, 1962.

Soil Erosion

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Food Ministers' Conference discussed the measures to prevent soil erosion; and

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken?

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

(b) On the basis of suggestions made at the Conference and specific proposals subsequently received from

some of the States, the following decisions have been taken:—

- (i) An additional allocation of Rs. 23.18 lakhs has been made to the Government of Maharashtra for accelerating their soil conservation programme during 1962-63.
- (ii) The Bihar Government's suggestion that administrative approval be issued for centrally sponsored schemes for the entire Third Plan period instead of for a year at a time, has been accepted and their scheme for soil conservation in the catchment of the Mayurakshi has been approved for the entire Third Plan period. The same has been done or is being done in respect of such schemes received from other States.
- (iii) The Government of Mysore had submitted an expanded programme of soil conservation aimed at covering an area of 3 lakh acres annually for the next 9 years at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,480 lakhs. An additional allocation of Rs. 22 lakhs has been made to the State for 1962-63 for the purpose, keeping in view the organisational and other facilities available at present.
- (iv) The suggestion of the Government of Punjab to treat their field drainage demonstration projects as a centrally sponsored scheme of soil conservation, has not been accepted as this work pertains to irrigation.
- (v) A proposal to start a three-year integrated soil conservation course for fresh science graduates is being considered.
- (vi) A proposal to revise the pattern of financial assistance in respect of State soil conser-

vation schemes to be executed in the backward areas, is also under consideration.

Irrigation Schemes

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the States Food Ministers' Conference has appointed a working group to go into the difficulties faced by small irrigation schemes; and

(b) if so, when this group is expected to submit its report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). At an informal Conference of the State Ministers of Agriculture convened by this Ministry on the 29th and 30th August, 1962, it was mentioned that inadequate and delayed supplies of cement, iron and steel and coal hampered minor irrigation works as well as other programmes of agricultural development. It was accordingly suggested by the Ministers that to assist in bringing about an improvement in the supply position of these important materials the existing procedures should be carefully examined and suitable changes in them suggested with a view to ensure timely and adequate availability of these commodities to agriculturists and for agricultural development programmes in general including godowns for warehousing of agricultural supplies and agricultural produce. The Conference, therefore, decided to set up a compact Working Group which met on the 24th and 25th September, 1962 and has since submitted its report.

Survey and Settlement Department Workers in Tripura

566. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the

Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Holiday is being observed by the field workers under the Survey and Settlement Department, Tripura in every week, i.e. on Sunday;

(b) if not, whether any special wages or overtime wages are being given to those employees for their work on Government Holidays; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) The Survey and Settlement operation has to follow a rigid phased programme. Due to prolonged rainy season, the time available for field work is limited. No holiday is, therefore, observed from October to May. The field workers are, however, adequately compensated by the comparative leisure and holidays that they enjoy on full remuneration during the slack season.

Co-operative Societies of Handcart Pullers

567. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:

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

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any scheme for the formation of co-operative societies by handcart/trolley pullers;

(b) the amount being allotted for this scheme and the details thereof;

(c) whether any such cooperatives had been formed in any of the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes Sir, a scheme for the organization of co-operatives of handcart pliers on a pilot oasis has been sanctioned.

(b) The Central Government will provide (i) loans to state governments to the extent the latter advance loans to societies for purchase of hand carts subject to the maximum of Rs. 10,000 per society repayable within a period of five years in equated annual instalments, (ii) grants to state governments/union territories to give subsidies for managerial expenses upto Rs. 900/- per society spread over a period of 3 to 5 years. The subsidy will be shared on 50:50 basis with the State government.

(c) So far, no society has been organised under this scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

Motor Transport in Tripura

568. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vehicles engaged in transport in Tripura;

(b) total number of persons working as drivers and assistants in these motor transport;

(c) the highest and lowest rate of wages paid to these workers; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce any minimum wage rate for these employees?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 16:19 (As on 29-10-1962).

(b) 2561 (1659 drivers and 902 driver assistants).

(c) Rs. 175/- and Rs. 50/- respectively, per month.

(d) The matter is under the consideration of the Tripura Administration.

P. and T. Employees

**569. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:**

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

(a) the number of P. & T. Officials with service of three years and more whose services were terminated under Rule 5 of Temporary services Rules throughout India during 1960, 1961 and upto October, 1962 for reasons unconnected with the General Strike of July, 1960;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste employees among them; and

(c) the reasons for not awarding quasi-permanency to the above-said officials?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Farm Output

570. Shri Sezhayan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the short-term loans given by the Central Government to the different State Governments for increasing farm output during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the outstanding loan amounts and interests repayable by the States towards the loans granted prior to 1st April, 1960?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 65].

(b) The Accountants General concerned are responsible for the recovery of loans granted by the Central Government. Information regarding the outstanding loan amounts and interest repayable by the States on loans granted prior to 1-4-1960 is not, therefore, readily

available in this Ministry. The required information is being collected from the Accountants General and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Construction of Railway Lines in Punjab

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

(a) how many miles of new railway lines have been constructed in Punjab under the First and Second Plan periods; and

(b) the new railway lines proposed to be opened in Punjab during the Third Plan period?

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

(a) Information about construction of railway lines is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. From available records it has, however, been seen that out of the works carried out during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods, about 40 miles of new lines and about 54 miles of restorations of dismantled lines were in the Punjab State.

(b) Out of the new lines provided in the Railway's programme for the Third Five Year Plan as published by the Planning Commission, 1.27 miles portion of the Madhopur-Kathua line falls within the Punjab State.

Opening of new stations in Ferozepore Division

572. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of new stations to be opened in Ferozepore Division of Northern Railway during 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): One flag station has been opened and the question of opening two train Halts is under consideration.

Covering shed on Passenger Platform at Baitarani Road Railway Station

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

(a) whether it has been decided by Government to construct one covering shed on the Passenger Platform at Baitarani Road Railway station under South Eastern Railway in Orissa;

(b) if so, the total amount to be spent for this purpose; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be started?

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

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

Consumption of Tobacco

574. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have made any assessment of the quantity of tobacco which is being consumed inside the country every year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Yes. A statement indicating the all India break up of tobacco consumption, typewise, for the past 5 years is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 66].

Pilot Projects for Tobacco

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

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

(a) whether Government have any proposals to set up pilot projects for growing flue-cured Virginia tobacco;

(b) if so, the details of this scheme and which sites have been selected for setting up these pilot projects; and

(c) the total amount allocated for this project?

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

(b) In order to explore possibilities of growing Virginia tobacco in new areas, trials are being conducted in Ankalg and Aktangikal areas of Kundernad and Dharwar area in Mysore State, Salem and Dharampuri areas of Madras State and Surat, Kaira and Mehsana Districts of Gujarat State.

(c) No special allotment has been made. Trials are being conducted in collaboration with the State Governments.

Case of P.C. Ray and Company

576. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case of P.C. Ray and Company, Port Blair, Andamans, which was sent to arbitration has been decided; and

(b) whether complaints against that company have been received regarding the irregular payments of wages to the labourers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Not yet.

(b) Yes.

Production of Canned Fruit

577. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what incentives and facilities have been given to small farmers willing to take up the small units of production of canned fruits industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): With a view to encourage production and export of fruit and vegetable products the following facilities and concessions are provided by the Government.

1. Grant of subsidy on Tinplate used in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable products at the rate of Rs. 500/- per ton.
2. Loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 10,000/- for small units.
3. Rebate of Excise duty on sugar (for Exports only).
4. 50% concession on freight rate for transport of finished products intended for export.
5. Drawback of import duty on Tinplate etc.
6. 10% Cash grant on export earnings.

In addition to the above, concession schemes have also been drawn up by some State Governments, for imparting training to small growers in fruit and vegetable preservation and setting up of fruit and vegetable preservation units on cooperative basis. Provision has also been made by some State Governments in their Third Five Year Plan for setting up Mobile Units for demonstration and propaganda.

Forest Wood

578. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the rate at which the forest food was sold to the people of Andamans for home use in the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Villagers in the Andamans are allowed upto 12 tons of forest wood (logs) for construction of a house and 5 tons for repairs, free of royalty, from the Revenue forests in South Andamans. Any extra quantity required by them for bona fide domestic use is charged at the following rates:

Logs, 'A' Class—annas six per cft.

Logs, 'B' Class—annas four per cft.

Besides this, royalty-free forest produce is also allowed to occupiers of land who reside else where than Aberdeen in Port Blair.

The rates at which sawn timber is sold from the Government Sawmills at Chatham and Betapur, are given in the statements placed on the Table of the House [Placed in the Library. See No. T-558/62]. A reduction of 30% over the standard rate was allowed w.e.f. 1st November, 1954 in the case of sown timber supplied to the local population in Andamans and the government departments including P.W.D. but this concession was completely withdrawn w.e.f. 15-12-1957 on a suggestion made by audit that such subsidies could not be allowed by the Andamans Forest Department as a commercial department.

Central Fisheries Operative Training Institute

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

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 91 on the 7th August, 1962 and state the further progress made in the proposal to start a Central Fisheries Operative Training Institute at Cochin?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): In the light of the recommendations of the Norwegian Expert, a detailed scheme has since been prepared and is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Coconut Cultivation in Kerala

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

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted any proposal to extend coconut cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government have promised to give any assistance in this matter;

(d) if so, the amount sanctioned during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(e) the amount sanctioned during the first and second year of the Third Five Year Plan and the amount already spent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, a scheme for reclamation of 166 acres of Kayal land and 957 acres of coastal land, for planting coconuts has been included in the State's Third Five Year Plan. The latter area is proposed to be provided with irrigation facilities through filter points tube wells. Loans and subsidies have been provided for this purpose.

(c) The scheme is entitled to Central financial assistance as applicable to State Plan Schemes.

(d) A total provision of Rs. 15.85 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

(e) The Government of Kerala sanctioned an amount of Rs. 50,000 during 1961-62 and have made a provision of Rs. 1.79 lakhs during 1962-63.

An expenditure of Rs. 800 was incurred during 1961-62 and that incurred upto 30th September, 1962 during 1962-63 is Rs. 21,890.

Building of Ships in Foreign Countries

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

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

(a) which shipping companies have ordered for building their ships in foreign countries;

(b) what tonnage is to be acquired during the current year through those ships; and

(c) how many of them are meant for overseas and how many for coastal trade?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Only one Indian shipping company, viz. the Jayanti Shipping Company Private Ltd., New Delhi, has ordered eight bulk carriers for construction in a Japanese shipyard.

(b) Out of these eight vessels two vessels of about 20,000 G.R.T. each (32,250 D.W.T. each) are expected to be delivered before 31st March, 1963.

(c) All the eight vessels are meant for the overseas tramp trade.

Concrete Sleepers

582. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to have R.S. concrete sleepers for Indian Railway; and

(b) if so, when manufacture is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswami): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cost of Manufacturing Locomotives

13.] Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of Chittaranjan Locomotives, has further come down in 1962;

(b) if so, how does it compare with the price of locomotives manufactured in Telco, Jamshedpur; and

(c) the reason for the difference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shafinawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise as the locos delivered by Telco are of the Metre Gauge, while Broad Gauge locos are manufactured in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

अलितालिया विमान की दुर्घटना

{ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
५८४. { श्री ब्रिशनचन्द्र सेठ :
 { श्री प्र० के० देव :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अलितालिया विमान दुर्घटना की जांच में अब तक क्या प्रगत हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या इटली तथा अन्य देशों से गवाही देने के लिये कोई गवाह आये हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहोड्डीन): (क) और (ख). दुर्घटना की जांच अभी हो रही है। ५-१०-६२ तक बावन गवाह जांच अदालत के सामने गवाही दे चुके थे। इनमें से सात व्यक्ति इटली के थे और एक अमरीकन था जो कि अजकल रोम में रह रहा है।

Konkan Coastal Service

585. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the offer of a Goan shipowner to run the Konkan coastal service has been accepted; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the particular shipowner has offered to run the service without any increase in the present fares?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No final decision has yet been taken in the matter.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Electrification of Railways from Madras to Arkonam

586. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government received any recommendation or proposal from the Madras Government for the electrification of Railways from Madras Central to Arkonam; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Central Government in this matter?

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

(b) Electrification of this section may be considered when saturation is reached with steam traction. Investigations made so far indicate that this small scheme is not financially justified.

मुरादाबाद के निकट एक रेलवे स्टेशन का लूटा जाना

५८७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत मा आजाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री २४ अगस्त, ६२ के अन्तर्गत प्रश्न संख्या १५६१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ४ अगस्त, ६२ को मुरादाबाद के निकट सैहल स्टेशन को लूटने वाले अपराधियों को दण्ड देने और उनसे रुपया बरामद करने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) इस मामले में से सम्बन्धित नौ डाकुओं में से पांच गिरफ्तार किये जा चुके हैं। बाकी डाकुओं को भी गिरफ्तार करने और लूट का माल बरामद करने के लिये ज़ोरदार कोशिश हो रही है।

लखनऊ के निकट मल्हौर स्टेशन पर गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

५८८. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत मा आजाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री २४ अगस्त, १९६२ के अन्तर्गत प्रश्न संख्या १६१४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १० अगस्त, १९६२ को लखनऊ के निकट मल्हौर स्टेशन पर एक मालगाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने के कारणों का जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री से० बे० रामस्वामी): जांच समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि दुर्घटना एक माल-डिब्बे की कमानियों के उभार में बहुत अधिक फर्क हो जाने के कारण हुई। दुर्घटना के लिए जो कर्मचारी जिम्मेदार ठहराये गये हैं उन के विरुद्ध अनुशासन की कार्रवाई करने के सम्बन्ध में अभी अंतिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

Super Market

589. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether a scheme for a co-operative super-market for wholesale supply to a net-work of chain stores selling consumer goods at reasonable prices have been under the consideration of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in this regard; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development,

Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). There is no scheme for the organisation of a cooperative super market. Government of India have approved a scheme for the organisation of 200 wholesale cooperative stores and 4,000 primary/branch stores all over the country in order to serve the interests of consumers in cities and towns with a population of more than 50,000. State Governments have been requested to implement the scheme. The entire financial assistance will be found by the Centre.

Khetri Copper Project

590. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the progress of Khetri Copper Project made in recent months, the work of laying the railway line there will be expedited; and

(b) if so, what steps have been actually taken in this direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Reconnaissance Engineering and Traffic Surveys have been carried out for a railway line to link the Khetri Copper deposit areas. According to the latest indications of the traffic likely to be moved as also the Traffic Survey Report, the volume of traffic likely to move over this line is so meagre that there appears to be no justification for construction of this line at present.

Freight Realised from Goods Booked at Bhadrak Station

591. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 178 on the 7th August, 1962 regarding freight realised from goods booked at Bhadrak Station and state:

(a) whether the causes of the fall in income from freight have been enquired into; and

(b) if so, the steps that have been taken to improve the position?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The fall in the amount of freight collected at Bhadrak Station during the first half year of 1961 and 1962 as compared to the freight collected during the corresponding period in 1960 was not due to any appreciable diminution of traffic but due to some traffic which was booked freight 'prepaid' at Bhadrak during 1960 being booked freight 'to pay' during 1961 and 1962.

(b) Does not arise.

Disputes between Jhumias and Jotedars

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

(a) whether any disputes between the rehabilitated Jhumias and the local Jotedars exist in the Sub-division of Subroom;

(b) if so, the nature of disputes; and

(c) what steps are taken by Tripura Administration to settle such dispute?

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

(b) It is claimed by a Jotedar in Subroom Sub-Division that the land allotted by the Administration to Jhumias under Jhumias rehabilitation scheme falls within his jote land and is not a khas land.

(c) The case is under enquiry at present.

Bus Service in Tripura

593. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any revised or reduced

rate of bus fare has been introduced in Tripura recently;

(b) if so, whether this rate is followed by the Bus Owners' Association of Tripura; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to execute the decision regarding the new rate of bus fare of the Government in Tripura?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Tripura Administration proposed to introduce reduced rate of bus fares from the 15th August, 1962. The Tripura Motor Owners' Association represented against the proposed reduction. The objection of the Association was rejected by the Chief Commissioner, Tripura, at a meeting held on 6th November, 1962. The Administration now propose to introduce the revised fares from the last week of November, 1962.

Chandrapur Colony

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

(a) whether it is a fact that distribution of land among the inmates of Chandrapur colony (Dharmanagar), Tripura has not been properly made;

(b) whether it is a fact that for readjustment or redistribution of land in the said Colony, a non-official committee of three members was formed a few years back at the instance of the Deputy Director, Rehabilitation Department, Tripura; and

(c) if so, what were the suggestions of such Committee and what was the reaction of Government towards these suggestions; if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. The land originally acquired for rehabilitation of refugees was properly distributed. But some of the allottees who received

rehabilitation loans left the Colony and settled elsewhere, and some non-allottees occupied a good portion of the land unauthorisedly, some occupying more and some less.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Committee tentatively decided that the land in the Colony be reallocated at the rate of ten 'gandas' per family excluding the non-refugee occupants, who should vacate the land in their possession and that some of the inmates should be shifted to the newly acquired land at some distance from this Colony. But due to some disagreement amongst its members, the Committee did not submit any formal report or suggestions to the Administration. The Committee has since ceased to function.

The Tripura Administration propose to give effect to the two tentative decisions of the said Committee and reallocate land to the deserving families after the Cadastral Survey of the Dharmanagar Sub-Division is completed and the quantum of Khas land is known.

Shipping Freight Rates

595. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged on the shipping companies to regularise all discriminating freight rates in the interests of the country's export trade;

(b) whether the India-U.K. continental Conference has appointed a sub-committee to examine the question of introducing separate tariff from India to Middle East destinations, and if so, with what results;

(c) whether arrangements have been made for mutual consultations between trade interests and shipping lines and also Government whenever the question of revision in freight rates arises; and

(d) how far the Freight Investigation Board has succeeded, in cooperation with the shipping interests, in tackling the shipping difficulties?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The India-U.K. Continental Conference have also set up a Sub-Committee to look into the question of introducing a separate tariff to Middle East destinations and the Conference has been asked to expedite the issue of the traffic as early as possible.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) With the cooperation of the shipping interests the Freight Investigation Bureau has succeeded in solving many problems the more important of which are indicated below:

- (i) Securing reduction in freight rates in respect of about 211 items such as jute goods, cotton, coffee, tea etc. during the period from 1st January, 1961 to 31st October, 1962.
- (ii) Securing abolition of additional charges levied on shipments from and to Saurashtra Ports.
- (iii) Providing necessary shipping space for various commodities whenever such difficulties were brought to the notice of the Bureau.
- (iv) Serving as a liaison between the Conferences and Trade Interests and rendering service where difficulties have arisen in such matters as charging of dead-freight, withholding of rebate etc.

Detention of Indian Ship at Rangoon Port

596. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian steamship "Jay Ganga" was
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detained in the Rangoon Port and rummaged on Friday the 14th September, 1962 and was allowed to proceed only on 15th September, 1962 after seizing some valuable articles; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The vessel involved was 'Jag Ganga' belonging to Messrs. Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay, and not 'Jay Ganga'. The vessel was delayed for twenty-four hours at Rangoon due to unavoidable circumstances. At 10.00 hours on the 14th September, 1962, the Customs rummaging party boarded the vessel and found the following unclaimed property in Cassab-cum-Carpenter stores and forced to delay the vessel:

- (i) 31 small packages of synthetic stones; and
- (ii) Cotton piece goods of approximately 23 yards.

Three suspected seamen were taken ashore by the Customs authorities for interrogation. The Customs party again boarded the vessel at 16.00 hours and made a further search but found nothing. The vessel was then released at 18.00 hours and the seamen were also released by 22.00 hours one by one. The result of the interrogation is, however, not known.

Jute Seed Multiplication Farm

597. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Nucleus Jute Seed Multiplication Farm at Budbud, Panagarh, has evolved a new process by which it would be possible to increase their seed production by 200 per cent as compared to last year's production figures; and

(b) if so, whether this new process is highly technical, fairly simple and can be adopted by the Jute growers as well?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). By adoption of a simple process considerable increase in jute seed production is expected this year at the Panagarh Farm. The work is still in the experimental stage and further confirmation of results is necessary before it can be propagated amongst the growers.

Engine Failures on Miraj—Latur

598. { Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri Jedhe:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are constant engine failures on the Miraj-Latur narrow gauge section of the Central Railway causing considerable inconvenience to the passengers; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this constant failure of engines?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Wastage of Oranges

599. { Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri Jedhe:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 15 to 20 per cent of oranges grown in the Nagpur areas go waste on account of the lack of cold storage facilities on stations like Nagpur, Kotol and other places; and

(b) if so, what arrangements are being made for providing cold storage facilities in these Centres?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fuel Crisis

600. { Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri Jedhe:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the United Nations study report, India will face a fuel crisis in 1968; and

(b) if so, the proposals envisaged by Government to avoid this crisis?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No such report has been received by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture which is concerned only with fuel-wood and charcoal.

(b) Does not arise.

Fast Trains on Dhond-Manmad Route

601. { Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri Jedhe:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what has happened to the decision by the Central Railway in respect of starting fast speed trains on Dhond-Manmad Route; and

(b) how far the decision has been implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There is no proposal, at present, to provide a fast train between Dhond and Manmad.

Settlement of Khasland at Agartala

602. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1852 on the 28th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the portion of Khasland under occupation of persons in Agartala Town will be settled with the occupants themselves;

(b) if so, when this settlement is expected to be given;

(c) whether any premium will be charged; and

(d) if so, what will be the rate of premium?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Settlement of Khasland in unauthorised occupation of persons in Agartala would be carried out during the course of Survey and Settlement Operations in accordance with the principles drawn up and approved by the Advisory Committee for Tripura.

(c) Yes.

(d) Premium will be charged at the market value of similar land in the neighbourhood.

Landless Labour

603. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless labourers who have so far been settled during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of such labourers who need settlement; and

(c) the different schemes worked out for their settlement on land or otherwise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Meeting of Central Board of Forestry

Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

604. { Shri Bhakt Darshan
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Warior

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

(a) whether any meeting of the Central Board of Forestry was held in October, 1962; and

(b) the main subjects discussed therein, the recommendation made and the steps Government propose to take to implement them?

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

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-559/62].

Forest Rules

605. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to coordinate the forest rules of the different State Governments and Union Territories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The Government of India have at present no proposal to coordinate the forest rules of the different State Governments and Union Territories. The question of amending the Indian Forest Act, 1927, was, however, discussed at the last meeting of the Central Board of Forestry held at Dehra Dun on the 1st October, 1962. The Board recommended that it would be very useful if all the State Governments would look into the matter and make suggestions for improvements and changes in the Act, in the light of recent developments and that these suggestions could be examined and proposals drawn up for amendment of the Act in the desired directions. Action is being taken in the matter on these lines.

Development of Fish Industry

606. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the investigation conducted by the State Government of Kerala to find out the obstacles in the way of developing fishing industry and remedies thereof; and

(b) if so, whether any report had been received from the State Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No such investigation has been carried out by the Government of Kerala. However, they have, from time to time, brought to the attention of the Government of India the difficulties experienced by them, due to the shortage of foreign exchange, in importing marine diesel engines and other fisheries requisites. The Government of India have been doing their best to meet these demands, but it is obviously not possible, in the present context, to satisfy in full the requirements of Kerala or any other State.

International Civil Aviation Organisation

607. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 14th Session of the International Civil Aviation Organisation was held in August-September this year in Rome;

(b) if so, what main observations and recommendations were made at the meeting; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The International Civil Aviation Organisation held in Rome this year discussed a wide variety of civil aviation problems and approved a series of policy resolutions which will guide the work of the Organisation in the technical, legal, economic and administrative fields during the next three years. The important decisions taken *inter alia* relate to supersonic civil aircraft, technical assistance, implementation of regional plans, Air traffic service areas, coordination of civil and military air traffic, economics of airports and air navigation facilities, facilitation and tariff enforcement. The Assembly adopted the budget of the Organisation for the year 1963-65 and voted an amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation providing that a special Session of the Assembly be called upon the request of one-fifth of the total number of international Civil Aviation Organisation Contracting States rather than by the present number of ten Contracting States, which amendment will not come into effect until 66 States have ratified it. The International Civil Aviation Organisation Assembly elected a new Council for a three year term. India is one of the States so elected to the Council.

(c) This will be examined on receipt of the formal report etc. of the meeting from International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Accumulation of Rice in Orissa

608. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some differences had arisen between the State Governments of Orissa and West Bengal about the lifting of surplus rice stocks accumulated in remote districts of Orissa like Kalahandi and Koraput;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Orissa expressed unwillingness to join the Eastern Rice Zone if they were not given the right to export their accumulated rice stocks to areas outside the Zone;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa had decided to stop sending rice to West Bengal; and

(d) whether a Conference of the representatives of the Food Department of Orissa and West Bengal was held on 1st October, at New Delhi at the invitation of the Central Government to resolve these differences?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). There was no difference of opinion between the Governments of West Bengal and Orissa about the lifting of surplus stocks of rice from remote districts of Orissa, such as, Kalahandi, and Koraput. Stocks of rice move from Orissa to West Bengal through trade channels and are not lifted by the West Bengal Government.

The Eastern Rice Zone comprising the States of West Bengal and Orissa was created as far back as 21st December, 1959 and is not being disturbed.

The Government of Orissa brought to the notice of the Government of India the fact that as boiled rice was preferred to raw rice in West Bengal, there had been some difficulty in the disposal of raw rice produced in the districts of Kalahandi and Koraput. The Government of India have agreed to the procurement of this rice on a voluntary basis.

Measures to Increase Food Production

609. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Food Ministry and the Planning Commission have devised two measures to ensure that output of food production is raised;

(b) if so, the details of those two measures and how far this will help for increasing the agricultural production;

(c) whether these programmes were discussed during the State Agricultural Ministers meeting held on 29th and 30th August;

(d) if so, the decisions and the reaction of the Ministers thereupon; and

(e) what other items were discussed in the meeting and how far it has proved successful?

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

(b) With a view to intensifying agricultural production it was decided that an endeavour be made to secure an increase of 20 per cent in the All-India Third Plan targets for minor irrigation and soil conservation. It is proposed to provide additional resources and to make additional allocations to States for minor irrigation and soil conservation programmes and these allocations will be over and above the ceilings of central financial assistance and the total plan outlays. Accordingly, all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested on 20th August, 1962, to review their minor irrigation and soil conservation programmes already included in the State Plans, rephrase them with a view to accelerate them and furnish specific proposals for extra allocations that they would be in a position to utilise during the remaining months of the current financial year, 1962-63. The additional outlays and allocations to be made in respect of each State in the subsequent years will be determined during the Annual Plan discussions for 1963-64 and onwards. The following suggestions were made to States/Union Territories:—

(i) In selecting the programmes for intensification, preference should be given to those schemes which could be undertaken and completed quickly as for example,

schemes for boring and deepening of existing wells, installation of pump sets and restoration of tanks.

(ii) Likewise, preference should be given to the schemes which would readily result in increased utilisation of irrigation facilities and in substantial increase in the acreage under irrigated crops.

(iii) The State Governments should organise intensive training programmes in soil conservation and research and investigations for problem areas in the State.

(iv) The panchayats should be empowered to enforce obligations of the cultivators to maintain the contour bunds and waterways in good repair.

(c) Yes.

(d) The State Agricultural Ministers approved these measures and promised to accelerate the pace of minor irrigation and soil conservation schemes.

(e) The other items discussed in the above mentioned meeting were:—

(i) Programme of improved seeds for foodgrains, cotton, oil-seeds and jute.

(ii) Promotional campaign for utilisation of fertilisers.

(iii) Locust situation and locust operations.

(iv) Plant protection measures other than locust operations.

(v) Bio-gas plant.

The State Agricultural Ministers promised their full cooperation in taking suitable measures for increasing agricultural production.

Panchayati Raj

610. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to amend the Panchayati Raj Act governing the working of Panchayats in Union Territories;

(b) if so, the reasons for such amendment; and

(c) when it is likely to be amended?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

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

Tourist Development Council

611. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Himat Singka:

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

(a) the recommendations of the sixth meeting of the Tourist Development Council held recently at Ootacamund for the development of tourist industry; and

(b) the reactions of Government on such recommendations?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) At its sixth meeting held at Ootacamund, on the 28th and 29th of September, 1962, the Tourist Development Council made the following recommendations:—

(i) For dealing with Tourist matters, the State Governments should create a separate Department under the charge of a full-time senior officer, designated as Director Tourism.

(ii) To ensure better management and efficient functioning of the Tourist Bungalows and Rest Houses etc., the State Governments should set up a properly manned House keeping section, within their Tourist Department.

(iii) The State Governments should furnish to the Central Government complete information regarding their achievements in the Second Plan and the targets fixed during the Third Plan for Tourism.

(iv) In stressing the need for carrying out the integrated development of selected tourist centres and/or areas, the Council recommended to the State Governments to give proper consideration to the Master Plans to be prepared by the Working Group of experts set up by the Central Tourist Department.

(v) The State Governments should provide reasonable civic amenities at local tourist centres from their own resources.

(vi) The State Governments should review the problem of promoting tourist traffic to Hill Stations with particular reference to the need of augmenting cheaper accommodation facilities for the middle income group tourists. The important measures recommended in this regard were:—

1. Staggering of holidays in schools and colleges etc.

2. Setting up a Central Accommodation Agency at each Hill Station.

3. Provision of facilities for renting accommodation for shorter periods.

(vii) The State Governments should ensure that shooting blocks are not reserved for unrecognised Shikar Outfitters, when acting on behalf of Foreign Tourists and that proper control is kept over approved Shikar Outfitters.

(viii) There should be closer co-ordination in the publicity programme of the Central Government and the State Governments.

(ix) Tourist Publicity should be carried out in a larger measure through the media of the External Services of A.I.R.

(x) The earlier recommendation of the council to license medium sized cars as tourist taxis should be implemented by the few States which had not done so as yet.

(xi) To implement the scheme to issue All India Liquor Permits to foreign tourists, necessary charges in Rules should be expeditiously carried out by those States which had not done so as yet.

(xii) The State Governments should nominate non-official members of the Tourist Development Council on their State Tourist Development Boards.

(xiii) The State Governments should set up a Tourist Development Committees at the more important tourist centres in their State and associate the local representatives of the travel trade and other local prominent non-officials with the deliberations of such committees.

(b) The recommendations made by the Tourist Development Council are regarded by Government as important and vital steps necessary for the promotion of tourist traffic in the country.

The Tourist Development Council has been constituted by Government and therefore Government is a party to its recommendations. An officer of the Tourist Department is responsible for watching the progress in the implementation of the recommendations made in each State.

Earning from Tourists

612. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the amount earned from the tourists during the Third Plan Period so far?

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

earning from Tourism are estimated by the Reserve Bank of India annually for calendar years. For the year 1961, the Reserve Bank of India have provisionally assessed the earning at Rs. 18.49 crores. The earnings for the remaining period of the Third Plan Period will be assessed at the end of each calendar year and it is premature to make a forecast about the future earnings at this stage.

Extension Directorate

613. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

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

(a) when the Extension Directorate was created under his Ministry;

(b) what are its functions;

(c) before it was created as a separate Directorate who was carrying out these functions; and

(d) the reasons to have a separate Directorate?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 67].

Occupation of Jote Land

614. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether some jote land has been occupied by the Forest B.O.P. and Tahsil Department of Tripura Administration at Kalamchura of Belonia Sub-Division of Tripura;

(b) whether any compensation has been given to the jote-dar;

(c) for how many years this jote land is under occupation of those departments without making any formal acquisition; and

(d) the reasons for such unauthorised occupation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, at Mouja Kalamcherra of Sonamura Sub-Division, and not Belonia Sub-Division.

(b) No.

(c) About ten years.

(d) The land being tilla land inside Reserve Forest was selected for establishment of a Forest Beat Office. No one claimed this land till 30th April 1962. On receipt of a claim from a party on 30th April, 1962, the Administration initiated acquisition proceedings in this regard. Necessary compensation will be paid to the party concerned on finalisation of acquisition proceedings.

Mukerian-Talwara Railway Line

615. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2016 on the 25th May, 1962 and state the progress so far made in finalising the survey and construction of a Railway line linking Mukerian with Talwara for Pong Dam?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Survey work has already been completed. Acceptance of the Punjab Government to the estimated cost of this project is still awaited. Construction of the line cannot be commenced till this acceptance has been received.

Requirement of Industrial Wood

616. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Y. N. Singha:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

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

(a) what will be the country's estimated requirement of industrial wood by 1975;

(b) what will be the estimated yield by 1975; and

(c) what are the plans, if any, to meet this deficit of industrial wood requirement of the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b), According to the figures given by an FAO expert in 1960, the estimated requirements of industrial wood in India by 1975 would be of the order of 9.5 million tons. Against this, the estimated production would be of the order of 5.2 million tons.

(c) The deficit will be met as far as possible by undertaking expanded plantation programmes under the National Development plans. During the Third Plan period, about seven lakh acres are expected to be brought under economic plantations in the normal State Forestry programmes. Besides this, a special programme for plantations of fast-growing species spread over a period of 15 years, has been taken up. Under this programme, it is expected to cover 1,37,500 acres during the Third Plan period as a centrally sponsored measure.

Conversion of Parasia to Nagpur N.G. Line to B.G.

617. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the narrow gauge railway track from Parasia to Nagpur to broad gauge;

(b) if so, when the conversion will be taken up and when it will be completed; and

(c) the estimated cost of this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

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

Postal Stamps

618. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether stamps are licked in this country for pasting;

(b) whether Government are aware that licking stamps in France, specially the 100 Franc Stamps are flavoured with mint, lemon and vanilla in the mucilages; and

(c) whether similar experiments are proposed in the Indian stamps?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, by some people but often they are moistened with a damper or sponge.

(b) Some reports have appeared in the Press about the use of flavoured gum on postage stamps in France.

(c) The facts are being ascertained and the matter will be examined further in due course.

Armed Guards on Passenger Trains

619. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether armed guards have been provided in the passenger trains running between Kanpur and Jhansi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

मालगाड़ी द्वारा व्यापार

६२०. श्री योगेंद्र झा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि व्यापारी मालगाड़ी के जरिये गलत और जाली नामों से व्यापार करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार को कुछ विशेष स्टेशनों के बारे में सूचित किया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले की जांच की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री से० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) रिपोर्ट मिली है कि कभी-कभी टैंक्स से बचने के लिए व्यापारी कुछ स्टेशनों पर माल गाड़ी द्वारा अपना माल फर्जी या गलत नाम से बुक कराते हैं ।

(ग) आयकर विभाग द्वारा इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

Post Office at Kamarhati

621. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 575 on the 3rd May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made to get a centrally situated land to construct a Post Office in Kamarhati, 24 Parganas; and

(b) if not, how long it will take?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Payment for the purchase of the land has been made.

(b) As there is some dispute about its ownership it is not possible to say by when it will be taken possession of.

Public Telephone at Kamarhati

622. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no public telephone booth in Kamarhati, 24 Parganas; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to instal one?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) There is a

Public Call Office with booth at Kamarhati Post Office.

(b) Does not arise.

Over-Bridge at Belehgoria and Sodepur Stations

623. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 826 on the 8th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the State Government have communicated their final decision indicating the year when they would include the Belghoria Sodepur and Barrackpur level crossings overbridges in the West Bengal Third Plan; and

(b) whether Central Government have made any move to expedite drawing up their plans regarding these schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Eastern Railway Administration has requested the State Government to expedite their decision on 8-6-62 and again on 15-9-62, but no communication has been received from the State Government.

Fish Culture

**624. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

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

(a) how far fish culture has developed in the country in ponds and reservoirs, rivers and rivulets, inland lakes and coastal and deep sea fishing; and

(b) to what extent fish has been made available to the common man so as to replenish his already vitamin depleted diet?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) During the Second Five Year Plan five lakh additional acres of inland water areas were brought under fish culture. Total fish production in the country increased by about 4 lakh metric tons or about 400 million kilos.

(b) It is estimated that the per capita consumption of fish in India as a whole has risen by about 1 kilo.

गाजीपुर में डाकघर की इमारत

६२५. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ३० मई, १९६२ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या २१७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाजीपुर में डाकघर की इमारत के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती :) (क) और (ख). प्रारम्भिक नक्शे स्वीकार किये जा चुके हैं और प्रारम्भिक प्राक्कलन तैयार किये जा रहे हैं । सभी प्रारम्भिक औपचारिकताओं के पूरा होने पर इमारत बनाने का काम शुरू होगा ।

Central Unit for State Road Transport Bodies

626. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daji:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shrimati Malmoona Sultan:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to have Central Unit for State Road Transport Bodies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The ninth Conference of the representatives of the State Transport Undertakings held at Srinagar in July, 1961, decided to set up a Central Unit to arrange for the supply of the stores etc. required by them and generally to co-ordinate all their activities. The details of the constitution of the proposed unit are being worked out by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments.

Bridges in Maharashtra

627. { Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Bawandale:
Shri Kisan Veer:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri J. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the details of the proposal to construct bridges on railway crossings in Maharashtra during Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Particulars are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 68].

Purchase of Ships for Coastal Trade

628. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have granted permission to some party for the purchase of 'Liberty' and other secondhand ships for plying on the coastal trade; and

(b) if so, the cost of these ships and which are the parties that have been granted this permission?

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

(b) The required details are as follows:—

Name of Company	No. of Ships	Cost Rs. (lakhs)
1. M/s. Calcutta Steam Navigation Company Ltd., Calcutta	1 ship	22.40
2. M/s. R. Sen & Company Calcutta	1 ship	7.87
3. M/s. Jayanti Shipping Company (P) Ltd., New Delhi	7 ships	135.33
4. M/s. Raj Kumar Lines Ltd., Calcutta	1 ship	15.50
5. M/s. Surrendra (Overseas) Private Ltd., Calcutta	4 ships	75.00 (approximately)

Production Incentives to Sugar Factories

629. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what production incentive was given by Government to sugar factories during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) the quantum of rebate in cane cess and monetary help in the shape of export loss and rehabilitation allowance given to each sugar factory during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) During 1959-60 the Central Government allowed the following production incentives:

- (1) Concession of 31 nP. per maund of cane to factories which started by 4th, November, 1959 in West U.P. and 10th November, 1959 in East U.P. and North Bihar on all cane crushed by

them from the date of start up to 15th November, 1959, in West U.P. and up to 21st November, 1959 in East U.P. and North Bihar.

- (2) A rebate of 50 per cent in the basic excise duty (which is Rs. 11.25 per cwt.) on sugar produced by factories during 1959-60 in excess of their average production during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

In 1960-61 a rebate of 50 per cent in the basic excise duty was allowed on production of sugar which was in excess of the average production of the preceding two years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

(b) No monetary help in the shape of rehabilitation allowance has been allowed to any factory by the Central Government. On exports of sugar Central Government paid a subsidy of Rs. 215 crores during the sugar year 1960-61 (up to 31st October, 1961) out of the grant of Rs. 5.5 crores sanctioned by Parliament during August—September, 1961 session.

Remission of Cess on cane is allowed by State Governments on the quantity apportioned to each factory for export under the Sugar (Export Promotion) Act. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Mysore, and Punjab have already allowed the remission on quotas apportioned in 1959-60 and 1960-61 seasons. The matter is under consideration of other States.

Production of Jute

630. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what area was under jute cultivation and the production per acre with prices per maund of jute, State-wise, during the last 10 years; and

(b) the estimated acreage, production per acre and price per maund this year?

The Minister of State in the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Two statements giving the information required are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-560/62].

(b) Final estimates of the area and production of jute in 1962-63 are not yet available. However, a copy of the All India First Estimate of Jute, 1962-63 is laid on the Table of the House. A statement showing prices of jute at selected centres during 1962-63 is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-560/62].

Farming Co-operative

631. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farming co-operatives in the country up to the 3rd Week of November, 1962; and

(b) the maximum number and State in which they exist?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) According to the information received from the States up to 15th November, 1962, there were 2,456 co-operative farming societies.

(b) The Punjab state with 509 co-operative farming societies.

Service Co-operatives

632. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of service co-operatives in the country up to the last week of November, 1962;

(b) the name of the State which has the maximum number; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to popularise this movement in the rural areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) According to information available about 36,030 new service co-operatives were organised and about 70,450 existing primary agricultural credit societies were taken up for reorganisation and revitalisation/conversion as service co-operatives upto the co-operative year ending 30th June, 1962. Data for the subsequent period has not been compiled.

(b) Uttar Pradesh.

(c) (i) State governments are giving adequate publicity to popularise the movement. Seminars and Sammelans are held. Literature and leaflets are also being circulated. A number of peripatetic training parties are educating the rural masses in the principles and practices of co-operation and its advantages.

(ii) Government is also providing the following assistance to service co-operatives:

(a) Managerial subsidy not exceeding Rs. 900 spread over a period of 3 to 5 years towards managerial expenses.

(b) Government participation in the share capital of selected societies upto a limit of of Rs. 5000 in each and in exceptional cases upto Rs. 10,000.

(c) Certain outright contributions to the funds of each society to cover the risk in lending to weaker sections of the community.

(iii) State governments are also taking steps to enable the service co-operatives to diversify their service functions by providing various incentives like utilising them for distribution of seeds, fertilisers, other agri-

cultural requisites and essential consumer articles. Every state government is working out a programme in the light of local conditions.

पंचायतों के मंत्री

६३३. श्री भक्त बर्शन : क्या सामुदायिक विकास पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्री २० अगस्त १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४४७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्थानीय शासकीय सेवाओं के संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश के पंचायत मंत्रियों के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : उत्तर प्रदेश क्षेत्र समिति और जिला परिषद् अधिनियम १९६१ में किए गए छपबन्धों के अनुसार राज्य में पंचायत मंत्रियों को जिला परिषद् के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में रखा गया है। पंचायत मंत्रियों की नियुक्ति जिला परिषद् करती है और पदोन्नति, पदच्युति तथा हटाना भी पंचायत समिति के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में है। छुट्टी, स्थानांतरण और दूसरे अनुशासनिक विषयों का नियंत्रण क्षेत्र समिति के हाथ में है।

दिल्ली में सड़क के पुल

{ श्री भक्त बर्शन :

६३४. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 { श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २८ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६४८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में सड़क के तीन पुलों के निर्माण में प्रत्येक में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नीचहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : एक विवरण तभी पटल पर रखा जाता है [वेबसाइट पर रिपोर्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६६]

Corruption Cases on Northern Railway

635. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of corruption cases committed by the Northern Railway employees during 1961; and

(b) the number of persons convicted Class-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 130 cases of the following nature were detected during 1961:—

- (i) Accumulation of wealth disproportionate to known sources of income.
 - (ii) Acceptance of illegal gratification.
 - (iii) Cheating.
 - (iv) Misappropriation of Govt. money.
 - (v) Falsification of records.
 - (vi) Misuse of passes & P.T.O.s.
 - (vii) Misuse of Railway materials & labour.
 - (viii) Accepting materials & works below specification.
 - (ix) Excess payment to contractors.
- (b) 4 Class III staff.

Detached Wagons

636. Shri Balakrishna Wagnik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of wagons with wheels detached are lying at the Kalamna Railway Station (near Nagpur); and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

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

(b) These are Narrow Gauge wagons which were supplied by the Manufacturers without Centre Buffer Couplers according to the terms of the Contract. Supplies of Centre Buffer Couplers ordered separately, could not synchronise with the supplies of wagons and as such wagons had to be stabled. Supplies of Centre Buffer Couplers have since commenced and it is expected, that the wagons in question will be turned out to traffic shortly.

Railway Lines in Orissa during Tihrd Plan

637. Shri Maheshwar Naik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of tracks that have so far been or proposed to be doubled in Orissa;

(b) whether a new proposal for track-doubling has been suggested by the Government of Orissa; and

(c) if so, what is the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Information about doubling of lines is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. However, a rough assessment indicates that out of all the doublings proposed to be carried out under the Third Five Year Plan about 300 miles will fall within Orissa State:

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa have suggested the doubling of track between Jajpur Keonjhar Road and Khurda Road. Of this, the work on the doubling between Nergundi and Khurda Road is already in progress. A proposal for doubling the section between Jajpur Keonjhar Road and Nergundi is also under consideration.

Mechanised Farm in Madhya Pradesh

638. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether a

final decision has been taken to locate a large-sized mechanised farm in Madhya Pradesh on the pattern of a similar farm already set up in Suratgarh (Rajasthan)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): No. The matter is still under consideration.

Quarters for P. & T. in Delhi

**639. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 900 quarters have been acquired in Delhi by the P. & T. from the C.P.W.D.; and

(b) if so, when these quarters are likely to be allotted to the needy P. & T. employees in Delhi?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Agency to Supply Essential Commodities

**{ Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
640. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**

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

(a) whether there is a scheme to set up a Central agency to ensure a continuous flow of supply of essential commodities like foodgrains, sugar, salt, pulses and edible-oils to Assam and adjoining areas; and

(b) if so, what is the constitution and precise functions of the proposed agency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up a special agency.

but arrangements have been made to ensure regular and adequate supply of essential commodities to Assam and adjoining areas.

Tourist Advisory Committee

641. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the first series of meetings of the Zonal Committee of the Tourist Advisory Committee held in January, 1962;

(b) the steps that Government have taken to implement those recommendations; and

(c) whether there is any major recommendation for the development of tourism in the State of Assam?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See No. LT-561|62.*]

(c) The proposal to explore the possibility of opening river traffic between Calcutta and places of tourist interest in Assam has been examined and has since been found unworkable.

12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SITUATION IN NEFA AND LADAKH

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I gave some information to the House about the position on our fronts where fighting has been taking place. Since I spoke in the House yesterday, a report was received in the evening regarding the fall of Bomdi La. Bomdi La actually fell into the enemy's hands on the 18th evening, but as the situation was confused a report about it did not reach

Delhi until yesterday evening. The Chinese are now advancing on the Bomdi La foot hill road. Defensive positions have been prepared in front of them and our troops will give them battle there.

In Chushul, the post six miles east of Chushul was attacked by the Chinese in overwhelming strength for the fifth time yesterday afternoon. There was fierce fighting for more than an hour and a half and heavy casualties were inflicted on the Chinese attackers. But finally the post was over-run. Two other posts in the close vicinity of this post were also attacked and had to withdraw. Chushul, however, remains firmly in the hands of our force.

I should like to inform the House that General P. N. Thapar, our Chief of Army Staff, has this morning applied for long leave on grounds of health. He has been granted the leave and on his recommendation the senior Army Commander, Lt. General J. N. Chaudhury is being appointed to officiate as Chief of the Army Staff.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. These disastrous reverses keep on coming and the House, I am sorry to say, it still in the dark as to what exactly the Government's plans are for the prosecution of the war. Now that Government is well posted with the strategy and tactics of the enemy for which we were not prepared a few weeks ago, may I ask the Prime Minister whether in this matter also assistance from friendly foreign countries is also being invited and has been obtained. Now very fierce fighting is going on. There is a report in the Press that our Charge d'affaires in Peking has met the Chinese Prime Minister. What is that about? Finally, may I suggest that without further delay a Parliamentary Committee representative of the Congress Party and all the groups should be constituted immediately with which the Prime Minister must keep in close touch from day to day?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question or observations have many implications. Many suggestions have been made; more than one at least. I am told that the Prime Minister has invited a good number of hon Members from the Opposition as well as from the Congress to meet him just this afternoon. If that is correct, these clarifications, these questions and other things that hon Members want to bring in....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): No invitations have been received so far.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By some.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There must be certainly a limited number. I was told by an hon. Member himself that he had received the invitation. Therefore, that is a fact. If any more are to be invited, that is a different thing altogether. Therefore, I will just request the hon. Members to clarify these things there when they sit together. That would be more appropriate. And, as I told yesterday, the Prime Minister also can give information in greater detail there than in the House here. Therefore, would it not be better, I suggest to the hon. Members, that they press their points and elicit information there when they meet informally at the table. I hope they will be getting all the information that they want there. That is my suggestion.

So far as the Parliamentary Committee is concerned, I had made that suggestion yesterday. But that cannot be discussed and settled here. I propose to call a few hon. Members who can sit down with me and decide about it. That was my proposal. If that is approved by the hon. Members, certainly we can do that.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): In addition to your suggestion that we may discuss this this afternoon in the meeting of Group Leaders, I would request you to be good enough to consider another suggestion, and that the leaders and a few others belonging to the different groups, including the ruling party,

2159 (Ai) LSD—4.

may be given an opportunity at a convenient time—not necessarily now; it may be on a future date when the Government finds it convenient and advisable—to go as near to the war front as possible so that they can get some idea as to what preparations and work have been going on, what sufferings our troops are undergoing and so on.

Then I would like to ask one clarification from the hon. Prime Minister. Some time ago he said that even before the army is well-equipped with foreign arm we would be able to arrest the progress of the enemy. Later on, foreign arms came. Then he felt confident that we would be able to kick them back but, nevertheless, they are progressing. Where does the fault lie? Certainly, not with the jawans. Would it be possible for the Government to study and enlighten us later on as to what steps they are taking in order to strengthen the leadership at the military headquarters and also at the political headquarters so that the country could be assured of better performance in future?

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Not so many simultaneously. Shri Tyagi.

Shri Tyagi: It is a serious matter. I would like to know and perhaps the House would also like to know as to whether regular reports are being received in the operations room with regard to the strategic positioning and deployment of our troops in that area. The main question which causes anxiety to everybody here is why precautions were not taken against the pincer movement which the enemy took in taking Bomdi La. That is one thing which upset all of us because in a war all these pincer movements are taken notice of. What was done here? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: One more question. I do not want any discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should realise that here we cannot enter into long discussions at this moment. I could allow a small clarification or information, if it was sought, but not arguments and long discussions. That cannot be done at this stage.

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry. I do not want to discuss anything. I want only one information. Did we take any precautions against the pincer movement? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members should not just intervene in this matter in this manner. I would just request the hon. Prime Minister to invite Shri Tyagi also to that meeting.

Shri Tyagi: I would like to know...

Mr. Speaker: When I suggest that all these questions might be put by him there in that meeting, why should he raise them here? If he is going to be invited or has already been invited, he can put those questions there.

Shri Tyagi: Only one question on policy.

Mr. Speaker: The policy we cannot discuss now (*Interruptions*) Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know whether after this set back we would be continuing our diplomatic relations with China. Are we seeking any assistance....

Mr. Speaker: If all these questions are put and answered here, as the hon. Member is pursuing and persisting, what will be left to be discussed in that committee? For what purpose has that meeting been called?

Shri Yogendra Jha (Madhubain): Will it be a substitute of the House? It is an important question which should be answered on the floor of the House. The committee cannot be a substitute of the House.

Mr. Speaker: If that committee represents all sections of the House,

certainly we can have complete faith in that.

Shri Banga: May I make a submission? Some time ago we asked for a secret session. At that time, we heeded your advice and agreed to this that we can have our open session here and, at the same time, if found necessary, we could go into a secret session. Now from the manner in which you have put your suggestion and the way in which you are treating the observations of our friends, it appears as if you have got in your mind a small miniature House, which would serve the purpose of a secret session, and that we need not have a secret session at all. I certainly would like to submit to you that a secret session is absolutely necessary. This miniature thing cannot serve the purpose at all. This miniature thing has been thought of by our hon. friends of their own accord and we would not be satisfied with that.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): (Sir, about the suggestion made to us to meet the hon. Prime Minister this afternoon, we are meeting him this afternoon. I agree completely with you that there are certain matters of strategy that ought not to be disclosed in his House, but, at the same time, there are certain matters that do not have any bearing directly on matters of strategy. Those things are to be disclosed here because the country is anxious to know about them. We might be enlightened in a chamber, but then the purpose of this Parliament is to voice the opinion of the country and to enlighten the country also in matters that do not directly affect the strategy or defence preparations and all that. Therefore I would submit to you that certain questions are to be allowed.

We are now anxious to know, for instance, the position which the enemy troops are stationed at. They have captured Bomdila. Are they on their way down to Tezpur? If

they are on the way down to Tezpur. we are naturally anxious to know whether the civilian population in Tezpur is going to be evacuated or not.

About the other line coming from Walong which is only 15 miles off from the Brahmaputra Valley, we are anxious to know how far they have advanced. Has the Government anticipated their further thrust or direction that they might take?

These are matters which the country is anxious to know.

Mr. Speaker: I would not have any objection to an answer to these being given. I only desire that hon. Members meet the hon. Prime Minister first and discuss all those things with him. If after meeting him they feel that there is certain information which must be disclosed here, I would not have any objection. I would allow hon. Members' questions also. Or, the hon. Prime Minister might make a statement after he has discussed all these questions with hon. Members. The only thing is that we might just decide this sequence, namely, whether the committee should meet first or whether we allow these questions to be asked by so many hon. Members straightaway. It is agreed at least that all the information cannot be given here. All that the hon. Members do desire may not be advisable to be disclosed. Therefore I suggest that hon. Members might meet the hon. Prime Minister when they have been invited, discuss those things that they want to discuss with him and subsequently we can see if this information is wanted as to where the enemy forces at this moment are, whether the population of that area has been evacuated or not and all that. I have no objection to that clarification being made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But I am sure you will agree that this committee which has been suggested cannot.....

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी तरफ भी मैं आता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : बीस बार तो मैं खड़ा हो चुका हूँ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sure you will agree that this committee which you have suggested will not, cannot and should not substitute Parliament. That is all I wanted to say. Could not the hon. Prime Minister tell the House whether this interview that our Charge d'affaires had with the Chinese Prime Minister was a routine interview or was more than a routine interview?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The meeting was to deliver a note to the Chinese Foreign Office from the Government of India.

Shri Khadiikar (Khed): On a point of procedure, Sir.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Khadiikar.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Khadiikar.

Shri Khadiikar: Now normally, in the present hour of crisis, such statements, whenever necessary, the Prime Minister would be making. I want to know from you as a matter of procedure whether it is within the purview of parliamentary activities to suggest even by questions, whether the Prime Minister replies or not, questions regarding strategy, questions affecting certain positions. Would it not have an adverse effect on the people outside? That is No. 1. Secondly, as it happened, yesterday it is very natural everybody feels distressed, but certain sort of panicky

[Shri Khadilkar.]

utterances were heard in the House. I want to plead with you. You should lay down a procedure even regarding asking of questions during this hour of crisis which indirectly impinge on our war effort. This is my humble suggestion. Unless that procedure is laid down, simply asking questions without a reply gives a wrong impression to the people outside the country. Instead of strengthening the morale, yesterday, some of the utterances, I am sorry to say, did not show the nerve of the Parliament which it should exhibit. I would say that you should lay down a procedure.

Mr. Speaker: So far as procedure is concerned, I think we have our procedure very clear. There is nothing to be laid down here. Everything can be decided according to the situation as it arises and to the question that is put. I cannot lay down any previous prevention or prohibition or inhibitions on that.

The Prime Minister: If he wants to say something, he can say.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश में जो हालात पैदा हुए हैं, उनमें हर आदमी और इस सदन का हर सदस्य अपनी जिम्मेवारी को महसूस करते हुए अपने फरायख को निभा रहा है। मैं यह क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ कि कुछ न कुछ जो हम सवाल-जवाब करते हैं इस सदन में, उनको पूछने की आया हमारी भी कोई जिम्मेवारी है या नहीं है और क्या उन सवालों का जवाब इस सदन में लेना गलत है? हमारा यहां पर इनफार्मेशन लेना अगर गलत है तो फिर हम देश के प्रति वफादर नहीं हैं और देश की भावनाओं के बिल्कुल विपरीत हम जाते हैं। इस सदन में प्राइम मिनिस्टर की या किसी एक दूसरे आदमी की ही जिम्मेवारी नहीं है बल्कि हर हिन्दुस्तानी की जिम्मेवारी है और जहां तक मेरी जिम्मेवारी है, मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अपनी जिम्मेवारी को सब से ज्यादा सम-

झता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब भी देश के अन्दर सही बात जनता तक नहीं पहुंच रही है। देश को क्या आप फौज से ही बचाओगे या वहां पर जो आबादी वगैरह आप छोड़ आए हैं, उसके जरिये गुरीला फाइट भी करेंगे या क्या तरकीब होगी। पांच आदमी कहीं पर बैठ कर क्या कर सकते हैं।

मैं एक सवाल का प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से जवाब चाहता हूँ। जो आबादियां रह जाती हैं पीछे, उसको क्या हिदायतें रहती हैं, ये क्या गुरीला फाइट करेंगी? जो आपका राशन वगैरह रह जाता है, उसके बारे में क्या आपने उन लोगों को हिदायत वगैरह कर रखी है, सरकारी अफसरों या जिम्मेदार अफसरों को हिदायत वगैरह कर रखी है कि उसको वे आग लगा दें? कल को तेल के कुश्रों का भी सवाल पैदा होगा और उनको बरबाद करना भी पड़ सकता है। क्या गुरीला पल्टन के लिये भी कुछ आदमी आपके रहेंगे और क्या कुछ को इस तरह की हिदायत भी है या नहीं है?

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (विजनौर) : कल रात रेडियो से भाषण देते हुए देश को प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि परिस्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है और हम उसका सामना करने के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयारी पर हैं। लेकिन पिछले तीन चार दिनों में जो स्थितियां उत्पन्न हुई हैं, उससे इस सदन के सदस्यों की आकृतियां देख कर ही आप स्वयं अनुमान लगा लेंगे और इसी आधार पर देश की भावनाओं का भी आपको अनुमान लग जाना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज आप इस सदन के द्वारा देश को यह आश्वासन देने की स्थिति में हैं कि बोमडीला के पतन के बाद, सेन्ना की पहाड़ियां चीनियों के हाथों में चले जाने के पश्चात् और चुशूल की हवाई पट्टी पर उनका आक्रमण होने के पश्चात् क्या आप

असम में तेजपुर की स्थिति को तथा लद्दाख में लेह की स्थिति को सुरक्षित समझते हैं ? साथ ही क्या आपके पास ऐसी भी कोई सूचना आई है या सुझाव आए हैं कि असम में इस भयंकर संकट में कोई आंतरिक उपद्रव उत्पन्न न हों, इसलिये असम की जो प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था है, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेनी चाहिए और तब तक अपने हाथ में रखनी चाहिये जब तक कि आपात स्थिति चलती है, यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में आपने क्या निर्णय किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी मुश्किल यही है कि उत्तर देने का काम पंडित जी का है, मेरा नहीं है और मुझे अफसोस है कि मुझे दखल देना पड़ता है । मैं खुद अपने आपको रोके रखता हूँ क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि मैम्बर साहिबान को ऐतराज होगा । मगर सवाल यह है कि क्या यह चीज प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछी जाए जो बागड़ी साह ने पूछी है कि क्या क्या प्रोग्राम है, राशन का क्या किया जाएगा, वहां जो खुराक रही है, उसका क्या किया जाएगा ? क्या आप मुनासिब समझते हैं कि हम प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को कहें कि यह प्रोग्राम इस वक्त हमें बतला . . .

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नो, नो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मैम्बर साहिबान से दरख्वास्त करता हूँ कि वे अपने आप पर कुछ रेस्टेंट रखें और जैसा बागड़ी साहब ने कहा कि हमारी भी जिम्मेवारी होती है उस जिम्मेवारी का ख्याल रखें । इसलिये मझे बार बार दहराना पड़ता है मगर मैं गलत समझा जाता हूँ । मगर मैं रह नहीं सकता हूँ । इसको आप छोड़िये । बार में हमेशा होता है कि आपोजेशन वाले या दूसरे भी मैम्बर साहिबान जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर से या एक्स-टर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से सवाल पूछते हैं

तो उनको इतनी आज्ञा और लिबरटी रहती है कि उस में से जो वह समझते हों कि जवाब देना देश के इंटिरेस्ट में नहीं होगा, उसका जवाब न दें और जिसका देना चाहें दें । उतने का ही वे जवाब दे सकते हैं जितने का वह समझते हैं कि जवाब देना देश के इन्टिरेस्ट में है । अब भी मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से यही कहूंगा कि जी सवाल हैं, इनमें से जिन का जवाब आसानी से दिया जा सकता हो विदाउट डेटरीमेंट दू दी इंटिरेस्ट आफ दी कंट्री, उनका दे दें, बाकी का जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक मुमकिन हो, मैं सदन के सामने, लोकसभा के सामने, जो वाक्यात हों उन्हें रखता जाऊँ, और यह भी कि जो हमारे या हमारे फौजी अफसरों के इरादे हों वह भी मैं खुशी से रखूँ । लेकिन आप समझ सकते हैं कि यह किया नहीं जाता है कहीं, न मुनासिब है, और खतरे से भरा है कि हम बतायें कि हम क्या करने वाले हैं । हमारे सामने एक ग्रहम, हौलनाक और खतरनाक मौका है, लड़ाई की बात है । और इस लड़ाई के मामले में, फौजी लड़ाई वगैरह के, मैं खुद अपने को बहुत लायक नहीं समझता ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह बात नहीं है, आप बहुत लायक हैं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : आखीर मैं जो लोग जिम्मेदार हूँ लड़ाई लड़ने के यानी हमारे आर्मी हेडक्वार्टर्स वगैरह के जो लोग हैं, जो हमारे जनरल वगैरह हैं, वे नक्शा बनाते हैं और फैसला करते हैं । कुछ हम को भी बतला देते हैं । कुछ यह उनके लिये भी मुश्किल होता है क्योंकि वक्त पर तय करना पड़ता है मैदान जंग में, पहले से नक्शा नहीं बनाया जाता, हां बाडली बना लिया जाय यह दूसरी बात है । यह हो रहा है । कई बातें हुई हैं । जो हमने नक्शे बनाये, हम देखते

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

हैं, वह पूरे नहीं हुए। हमें धक्का लगा, सबों को धक्का लगा। लेकिन यह कोई मेरे आश्वासन देने की बात नहीं है कि यह होगा या नहीं होगा, न मेरे न किसी के भी। कोई जनरल हो या कोई दूसरा, वह पूरी कोशिश करे और पूरा इन्तजाम करे, जितनी उसकी ताकत हो। हमने उनसे बता दिया है जो वह दो या तीन बातों में आपको बतला सकता है। एक तो यह कि हमने उनसे बिल्कुल सफाई से बतला दिया है कि इस मामले में जो शरायत वगैरह पेश होती रहती है, चीनियों की तरफ से होती है, उनके मामले में हम समझौता नहीं करेंगे। दूसरे यह कि जहां तक हमारी इमकान है, जहां तक हम मदद कर सकते हैं, वह तो हम कर ही रहे हैं, लेकिन जहां तक हम मदद मांग सकते हैं, अपने मित्र देशों से, वह हम मांग रहे हैं, हर किस्म की। बाकी नकशे वह बनाते हैं। लेकिन नकशों को भी बदलना पड़ता है, शाक्यात के बदलने से। क्या हम करें और क्या न करें, जाहिर है कि इसका बतलाना यहां पर मुनासिब नहीं है। आज ही मैंने आपके सामने अर्ज किया कि हमारी फौज के जो सबसे बड़े अफसर हैं, वह बिल्कुल आरजी तौर पर से या पक्की तौर से बदल दिये गये हैं। तो मैं इस पेश में हूँ कि यहां मैं क्या कहूँ। मैं कोई खास बात छिपाना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन यह छिपाने के हरादे की बात नहीं है। बदलती हुई हालत में मैं क्या कहूँ और क्या न कहूँ, किस बात का आश्वासन दूँ सिवा इसके कि मेरा पक्का यकीन है, मैं यकीन से कहता हूँ, जुबानी बात नहीं है, कि चाहे कुछ हो, हम इस जंग को जारी रखेंगे जब तक कि हम बिल्कुल जीत न जायें आखिर में, चाहे इसमें वर्षों लगे या कितना भी जमाना लगे। इसे हम मंजूर नहीं कर सकते कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी पर हमला हो, हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन पर हमला हो और दुश्मन आकर उस पर कब्जा करे, और हम सर झुकायें उसके सामने। यह नापुर्नाना बात है, चाहे जो कुछ हो। मैं

समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में यह कोई मेरी राय नहीं है न किसी और की राय है। यह लोक-सभा और पार्लियामेंट के एक एक मेम्बर की राय है, यह हिन्दुस्तान के हर मर्द, औरत और बच्चे तक की राय है।

आज हमारे सामने एक बहुत मुश्किल और कठिन समय आया है। जाहिर है कि इसमें जो कुछ तैयारी हम कर सकते हैं, जो कुछ मदद मिल सकती है, उस को हमें करना है और यह हमारा फर्ज है।

एक बात और अर्ज कर दूँ। यहां पर जिक्र हुआ था कुछ मेम्बरों को बुलाने का और मुझ से मिलने का। मेरे मित्र मिनिस्टर फार पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स ने कल मुझ से कहा इसके बारे में और मैंने खुशी से उसे स्वीकार किया। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस सम्बन्ध में निमन्त्रण पत्र आदि भेजने में कुछ देर हो गई हो इसलिये वह त्यागी जी को मिला नहीं, शायद उनके घर में रक्खा हो। जाहिर है कि सब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को बुला कर बात करना बहुत कठिन हो जाता है। इसमें हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन वह एक पब्लिक मीटिंग या बड़ी भारी मीटिंग हो जायेगी। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है उसमें दोनों हाउसेज के २५ सदस्य अपोजीशन के और कोई दोनों हाउसेज के ५० या ६० सदस्य कांफ्रेस के बुलाये गये हैं। वे अलग अलग बुलाये गये हैं। मैं उनसे खुशी से बात करूँगा और जो कुछ भी बतला सकूँगा उन्हें बतलाऊँगा। लेकिन यह मैं आप से अर्ज कर दूँ कि वहां भी क्या तफसील में हम जा सकेंगे या नहीं जा सकेंगे, यह गौरतलब बात होगी।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और कोई चीज नहीं रहनी चाहिये।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं आनरेबल प्राइम मिस्टर साहब से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि सारा मुल्क आपकी पुस्त पर है। जिस चीज को बतलाने की उन की मरियत हो वह बतायें बाकी न बोलें। लेकिन जो न बतलाने वाली बात हो उस को उन्हें नहीं कहना चाहिये। जैसे वे कहते हैं कि तजुर्बा नहीं है या उनमें पूरा ताकत नहीं है। उनके पास सारी ताकत है और उन के पीछे गारा तजुर्बा है।

Mr. Speaker: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैंने एक मामूली सी बात कही जिस पर माननीय सदस्य ने ऐतराज किया। मैंने कहा कि हम में कोई लियाकत नहीं है। मुझ में किसी लियाकत की कमी होने का ऐतराज किसी ने नहीं किया है, लेकिन जिस बात को मैं जानता हूँ उसको जान कर मैं कह सकता हूँ, जिस बात को पूरे तौर से नहीं जानता उस के बारे में जो लोग जानते हैं उनसे राय लेता हूँ। मैं हवाई जहाज नहीं चलाता तो मैं कैसे कहूँ कि जहाज ऐसे चलाओ, ऐसे चलाओ। मैं पाइलेट नहीं हूँ। मैं जबर्दस्ती कहूँ कि इस तरह से चलाओ, तो यह कैसे हो सकता है? फौज के मामले में, या किसी भी मामले में, जो एक्सपर्ट्स होते हैं तजुर्बेकार होते हैं, उनकी सलाह से काम किया जाता है। उन को अपनी राय दी जा सकती है लेकिन फैसला उन का होता है। खास कर जो लड़ाई हमारी हो रही है उसके बारे में फैसला दिल्ली में बैठ कर निश्चित रूप से नहीं किया जा सकता। वह रोज बदलता है और मैदाने जंग में जो अफसर हैं वह फैसला करते हैं अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Shri U. M. Trivedi rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have already called Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I rose immediately after the Prime Minister had concluded.

The discussion that has taken place in the House for the last ten minutes indicates very clearly that the time has come when we should make up our minds to have a Secret Session. We should also now realise that there is no use adjourning the House on the 23rd till the 20th December.

Mr. Speaker: This might be taken up at the appropriate time.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We must take it up now.

Mr. Speaker: How can it be decided now?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We will have to consider it.

Mr. Speaker: The proper moment should be selected for that.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (ELEVENTH AMENDMENT) RULES AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES AND HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LIMITED

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Indian Telegraph (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. GSR 1456 dated the 31st October, 1962, under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. [LT-545/62].
- (ii) Annual Reports of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1961-62 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-546/62].

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

- (iii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the period ended the 31st March, 1962, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-547/62].

MERCHANT SHIPPING (PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT SEA) REGULATIONS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF MOGUL LINE LIMITED, HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LIMITED AND SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Collisions at Sea) Regulations 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1015 dated the 28th July, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-548/62].
- (ii) Annual Reports of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1961 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-549/62].
- (iii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard, Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of

the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (iv) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-550/62].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

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 Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) Notification No. G.S.R. 1277 dated the 29th September, 1962 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1202 dated the 8th September, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-552/62].
- (ii) The Fertiliser (Control) Seventh Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1446 dated the 3rd November, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-553/62].

RAILWAYS ACCIDENTS (COMPENSATION) SECOND AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Second Amendment Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. S.O. 3401 dated the 10th November, 1962, under section 82J of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-554/62].

SUGARCANE (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1460 dated the 1st November 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-555/62].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN AIRCRAFT ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 14A of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, making certain further amendments to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, together with an explanatory note:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 1238 dated the 15th September, 1962.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1296 dated the 29th September, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-556/62].

12.30 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th November, 1962, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this

House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th November, 1962, agreed without any amendment to the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th November, 1962."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th November, 1962, agreed without any amendment to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th November, 1962."
- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th November, 1962, agreed without any amendment to the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th August, 1962."

12.30½ hrs.

LIMITATION BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri (Ghatal): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the limitation of suits and other proceedings and for purposes connected therewith.

12.30¾ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIRST REPORT

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to present the First Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1960-61 and Audit Report, 1962.

12.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

THIRD REPORT

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House.

12.31¼ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NINTH REPORT

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

"That this House agrees with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th November, 1962."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th November, 1962."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): I am sorry, Sir, to raise this point. I, unfortunately, could not attend the meeting of the committee yesterday, because the supplementary demands were taken up in the House, and I had to take part in the discussion.

I remember, and you will remember also, that the committee at its earlier meeting on Friday decided to allocate ten hours instead of one day to the Defence of India Bill, and now I find from the recommendations of yesterday's meeting that it is to be reduced.

Mr. Speaker: That is one point. Now, the second.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is the only point. I request that it should be increased. May I say in this connection that we are prepared to sit, if necessary, on Saturday, and that the All-India Congress Committee must give precedence to Parliament?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There is no question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is there. That is why you did not want a session on Saturday.

Shri Daji (Indore): I have two points to make. The first point is that the Defence of India Bill is really a heavy Bill.

Mr. Speaker: First we might make the allotment of time.

Shri Daji: The time is too short.

Mr. Speaker: His party's representative was there. He has agreed to that.

Shri Daji: First of all, I would refer to what **Shri Trivedi** said just

now, to which you were pleased to say you will consider the question. If that question is decided, the question of allocation of time can be better decided. Otherwise, we will rush through this work.

Mr. Speaker: If the time is allotted as the House agrees, then as much business as possible would be taken up in the time that is available to us.

Shri Daji: The proposal before you is that the time of the House may be extended.

Mr. Speaker: That question is different. The point is how much business can be taken up during the time that is available to us.

Shri Daji: I will take only half a minute to make myself clear. My party's representative did attend the Business Advisory Committee meeting, but I am told that the Prime Minister was pleased to remark in the other House that if the House so wants, Government has no objection to sit for two or three days more. If that is so, we would like to have more time for the important piece of legislation that is coming. We may extend the session by a couple of days more.

Mr. Speaker: That is quite a different thing altogether. It is the allotment that is needed now. Whether we should sit for more days or not would be taken up separately.

So far as Shri Kamath's point is concerned, it is right that ten hours had been first proposed, but that was not the decision of the committee. It was tentative, we had just discussed that. We could not come to a decision at that moment in view of the absence of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; we wanted to know exactly how long we were sitting and all those things. Therefore, the committee yesterday took a decision, but it is always with the House. If at the end of seven hours, the House feel that it wants to discuss it further, certainly it can be extended. That is

always with us. It is not final. The House is the master of that.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It is put like that generally, but what happens is that either yourself or the Deputy-Speaker would be presiding, and we find it very difficult to get it extended.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not when you are there, but when the Deputy-Speaker is there.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there has ever been a case when I have refused to extend the time when there was a feeling in the House. I should not be charged with that accusation. It has never happened that I have not extended the time when the House desired it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If I may say so with all respect, the case is just the other way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that it has not been in your case, but we have sometimes found to our cost . . .

Mr. Speaker: I will see that any body who presides here, whether it is the Deputy-Speaker or any chairman on the panel, also feels the pulse of the House.

Shri Ranga: That is where the real difficulty comes. It is easy for you to know the pulse of the House because it is all that way, and we are not able to make ourselves felt.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is that the Chair cannot make up for the deficiency of numbers.

Shri Ranga: All the 370 of them will not be there in the Business Advisory Committee, but only two of them, and one in each of our groups.

Mr. Speaker: If he thinks that the committee is in a much better position to take a decision, he should agree.

Shri Ranga: We are again losing. That is all.

Mr. Speaker: He will not lose, I assure him, I will take particular care to see that he does not lose in this respect. Even if it is extended, we will see if there is business in hand, that must be finished. If the Government wants and the House wants more time, that will be given.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th November, 1962."

The motion was adopted

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before you proceed to the next business, may I make a request? From today's Order Paper, I find that the business has been re-arranged.

Mr. Speaker: He brought it to my notice in the Chamber. Is he not satisfied with what I told him?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unless you announce it in the House, your Deputy or somebody else may be in the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that I will waive notice and the time limit for amendments. If the Order is changed, I would not enforce it.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What was the point raised by him in the Chamber?

Mr. Speaker: If the Order of business is changed, he wanted that the time limit for given notice of amendments, etc. should not be enforced. I have said it in the open House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The order of priority with regard to Customs Bill and the Defence of India Bill has been changed.

12.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Formerly, the Defence of India Bill was on top and the Customs

Bill was below. So, we were not prepared for the Customs Bill. Now Customs Bill has been but on the top without notice to the House or at very short notice. Therefore, I requested that the Defence of India Bill may be taken up first. Failing that, the rule requiring notice of 24 hours for any amendment may be waived by you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shri Mathur.

12.37 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1962-63— *contd.*

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, every day it is becoming obvious to us that we have to make a very massive effort to meet this emergency and it was in that context that I had suggested certain measures which would, in my estimate, bring in a revenue of Rs. 300 crores per year to the national exchequer to meet this emergency. I had suggested a 10-15 per cent cut in the wage bill of the entire country, private and public sectors and a good share of the profits of the 30,000 registered concerns and others. I wish to make it perfectly clear that it is not only the Excessive Profits Tax which I have in view that would be part and parcel of this measure but the recovery of the leakage from sales tax by collection at source. This will give at least Rs. 25.30 crores without any extra burden. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan had made a very sporting offer in this particular direction when the National Development Council met here. That suggestion had come in the light of this emergency. It must be understood that the taking over of the sales tax by the Central Government has consistently been resisted by the State Governments because this is the only flexible source of revenue with the State Governments. I think there are far more advantages; when this question has been thrashed out,

it was found that all the advantages were on the Centre taking it over. But because of the resistance of the State Governments, the Centre could not proceed further in this direction. I do hope that the Finance Minister will not hesitate to take these measures and take over the collection of the sales tax by the Central Government.

Then, about economy and efficiency of the Government departments, it hurts me to tell you that now, even in respect of civil defence, I know of one particular department of the Central Government which is appointing an additional 50 senior scale officers just to chalk out the plan for civil defence. This is unjustified, to my mind, and this should not be permitted to be done. There are Officers who could put in an additional or extra hour or an hour and a half of work. Then there are retired officers. Government officers who have recently retired, and we can definitely take advantage of their services. They are quite fit to discharge any responsibility and they could be given a place in the civil defence organisation. We should not unnecessarily incur any extra expenditure on this account.

I would further suggest that in all productive branches of industry, where labour is engaged, we should now have nine to 10 hours instead of the present eight hours of work. If the working hours are increased to about nine to 10, it means 10 per cent or 20 per cent more in the wage bill and this should again go to the Defence Fund. If we ask the people to do so, they would be most willing. They always did it. Even in Germany, after they had fallen, and when they reorganised their entire labour, they just agreed, *suo motu* to work for 10 hours instead of eight. The same thing could be done here also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When I was to continue, the Chairman told me that I will get 10 minutes today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken 11 minutes yesterday and today, about two or three minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Chair said I could take 10 minutes today. Otherwise, I would have finished yesterday.

Md. Deputy-Speaker: There are 20 names still, and there are only two hours left. There are 12 names from the Congress party.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not at all interested in occupying the time of the House. If you want me to sit down, I will, but I was under the impression that the Chair told me clearly in the House yesterday that I will get another ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 10 minutes to each Member and not another 10 minutes to you.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He asked me to continue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be I should give time to all Members.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then why should he tell me like that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What can I do? He asked me whether I wanted to take some more time and then he said I could take ten minutes today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please finish in two or three minutes. There are a large number of Members.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will make another suggestion. The hon. Finance Minister has asked for gold. As a matter of fact, I have not been able to appreciate it very much—his appeal for gold. I would rather

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

like the hon. Finance Minister to just examine what a person like Shri Sriprakasa, who was till the other day the Governor of Maharashtra, has suggested. We should not accept this offer of gold from such people as are giving two tolas or five tolas which are their lives' earnings, and if we take it, that means we are taking a very great responsibility. Let us understand our responsibility in accepting such offers. I do not know to what length it is going to take us. The department of the hon. Finance Minister itself has contributed enough of gold which will be sufficient to weigh the entire Cabinet. My hon. friend from Punjab feels very much on the fact that the Punjab had contributed enough gold. The Chief Minister of Punjab came here and ascertained the weight of the Prime Minister. After frantic efforts made in Punjab, which is at the top in making contributions, they had collected just enough gold which is a little over twice the weight of the Prime Minister.

Take for instance the customs department. They have in one haul in Bombay seized gold worth about Rs. 1 crore which is enough to weigh the entire Cabinet. What is the amount of gold which is being smuggled? The estimate is, about Rs. 40, crores worth of gold is being smuggled every year. Now, the price of gold has been fixed at Rs. 62 odd per tola. I would certainly say that it should be only from Rs. 62 to Rs. 70. They have already taken one step, namely, they have stopped forward trading in gold. But certainly we should try various other methods also. The sale should be only registered ones. If they do it, it will mean a very considerable amount. We can just bring down the price and that will solve many of our difficulties.

I would also suggest another source. Instead of all these things, we must have contribution of grain. What I had suggested yesterday, namely, the revenue of Rs. 300 crores, was only

from industry and the wage bills. The rural parts of India are almost completely left aside. From rural India, it would be much better if you take contribution of grains. Every agriculturist will be able to give something to you and this will save you two troubles: one is, buffer-stocks at certain central places and the other is distribution. If you take contribution of grains from them, you will be able to have enough. This will be a great thing in checking the price-line, and you will be able to build in each district and may be even in each block, a certain buffer-stock and this will be a big contribution which will go a long way towards our building up enough food-grains.

Now, so many references were made about the Cabinet, and the constitution of the Cabinet. I do not know whether there is any justification for the present size of the Cabinet or not. It is not for the sake of economy that I would suggest one thing, but I definitely want to make one suggestion. If I were to make a suggestion, I would cut down the Cabinet to half its present size. There is no justification for more than 12 Cabinet Ministers, eight State Ministers and four or five Deputy Ministers. That would be enough. But then that is not so important. What seems to me more important in the context of our war effort is the built-in inefficiency in the present arrangements, the artificial distribution of the Ministries, especially those which are vital in respect of supply and production. We must see what has happened in England. I have not got enough time; otherwise I will read out to you how this problem was faced by them. They had made the same arrangements as we have now made here, and came to grief. Now, it is time for us to take note of these things and streamline the administration for our production and supply. The present arrangements are not at all satisfactory. They do not make for any co-ordinated

effort that one must be able to put through.

In the matter of trade and commerce, there is a Minister of International Trade and again there is a Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. There is one Minister in respect of production and so on, all divided. Do you think that in this time of emergency we can bring about real production and meet the war like this? So, we must take note of this built-in inefficiency in the Cabinet arrangement and something must be done immediately to improve matters.

Lastly, I would say that the Home Ministry must be strengthened. It is not only the front line that we have to take care of. We must see that our Home Affairs are streamlined and that they are taken good care of.

The Home Minister should not be burdened with so much work. He must be assisted in taking care of so many things which will be of vital importance so far as the country is concerned.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shri Khadilkar. Please take not more than 10 minutes. There are 20 names, and about 1 hour 50 minutes are left. To find time for as many Members as possible, I would request hon. Members not to take more than 10 minutes each.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I expected on this occasion, when we are faced with a national crisis of great dimensions, that instead of presenting a routine supplementary demand the Finance Minister will come forth and give out a perspective view of economy in war-time which we are entering. Unfortunately that has not been done, and a sort of *ad hoc* arrangement, just a piecemeal demand for additional money for the defence arrangements, has been made and asked for. This is a policy matter, and I would like the Finance Minister, instead of waiting till the next budget session to come forth with a general review

of the pattern of economy which is called for to meet the situation, and to say how we are going to meet it and what methods we are going to use to mobilise the resources. I say this because we ought to realise what we are matched against. We are matched against a great Chinese war-machine. I have no time to give the details, but I would like to place before you some facts regarding the Chinese war-machine, how much they spend and how they develop their whole war industry. For instance, this is a recent study by one of the Australian professors just published, which gives official figures. I will read out the relevant portion:

"The advances in heavy industrial development have further enlarged China's war potential. No armaments industry has been identified as such, but the second Ministry of Machine Industry is believed to be responsible for military production and allocations for it have presumably been included in the budget item for heavy industry. Some of the payments for military equipment received from USSR also may not be covered under the heading of defence expenditure."

Leaving aside all this which has been covered by industry and leaving aside whatever they purchase or borrow from other friendly countries in the socialist bloc, their annual expenditure on defence per year is nearly Rs. 1200 crores or 2300 million U. S. dollars. These are the official figures for 1960. Every year, they are spending this much to build up the defence machine. Therefore, my first submission is, it is not a question of the army fighting there. Everyone of us will fight. But the time has come when all of us must gear ourselves to the needs of the situation. There is no earnestness and there is a certain amount of laxity. We take things for granted. When the war is there,

[Shri Khadilkar]

everybody shouts in panic or in a hysterical manner and some statements are made. But the real point is, those who are today controlling our economy alone can ultimately keep our fighting forces on the front and build up our defence machine.

We must take a lesson from what was done in Britain. During war time, the British economy was so managed that after the end of the war, the common man's lot was improved. After the war, a report was made on its impact on the economy of the common people and it was found that the common man's lot was much better after the war. It was managed in such a manner that price fluctuations and other things did not affect the living standard of common man working in the factory or elsewhere. He forms a line of defence which is equally important as on the battle front.

I would make one or two suggestions regarding the question of raising resources. A certain gold bond scheme has been devised and in that scheme, a concession has been given to the investment of gold hoarded in a black manner. It is a good thing in an emergency. So far as the war effort is concerned, I think we should not make any distinction between hoarded gold and hoarded currency. The other day I was travelling with a millionaire of Punjab from Bombay to Delhi. He frankly disclosed to me that if such a concession is offered to the Indian industrialists who have hoarded money in a black way, if they are allowed to invest that money in short-term bonds with a little interest and if they are assured that as in the case of gold, they will not be questioned as to where the money comes from if such an effort is made, I am certain you will get more than Rs. 500 crores and it is called for. There is no moral justification to make a distinction between hoarded gold and hoarded currency. I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister, who is supposed to be a sort

of moralist in some respects. He has shown a little elasticity and concession as regards gold. The same should be done as regards hoarded currency in the country. I am making this suggestion, because the problem of resources is of great importance. The management of economy is equally important than the management of the war front, because war front is sustained by economy.

Regarding prohibition, so many people have spoken. It is not simply a question of revenue. It is a question of anti-social elements in this country corrupting almost our social life at all levels. Therefore, in war time, if you want to build up the morale, not only the question of resources and eradication of corruption, but also the question of prohibition should be reconsidered. I do not suggest going back to the old method of auctioning booths of liquor. You can make it rational. A rational, temperate policy of prohibition would bring in more resources.

It is admitted and in the Public Accounts Committee also we discovered that there are about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores of arrears of Income tax. Now we should ask them to pay it. Just as in the case of gold, why not settle the account with them, if no payment is possible and get money? The question is, we will be supplying to the army; production will not go up to that limit and there will be more money supplies. Naturally there will be inflation. Once the economy gets into the grip of inflation, there is an inflationary spiral. Whatever the war effort, people here will find it extremely difficult to sustain that energy and wherewithal which is called for at this hour. So, I humbly plead that you will have to keep your hand on the pulse. Inflation up to a point is good. It is a sort of a little invigoration, but if it goes out of gear, ultimately the whole economy will totter. Therefore, as the war front is important, economic front is also important. Therefore, the price-line must be held.

There is a certain allergy so far as prices are concerned. Particularly, the Food Minister is all the time shouting from the housetops that we have got enough food, don't worry and at the same time saying, don't have any price discipline or economic discipline. Once the Parliament lays down a policy regarding price, if one Minister says something and another Minister says some other thing, it does not inspire confidence in the country. There should be some discipline in the Cabinet. Whatever policy has been laid down must be followed. If one Minister says something according to his whim and another Minister says another thing, it does not inspire confidence and build up morale. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government: First discipline yourself. Have a sense of urgency. Prepare for living on a certain war standard, which you are expecting from the common people.

After 100 years, we are facing war for the first time. Sometimes we feel we have not paid enough price for our freedom. We got it through a favourable international situation and our efforts. But the time has come when we must fight for our freedom and for national integrity and during this fight, our mettle will be tested. Our patriotism will be tested. It is very easy to shout patriotic slogans here. Real sacrifice is called for now. Therefore, I would appeal to the economic side of our Government that they should gear up and build up the war machine in such a manner that it will be equal to match with the Chinese war machine and social and economic discipline will be enforced at all levels, including statements by Cabinet Ministers.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Today, the supplementary grants which have been placed before the House, I should like to say, bring forward a new era in Indian history. So far we have been passing budgets for a peaceful economic development. But today India is faced with a war with a brutal enemy on our border.

2159 (Ai) LSD—5.

Today's supplementary grants, as many Members have said, are something more important than an economic budget, which has been presented annually between February and March.

12:59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

This supplementary grant of Rs. 100.4 crores is an indication of what is coming in the next budget in February. This budget is but the beginning of mounting burdens of defence on our economy. What it will be next year or two or three years later, nobody can say, because we do not know how long we will have to face this situation. One thing I would like to tell my friends here. To defend the country's freedom is a very burdensome affair, more so in a democratic country, because in a democratic country, Government has to get all its needs at a competitive price whereas in a totalitarian country, it can just command what it wants. So, the expenses of a democratic Government are much more. No doubt voluntary contributions have been forthcoming very encouragingly and we should be very thankful.

Moreover, even in peace-time, our defence budget has been doubled. Every with voluntary contributions and gifts from some foreign countries—whether they are outright gifts or on lend-lease basis or on deferred payment terms, whatever it may be—the burden on our economy is going to be very heavy.

But, two basic problems of economy have to be faced when the economy is on a war footing. The first is the raising of resources for defence, and second is checking the inflationary impact of defence expenditure. Thirdly, there is the question of radical changes in the priorities of industrial and agricultural production. The more money we spend on defence, the more purchasing power will get into the hands of the people and prices will go up. It is also a vicious circle. The greater the prices, the

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

more the defence equipments will cost us.

13. hrs.

If we have to take a choice between mobilisation of our resources for defence and an inflationary upsurge, we know that we have to choose the first and we have to mobilise our resources. One thing that we have to remember is, that all methods of mobilisation of resources, even the artificial control of prices, have an unwanted and unwarranted effect on production. Price control, as has been very rightly said by my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar, is a very delicate thing and it has to be wielded with great care.

Before I submit some new suggestions for greater taxation, I have to say that the common man's interest as well as the defence of the country have to be taken into consideration. Many suggestions have been made by hon. Members as to how the Government should get more funds. Certainly, whatever may be the other methods of getting funds, new fiscal burdens on the people are inevitable, and when the hon. Finance Minister comes in February with his Budget I do not know on what number of items he is going to impose taxation. But, certainly, we are prepared to face it.

Before I put forward my suggestions I would like to say that, just as Shri Khadilkar has said, if Government has now come out with special concessions in the case of hidden gold that is brought out, in the same way, in the case of hidden currency also let us not ask questions as to from where it has come and all that. Let us take that also. Let us not differentiate between hidden gold and hidden currency.

Secondly, we should stop construction of buildings whether in the public or in the private sector for a few years. Thirdly, higher income groups, whether in private or in gov-

ernment service, should have a compulsory cut. There should be a compulsory cut in the income of a person getting more than Rs. 2000 a month. It can be either by way of compulsory savings which should be diverted to the national defence fund, or there should be no increments after a certain period. I do not say that government officers should not get promotions. They may be given promotions, but they should not be given more than Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 per month. There should be a compulsory cut in the income of those in the private industry, organised industry, and anything more than Rs. 3000 per month should be compulsorily diverted to the national defence fund.

Then, more hours of work has been suggested. Certainly, let us have more hours of work and extra production. The extra production, whether monetary or otherwise, should be diverted to the national defence fund. Here, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Finance Minister to have more taxes. Let him call it a tax for the national defence fund or whatever it is, but let him introduce a sort of a tax on all non-essential goods, all luxury goods, whether it is the lipstick or the radiogram, whether it is a silk saree or golden jewellery, whether it is a car or a house. All non-essential things should be taxed. When a man goes to a picture house and he is prepared to pay Rs. 3 to see the picture he should also be prepared to pay 5 per cent or 10 per cent of that amount to the national defence fund. When a man is prepared to pay Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 for air travel, he should also be prepared to pay 5 per cent or 10 per cent of that to the national defence fund. When somebody is prepared to travel air-conditioned or first-class, will he not be prepared to pay 5 per cent or 10 per cent for the national defence fund? Very gladly he will pay that. So also, if I can pay Rs. 3 to see a picture, I will gladly

pay another 50 naye pase or 75 naye pase for the national cause.

Mr. Speaker: When hon. Members of Parliament use their free pass would they be prepared to pay as suggested by the hon. Member?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Sir, thank you very much for reminding me. I was going to suggest that Members of Parliament who use the free pass for their travel should pay 5 per cent or 10 per cent of the amount which otherwise they would have to pay.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry if I have anticipated her.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Sir, these are the few suggestions that I have to make for getting more money. With regard to prohibition, certainly, when it has come to a question of our guarding our own country and saving our own honour, prohibition is not such a sacred thing that we will not think of it. If it is asked whether we have to give up our policy of non-alignment or whether we have to scrap prohibition, certainly we will give up prohibition and get more funds rather than change our policy.

Then, even though Government is spending so much money on advertisements, enough is not being done to give propaganda to our war efforts. I do not want Government to take it upon themselves. There are private industries in the country who advertise about their products in the papers and other sources. Let them also advertise about defence contributions etc. in the papers. Again, in cinemas I have seen that neither at the beginning nor at the end there is one word said about the Chinese aggression or an appeal for contribution from the people. Though these points are not actually relevant to the Supplementary Demands before the House, I would say that advertisements making appeals for more funds should be made.

Sir, we are going to face a heavy burden. India will only be very glad to face it. But Government should also cut down all unnecessary expenditure winding up all unnecessary departments. If there are departments whose work overlap or there is duplication of work, such departments should be wound up.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of the hon. Members, particularly my esteemed friend Shri D. C. Sharma, made a reference to agriculturists, during the course of the debate, and their sons who are fighting on the Indo-Tibetan border. As you know, the agriculturists of Ladakh and NEFA knew that on the other side of the McMahon line or the Durand line was Tibet, and, therefore, they have been dealing in that way from time immemorial. They have been carrying on cultivation in Ladakh, NEFA and the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Lahol and Spiti. There are other persons who do the work of labourers there. They earn their livelihood from the forests, lands or mountains there or by keeping mules etc. But they also indirectly exist on land. They all have very touchy feelings for the lands that they own and for their brethren who inhabit the other side of the Indian border—Tibet.

From the time the Chinese barbarians attacked our frontier—they had previously suppressed the freedom of Tibet—it is the agriculturists who are becoming their victims largely. This has been the tradition of India and other countries also, that it is the sons of agriculturists and other persons depending on agriculture who carry on any war. Here also this war will have to be largely waged by the agriculturists because their sons will fight on the front and they will keep on supplying rations by producing more foodgrains.

My hon. friend Shri Khadiolkar, who recently came to the party, has been

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

trying to teach discipline to those who have been here since time immemorial. He was until recently hobnobbing with the Chinese friendship idea. Therefore, I do not want him to tell the Minister for Food and Agriculture what type of discipline he should learn from him.

Shri D. C. Sharma referred to rehabilitation. I understand that there are about 10.4 lakhs acres of land which can be used to settle people who are in need of land at the moment, or after two or five years.

In several States schemes for resettlement of ex-servicemen have already been taken up and implemented. There can be no difference of opinion that in view of the emergency such measures should be extended immediately and the maximum effort should be made to resettle our soldiers who are fighting at the front when they return after achieving victory. It appears from newspapers that Orissa has already decided to grant five acres of land free of cost to each of the jawans in the territorial army belonging to that State and the Orissa Military Police who has proceeded to the forward fighting area.

As the Defence Minister, that is, the hon. Prime Minister, has made it quite clear today, this war will have to be waged until victory is achieved. If we have any honour left in us, we shall have to carry on the war and drive out the Chinese to their original position. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has already written to the State Governments urging that conditions attached to the allotment of Government waste lands and other lands which are available to military personnel should be simplified and applications for allotment of land should be considered sympathetically and favourably whenever they are submitted to Government so that the interests of the jawans may be safeguarded.

A reference was made to the collection of rents for the lands which are owned by the jawans. In regard to that I would request the State Revenue Ministers to see that no difficulties are created in regard to realisation of rent. In regard to litigation on land also we shall make proper arrangements.

As I said in the beginning, we have at present 10.4 lakhs acres of land with us. So, I want to give a clear assurance to this hon. House that any soldier who wants to settle on land after achieving victory will be given preference in regard to settlement on land.

My hon. friend, Shri Mathur, suggested the creation of some buffer stocks and sending stocks to different centres. I think the suggestion which he has made is a very good one. We shall try to implement it as fully as possible.

Coming to the rise in prices, so far the prices have not risen to any extent, by which I mean to any abnormal extent. I was myself in Assam and I know that proper arrangements are made to cater to the requirements of each centre. From this end also we are making suitable arrangements to send supplies and this we will continue so long as it is necessary.

As was disclosed by the Prime Minister today, the Chinese are now advancing down the Bomdila foothill road. Whatever may be their present position, I have every hope that if we proceed in a proper manner, and there is no reason why we should not proceed, our areas will be recovered and properly safeguarded.

In regard to food, I want to give a clear assurance that we would not spare any pains to see that our jawans get all their requirements in time, as they are getting today. Now there is no difficulty. That applies to the civilian population also. I shall fully implement the suggestions made by both Shri Mathur and Shri Sharma.

श्री ह० चं० सोय (सिंहभूम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे फण्ट की जो स्थिति इस समय है वह काफी गम्भीर है। मगर जो भी हमारे रिवर्सिज वगैरह हुए हैं उनमें एक चीज हमेशा आई है कि उनके पास हेवी मार्टर्स हैं, उन के पास सुपीरियर नम्बर्स हैं। इस मामले में हम उनको मैच नहीं कर सकते माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने हाउस को जो अश्योरेंस दिया उससे तो यह पता चलता है कि डट कर चीनियों का मुकाबला करने के लिये जितनी कोशिश होनी चाहिये उतनी हम लोग कर रहे हैं, हमारी फौजें कर रही हैं। और मित्र देशों से मदद ले रहे हैं। मगर इस सिलसिले में एक चीज हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। जब भी जंग के बारे में कोई बात होती है तो हमारे नेताओं की तरफ से जो भी बातें होती हैं वे एक तरह से निगेटिव प्रकार की होती हैं। हमने उनके स्टेटमेंट्स देखने की कोशिश की। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि यह निगेटिव भावना से जो स्टेटमेंट्स दिये जाते हैं वह ठीक नहीं हैं।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिये हैं कि जो लोग वार के समय में एक्स्ट्रा प्राफिट करेंगे निःसन्देह उसका १० या १५ परसेंट उन्हें वार फण्ड में देना चाहिये। साथ ही जो आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर के लोग हैं उन्हें एक्स्ट्रा अवर्स काम करने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं खुद भी एक सोमेंट फैक्ट्री यूनियन का प्रेजिडेंट हूँ। वहां के मजदूरों ने मुझ से कहा कि मैं भारत सरकार से कहूं कि वे लोग—एक्स्ट्रा अवर्स में काम करेंगे और जो दो-तीन घंटे एक्स्ट्रा काम करने का पैसा उन को मिलेगा वह सरकार द्वारा वार फण्ड में शामिल किया जाये। इसी तरह से दूसरे कारखानों और कंपनियों में काम करने वाले भी देंगे। यह सजेशन बहुत अच्छा है और एक्स्ट्रा लेबर के लिये जो वेजेज मिलें उन को वार फण्ड में लगाया जाय।

अभी हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि फूड फण्ट पर हम लोगों को जो कुछ करना चाहिये वह हम करें। उसी रूप से कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्रों ने भी सुझाव दिया कि देहात में सिविल डिफेंस कमेटी वगैरह जो हम बनाते हैं उसके साथ साथ एक लेबर बैंक की भी स्कीम होनी चाहिये। आज देश में बहुत से लोग हैं जो पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं, मगर वे खुद शारीरिक परिश्रम कर सकते हैं। इस लिये लेबर बैंक बना कर यह किया जाय कि जो इस तरह के लोग हों वे एक या दो रोज सप्ताह में वहां पर काम करें और जो भी उनका हिसाब आये कि वह इतना काम कर सके हैं और उसका इतना पैसा होता है, वह सारे का सारा लेबर बैंक में रख कर कृषि उत्पादन में लगाया जाय। इसी तरह से जितना बार्डर का इलाका है वहां पर वे सड़कें बना सकते हैं। इस तरह से वे अपना कन्ट्रिब्यूशन कर सकते हैं श्रमदान करके। पहले श्रमदान नहीं हो सकता था। लोग श्रमदान देने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते थे, लेकिन देश की आज की हालत को देखते हुए हर नागरिक यह चाहता है कि वह कुछ करे। गरीब से गरीब लोग आज शारीरिक मेहनत करने के लिये तैयार हैं। उनके लिये लेबर बैंक की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और उनको अधिक अन्न के उत्पादन में लगाया जाना चाहिये।

एक और चीज कह कर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। हमारे इलाके से जो लोग, जो जवान फ्रंट्स पर गये हैं वे अधिकतर छोटा नागपुर से गये हैं। उनकी दरस्वास्त यह है, जैसा कि खाद्य मन्त्री जी ने कहा, जो उन को फैमिलीज हैं, उनको लगान आदि के सम्बन्ध में आसानी मिलनी चाहिये। जो लोग फण्ट पर गये हुए हैं उनको वहां से लौटने पर अच्छी जमीन की सुविधा मिले। मुझे इस की बड़ी खुशी है कि खाद्य मन्त्री जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में एश्योरेंस यहां पर दिया है।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) :

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय सम्प्लीमेंट्री डिमांड के जो आंकड़े हाउस के सामने रखे गए हैं उनको देखने से पता चलता है कि ये साधारण वार्षिक मांगों के तौर पर रखे गये हैं। बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है जब हम इस बजट को देखते हैं, क्योंकि इतना बड़ा युद्ध हमारे सिर पर है और इन सम्प्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स में कोई भी ऐसे आंकड़े नहीं रखे गये हैं जिनसे यह पता चले कि किस प्रकार हमारा देश रूपए बचाएगा और कौनसी ऐसी चीजें की गयी हैं जिनसे कि आय बढ़े और उसे बार-बार में लगाया जाए।

मैं तो यह चाहता था कि इस युद्ध के समय जो बजट बनाया जाए वह युद्ध कालीन बजट हो और उस बजट में ऐसे आंकड़े रखे जायें जिससे पता चले कि हम अस्थायी रूप से उस बजट को पूरे तौर पर चला कर विजयी होंगे।

जहां तक सुरक्षा के लिये रूपए इसमें बढ़ाए गए हैं, उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, किन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय देश में बड़ी बेचैनी है। इस युद्ध के छिड़ जाने के बाद समस्त राष्ट्र में एक जाग्रति आ गयी है, और सबसे बड़ी चीज यह हुई है कि विरोधी दलों ने एक संयुक्त मोर्चा बना लिया है और इस बात का संकल्प किया है कि हम अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के हाथों को मजबूत बनायेंगे और चीनियों को इस देश से खदेड़ करके बाहर कर देंगे।

आरम्भ में जब युद्ध की शुरुआत हुई तो यह कहा जाता था कि हमारे ऊपर यका-यक आक्रमण हुआ, हमारी तैयारियां नहीं हुई थीं, इसलिये हमें पीछे हटना पड़ा और रिवरसेज हुए। किन्तु एक चीज बड़ी चिन्ता की है कि उसके दस पन्द्रह दिन बाद भी जब कि हमें तैयारी करने का समय मिल गया, जबकि हमारे पास हथियार भी आ गए, फिर भी राष्ट्र यह देखता है कि हमारी सेना

को महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों को छोड़ना पड़ रहा है। इस ओर मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्रिमण्डल का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह चीज कि चीनियों के पास फौजी ज्यादा हैं, उनके पास बीस डिवीजन हैं, उनके पास हथियार ज्यादा हैं, हम कई बार सुन चुके हैं। देश यह चाहता है कि वहां पर जिन चीजों की कमी हो उसको तत्काल पूरा किया जाए, क्योंकि अगर महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर युद्ध की यह दशा रहेगी तो समस्त राष्ट्र में बड़ा असन्तोष होगा।

इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि हम सभी ने प्रधान मन्त्री को एक नेता मान लिया है। और यह तय कर लिया है कि हम यह युद्ध इस नेता की मदद से लड़ेंगे। परन्तु और सब चीजों की व्यवस्था पूरे तौर से होनी चाहिए जिसमें कि जो जाग्रति देश में आ गयी है उसमें किसी प्रकार की कमी न होने पावे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सदन में युद्ध का व्यौरा न बतलाया जाए। सदन को उसके बारे में जानने का अधिकार है। अगर हमारी फौज की तादाद कम है तो सारे देश वासी फौज में भरती होकर मोर्चे पर जाने के लिये तैयार हैं, फौजी ताकत बढ़ायी जाए, और हथियारों की जो कमी है वह पूरी की जाए ताकि मुकाबला बराबर का हो।

मैं यह देखता हूँ कि चीनियों के आक्रमण के पहले जिन स्थानों को आतायात के लिये सड़क नहीं थी, उनके आक्रमण के १५ दिन के अन्दर वहां सड़क की व्यवस्था हो गयी है। और उनके द्वारा तंफें आदि आ सकती हैं। मालूम यह होता है कि उनकी स्कीम एक सिस्टेमैटिक स्कीम है जिससे कि आगे बढ़ने के साथ वे उन स्थानों को जहां पहले सड़क नहीं थी सड़क बना देते हैं। जब हमारा इतना बड़ा राष्ट्र जाग उठा है तो हम को इस प्रकार की सारी तैयारी करनी चाहिए।

अब तो असम की लड़ाई इस कदर गम्भीर हो गयी है कि अगर इस पर तत्कालीन तैयारी नहीं होगी तो हमारे चाय के बगीचों पर बहुत बड़ा आक्रमण हो सकता है। इसके लिये मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

युद्धकालीन बजट के लिये अभी इस सदन में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा है कि प्राहिबिशन को स्वीकृत किया जाए। मैं इससे बिल्कुल महमत हूँ। अब तो जब एक वातावरण बदल गया है, समय बदल गया है, तो यह कहना कि हम अपने पुराने दृष्टिकोण को चलायेंगे उचित नहीं है। मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्रिमण्डल को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों को गांधी जी ने अहिंसा का पाठ पढ़ाया था, किन्तु आज हमारे बच्चे जो युद्ध के वातावरण में पल रहे हैं उनके कारण हम को अपना वह दृष्टिकोण बदलना पड़ा। इसी प्रकार हम अब प्राहिबिशन को हटा कर ३०० करोड़ रुपया बचा सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना बहुत उचित होगा।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह सुझाव दूंगा कि हमारी जो भी सहायक समितियाँ और ज्वाइंट स्टॉक कंपनियाँ हैं उनके लिये यह नियम बना दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे अपने मुनाफे को डिविडेंड के रूप में न बांट कर उसको वार फण्ड में दें।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो नियम रिजर्व फण्ड बनाने के लिये बनाए गए हैं उनको भी इस इमरजेंसी में रिलेज कर दिया जाए और यह रुपया वार फण्ड में दिया जाए।

जो वालंटरी कांट्रीब्यूशन हो रहा है इससे हमारा अस्थायी युद्धकालीन बजट नहीं बन सकता।

उत्पादन बढ़ाना इस इमरजेंसी के वक्त अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इस सिलसिले में यह

ध्यान रखा जाए कि कृषि उत्पादन के जो टारजेट शान्ति काल में रखे गए थे उनको ऊंचा किया जाए और अधिक उत्पादन करने पर जोर दिया जाए। इसके लिये मेरा कहना है कि आज सारे देश में साधन सहायक समितियाँ बन गयी हैं। उनके द्वारा किसान को खाद आदि देने का प्रवन्ध किया जाए और देखा जाए कि प्रत्येक कृषक को आवश्यक सहायता मिलती है और वह अपना पूरा उत्पादन करता है।

वालंटरी कांट्रीब्यूशन से हमारा फायदा हो रहा है और विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी किसी हद तक पूरी हो रही है। लेकिन आज देश में अनेक ऐसे लोग हैं जो टैंकों का इवेंज कर रहे हैं, उन पर विशेष तौर से नियंत्रण किया जाए और जो इनकम टैक्स का लाखों करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है उसको तेजी से वसूल करने पर इस विपत्ति काल में विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए।

मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर इन चीजों पर ध्यान रखा जाएगा तो हम इस काबिल बन सकते हैं कि हम युद्धकालीन बजट को अस्थायी रूप से बना कर लड़ाई को जीत सकें।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, I am concerned with all the demands relating to defence, namely, Demand No. 9 for Rs. 67 crores for Effective-Army, Demand No. 11 for Rs. 8 crores for Effective-Air Force and Demand No. 114 for Rs. 20 crores for Defence Capital Outlay.

We are now in a very heavy and difficult pass. We are not certain of the enemy. The enemy has eluded us in regard to his objectives, methods and tactics. The tactics may end in their employment of an air attack on us when we may be taken unprepared and thereby we may have to face a disaster which, no doubt, we shall counter successfully with all our

[Shri Joachim Alva]

strength. But this is not the time when we should be taken unprepared even in regard to the air arm. China has been noted to have the third largest air force in the world. A sum of Rs. 8 crores is going to be granted by these Supplementary Demands for the Air Force.

China is reported to have the third largest Air Force.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): There is no one from the Defence Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Some other Ministers also ought to be here....

श्री भक्त बर्षन : (गढ़वाल) : ग्रन्थस्य महोदय, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से भी कोई न कोई अवश्य होना चाहिए ...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; I have heard..... Particularly some Minister from the Ministry of Defence.

Shri Joachim Alva: China is reported to have the third largest Air Force in the world. That means, China is almost next to the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. which have the highest superiority in this arm. What happens to us? We have been longer independent than the Chinese. The Chinese have been independent from 1949. We attained our independence in 1947. The Chinese did not manage to get mastery of their entire land. We were divided. This was said indeed. No doubt, we respect the opinion of our hon. Prime Minister who has been very serious in his plans. We attempted to give an agricultural and industrial base. Having given that base, today, we are almost on the point of strangulation where our Air Force is concerned. We have got the finest pilots. What could they do without planes? Japan, during the last war, invented the Zero Sen fighting planes for naval aviation. Even the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force were completely taken

by surprise. They thought Japan possessed thousands and thousands of these planes. These planes committed the Pearl Harbour aggression, and Japan came almost within an inch of victory in the war. We are not concerned with what Japan did, whether their motives were aggressive. Today, we are concerned with our defence. We will go into aggression when the enemy attacks us aerially with the air arm. How is it that we have not produced in plenty? We have a very good aircraft factory in the Hindustan Aircraft factory. We have built it from scratch after the last war. From scratch we have built it into a most successful machine in our country from the constructive, from the civil aviation and the war points of view. Even foreigners have marvelled at the development of that factory. I have often pleaded before the House that we shall need four such factories. We have not got even a second or a third effective one. Let us now at least do it.

If it is a question of five years war or ten years war, let us plan steadily. Let us know that when Britain was attacked by Blitz and when they came back from Dunkirk, they veritably faced annihilation, but they hoped for the best and planned well. Planes came out steadily. In Churchill's books, you will see that 200 parts of a plane were done in 20 to 40 factories. Either we build up these factories or by any other method, we must fulfil our objectives. Otherwise we are going to lagging behind.

Four years ago, I devoted my entire speech to the Air Force. Therein, I said that Pakistan was going to have the biggest Air Force of Asia qualitatively and quantitatively. America rushed arms to them, aerial, land and naval. It does not lie in our mouth to ask them now, having got arms from the U.S.A. whether they took an undertaking from Pakistan that they would not attack India. I attended the Press lunch yesterday where the

American Ambassador spoke. I thought it was embarrassing to ask him, whether they took an undertaking from Pakistan from the beginning when they armed them, whether they would utilise the arms against us. (Interruption) I did not put the question. I am putting the question here without waiting for an answer. The point is, we have now given this undertaking as gentlemen in regard to Pakistan. India has had no compunction. (Interruption) Let me have my say; you can make your speech. India has been pleased to give that honourable understanding. I am not putting any question here. We are in a tight pass. We have to have planes. Now is the time for us to make massive assistance.

When I was in China in 1959, I came to the definite conclusion that China was given massive assistance by the Russians without which China could not have built up. To every factory I went, I asked, after they told their own story of development of the factory—from factory to factory. Not one factory uttered a word about Russian aid to them. At the end of the speeches, I asked them, "did Russia help you any way?" They replied, "yes, they helped us a little". That was the way they talked. Next door, in Mongolia, they said in a loud voice, "Russia helped us". That is the tone between the two countries. It is time for us to take massive aerial assistance. That assistance can come in the shape that we shall have to take approved technicians—I cannot know the number—approved technicians from foreign countries, foreign friendly countries to build up the factories and get on with the job and succeed therein.

We are never certain of the motives of China. Their aims are so clear. Even a blind man can see that they are aiming at the Assam oil fields. If the oil fields go, the Chinese war machine will go stronger and stronger and we shall be reduced to a helpless position.

The next point is about guerillas. Twenty thousand guerillas kept five

times that number in the British forces at bay in Singapore and Malaya for over ten years. Those 20,000 guerillas were not conquered in the sense completely. I went to Malaya this year. They have not been finally crushed by the British forces or the Malayan forces which claimed a kind of technical victory. Guerillas can keep armies at bay. Unfortunately, I forget the name of the great British warrior who went alone into the jungles of Burma and carried on guerilla warfare. I read his book; believe me, I forget his name. We are living today under a pressure and we forget many important things. If a single man could go into the jungles of Burma and fight for the British—he was to go to Ethiopia and other places too; and he is no more—what about our guerilla warfare? In guerilla warfare, we do not need many arms. In guerilla war, the main effort is manoeuvrability. Manoeuvrability is the first and last word in guerilla war. India is a vast country.

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If we could train our people in the countryside, in the villages, in guerilla warfare, even if we have no arms, we can keep the enemy at bay for a long time. Take any Rajput or any other, for the matter of that.

Mr. Chavan, the new Defence Minister, uttered at the Bombay Congress party meeting a wonderful thing. We welcome his appointment as Defence Minister. He said in the party meeting, "when Indian warriors went out of their homes, they told their wives, either we conquer and come back or we do not come back, at all! We die fighting". That is a wonderful thing that the new Defence Minister has said at the party meeting. Unless we keep that point before us, I must say, we cannot win this battle. Unless we instil fear into the Chinese about the strength of our Defence forces, we cannot win this battle. Let us be clear about this.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

Let me revert to my old point about submarines. It was our policy in peaceful times not to entertain the idea of submarines. Our Prime Minister is a great man of peace. He has placed before us many objects. All those objects are suspended. They have to be put into refrigerator. We shall have to manufacture submarines. We must manufacture them in our own yards. We have plenty of shipbuilding yards, plenty of wonderful places in our sea coast where submarines could be manufactured. Let us not be caught napping there. Perhaps, the Chinese may make one more intensive effort and send their submarines down into our waters to nullify our shipping. These are a few points that I wished to place before the House.

Money has been asked in these Demands for the payment of allowances and other counts. Let us not forget the widows, dependants of the jawans from the countryside. I remember, an old aunt of mine telling me as a small boy that she got Rs. 7 because her son died in old Mesopotamia, in the first world war and a small plot of land. She utilised this for many a days as she was a widow. These concessions are very important for our jawans. In payment of allowances, we shall not forget them, especially the Air Force officers. Many of those young men who leap into the battle, perish. Their widows, must be looked after. After all, the men in the Air Force, qualitatively and quantitatively render a higher sense of sacrifice than the men who die in the army on the land or in the Navy who go down under water suddenly. A man who is hurled from the sky has something very high in his mind. Once he is locked in the plane and then he goes up—he has to forget his nearest and dearest ones, his wife and children except his duty until he comes out of the plane! When money is asked for Defence outlay and various other items, I beg that the widows, children, fathers, mothers and dependants of the Air Force personnel, who have perished should never be forgotten. Let us do our duty by them.

This Parliament which has always been ready to grant moneys for the Defence forces should never grudge to grant this essential relief and concessions.

I will say one word and sit down.

13.40 hrs.

I have often said that we should have built up an Air Force larger and stronger than that of any one of our seven neighbours. All these seven neighbours are like a garland around our head or a string around our neck; and they are Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia and even China. If we had had that aim ahead of us we should not have been in this pass today. If we had an Air Force of a measurable size and moderately strong, then we would not have come to this pass. Our young men are quite capable; they can give a good account of themselves anywhere. Our young men have gone forth as teachers to other Air Forces, as for instance, in Indonesia, United Arab Republic, Iraq and so on. When I saw our young pilots in Iraq, in Indonesia, in Burma, in U.A.R. and other places teaching other people, I felt proud indeed. But how can they carry on without the planes? Our young men are quite competent, but how can they run without the planes? So, we have to supply them the planes. We have to push forward and manufacture so that these planes may come out in plenty from aviation factories.

In conclusion, I would resume my seat by saying that we do hope and pray that we shall not neglect our Air arm, that our Air Force today, during the next year or the next three years or five years shall be strong enough to match the size of any other country, and that our Air Force will be stronger than that of any of our seven neighbours. For peace plus force and peace plus strength alone can guarantee our independence.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): The Supplementary Demands for Grants

are in the nature of a defence budget necessitated by the Chinese aggression on India. Therefore, they have to be examined in the background of what is happening on our frontier. The three major items of the budget are Demands Nos. 9, 11 and 14, which together account for about Rs. 95 crores. Naturally there is the biggest demand for the defence services.

My hon. friend Shri Joachim Alva has spoken with great vehemence and enthusiasm about the Air Force. The Air Force, no doubt, is of great importance, and it may have to play a great part in our war with China. Yet, to me, it appears that the major war will have to be fought on land. I can therefore, appreciate why such a large amount has been demanded for, the defence services. Even so, I hope that the Demand of Rs. 8 crores for the Air Force, and the demand of Rs. 9 crores under the head 'Defence Capital Outlay' for putting up the air factories does not represent the importance which the Defence Ministry attaches to the Air Force. The Air Force requires large amounts, and we shall have to find them if we have to fight this war successfully.

In this connection, I may point out one thing that according to some information has reached me, there are a large number of planes, probably, some hundreds, which have been under major service for a number of years. That should not have been so, particularly in this emergency when we shall have a use for every small plane, every big plane, every fighter, every bomber, and every freighter. All these planes must be put in proper order in the shortest possible time.

Our Air Force is a comparatively small one. According to the estimates made abroad and also by some in this country, the Chinese Air Force is about five times stronger than our Air Force. However, our airmen are good, skilful, courageous, and our planes are also not inferior to those of China, but numerically, we are much weaker in

the Air, we have a good nucleus and it is necessary that we must make effective use of every plane that we have.

Sir the demands are an emergency measure and must be reviewed in that light. Walong, Se La, and Bomdila have fallen and the whole of North Assam is in imminent danger. The Chinese are relentless enemy. They have been trained in warfare for decades. They have no respect for human life. Human beings are just cannon-fodder for them. They like to destroy and do not mind being destroyed. From all what we see today, the war is going to be a prolonged war; it may be a five years' war, it may be a ten years' war or it may even be a longer war. Therefore, we have to plan our defence production and our defence strategy for a number of years.

I am glad that there is a Demand of about Rs. 20 crores on 'Defence—Capital Outlay'. But we must have more of ordnance factories. Though immediately and for some time to come, we may depend upon the import of the foreign arms but, ultimately, our military strength would depend on the production in our ordnance factories. It may be that there may be certain types of specialised arms which we may have to import from abroad for a long time, but the basic arms and the arms on which our military has to depend must be manufactured in our own factories and, therefore, our production must be planned on that basis.

The whole country is behind the war efforts. We do not grudge the Demand of Rs. 95 crores. Even if it were more, we would gladly agree to any demand made by Government. The enthusiasm of the people is evidenced by the liberal subscription to the National Defence Fund, by the offer of the young men for recruitment, and so on. If Government are prepared to recruit fifty persons, there are a hundred persons who offer themselves for recruitment. Therefore, there is

[Shri A. P. Jain]

nothing wanting on the part of the people, on the part of Parliament, and on the part of the country. The country wants to fight this war with all the courage and with all the determination that it can command. However, we should not forget that our eastern borders had not received the necessary attention in the past. The proper strategy had not been built up there on account of which we are suffering today.

We should no longer wait for assessing what the intentions of the Chinese are. Very often we discuss what the ultimate aim of China is. We must take it for granted that China wants to defeat India, and we must take it for granted that China wants to do its worst to India, and, therefore, we must build our strategy to meet the worst threats of the Chinese. Nor should we look to how other countries, some of the friendly countries, would act in future. This is the time when we should frame our defence policy. We must decide, that is, the military high command must decide where they are to give battle, and where they are to fight. They must prepare an immediate programme of strategy; they must prepare also a long-term programme of strategy, because all the arms that we need today and all the arms that are to be imported from abroad in long term will depend upon the strategy that we formulate. Perhaps, it may be that some countries, some friendly countries who are now prepared to go a long way to help India through the supply of arms and equipment may like to know 'After all, why do you need these arms?'. So, we have to be ready, and we cannot delay matters any more. It is an imperative now, an imperative which cannot be delayed, that a full military strategy of the war with China should be prepared, namely where we are to fight, how we are to fight, what equipment we shall need and so on.

The Supplementary Demands, Sir, are a symbol of the determination of

India to fight the war and fight it to the last and to win the victory. It will create a favourable climate, abroad, because once the friendly countries know that India is determined to fight and fight unto the last against the Chinese, they will be inclined to give more aid to India.

I must here thank all the friendly countries which have given us help or have promised to give us help.

Since you have rung the bell, I would cut short my speech and refer only to one more point. In these supplementary demands, there is no indication as to how the resources are going to be raised. This is very natural. I can understand it, because we have covered more than half the financial year; we are now approaching the next financial year. Therefore, any taxation through which we have to raise the resources to meet these demands will have to be heavy. The Finance Ministry must be giving thought as how to raise money. Some of my hon. friends have made some suggestions. One is that prohibition should be given up. I am not making any comments on it. But all I want to say is that the needs of defence are the most important. They are greater than any other concept. If we have to give up prohibition for raising funds, we should not by any means demur, or desist from doing it.

Before the next Budget is introduced, we shall have four months. I want the Finance Ministry to fully examine and find out what are the possible sources of resources and how they are going to raise large amounts for fighting the Chinese. Everybody in India, be he poor or rich, will have to make sacrifices. Our old concepts of raising funds will have to undergo

radical changes. The richer people must contribute more because while the danger is great to everybody, to them it is greater as they have got property and vested interests.

This morning there was a proposal that Members of Parliament should be kept in touch with the progress of the war, what is happening there. I would suggest that in framing proposals for taxation, the Finance Minister should take the Members of Parliament broadly and informally into confidence. It is apparent that he cannot talk about particular taxes. He cannot tell the Members how much excise duty he is going to impose, how much customs duty he is going to impose or how much income-tax he is going to levy. But there may be a general talk about resources. There was never in the country such a great unanimity as it is today. The country wants to pay for the war; the country wants to pay for the war through sweat and blood; the country does not want to deny any demand for money to Government. Let Government take advantage of this unanimity and work out a scheme of taxation which may be acceptable to all sections of this House and to the country so that the necessary money may be forthcoming with ease.

I thank you very much for giving me this time. In the end, I will say that although we have suffered reverses, and we may suffer some reverses in future, there is nothing to be upset. India has a vitality, India has

a tradition, India has a history, and victory will be ultimately ours. The Chinese will be thrown out from the sacred soil of India and we shall come out victorious. There is no doubt about it. We are determined to achieve victory.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bagri.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Those who have not spoken on the resolution should be allowed to speak at least now.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana): Chits to that effect have been sent saying that we have not spoken on the previous Resolutions.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज जब कि भारत की सीमाओं को चीरता हुआ चीन हमारी सर-जमीन पर काबिज होता चला आ रहा है और उस वक्त जब कि सप्लीमेंटरी बजट पेश किया जाता है तो, उसके अन्दर कटौती का मोशन जब में रख रहा हूँ तो कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को ताज्जुब हुआ होगा। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मैं इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि इन मांगों को पास करने में दो रायें किसी भी हिन्दुस्तानी की नहीं हो सकती हैं और जहां तक इस सदन के जिम्मेदार मेम्बरो का ताल्लुक है, उनकी तो हो ही नहीं सकती हैं और सभी यह चाहते हैं कि देश को हमें जिस तरह से भी हो बचाना है। हर कोई यह चाहता कि देश की रक्षा हो और उसकी हिफाजत के लिये लड़ा जाए। जब हमको देश की हिफाजत के लिए लड़ना है तो जरूरी है कि हमें पैसा उसके लिए चाहिए। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक युद्ध के बारे में हमारी नीति साफ नहीं हो जाती तब तक हमारे देश का भविष्य बन नहीं सकता है।

हमें चाहिए कि हम देखें कि चीन हमारे देश पर किस तरह से हमला करता है। जहां पर और जिस मोर्चे पर वह हमारी

[श्री बागड़ी]

स्थिति को कमजोर पाता है, वहां वह हम पर हमला करता है। लेकिन हम क्या करते हैं? हम चीन पर इस तरीके से हमला नहीं करते हैं। जहां पर और जिस मोर्चे पर चीन कमजोर है उस मोर्चे पर हम हमला नहीं करते हैं बल्कि हम तो जहां पर वह हमला करता है वहां पर उसका मुकाबला करते हैं और अगर हम देखते हैं कि मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं, अब और ज्यादा वहां उसके खिलाफ नहीं लड़ सकते हैं, तो पीछे हट जाते हैं। इस वास्ते में कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी युद्ध नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। हमें भी चाहिए कि जहां पर चीन कमजोर हो वहां पर उसके ठिकानों पर हम हमला करें।

साथ ही साथ मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हम चीन को हराना चाहते हैं तो न सिर्फ उसको हमें अपनी सरजमीन से पीछे हटाना होगा, न सिर्फ अपनी सरजमीन से उसको पीछे धकेलना होगा बल्कि तिब्बत को भी हमें आजाद करवाना है और इस काम में हमें तिब्बत की मदद करनी है। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की विद्वत्ता में अर्ज करूंगा कि वह कुछ जरूरत से ज्यादा बोल जाते हैं। जिस बात को कहने की उन्हें जरूरत नहीं होती है, उसको वह कह जाते हैं। तिब्बत की बात को ही आप ले लीजिए। डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के एक्स-प्रेजिडेंट हैं, वह कहते हैं कि तिब्बत को आजाद करवाना हमारा मारल फर्ज है। इतना ही नहीं वह इसको जायज करार देते हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर अंग्रेजी में इसको नानसेंस कहते हैं। इस तरह की बात कहने की उनको जरूरत नहीं थी। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री यह सोचते हैं कि तिब्बत चीन का है तो भी कोई जरूरी नहीं था उनके लिए यह कहना कि वह चीन का है और उनको चीन की बकालत नहीं करनी चाहिए थी। यहां पर खड़े हो कर हम जब भी बात चीन के खिलाफ कहते हैं और

चाहते हैं तो न मानें लेकिन गैर जरूरी बात क्यों वह कह देते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। बोलते बोलते वह कह जाते हैं कि चीन के लोगों ने बीस साल तक इनकलाब किया है, बीस साल तक वे लड़े हैं, इसलिए बहादुर हो गए हैं। इस तरह की बात उनके लिए कहना जरूरी नहीं था हिन्दुस्तान का प्राइम मिनिस्टर उतनी ही बात कहे जिससे हिन्दुस्तान को फायदा पहुंचे। आज ही बोलते बोलते वह कह गये कि मुझे तो तजुर्बा नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनका तजुर्बा कोई व्यक्तिगत तजुर्बा नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान का तजुर्बा है और हिन्दुस्तान का तजुर्बा प्राइम मिनिस्टर का तजुर्बा है, ये दो बातें कोई अलग अलग नहीं हैं। इस वास्ते मैं आज आपके जरिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे ऐसी बात न कहा करें जो गैर जरूरी हो। अगर उनकी समझ में नहीं आता है तो खुदा के लिये चुप हो जायें। किसने कहा था कि वह कहें कि तिब्बत तो ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से चीन का हिस्सा है और जो इसके खिलाफ बात करते हैं, वे बेवकूफ हैं। मैं इस तरह का कोई शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान का साविक प्रेजिडेंट, हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा आदमी जब कहता है कि हमने यह गलती की है और अब हमको तिब्बत को आजाद करवाना चाहिये तो हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर बिगड़ कर कहते हैं अंग्रेजी में फंटास्टिक नानसेंस। किस को उन्होंने यह कहा मोर आया वह है या नहीं, इससे मुझे कोई मनलब नहीं है। मैं तो कूटनीति कि कोई भी नहीं है। इस तरह के अलकाज हमें इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये। अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब समझते हैं कि तिब्बत चीन का है तो उनको खामोश रहना चाहिये। उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की तर्जमानी हर तरह से करें या कोई ऐसी बात कहें जिसमें चीन की बकालत होती हो। हर बात में प्राइम मिनिस्टर को टांग नहीं भड़ानी चाहिये।

कई बार तो वह गलत बात तक कह जाते हैं। पब्लिक मीटिंग के अन्दर कह देते हैं कि हम कमजोर हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि युधिष्ठिर पुत्र मत बनो। जो बात आप कहते हैं, उस पर पहले जरा गौर

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): He is making a wrong statement on the floor of the House and misleading the House. The Prime Minister never said that at any public meeting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can contradict him when his turn comes.

श्री बागड़ी : इसके बाद मैं हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। कामय साहब ने सवाल किया था कि क्या आप सिकिम और भूटान को गारण्टी देते हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे पास कोई गारण्टी नहीं है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि इसका क्या मतलब है। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास से एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी ने देश को गारण्टी दी थी और कहा था कि :

चिड़िया तो मैं बाज नुड़ावां

वह शहीद हुए, उनके बच्चे शहीद हुये, लेकिन उन्होंने गारण्टी दी। उसी से हिन्दुस्तान उठा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री को गारण्टी देनी पड़ेगी। जब तक हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार कामय है उसको गारण्टी देनी पड़ेगी, चाहे वह मर जाये, चाहे वह टूट जाये कोई परवाह की बात नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के हर फर्दों बशर को यह हक है कि वह अपनी सरकार से अपनी जिन्दगी की हिफाजत की गारण्टी की मांग कर सके। सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकती जैसे कि कोई गड़रिया चौराहे पर खड़ा हो कर कह दे कि मैं कोई गारण्टी नहीं दे सकता। इसका मतलब क्या है ? हर एक की जिन्दगी की गारण्टी

सरकार को देनी पड़ेगी। यह कहना कि हम गारण्टी नहीं दे सकते गैर जिम्मेदाराना बात है।

मैं अदब के साथ कहूंगा कि देश पर दया करके कम से कम हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इन दिनों न बोला करें और मैं अपने अपोजीशन के भाइयों से भी कहूंगा कि वे उनसे सवालात न करें क्यों कि पंडित जी तो उलट पुलट कह देते हैं। सिकिम और भूटान के बारे में सवाल करके गलत जवाब ले लिया।

आज आसाम के हालात का ध्यान करते हुए मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि जो आज आसाम आसाम के हालात हैं उनसे देश के लोगों को घबराना नहीं चाहिये। लड़ाई में कोई लड़कू नहीं बटते, वहां कोई परमिट नहीं बटते कि गांधी नाम जपना पराया माल अपना। लड़ाई में तो तबाही होती है। हमें फैसला करना है कि क्या हम आजादी चाहते हैं। अगर आजादी चाहते हैं तो आपको दुःख उठाना पड़ेगा, मरना पड़ेगा, गांव उड़ेंगे, घर मिटेंगे, लेकिन, उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो आजादी परम पवित्र है, और जिसको फांसी को चूम कर हमारे पुरखों ने हम को दिया है, उसकी हम हिफाजत कर सकेंगे। आपको इसके लिए गुरिल्ला दस्ते बनाने पड़ेंगे, आपको जनता को एक प्रोग्राम देना पड़ेगा, फर्ज कीजिये कि कनमजोरी के नाते या और किस वजह से हमको पीछे हटना पड़े तो हमारी आबादी, हमारे वतन के किसान और मजदूर, गुरिल्ला दस्ते बना कर दुश्मन को निकालें। हमको दुश्मन के आगे बढ़ने से घबराना नहीं चाहिये। अगर मैं जनरल होता तो २५ या ५० मील तो क्या चीनियों को २०० मील मैदान में घसीट लाता और फिर उनको हमला करके मारता। चूहे पहाड़ों में बच सकते हैं, मैदान में कैसे बच सकते हैं, यहां हम उनको गोतियां डाल कर मार देंगे। तो इसमें घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है। आपको जनता को एक मुनज्जम

[श्री बागड़ी]

प्रोग्राम देना चाहिये कि उसको क्या करना है ।

14 hrs.

दूसरी बात में आपके मारफत प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उनको देश को उठाना है तो थोड़ा सा दायरा बसीअ करें। कम से कम मेरी राय है कि उनको देश के एक हजार लोगों को इकट्ठा करना चाहिये, उन लोगों को जो कि पुराने हैं, जो खानदान वाले लोग हैं, जो शोशल वर्कर हैं, जो मजहबों के खास लोग हैं जो पेशवा हैं। ऐसे एक हजार आदमियों को इकट्ठा करो। पुराने जमाने में जब हमारे पुरखे आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ते थे तो हमारे कंटेक्ट विदेशों से न होते हुये भी वे विदेशों से हथियार लाते थे। मेरी राय है कि इन एक हजार आदमियों में से कुछ को तो अपने गांवों में भेजो जो कि जनता को जगावें और कुछ को विदेशों में भेजो। जिसका जहां असर हो उसको वहां भेजो जो हमारे सफ़ीर बाहर बैठे हुये हैं वे तो खानदान के बच्चे हैं जिनको निकाल कर भेज दिया है। उन पर ज्यादा भरोसा न करो। उनको राजनीति में दखल नहीं है। इन पुराने लोगों में से जिसका जिस मुल्क में असर हो उसको वहां भेजो ताकि वह वहां बैठ कर उस मुल्क की सिम्पथी हासिल कर सकें। जैसे श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को पाकिस्तान में भेजो, उनका वहां असर है और कांग्रेसी भाइयों को ऐसी जगह पर भेजो जहां उनका असर हो। लोक-सभा के मेम्बरों को भेजो।

हमारे लोक-सभा के एक मेम्बर ने खड़े हो कर कहा कि मैं बन्दूक चलाने के लिये तैयार हूं। मैं कहता हूं कि इस काम के लिये तो हमारे नौजवान बहुत हैं। आपके जिम्मे देश को जगाने का बहुत बड़ा काम है,

उसके मारल का कायम रखने का काम है और पैसा इकट्ठा करने का काम है।

जहां तक पैसे का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह अच्छी बात है लोग त्याग करके थोड़ा थोड़ा पैसा दे रहे हैं। लेकिन लड़ाई का खर्चा इस तरह से पूरा नहीं हो सकता। इसके लिए तो बहुत बड़ा त्याग करना पड़ेगा चाहे उसके कारण सरकार हरकत में आये चाहे देश के धनी लोग और राजे महाराजे हरकत में आयें, चाहे वे नवाब हैदराबाद हों, चाहे महाराजा जयपुर हों या महाराजा पटियाला हों। अगर उनके मन में देश की आजादी के लिए प्रेम है तो उनको अपने खजानों के दरवाजों को खोल देना चाहिए। और मेरे साथी धनी लोग जो यहां बैठे हैं और जो बाहर हैं उनको अपना सरमाया आज देश के लिए लगाना चाहिए। गरीब लोगों को भी यथा-शक्ति उसके अन्दर अपना हिस्सा डालना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात में अपने मिनिस्टर भाइयों से कहूंगा। इस समय २४ घंटे तेल फूलेल लगाने वाले तो नजर नहीं आते। मैं मिनिस्टर लोगों से कहूंगा कि भाई देश पर आपत्ति है, कुछ खरचा कम करो। अगर आप लोग तेल और पान का खरचा कम कर देंगे तो एक गरीब की आमदनी से ज्यादा हो जायेगा। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस समय मिनिस्टर लोगों को खर्चा कम करके किराये का सत्त देना चाहिए। उनको बड़ी बड़ी कोठियां छोड़नी चाहिए और देश में ला एंड आर्डर कायम रखने की पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए। दिल्ली अमन चैन का कायम रखना हिन्दुस्तान के लिए जरूरी है। जो अफसर कायदे कानूनों को ठीक से नहीं चला सकते उनको बदलो और जो बम केस न पकड़ सकें उनको बदलो। आज आपके कारपोरेशन और कमेटियां ६ लाख झुग्गी बालों के मकान तोड़ रहे हैं, उनके

सामान को धीन रहे हैं, उनके बच्चों को घसीट रहे हैं। यह गलत काम है। इससे बदनियत का जज्बा टूटता है और ला एंड आउट टूटता है। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो लोगों में बतन का प्यार नहीं बतन से ट्रेषा देा होगा। जो अफसर ऐसा करते हैं वे देश द्रोह कर रहे हैं, वे चीन का साथ दे रहे हैं हिन्दुस्तान का साथ नहीं दे रहे हैं। वो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहता हूँ :

जिनमें रक्सो रूहे आजादी
राकबे इन्कलाब हैं वे लोग,
मौत उनसे जलाल मांगनी है,
खिन्दगी के शबाब हैं वे लोग।

सारा देश आज इस सदन के साथ है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का जर्ग जर्ग हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए आज जो मांगो देने को तैयार है। अगर कमी होगी तो देश के गरीबों की तरफ से नहीं होगी, वह आपके हाकिमों की तरफ से होगी, जिसको आगे इतिहास बुरा कहेगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो डिमांड्स फार ग्रांट्स रखी गई हैं उनको देखकर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ क्योंकि उन में नेवी के लिए कुछ नहीं रखा गया है।

आप चीन की ताकत को देखिये। जो कुछ आंकड़ उपलब्ध हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि चीन के पास २५ सबमैरिन हैं, १३६ मोटर टारपीडो बोट्स हैं और ५० लैंडिंग शिप्स हैं और ३५० सरफेस क्राफ्ट हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि लैंडिंग शिप्स उसके पास क्यों हैं। क्या कभी हम लोगों ने इस पर विचार किया ? १३६ टारपीडो बोट उसके पास क्यों हैं क्या आपने इस पर विचार किया ? अमरीका पर उनको हमला नहीं करना है। दूसरे देशों पर उनको आक्रमण नहीं करना है। आज हिन्दुस्तान से उनका युद्ध चल रहा है।

2159 (Ai) LSD—6.

इसके साथ साथ आप रूस की तरफ देखिये। रूस के पास ४३० सबमैरिन हैं, ५०० मोटर टारपीडो बोट हैं और १२० लैंडिंग क्राफ्ट हैं। हम में से कुछ लोगों को आशा है कि रूस हमारी मदद करेगा। मैं उनको इतिहास से एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जापान और रूस में नान एग्शन पैक्ट था। लेकिन जब जापान पर एटम बम पड़ा तो उसके तीन दिन बाद रूस ने जापान पर हमला कर दिया। इस प्रकार की आशा से कि रूस हमारी मदद करेगा हम को नुकसान हो सकता है। इस समय अवसर है कि जो कुछ भी हमारी झोली में है उसको बलिदान कर दें। हमको समझ लेना चाहिये न रूस हमारी रक्षा कर सकता है और न कोई दूसरा देश हमारी रक्षा कर सकता है।

दूसरी बात मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने अखबार में पढ़ा है कि हम अपने शिपयार्ड में कुछ जहाज बनाने जा रहे हैं। मुझे यह पढ़ कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि आज युद्ध के समय में भी अखबार में इस प्रकार के समाचार निकलते हैं। आज तो हम को अपने डिफेंस की एक बात भी प्रकाशित नहीं होने देना चाहिए क्योंकि इससे दुश्मन को फायदा हो सकता है। आप अपने शिपयार्ड का उपयोग जरूर करें। आपके पास हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड है और कोचीन में दूसरा शिपयार्ड बनाने की बात हो रही है। जापान के साथ समझौता हो रहा है। इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में सिविल शिप्स या मरचेंट नेवी बिल्कुल नहीं बननी चाहिए। हमारे जितने शिपयार्ड हैं उनमें हम को सबमैरिन, टारपीडो बोट और लैंडिंग क्राफ्ट बनाने चाहिए। आखिरकार चीन के आक्रमण के पीछे सिद्धान्त क्या है ? उस के आक्रमण का कारण यह है कि उन को तेल और चावल दो चीजें चाहिए। चावल खाने के लिए चाहिए और पेट्रोल युद्ध करने के वास्ते चाहिए। लिहाजा उन्होंने असम को लना चाहा है और उस को हड़पने की उन की कुचेष्टा हो रही है।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

यदि बर्मा वाले समझते हैं कि वे बच जायेंगे तो ऐसा समझना उनकी भूल होगी बर्मा नहीं बच सकता। ईस्ट पाकिस्तान अगर यह समझे बैठा है कि वह बचा रहेगा तो वह भी नहीं बच सकेगा क्योंकि चीनियों को पोर्ट्स की जरूरत है और जो सुविधा उन्हें चितागांव पोर्ट पर कब्जा करने से प्राप्त हो सकती है वैसी सुविधा अन्यत्र उनको प्राप्त नहीं होगी।

अगर अंडमान निकोबार उन के पास आ जाता है तब बर्मा और मलाया की ख़र नहीं। सैकड़ बल्ले वार में हम ने देखा कि जिस दिन अंडमान निकोबार का पतन हुआ उसी के साथ साथ बर्मा का पतन हुआ, मलाया का पतन हुआ और जितने साउथ ईस्ट ऐशिया के देश ये सब का पतन हो गया। अगर अंडमान निकोबार की रक्षा करने में हम असमर्थ हुए तो बंगाल की खाड़ी में चीन का एक बेस बन जायगा और अगर वह चीन का बेस बन जायगा तो मद्रास, उड़ीसा और बंगाल आदि की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। उन के पास लैंडिंग शिप्स का जो बड़ा फ्लीट है उस का वह उपयोग करेंगे और किसी भी किनारे पर उन के पास उतर सकते हैं और हमारे कुछ दोस्त लोग उन की सहायता भी कर सकते हैं।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि चीनी आक्रमणकारी फ़ौजें तेजपुर की तरफ़ बढ़ रही हैं और तेजपुर अब बहुत दूर नहीं रह गया है। इस अवसर पर हम को बिल्कुल मोह नहीं करना चाहिए। तेजपुर की आयल रिफ़ायनरीज़ के दुश्मन के हाथ में पड़ जाने का यदि ख़तरा उत्पन्न हो गया है तो बजाय इस के कि वह दुश्मन के हाथ पड़ें, उन को डायनामाइट लगा कर उड़ा देना चाहिए। हम को कोई चीज़ और कोई भी सुविधा चीन को नहीं देनी है। जिस तेल के वास्ते आज वह असम को लेना चाहता है उस तेल की एक बूंद भी हम को उन के पास नहीं जाने देनी चाहिए।

आप को याद होगा कि बर्मा में जब चीनियों ने आक्रमण किया तो चीनी आक्रमण के एक महीने पहले बर्मा शैल कम्पनी ने बर्मा में जितने तेल के कुएं थे सब में उन्होंने इतना सीमेंट डाल दिया था कि आज तक बर्मा के कुएं बेकार पड़े हैं। बर्मा जो कि पहले आयल एक्सपोर्ट करता था उसी बर्मा को आयल इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है। आज उसी स्कोर्चर्ड अर्थ पालिसी को हमें असम में अपनाना चाहिए।

अगर हम असम की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते तो जितनी भी आयल रिफ़ायनरीज़ वहां पर हैं उन को हमें नष्ट कर देना चाहिए ताकि एक बूंद तेल भी चीन वालों को न मिल सके। अगर चीन वालों को तेल मिलता है तो उन को शक्ति मिलती है और उस शक्ति से वे हिन्दुस्तान के और भागों पर आक्रमण कर सकते हैं। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि हम को उसी स्कोर्चर्ड अर्थ पालिसी को, जिसे रूस ने अपनाया था अपनाना चाहिए। रूस द्वारा इस स्कोर्चर्ड अर्थ पालिसी अपनाये जाने का ही यह नतीजा था कि हिटलर ने जब रूस में प्रवेश किया, स्टालिनग्राद पर पहुंचा तो उसे वहां उस वक्त कुछ भी न मिला। खेतों में उसे अनाज नहीं मिला, दुकानें खुली नहीं मिली, और कोई भी चीज़ उसे न मिली। फल यह हुआ कि हिटलर को मायूस होकर लौटना पड़ा। आज वही पालिसी हमको अपने देश में जहां चीन के आ जाने का ख़तरा हो, अपनानी चाहिए।

मैं अपने डिफ़ेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे तो मराठा हैं और इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि इन्हीं मराठों ने मुट्ठी भर चना और तलवार लेकर मुग़ल साम्राज्य को हरा दिया था। हम तो मुट्ठी भर चना खोकर लड़ने वाले हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि उन की लाइफ़ बढ़ी सिम्पल है और हमारी लाइफ़ सिम्पल

नहीं है लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि चीन वाले यदि चावल खा कर लड़ सकते हैं तो हम भी भारतवासी चना खाकर लड़ सकते हैं, सत्तू खाकर लड़ सकते हैं और अगर कुछ खाये भी लड़ सकते हैं ।

चीनियों के आक्रमण का मुकाबला करने के लिए मनोबल की आवश्यकता है । वह मनोबल आज हिन्दुस्तान में जागृत हुआ है । हिन्दुस्तान की बोधात्मा आज जागृत हुई है । उस बोधात्मक का हमें उपयोग करना है । अगर उस बोधात्मा का उपयोग आज हम नहीं करेंगे तो आने वाली संतानें हमें कभी माफ़ नहीं करने वाली हैं । इस लिये मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्कॉर्ड अर्थ पालिसी को हमें और लेह में अपनाना चाहिए ।

मैंने सुना है कि चुमूल की एक ग्राम चौकी पर चीनियों का कब्ज़ा हो गया है । वह हमारा बहुत बड़ा सप्लाइ बेस है । अगर आप ऐसा सोचते हों कि वह स्थान हमारे हाथ में जाने वाला है तो जितना भी सप्लाइ का सामान वहां पर हमने डम्प किया हुआ है उस सब सामान को नष्ट कर देना चाहिए । किसी भी हालत में दुश्मन के हाथ में वह तमाम सामान नहीं पड़ने देना चाहिए । हमें स्वयं अपनी गोली से नहीं मरना है । अतएव मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि जो भी हमारा सप्लाइ का सामान शत्रु के हाथ में जाने वाला हो, उस सामान को हमें नष्ट कर देना चाहिए अमरीका में एक कहावत थी कि अमरीका वालों ने सैंकड वलर्ड के पहले स्कैप बेचना शुरू कर दिया । जापान ने वह स्कैप अमरीका से खरीदा और उस स्कैप से जापान ने जहाज बनाये, उस स्कैप से जापान ने जहाज बनाये, उसी से उन्होंने बन्दूकें बनायीं और उसी से उन्होंने अमरीका के ऊपर हमला किया । अमरीका जैसी स्थिति हमारी नहीं होनी

चाहिए । हमको सैंकड वलर्ड वार और फर्स्ट वार से नक्क सीखना चाहिए और इस बात की प्रत्येक सावधानी ज्यों कि दुश्मन हमारी किसी भी चीज का फायदा न उठा सके । और ऐसा कर के ही हम इस नाजुक घड़ी में अपने देश की रक्षा कर सकेंगे ।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: At the outset I had no intention of speaking on the Supplementary Grants. But when I heard many friend on the floor of the House, I was a little surprised by certain suggestions. Do the demands give a clear idea to a common layman outside our total need of defence for the country. The total Defence Budget for the whole year is roundabout Rs. 323 crores or so. The additional Defence Budget is about Rs. 95 crores for a period of six months. (An Hon. Member: Four months). The financial year has not changed and though the Budget will be presented in February this is till the end of March. From October till March, 1963. I count six months. Normally, the increase is only 30 per cent. There is temper and emotion among the people. Let people know what they have to contribute to the nation only for defence. At the moment our people are contributing according to their calculations. I took the opportunity to leave this House and visit two towns of my constituency. In a population of 10,000 addressed about 2,000 people each time. I was unable to say to what length we have to contribute. I am sorry to state that in certain States the leadership also had not shown really what amount is needed. Certain States have not fixed their quota as to what should be the voluntary contribution. I come from a district town and the contributions from there were comparable and reasonable. We are a population of 44 crores. For the current year we need not wait for taxes. Voluntary contributions which come from the people are to be utilised for the families and dependents of the military

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personnel and there is also the possibility of utilising some portions for equipment. In the rural areas we see very encouraging response. It is very difficult for us to know what is the real need of the nation. I do not want to go into the jugglery of the preparedness of the other side and want of preparedness on our side. What is the total need of the Defence Budget for the next year? The Finance Minister came rightly to issue the gold bonds. The steps taken by this Ministry from 20th to 30th October are very encouraging. Still we are not in a position to say what voluntary contributions should come forward. You know, Sir, the other day some people wanted to contribute five per cent to 10 per cent of their income. There are some in the rural areas who are prepared to contribute 50 per cent of their total income, the income of their future generations also. Some hon. friends say, "What are you going to do with the collections of gold, some rings or some small contributions?" I come from the rural parts and I know that some golden rings or two bracelets of ladies which, on appeal or by persuasion or by their own desire are being contributed, are a sign of their desire to share the burden of defence of their country. I compliment the Government for taking such action. But they should know what is the real need of the country?

Some hon. Members also suggested that the contribution should be taken in the form of grains or labour. There, I would urge that the Government need not enter into such difficulties. We, on behalf of the Government, from a lower level, the panchayat samities or primary co-operative societies or somewhere other institutions can collect these contributions in the form of either labour or foodgrains and transfer them into money or gold.

I would also make one or two suggestions. Some of my hon. friends

have said that a stage has been reached when the question of prohibition can be re-considered. What do we expect at the most? Are we to rationalise or are we to cast away prohibition and have income? Or, is it that certain people who are not so satisfied with the policy of prohibition are taking an indirect chance just to press upon the Government to do away with prohibition in the very first year of this difficult situation? Are all our resources exhausted? Have all our moral values taken shelter somewhere? Have all the energies of the country been channelised? If all these things have been exhausted, and still, if there is any vacuum or nothing is left, we should touch prohibition policy. I shall fully endorse the statement of my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh, that if any eventuality arises, after two or three years, when all our resources are exhausted, if there is no avenue left, then, the policy of the Government in regard to prohibition can be re-considered. But now we are in the initial stage. Simply because there are certain reverses, we should not ask for a revision of our prohibition policy. No doubt, because of certain reverses, we are in danger, but what about those who have an income of Rs. 60,000 per year or a lakh of rupees per year? There are capitalists and princes in the country. What is their income? If we take any percentage of the annual income from such persons even that will amount to crores of rupees. Even 10 per cent of the annual income of certain people will be not less than 500 crores of rupees. What do we need now? If Rs. 323 crores are to be doubled or trebled, we need Rs. 600 crores more. Therefore, I say that in the initial stages let us know what is the calculation of the Government, and then we can earnestly urge upon the people to make voluntary contributions or we can suggest certain measures such as the imposition of a defence tax. If we feel shy of calling it as a defence tax, I will call it victory tax. It may be imposed on every income; it may be

five per cent upto a particular slab and it may be 10 per cent beyond a particular slab. We can bear that for two or three years or for four or five years or even for a longer period.

Very recently, we passed an amendment to the Companies Act by allowing a voluntary contribution above five per cent or so, by the companies. In this country, there are now hundreds and thousands of co-operative societies. They want to make a very huge contribution from their savings and yearly income. I am connected with some of them. My hon. friend Shri Firodia very recently donated a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs through a cheque from single district apex bank. My district apex bank also made a contribution of about Rs. 50,000. So, the Government should come forward with a legislation to allow the co-operative societies to pay to the maximum extent possible, and if possible, there should be a relaxation of income-tax in this respect. We must remember that there is an income-tax on the co-operative societies also, and if they want to pay or contribute a larger percentage of their annual income or contribute from their savings, there should be an income-tax relaxation, so that it will encourage them to contribute.

All my hon. friends have mentioned about austerity and other measures of economy. In spite of having full sympathy with the Government, I would only refer to two token items in these supplementary demands for grants. They do not show the anxiety and the zeal of austerity at this stage. For instance, a new staff-car is proposed for the Vice-President's Secretariat. For the time being, he has been using the staff-car of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. Cannot they wait for six months or a year or two for this, and can we have such an item in these supplementary demands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): For the information of the hon. Member, I might say that the staff-car was pur-

chased in August last, much before the emergency, and it is only by way of supplementary grant for 1962-63 that it has come in.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Further, arrangements could have been made for the staff-car. It ought not to have been shown here. The inclusion of such an item in our defence budget, in these supplementary demands for grants, looks a little awkward for me.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This amount had been spent.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Further you have a Central Discretionary Fund which has a provision of about Rs. 5 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1 lakh is again to be provided to the Vice-President. Of course, it is stated here that similar grants are allowed to certain Ministers. I will read out the notes; they will speak for themselves.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: I will take only two or three minutes. Such contributions are normally given to public or private bodies. In any case, such an amount can wait for a little more time. Even in the existing budget, such discretionary provisions for the Ministers can wait for a longer period, and such amounts should be utilised for defence purposes.

I should also wish to invite the attention of the House to another matter. Simply on account of the purchase of some gunny bags, a civil suit was filed, wherein the Government have had to pay Rs. 5 lakhs. This was incurred in respect of this defective contract system by which these gunny bags were purchased. Now in this crisis, money will be spent on purchase of materials both from outside and inside, and crores of rupees worth of materials will be required in this very emergency. So, if such mistakes as in respect of the gunny bags were to be repeated, the money amounting to crores of rupees, in addition to blood, sweat and toil, will be lost in

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such transactions. I may refer to page 20 of the Demands for Supplementary Grants, wherein a supplementary appropriation of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is required for meeting expenditure arising out of three court decrees awarded against Government. So, I would request the Finance Department to be more vigilant and see that such mistakes are not committed.

In the end, I hope that a rough idea will be given to us in December or February next, as to what the Government needs from the people not for the defence but for the victory in the war.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall confine myself to my cut motion Nos. 1 to 6 and 15 to 20 on the defence grants. I am sure this House will sanction ungrudgingly any amount which is needed for the defence of our motherland. I am one of those who have been supporting the expansion of the defence industries right from 1952. I am happy that today, after this Chinese invasion, after this naked aggression of the Chinese expansionists, we have started realising that our ordnance factories, technical development establishments and the army workshops should be expanded. I have no doubt in my mind that the ordnance workers who are today more than two lakhs in the country are giving their best and they will give their best and there will be no complaint. No jawan will ever suffer for want of arms. I am sure of that. I say it with authority because I represent those employees who are working in the ordnance factories, and I know they are working round the clock. They will not rest till these Chinese invaders are thrown out of our land. So I must assure the hon. the Defence Minister who is taking over charge of the Defence Ministry, his Deputy, and the Minister of Defence Production of our whole-hearted support, on behalf of the organisation which I represent, the All India Defence Employees' Federation, that we shall maintain in-

dustrial harmony and see that there is no trouble in any defence establishment till the Chinese aggression is cleared out of our soil.

Coming to my cut motions, I shall now speak about the need for co-ordination of the Defence organisation. I still feel that there should be perfect co-ordination between the ordnance factories, the army workshops and the technical development establishments. The Controller-General of Defence Production is looking after the production of ordnance factories and a portion of the technical development establishments or defence science laboratories. I have a feeling that the army workshops or the station workshops, which are working practically on maintenance and repair work, should be utilised for productive purposes. The time has come when there should be perfect co-ordination between these three organisations, and all these organisations must come under one man, the Controller-General of Defence Production. If the ordnance establishments, whether it is the ordnance factory or the army workshop, are properly utilized today, I am sure that our country will not be short of arms. I welcome the supply of arms from our friendly countries. Especially, yesterday I read with keen interest the account about the interview to the press given by Prof. Galbraith. I have great admiration for what he has said, and this has given a feeling of security in the country that whatever arms we are getting from U.S.A. are not with any political strings. And I must take this opportunity of thanking Prof. Galbraith and the U.S. Government, and any other Government, which has come to our rescue at this hour.

Co-ordination will be necessary. Yesterday, in reply to a question the hon. the Minister of Defence Production said that we are setting up four ordnance factories. It is a very heartening news. But we have been thinking of setting up an ordnance factory in Bandra and we have been planning

for the last three years. We should completely be out of such slumber, because the time has come when every factory has to be geared up and every machine has to be utilised. Every machine should work and every technical expert should be called back. Those people who retired in 1960-61, or even in 1962 those who have had enough experience in defence establishments, should be called back and their services should be utilised. They should be called back and asked to work with full zeal. Then I am sure those able-bodied persons can give their best in stepping up production.

My second point is about the MES organisation and especially the border roads organisation. I do not know what our Government was doing when the Chinese were constructing roads in 1954 in the Aksai Chin area. We had no border roads organisation then. I am sure now the border roads organisation must co-ordinate its work with the Central Public Works Department; because it is evident from the news that we see that in whichever area is being occupied by the Chinese they are immediately constructing roads for further invasion. It is high time that our border roads organisation must work efficiently. It should be expanded, and I can assure the hon. Minister—and the Prime Minister, fortunately, is the Defence Minister today—that three to four hundred MES workers have volunteered their services for working on the border roads, knowing full well that they will be running a risk of their lives. Still they have volunteered, and I am sure the Defence Minister will kindly utilise their services for the expansion of the border roads.

Then I would plead with this House and I would request the hon. Minister to consider another suggestion, that is about converting these army workshops into productive units. I was surprised when I went to address a meeting in the EME workshop in Delhi that the EME workshop was working only up to 4 p.m. When the ordnance factories are working round

the clock is it not high time that these workshops, where only maintenance and repair work is going on but which are capable of manufacturing every item, should also work round the clock? I have a suggestion that there should be a three-shift working. In all the ordnance factories and army workshops our workers are working round the clock, twelve hours each shift. A time may come after ten or fifteen days when they will be completely tired. So in order to get greater efficiency and greater output it is better that the factories, ordnance factories and army workshops, work on a three-shift basis.

Another problem which will come up before defence industry, especially with ordnance factories, is procurement of material. I know red tape is so much that it becomes difficult. I know, I am not going to divulge anything here. There are certain good items. Had those items been produced in the defence factories, I do not think we should have faced these reverses or waited for arms and ammunition from foreign countries. It took us four years to decide whether we should manufacture this or that. It is a condemnable thing. I am sure we are ready to face all sorts of reverses, because the people of this country have been assured by the Prime Minister of their ultimate victory. But if there have been reverses, this Ministry or the Ministers cannot shirk their responsibility, and today or tomorrow, some day, they will be answerable to this nation for this unpreparedness.

Naturally, while supporting the grant of whatever amount is needed I must request them with folded hands that not a pie, not a single naya Paisa should be wasted out of this. It should be properly utilised for helping those jawans who are risking their lives.

The other thing I want to mention is about resources. About resources many things have been said in this House. I have certain suggestions. In

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this very House when the Company Law Amendment Bill came up, I had a suggestion to make that the poor people are giving their everything, they are giving their ornaments, their pay, one day's salary, two days' salary, and they have decided to contribute this till such time as the Chinese aggression is cleared out of the soil. But what about the big people? In this House I had said that here were some big persons in this country, capitalists in this country, who contributed more to the elections fund than to the National Defence Fund.

Dr. S. M. Aney (Nagpur): Is that so?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, that is my information, and it came in the press also.

An Hon. Member: It is correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have a suggestion that fifty per cent of the known profits—I am not talking of unknown profits, they will be much more—but fifty per cent of the known profits in the balance sheet of 1961-62 should immediately be taken over. If it is voluntarily given, it is better; otherwise it should be taken into the National Defence Fund.

I have another suggestion, which is very awkward for me to make. But I say that we cannot have the luxury of having Rajya Sabha and the Councils in the States. They should be abolished. One House is enough; Lok Sabha is enough. The other State Assemblies are there. Why should we have this luxury of a House of Lords and House of Elders? Let us suspend, at least for six or eight months, the Councils and the Rajya Sabha.

I would appeal to those Members, Rajas and Maharajas who are here, to part with fifty per cent of their privy purse at this time of emergency. I am not suggesting anything which I do not do. After doing all these

things I am making this suggestion to this House. Then, to the Members of our Parliament, to my colleagues I would suggest, let us not take fifty per cent of our daily allowance till the Chinese aggression is cleared out of our soil. Let us do that. And let us give at least thirty-three per cent of our salary. Otherwise we cannot possibly go to the country, go to our constituencies and tell the people "Donate your everything, but mine is mine". We cannot say that.

Then there is another suggestion and that is about voluntary cut. Let there be a voluntary cut of ten per cent from the salary of those who are getting more than thousand rupees, of five per cent in the salary of those who are getting between Rs. 250 and Rs. 1,000 and of two per cent in the salary of those who are getting Rs. 100 or less. That should be done.

Then about prohibition. I am for prohibition. There should be prohibition. People cannot say that it is not helping the country. Take the case of those workers who used to spend everything on liquor after getting their pay. If you ask their wives they will say that prohibition is good. But if the country needs money, this should be suspended or withdrawn temporarily.

These are my suggestions. I will take only a minute more.

After supporting this demand for the expansion of the defence industry, I would once again appeal to the Prime Minister and thought him to the Defence Ministry: Let us not spend anything which is not needed. Let us gear up our defence; let us gear up our ordnance factories. I welcome our new Defence Minister, Mr. Chavan, the strong man of Maharashtra; he along with Mr. Raghuramaiah, Shri D. R. Chavan and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari the Minister for Coordination would form the four pillars of this country, the Charminar of this country and I am sure victory will be ours. Charminar is not a bad word; it is the Hindi translation of 'four pillars' and I may

assure the House, Charminar is very strong.

With these words, I support the demands.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पूरक बजट को देखने के बाद मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ कि शायद हमारे देश में अभी लड़ाई नहीं हो रही है। इस पूरक बजट में आपने ६५ करोड़ रुपया युद्ध के लिए रखा है। अभी दो तीन दिन पहले एक भ्रष्टाचार में यह समाचार निकला था कि क्यूबा का घेरा करने में अमरीका ने एक मिलियन डालर खर्च किया। तो क्यूबा के घेरे में जहां कि एक गोली नहीं चली एक मिलियन डालर खर्च हो सकता है, लेकिन जहां गोलियां और तोप चल रही हैं वहां कितना खर्च होगा यह हम नहीं कह सकते? तो इस पूरक बजट को देख कर मुझे लगा कि शायद हमारी एजेंसी अभी वैसा ही अनुभव कर रही है जैसा कि आज से पांच साल पहले करती थी।

इसके साथ ही यह नहीं बताया गया कि यह जो सौ करोड़ रुपए का हम पूरक बजट लाए हैं इसको पूरा किस तरह से किया जाएगा। क्या इसको सेविंग्स से पूरा करेंगे, या चन्दे से पूरा करेंगे, या अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था में इकानमी करके इसको पूरा करेंगे, या कहीं से मांग कर लाएंगे यह नहीं बताया गया। फाइनेन्स के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि वे इसको पूरा करने का रास्ता बताएंगे। अभी मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि जो प्राफिट्स हों उनका आधा लिया जाए। जो हो, हमको यह कहीं से लेना पड़ेगा।

मैं देखता हूं कि आज इस युद्ध को देखकर जो हमारे लोगों में भ्रष्टाचार उत्साह और त्याग की भावना पैदा हुई

है वैसी हमारे जीवन में कभी नहीं हुई। हमारे जो संचालनकर्ता अधिकारी हैं उनमें उतना उत्साह नहीं है। गरीब अपना कांट्रीब्यूशन कर रहा है लेकिन बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों ने कांट्रीब्यूशन किया हो इसका मुझे पता नहीं।

मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि एक हजार तनकाह वाले दस पर सेंट दें और एक हजार से कम वाले कुछ कम दें। हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन यह तो अपने आप आ जाना चाहिए था। सदन के अनेक सदस्यों ने अपने वेतन का कुछ हिस्सा दिया है लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े वेतन धारी पड़े हैं अगर उनकी तरफ से दस परसेंट आवे तो जनता के उत्साह में बड़ी वृद्धि होगी। हम उनसे मांगने जाते हैं तो वे उत्साह से देते हैं।

एक मेरे घनी मानी भाई बैठे हैं, उन्होंने गोल्ड बांड के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि यह भ्रष्टाचार है, इसका असर भ्रष्टाचार पड़ा है, लेकिन गोल्ड बांडों में लोगों की रुचि कम हो रही है। उन्होंने बताया कि जब लोग अपना सोना देने जाते हैं तो उनका सोना ६२ रुपए तोला के हिसाब से लिया जाता है। लेकिन देते समय देने वालों को यह पता नहीं चलता कि वास्तव में उसका सोना कितनी कीमत का है। उसको एक चिट मिल जाता है कि इतना सोना मिला, लेकिन उसके सोने का क्या वैल्यूएशन हुआ, उसका क्या भाव से सोना लिया गया इसका उसको पता नहीं लगता। उसके सोने को गला कर बाद में उसका भाव निर्धारित किया जाएगा। इसके लिए कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जहां वह सोना दे वहीं उसको बता दिया जाए कि तुम्हारे सोने का इतना मूल्य हुआ और उसको उतने दाम का बांड मिल जाए। मेरी राय में आपने जो गोल्ड

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

बांड जारी किया इसका यह असर पड़ा कि सोने का दाम कम हो गया।

सरकार ने लोगों से अपील की थी कि वे सोना न खरीदें। यह बात बहुत अच्छी है। लेकिन पता चला है कि सोना बेचने वाले अब भी बड़ी गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं जो लोग शादी विवाह के सिलसले में सोना लेने जाते हैं उनसे सोना बेचने वाले कहते हैं कि तुम सोना नहीं खरीद सकते, गवर्नमेंट का आर्डर हो गया है, हम तुमको सोना बेचेंगे तो चोरी से बेचेंगे और इस भाव बेचेंगे। आज हमारे समाज में यह अवस्था पहुंच गयी है कि समाज को आगे बढ़ाने के बजाए लोग अपने को आगे बढ़ाने का ही ध्यान रखते हैं। आपने सोने का फारवर्ड व्यापार रोक दिया यह अच्छा किया। लेकिन मेरा तो जो सुझाव है कि आपको सोने की बिक्री बिल्कुल रोक देनी चाहिए। सब का सोना लेकर उनको गोल्ड बांड दे देने चाहियें जिससे कि बाजार में सोना नर और लोग ब्लैक न कर पायें। अगर गवर्नमेंट ऐसा करेगी तो लोगों को ब्लैक करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं और उसे कहते हुए मुझे लज्जा मालूम होती है, कि आज हम सदन में रक्षा के बजट पर बहस कर रहे हैं जोकि चीन के हमले से सम्बन्ध रखता है। इस समय हम लोग अनेक मुद्दाव देते हैं, और उन का अनेक विभागों से सम्बन्ध है लेकिन उन विभागों के मंत्री यहां नहीं हैं। हमारे सुझावों को उन तक कौन पहुंचाया और उन पर अमल कैसे होगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दो मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : लेकिन और तो

नहीं हैं। इस समय सारे मंत्रियों को उपस्थित रहना चाहिये था। हमारे सुझावों का औरों से भी सम्बन्ध है। हमारे वार एफर्ट का सम्बन्ध ट्रांसपोर्ट से बहुत अधिक है लेकिन ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर यहां नहीं हैं। यहां पर दूसरे विभाग के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं, हमारा सन्देश उन तक कौन पहुंचायेगा?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हम लोग पहुंचा देंगे।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : ठीक है, लेकिन उन को होना चाहिये था। वह हाल में बैठे हुए काफी पी रहे होंगे। ने उनका ध्यान ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ दिलाना चाहता था।

में ने एक किताब पढ़ी है जिस को डीन आफ कंटरबरी ने लिखा है। उस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि जर्मनी में रूस की ४५ हजार मील लम्बी रेलवे लाइन नष्ट कर दी थी। लेकिन उन्होंने इस को बहुत जल्दी बना लिया। उन्होंने ऐसा प्रोग्राम बनाया कि यह पुल दो दिन में बनेगा यह काम एक दिन में होगा। और उन्होंने बहुत जल्दी स्टेशन आदि बना लिये और गाड़ी चलने लगी। हमारे यहां भी इसी तरह से होना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां गोरखपुर में एक नेशनल हाई वे का पुल बना और वह टूट गया। उस की जांच के लिये कमेटी बैठी। उस ने आज तक रिपोर्ट नहीं दी। उस पुल का निर्माण अभी तक नहीं किया जा रहा है। यह वह सड़क है जो आसाम को जोड़ती है। इस के लिये एक बार टेंडर मांगा गया, वह नामंजूर हो गया। नियम यह है कि जब दो बार टेंडर नामंजूर हो जाये तब वह अमानी में काम करायेंगे। इसी सिलसिले में बूढ़ी गंडक पर भी एक पुल बनने वाला था जो फौरन बनना चाहिये। घाघरा पर

भी एक पुल बनना चाहिये। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रांसपोर्ट का इस समय बड़ा महत्व है। उधर चीन सड़कें बना रहा है और इधर हम जो पुरानी सड़कें हैं उन की मरम्मत तक नहीं कर पा रहे तो मेरा कहना है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री के काम में तेजी हो।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लड़ाई के समय में हम को किस परिस्थिति में काम करना चाहिये। हमारी कैबिनेट वार कैबिनेट की तरह चलनी चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में मैं लाइडजार्ज के एक कथन का उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है :

"As the Romans proved more than two thousand years ago, there is much to be said when a nation is at war for appointing a capable leader and giving him dictatorial powers."

We have given the powers. Then it says:

"He will make some mistakes, of course, but he will give unity and energy to the nation's war effort, and things will get done instead of being merely talked over."

We are talking and things are not being done. I think things should be done in right earnest and we are to help in getting things done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I endorse the suggestion made by Shri Sinhasan Singh. On an important occasion like this when very momentous Demands are presented to the House it is very necessary that at least one Cabinet Minister should be present in the House. This shows that the Government is not treating the House properly, it is treating the House in a most cavalier fashion. This sort of attitude must stop if they want parliamentary democracy to flourish in the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two Deputy Ministers are present in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One Cabinet Minister at least should be present in the House when Demands to the tune of Rs. 100 crores are being presented to the House. Will you kindly send word to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. He has also disappeared.

Shri R. S. Pandey: It is not very necessary that whatever Shri Kamath says is right. The Ministers are working in their respective chambers. This is a time of emergency. It is not at all necessary that they should be here now. Two Deputy Ministers are already present in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, we request that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs may be sent for. He can be present here. He runs about here and there like a fire brigade.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let us proceed—Shri Mohsin. The hon. Member must conclude by 3.00.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Sir, I may also be given some time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time has already been extended by two hours, from 3 hours to 4 hours and now it is 5 hours. The Minister wants half-an-hour more.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, to the Independent Parliamentary Group only five minutes has been allotted so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hon. Member has already spoken.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The whole Group has been represented by one hon. Member who has spoken only for five minutes on the understanding that at least the remaining five minutes will be used by me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him five minutes.

Shri R. S. Pandey: The time may be extended by another half hour, and further speakers may be given three or four minutes each.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Congress Party is represented by the hon. Minister himself.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Some salient suggestions are to be made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Mohsin.

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the feelings expressed by the speakers who have spoken before me in supporting the Supplementary Demands. Usually, when the Supplementary Demands come before the House it is customary for the Opposition to give some opposition to the Demands, but looking to the emergency before us they have responded very well and almost every Member who has spoken on the floor of the House has supported the Supplementary Demands. In fact, some of them have expressed that the Demands before the House are insufficient to meet the defence requirements. They have, in fact, suggested that the Government ought to have come with more demands. In an emergency like this, it is but natural to see the feelings of the Members who represent the feelings of the people outside. Looking to the reverses in the battle front, looking to the statements made by the Government that our jawans are not very well equipped and are not given the facilities which they were given before, it is natural for them to think that some more demands would have met these requirements.

Sir, when the annual budget came before this House in the month of May, the demand that was put before the House and passed amounted to Rs. 376 crores. Now, of course, the defence requirements will be Rs. 75 crores more. Though the demands for this year were more by Rs. 65 crores than

the demands in the year 1961-62, the proportion of defence expenditure to the national revenue was not more. The proportion of defence expenditure to the national revenue was only 28 per cent in 1961-62. It came down in the year 1962-63 to 24.9. By this addition of Rs. 75 crores it does not make much change. In fact, I support the view that the Government ought to have come with more demands before the House.

Sir, many hon. Members have expressed the view that our army should be enlarged and better equipped, our air force will have to be strengthened and a strong navy will have to be built. I support all these ideas. But this involves a great expenditure. And the country and this parliament are prepared to meet it.

The Prime Minister many a time has expressed that this war is not likely to end early. It may take years and years. It may involve a huge expenditure; it may not be only in hundreds or thousand crores, but it may be even Rs. 20,000 crores. Therefore, at this moment one cannot expect what will be the length of the war and what we have to prepare. It is too early to say all that. Many hon. Members have criticised the Government saying that nothing specific has been kept before them as to what will be the demand of the Government today to meet the requirements of defence equipments and all those things to meet the Chinese aggression. In fact, it cannot be said. We do not know the duration of the war and the equipments that we may have to get or manufacture for the purpose. We cannot say what new developments will take place in future. One cannot say all that at this stage. But this fact is certain that our Prime Minister unequivocally and many a time has said that victory will be ours. The hon. Member Shri Bagri repeatedly said that the Prime Minister is not giving a guarantee. I do not know what he means thereby. In fact, many many times, both inside and outside this House, the Prime Minister has stated with all the

vehemence that victory will be ours. What more guarantee can one expect?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): What is the precise object of the war? Why do you talk of September 8 line?

Shri Mohsin: That is of course, a debatable subject. It was only with a view to come to a settlement that that offer was made. Now that offer cannot stand at all in view of further developments. But, however, this is a sufficient guarantee for us all, for all the people in the country, which the Prime Minister says that victory will be ours. It may take some more period.

In this context. Sir, it may not be out of place if I offer my own suggestions for strengthening our country. In fact, for some time past I have been thinking in this way, that if we were in possession of nuclear weapons to-day perhaps China would not have dared to attack our frontiers. Of course, our leaders would say that ours is a peaceful country, ours is a country which advocates peace and we do not want to possess nuclear weapons or resort to nuclear warfare. That is true. But to avoid war, to bring peace, atomic weapons are quite necessary in the world to-day. What happened in Cuba? It is not solely the statesmanship of Mr. Khrushchev or Mr. Kennedy which averted the danger at Cuba but it is the possession of nuclear weapons both by America and Russia that avoided this atomic war in which the whole world would have been destroyed. In the same way, let us not use nuclear weapons, but let us keep them for peace. But let us have them. In fact, I am told that China is preparing to have nuclear weapons, atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs. What principles of peace can we preach before this ruthless enemy, the Chinese? They will not have any effect on them. The answer to Chinese will be that we should have to be well equipped and with nuclear weapons also. That would have averted the danger today. All this may mean some more expenditure

of money. But then the whole country is geared up to that and even poor men are coming forward with all their earnings to contribute to the national defence fund. Of course, some rich men have also come forward and may continue to come forward. But there are some rich men who during the recent floods have come forward with gold and money and said "we are giving all that we have". Now the very same people are coming and saying again "we are giving all that we have". So, we cannot believe these rich people who have hoarded gold, wealth and jewellery. Gold is now very vital for the defence of our country. This is the occasion when it should be declared by Government that the possession of gold beyond a certain limit, which may be necessary for each family for religious and other purposes, would be illegal and the excess gold should be contributed to the national defence fund, at least during this critical moment.

15 hrs.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise wholeheartedly to support the Demands which have been made by the Government. The nation today has one will, one voice, one mind and one single object before it we do not, therefore, wish to raise any matters of controversy at this time, but it is my duty to caution the Government and make a few suggestions about certain aspects of the matter which, I think, are extremely important.

It is my belief that the price-line is the life-line of our nation. I think that to hold the price-line, to be able to keep the prices stable, is as important indeed as all the other ingredients of our war effort. I think the biggest enemy, next to the Chinese today for us is the possibility of inflation in this country. I must say that the people have responded in a wonderful and magnificent way to the clarion call of the nation's needs today. I come from a State which has not only contributed men in the vanguard of national

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi.]

defence but which has supplied the country with channels and personnel of business communications. A large number of Rajasthani tradesmen happen to be settled in that embattled State of Assam, and they have taken a pledge, it is very heartening to know, not to allow prices to rise, not to profiteer in any commodity on the basis of its shortage.

I feel that the aversion that the Government has to control is a very healthy one. I appreciate the reasons for it in the light of our experience. We have, nevertheless, to face up to the continuing prospect of shortages in this country and, therefore, I hope the price stabilisation agency which is to come into existence would spare nothing to see that nowhere are prices to rise.

The policy which has been announced last week represents the first phase and covers only three groups of commodities, viz. foodgrains, cotton textiles, drugs and pharmaceuticals. Those commodities hardly extend to one-sixth of the barest and the most basic necessities of an average standard of living in our country. I would, therefore, particularly draw the attention of Government to the commodities that have been left out, such as kerosene, matches, oils, vanaspathi, footwear, paper, patent foods and several other articles of daily and common use. Economy in the use of these articles is, of course, an imperative necessity. Economy and austerity in consumption alone will be our means to blunt the edges of shortages and to mitigate the impact of possible inflation. At the same time, the consumer must not hoard and tradesmen should not hold back any supplies. To that end we must undertake a vigorous campaign of public education, because the success of such voluntary price control will depend largely on the vigilance and determination of our consumers.

Transport continues to be a major bottleneck, and I hope the Govern-

ment would pay attention to removing transport bottlenecks which happen to be obstacles in accelerating the pace of economic production and are hampering our war effort. I would also plead that storage and preservation facilities should be increased. Of course, we would achieve our target in the plan and I must congratulate the Government for planning to achieve the Third Plan target even before schedule, but I feel that in view of the emergency we must make a renewed effort to increase the storage and preservation facilities.

In this context, I would like to congratulate the Fair Trading Practices Committee under the auspices of the Board of Trade, which has come out with a number of commendable suggestions, and they have been able, I think, to a very large measure in rousing the business community to its responsibilities in the state of emergency.

I wish to point out in this context that austerity is necessary not only on the front of consumption but also in Government expenditure. Never before was the need for economy and austerity in Government spending greater than it is today, not only for economic purposes but also for purposes of setting a good example and for creating a better psychological climate in the country. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of this House to a Committee which was appointed in the United Kingdom during the first and second world wars for going into war expenditure. A select committee on national expenditure was specially constituted in November 1917. In November, 1939, during the Second World War the Government moved the following resolution in the House of Commons, which was adopted. This resolution will give you an idea of the purposes and the functioning of this Committee. It reads:

"That a Select Committee be appointed to examine the current

expenditure defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament for the Defence Services, for Civil Defence, and for other services directly connected with War, and to report what, if any, economies, consistent with the execution of the policy decided by the Government may be effected therein."

I need not go into the details of the work done by this Committee, but I would like to point out that during the second world war this Committee submitted ten confidential memoranda which were considered very important to the Prime Minister and published 102 reports in all, regarding the ways and means of effecting economies in war expenditure.

One word more and I will conclude. I think there is need for radical and quick re-thinking in the matter of receiving aid from abroad. We must receive massive, mammoth and decisive aid from abroad if we have to stem the tide of Chinese aggression in time. I was heartened to hear the Prime Minister telling us this morning that there would be no inhibitions whatever in receiving large quantities of aid, and I hope we would gear up our effort now, particularly to receive aids of all sorts, free of cost, from friendly countries so that they may be put to use in this war against China.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to offer a few remarks.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on an occasion like this it is quite natural that hon. Members who have participated in the debate should have stressed the point that actually Government should have come for more funds. It is very heartening because that speaks of the mood of the House, their enthusiasm, their extreme anxiety and impatience that the defence forces of our country should lead to our ultimate victory. We from this side of the House join in this unity of purpose.

Some hon. Members have also asked why we have come with a demand of only a small sum of Rs. 100 crores. Then questions were asked: what is going to be the ultimate defence need, what is going to be the defence budget and so on. If I may be permitted to say so, this betrays a certain amount of ignorance in this matter because, as is very obvious, this estimate is only a preliminary one, which has been prepared on the basis of the estimates of the needs that we may require in the coming weeks, if not in the coming months.

Also, this is only the domestic resource, that is, the rupee expenditure of the total effort that will be required because it is quite known as the Government have announced it and the hon. Prime Minister has said only this morning that there is going to be no inhibition in regard to our receiving aid from friendly countries. So, all that that we get from outside will be in addition to the domestic or rupee resources that we are going to have for our defence efforts. What the terms of that effort or aid from outside would be is being determined. So, to say that we should come with our total requirements or with the entire defence budget betrays an ignorance of the fact that we are in a dynamic situation. The situation on our border, the war efforts, the quantum of the efforts that will be needed are changing from day to day and our estimates will change from day to day. We are at it constantly. Therefore it should be taken only as a preliminary step towards the defence efforts of the country. When the Government thinks that we need much more money, certainly it will come to the House and seeing the present mood of the House the Government has no difficulty in anticipating that the House will gladly grant it. So, this should be taken only as the first instalment of the expenses required for the defence of the country.

A number of points have been made and a number of suggestions have been offered. Some hon. Members have said that while our jawans are fighting gallantly on our

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borders, their families, their land, their property and the welfare of their children should be looked after by the people and the Government. It is very essential and my hon. colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, has given the information to the House as to how in respect of land and other things various steps have been taken to safeguard their interests. I may supplement that information by saying that so far as the question of welfare of the families of the fighting forces who are left behind is concerned, it is being looked after by the District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board. We have sent instructions to the Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments that they should take it as an urgent measure and instruct all their district authorities, that is, the District Magistrates etc. who, in co-operation with the District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board will get information about the conditions of the families and their other interests and properties and do whatever is possible to help them.

Various State Governments have taken measures. For example, the Government of the Punjab have said that the State Government have taken the entire responsibility of looking after the families of our jawans who are fighting on the border and a scheme for granting financial assistance to the families of the fighting personnel who have been killed or have been disabled is also being drawn up to help the families. Similarly, the Government of Orissa has announced that they have decided to grant five acres of land free of cost to members of the Territorial Army and that the land of the fighting personnel will be rent free. Similarly, in Rajasthan measures have been taken.

Recently this matter of giving amenities or help to the families of our fighting forces was discussed in the National Development Council and the Chief Ministers have expressed a unanimous feeling that everything possible would be done.

As for court proceedings against evictions and all these things, I think, only the other day a notification has been issued under which the military authorities will now be in a position, under section 7 of the Act, to issue a certificate to a civil or a revenue court for suspension of proceeding against any soldier who is serving under war conditions. Accordingly, if a soldier is involved in any case of litigation the case will be suspended till he is free to attend the court. So, all possible efforts are being made to look after the families of the jawans. Schemes have been drawn up to give free education to the children of the jawans while the jawans are fighting on the border.

Then, it was said that liberal gratuities and pensions should be given and that some allowance should be given to the soldiers who are fighting on the border. Recently the Defence Ministry have announced a high altitude allowance on a very liberal basis which varies from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70 for the Other Ranks. In regard to gratuity, it varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,200 in the case of the Other Ranks and from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 16,000 in the case of the officers. This is linked with their pay and other things.

About medical facilities, it has been provided that while the jawans are fighting on the border their families should be provided with free medical assistance in the nearest medical hospital. All these provisions are being made and whatever is needed we will try to do because the whole country is behind them, that is, the Government and the people are behind them and everything would be done and should be done for their welfare.

Shri Joachim Alva: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Minister but what I would like to say is that these schemes should be settled very promptly and that they should be more liberal than what they were during

the last war. Also, there should be provision for the school education of the children whose heads of families have perished.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All that is being done. As for the children of the personnel who have been killed, their education has been taken over by the State Governments and they will be provided with free education. Also, their families will be helped till the children grow up. All that is being done and more will be done. Every effort is being made to provide as much facilities as possible.

It was said that the sum asked for the Air Force was very small. The hon. Member, Shri A. P. Jain, said that some hundreds of planes were lying to be repaired properly and that this should be looked into. All that is being done. In certain cases we require the spare parts from outside. They are being brought in on an urgent basis and every effort is being made to make the maintenance facilities up-to-date.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The hon. Minister of Transport recently informed House during the Question Hour that a large number of planes which were considered obsolete were being sold away.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): He is referring to the Air Force.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was about the IAC.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I can tell the hon. Member that some of them are so obsolete that they have become absolutely uneconomical to operate, but all that can be utilised will be drafted for this purpose.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the MIG deal? Is anything coming? I raised that point. If you can answer it, please do.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Prime Minister has said that whatever com-
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mitments the Soviet Government have made they will honour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But, as I said yesterday, the Soviet Embassy officials in New Delhi are reported to have contradicted the hon. Prime Minister's statement the very next day. A report from London to that effect appeared in the Times of India. Is that incorrect?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member should take the word of the Government and not that of press reports.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government had made wrong statements many times and very often.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry that the hon. Member gives more credence to the newspaper reports than to the Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will take it for the time being.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: A number of hon. Members, particularly my esteemed friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur made a number of very useful suggestions. He said particularly that sales tax should be centrally administered which will give us a figure of according to him, Rs. 35 crores, and also 10 to 15 per cent of the wage bill. He gave the figure of a thousand crores in the organised sector and if 10 per cent is mobilised, it will give us Rs. 100 crores and if it is 15 percent, it will give Rs. 150 crores. It should be done. Some hon. Members said that 50 per cent of known profits should be drafted for this purpose. Similarly, suggestions about grain buffer were made. Even an austere person like Shri A. C. Guha said that prohibition should be scrapped and also salt tax should be levied. The main idea is that we should strain all our resources and bring them for the defence of the country. That was the motivation for the hon. Members to make all these suggestions. At this stage, I am not in a position to say yes or no to the suggestions, what efforts the Government are going to make, what taxation proposals or others the Finance Minister is going to make. But, cer-

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tainly, all these suggestions that hon. Members have made will be very carefully considered by him. Not only that. As the hon. Member is aware, there is what is known as the technique of war finance. We have to prepare and forge the tools and set up the war machinery. It is not only raising of resources in a particular way. Holding the price line, organisation of production and supplies and communication—it is a very complicated and complex machine which has to be forged, which has to be prepared to fight a modern war. That is why it is called total war in which the efforts of the people, the Government and every section of the people have to be organised. It has to be organised in a new way. All the pedestrian peact time procedures involving delay have to give place to a speedy procedure of efficient war machinery. Our experts are at it. Whether in raising resources or preparing a policy of controlling prices or organising of production, the entire government machinery is switched over to that and from time to time, we will be coming to the House in unfolding the schemes. Just now, when it is in the process of being drawn up, it would not be possible.

I would like to say a word about holding the price line. Already the Minister of Planning has given a scheme. It is only the first part of the scheme. The hon. Member has suggested more and more items to be included. That is also being considered. May I say, I quite agree with the hon. Member that the maintaining of the price and the controlling of inflation is one of the most important planks of our policy? Because, if it is not controlled, it starts disturbing the entire effort. We must have our objective very clear as to how to hold the prices. We fought the last war. During the last war, we have the glaring example. Because of our political condition—we were not independent—India was the supply base for the Middle East and the Far East. All the supplies used to go and in re-

turn, we used to get the currency. The result was a spiral of inflation. On the other hand, England and America and some European countries fought a total war. The result was, their production apparatus improved and it was more streamlined. The production base expanded and inflation was almost nil. We have to follow that. In following that, we have evolved a machinery of price control. That is the negative aspect of the thing. If you take the theoretical aspect, whatever money is raised for defence purposes,—suppose we raise resources of Rs. 500 crores which go into the defence needs—it must be taken back from the economy, from the people, either through savings, or taxation or through rise in production. Unless that is done, whatever organisation, whatever apparatus we set up, we are not going to control the price line. Our efforts should be, whatever resources are needed for the defence needs of the country,—they are going to be a very huge astronomical figure in the coming years, because the fighting is going to be to the end and it is going to be a long-drawn affairs—we must evolve a machinery in which we are able to achieve this. Holding the price line and production aspect, agricultural production and industrial production are very important. In the U.K. or America during the war, their production base expanded and their total volume of production expanded. That should be our effort. Both our industrial and agricultural production should expand and should expand so as to provide the sinews or where-withal of the defence requirements, at least the rupee requirements, of the country.

Similarly, our efforts at savings. The enthusiasm in the country is enormous, unprecedented. We have already received Rs. 5½ crores for the Defence Fund. The Gold bonds and various other measures that we have taken, the Defence bonds of various categories—12 years, 10 years, 5 years—and various other things should raise

the resources. As a measure of patriotism, this sum of Rs. 5½ crores should go up enormously. We must utilise this enthusiasm and patriotism of the people in raising the savings much more.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Is the Government going to set up a pattern for the National Defence Fund?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The pattern is, we should contribute liberally whatever we can. Actually, the pattern should be, every person must reduce his consumption, his needs and by reducing his needs to the minimum. . .

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Does it apply to the Ministers also?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Set an example.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member believes in giving lectures and finding fault. I believe in enlisting the co-operation of everybody and appealing to the good sense of every human heart. I am asking every one, poor man, agriculturist, industrialist, rich and poor, he should take to himself only the minimum needs. . . .

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: We are sick of the bad sense of the Ministers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Whatever is redundant, he should give to the country. That is the test of patriotism. He should do that. Everything is subservient to the needs of national interest today. If we have to live as a free nation, if we have to fight this war to victory, we should do all that.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Because I did not get an opportunity to speak, one point I want to ask. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will reply to the hon. Lady Member in the end. A question was asked as to what we are

doing to economise on all the non-defence expenditure, because it is necessary that the entire resources of the country should be switched over to the defence needs and non-defence expenditure should be minimised. This question came up in the National Development Council. Not only in the Government of India, in the States also, the entire machinery of the Government is being switched on to find out what are the non-essential expenditure, curtail, cut them out completely,—not only that—and to re-orientate the Plan, re-adjust it, prune it if necessary on a line that should give us the maximum resources for the defence purposes. Re-phasing of the Plan is going on. Actually, in certain respects, it has gone a long way. The decision that we have taken is that in the coming budget, there must be a net ten per cent cut in the staff requirements of Government; that is to say, in the next budget, the expenditure will only be 90 per cent of the previous expenditure. If it is Rs. 100 crores in 1962-63, it will be Rs. 90 crores in 1963-64. And all the Ministries have been directed to make their estimates according to that basis.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): What about Ministers?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Then, we are making special studies to find out what the surplus staff are all over, and to cut them out. Already a list of about 800 posts surplus in certain other offices have been made over to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Those posts have been declared surplus.

Similarly, as regards economy in paper, instructions have been issued, because Government consume a lot of paper. Then, we are also trying to cut down the consumption of electricity, meetings and conferences, tours, the use of air-conditioned accommodation on railways, and first class in the air services etc. Special efforts are being made in this regard.

We have also set up various organisations to constantly work out whatever surpluses are created, and

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see that whatever surpluses are there are pruned. The Special Reorganisation Unit in the Ministry of Finance, and the Committee on Plan Projects in the Planning Commission, and also the internal economy unit in each department, have all been asked to look into the matter at various levels and suggest ways so that the procedures should be minimised and cut down and the delays should be minimised to the maximum extent, and all redundant expenditure should be eliminated.

Shri Vishram Prasad: How much economy are you going to make in the pay of the Ministers?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Most of the Ministers have given their one month's salary; some have given more. The ten per cent cut is already there. And many are going to give more. They are also human beings. So, why do you separate them from the others?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Is there any proposal to reduce the Ministers' salary to Rs. 1000 a month?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member had made that point already.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I had made that point, but I want a clear reply to it now from the hon. Deputy Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He cannot reply. It is for the Prime Minister.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: My hon. friend Shri Khadilkar referred to the gold bonds that we had issued, and stated that we have said that in respect of whatever investments take place in the gold bonds, we shall not ask for the source of those investments; that is to say, if unaccounted gold is also invested in gold bonds, we shall not ask for the source. My hon. friend has pleaded that similar facilities should be given for currency also; that is to say, people who have unaccountable money with them—I would not

say that it is black money, but it is money which cannot be accounted for, or which they do not want to account for—should also be given similar facilities to invest. My hon. friend is an economist, and he should know at least the distinction between currency and gold. We are giving special facilities in respect of gold because gold is foreign exchange, and we badly need foreign exchange. We always needed it, but we badly need it today. That is why we want all the gold to come out voluntarily. Some hon. Members have stated under some misconception perhaps that we should not allow anybody to buy or sell gold, and various other suggestions also have been made in this behalf, and they have stated that unless these suggestions are put into effect, the gold bonds scheme would not succeed. I hope that if the enthusiasm of the people is genuine, if the patriotism is deep-rooted, all the patriotic-minded people, whether they are rich or poor, who have gold will come forward to invest gold under this scheme. But to give similar facilities for bringing out the black money would not serve much useful purpose; it would not give us foreign exchange, and that is why we cannot extend those facilities in respect of currency.

I feel that I have tried to meet most of the points that have been made. It is possible that I have not been able to reply to all the points.....

Dr. M. S. Aney: The point made by Shri Raghunath Singh in regard to the scorched earth policy has not been referred to by the hon. Deputy Minister in his reply.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I must say that a distinction should be made between policy and tactics. Whether we should adopt the scorched earth policy, whether we should liberate Tibet or not—all these questions are raised here. These are not matters of defence policy. The defence policy is to lead the country to victory and to eject all the invaders from our land. That is the basic policy which the

House has accepted in all solemnity. What tactics and what strategy we should use should be left to those who are defending, to the military forces and to the planners of the strategy. Only this morning, the Speaker has said that there should be a self-imposed restraint on the part of all hon. Members so as not to exceed the bounds or limitations. Therefore, to talk of strategy and to say whether it should be scorched earth policy or it should be any other tactics and so on will not serve any purpose; on the other hand, I think that it may do more harm to the nation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, Sir, may I ask the hon. Deputy Minister whether he can throw light on two matters for which support was found on both sides of the House? One was in regard to the utilisation of the former INA personnel, or the Azad Hind Fauj of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and the other was about the repeal of prohibition for the duration of the emergency. May I know whether the hon. Deputy Minister can explain the attitude of Government on these two matters?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In regard to prohibition, as I have stated already, this is a matter which will be considered by the Finance Minister; the question of repeal of prohibition, and other matters such as the imposition of a salt tax and other things will naturally be considered by the Finance Minister. Without considering the matter I am not in a position to say what the result of those considerations would be.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the ex-INA personnel?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Efforts would be made certainly to make use of some of them, according to the qualifications, age etc.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Would the Government be disposed to consider the appointment of a Select Committee such as the British House of Com-

mons had during the Second World War for examining the war expenditure and for effecting economies therein?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That can come in later.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these will be considered.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know what Government are thinking in regard to the bonus money of the order of about Rs. 55 crores with the sugar mills of UP, which has not been paid to the cultivators for long?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Finance Minister's keen eye is everywhere, and wherever there is stored money, he will certainly look into it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I shall put the cut motions to vote. Shri S. M. Banerjee is not here. So, I shall first put his cut motions, namely cut motions Nos. 1 to 6 and 15 to 20 to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 6 and 15 to 20 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I now come to Shri Kamath's cut motions. Is he pressing them?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the assurance given by the hon. Deputy Minister, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his cut motions?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

The cut motions (Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27 and 32) were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

amounts shown, in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof, namely Demands Nos. 9, 11, 25, 26, 49, 97, 111, 114 and 144."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

**DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—ARMY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 67,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

**DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 25—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

**DEMAND NO. 26—TAXES ON INCOME
INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX ETC.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 39,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 49—CABINET

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

**DEMAND NO. 97—INDIAN POSTS AND
TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 111—SECRETARIAT OF THE
VICE-PRESIDENT**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

**DEMAND NO. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

15.39 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) *BILL, 1962

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1962-63.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1962-63."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move:†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1962-63 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1962-63 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.41 hrs.

CUSTOMS BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 20th November, 1962.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

customs, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration".

On the 19th June 1962, the House had adopted a motion referring the Customs Bill 1962 to a Select Committee. The Select Committee has presented its report to the House. Having regard to the nature of the Bill, the Select Committee decided to invite through a press communique the views and comments of the public, and in response to this, 45 memoranda were received. The Committee gave an opportunity to 19 Chambers and Associations and one individual to give oral evidence before it.

15.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Report of the Select Committee contains the reasons for the changes made by it, and I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating them. However, it is necessary to touch upon some of the more important changes and also to comment on the important points mentioned in the minutes of dissent. I will first refer to the changes which concern the trade and will then refer to the changes made in anti-smuggling measures.

Clause 13 of the Bill as introduced provided that if any goods are pilfered while in the docks, the importer shall be liable to pay the duty leviable on such goods. This provision was introduced, as such pilfered goods do go into consumption and customs duty is legitimately due. A stronger reason, however, was to expedite clearance of goods from the docks, as pilferage is more common for goods which lie unattended for some time. The witnesses appearing before the Committee, however, stressed that as the goods are not under the control of the importers, it will not be equitable to charge customs duty from

the importers, should the goods happen to be pilfered. The Select Committee have accepted this contention and have amended the clause accordingly.

Clause 128 specifies the appellate authorities. It was represented to the Committee that on the lines of the income-tax department, the officers hearing appeals in customs cases should be different, at least at the level of Collectors, from the officers entrusted with the execution of the Customs Act. The suggestion found favour with the Committee and they have recommended that appeals against the orders of officers lower in rank than the Collector of Customs may be heard by an Appellate Collector of Customs.

Clause 131 provides that a person feeling aggrieved by an order of appeal may apply for revision to the Central Government. Sarvashri Bade, Kamath and Narendra Singh Mahida have stated in their minutes of dissent that such applications should be heard by an independent tribunal, and not by the Central Government. They have referred to the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. When the Commission made this recommendation, the issue was very carefully considered by Government and it was decided not to accept it on account of a number of considerations. As the Commission itself had pointed out, the Customs Department, if it were to function efficiently, must not be tied down by too scrupulous a regard for technicalities. Smuggling of gold, the import of banned or partially banned articles, the undervaluation of exports are major problems which the Customs Department has to contend with. They affect not only the revenues of the Government but also the foreign exchange resources which are so vitally important. Penalties for these violations have to be in keeping with the changing trends. A number of incidental matters have to be taken into account. A tribunal is apt to place an undue

emphasis on technical aspects of procedure and is likely to make effective work by Customs difficult of accomplishment. By its very nature, it would be divorced from the trends in violation of law and would tend to be unduly academic. Numerous court decisions have shown how the experiment of a judicial type of tribunal has worked in income-tax matters. On the other hand, an analysis of the decisions taken by the Central Board of Revenue in appeal and revision and by Government in revision shows that revenue has not entered into consideration at all in deciding these matters and all benefit of doubt has gone to the assessee. Furthermore, in most indirect revenue cases unlike in direct revenue cases, the questions have been of appreciation of facts rather than of interpretation of law. Moreover, on points of law remedy by way of writ and applications to courts is open and is being resorted to.

Another point stressed before the Committee was in regard to the liability of the clearing agents who are entrusted by the importers and exporters with the task of clearing the goods through Customs. Sub-clause (3) of clause 147 describes the liability of the clearing agents. This sub-clause is on the same lines as section 4 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. But the clearing agents do not want to be held responsible for any short levy of duty except where such short levy is caused by any wilful act, negligence or default of the clearing agent. Sarvashri Bade and Mahida have in their minutes of dissent supported this stand. Some of the clearing agents had agitated this matter before the Supreme Court recently whereupon the Court decided that the existing provision did not offend against the Constitution. The Committee felt that the only relief that could be given was that except where short levy has been due to the fault of the clearing agent, recovery from him should be made only if it has not been found practicable to make such recovery from the importer. It is perhaps

too well known a fact to need reiteration from me that instances of clearing agents suggesting doubtful means to importers and exporters are not uncommon.

The most important part of the Bill is the strengthening of the anti-smuggling provisions. Sarvashri Bade, Kamath and Mahida have in their minutes of dissent expressed apprehension that the power to search premises may be misused by some Customs officers. The reasons why it is necessary to take this power have been mentioned in detail in the Notes on clause 105. The objection of possible misuse could be advanced in respect of any power that may be given to officers in order that they should be enabled to discharge their duties effectively. Clause 136 of the Bill provides for prosecuting the officers who knowingly misuse their authority. Moreover, the proper remedy for unscrupulous or over-zealous officers is administrative control. Having appointed our officers and subjected them to the strictest discipline, it will be very inappropriate to show lack of confidence in them at every step. Little is gained and much is lost by crippling them at every turn. Nothing can do greater disservice in killing their initiative. The problem that we face in smuggling is serious. We have to tackle it boldly. It cannot be tackled if we do not have a machinery with adequate powers to cope with it. I think it is desirable to appreciate that law-breakers know no rules and operate at a very great advantage. In matters like smuggling, they use the most modern means, and expense is no consideration to them. They are not accountable to anyone. They employ watches and informants. They keep a vigilant eye on all movements of officers. In carrying out searches, surprise is the most essential element. Every safeguard means an additional opportunity to the smuggler to evade the law. As it is dangerous to give too many powers, it is also dangerous to have too many safeguards.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

They hamper good officers and provide an excuse to others for not acting

I will next refer to clause 107. Sub-clause(c) of this clause empowered specially authorised Customs officers to require any person to make a statement in writing in connection with any enquiry into smuggling and to sign such statement. It has been the experience of Customs officers that if statements are not taken immediately after the contravention comes to light, the guilty persons are very often able to concoct a story regarding the origin of smuggled goods and to cook up evidence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir. I am rather unwilling to raise this point, but when a Minister is making an interesting speech on an important Bill, there must be a quorum at least in the House. This is official business, and the Government cannot provide a quorum!

Mr. Speaker: I am perplexed what the point of order is.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government cannot provide a quorum for this important Bill. It is a good speech he is making.

Mr. Speaker: Let the bell be rung The hon. Minister may proceed now.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: While appreciating this, the Committee felt that on the whole there is little advantage in compelling persons to sign their statements. Statements can be recorded and used in the normal way under the Evidence Act. The Committee have, therefore, recommended the deletion of this sub-clause.

Another clause that called for some consideration was clause 118, which is the same as the provision in section 168 of the Sea Customs Act, but it was represented to the Committee that hardship would be caused where a

broker or agent may keep in one package the smuggled goods of one client and the non-smuggled goods of another client or where some of the goods kept in a package by a trader may be smuggled goods without his being aware of their smuggled character. These complications arise only where the provisions of this clause are applied to seizures made in the town from brokers and traders who may have received goods from different sources. Essentially, the intention was to cover only such goods as may be imported along with smuggled goods in the same package. The Committee have, therefore, amended the clause to restrict its scope to such accompanying goods only. **Sarvashri R. V. Bade** and **N. S. Mahida** have appended a minute of dissent to avoid hardship in the type of cases that I have just now referred to. I think the amendment made by the Committee takes care of such cases.

It was represented to the Committee that the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 120, as drafted originally, would cause hardship to certain innocent owners also. The proviso has been redrafted to make the intention clear.

Clause 123 which corresponds to section 178A of the Sea Customs Act has been commented upon in the minutes of dissent. It has been said that if the source from which the goods have been obtained is proved, the burden of proof should be deemed to have been discharged. It is not possible to accept this suggestion because then it will not be possible to confiscate any smuggled goods once they have been passed on from the smuggler to any other person, as such other person would then be able to show that he had purchased the goods from the smuggler. **Shri H. V. Kamath** in his minute of dissent has suggested that some explanation should be added stating when the burden shall be deemed to have been discharged. He has not suggested any particular explanation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will do that now, in my amendment.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In fact, the whole difficulty is that it is not practicable to lay down any hard and fast rules as to when the burden should be deemed to have been discharged. There are a number of court decisions on the point. It must depend upon the merits of each case. I may add for the information of the hon. Members that some of the bullion merchants had recently urged before the Supreme Court that section 178A of the Sea Customs Act is *ultra vires* of the Constitution, as it imposed unreasonable restrictions, but the Supreme Court decided that, considering the magnitude of the evil of gold smuggling, the restriction imposed was in its judgment reasonable.

I now come to clause 135 which provides for the prosecution of smugglers and their accomplices. The maximum punishment provided in the clause as originally drafted was imprisonment for two years. The Committee felt that in order to stop organized smuggling, deterrent punishments are called for. The Committee were of the view that in the case of gold, diamonds, watches and such other goods as may be notified by the Central Government, if the market-price of the smuggled goods exceeds rupees one lakh, the maximum imprisonment should extend to five years and it should further be provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary, the accused shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of six months. I may add that as a result of this enhancement of maximum punishment, such offences will become non-bailable which would give discretion to the magistrates to grant bail or not, depending upon the merits of each case.

These are some of the salient features of the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee. With these words, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri Warior.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before you proceed to call the hon. Member, I would like to refer to the time allotted which is 5 hours, and I would request you, if you find that the House is willing and so disposed, to increase it to 6 hours. The extra one hour is always at your discretion.

You may also allocate the time between the general discussion and clause by clause consideration. I suggest it may be equally divided, 3 and 3 hours.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot presume that the House would just increase the time at this stage. This is no stage. We decided we would spend five hours. Let us proceed. If at the end it is not adequate, that would be the occasion.

He wanted three hours for the general discussion and three hours for the clauses. I am making it three hours for the general discussion and two hours for the clauses. I take it we are agreed on it and that we will conclude the general discussion within three hours.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I welcome this Bill because, as has been said even at the time of the Bill going to the Select Committee, the existing law is 80 years old. It is only proper and opportune that the old Act goes and the new one comes in, because we have got the experience of the last 80 years in working that Act, and these years have also witnessed very many historical changes, and changes in the pattern of trade, legal as well as illegal. Hence this experience should guide us in the formulation of new clauses if necessary, and the new Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Legal and otherwise he might say, not illegal.

Shri Warior: I accept that formulation, legal and otherwise.

It is quite clear from the Bill itself and from the introduction speech of the Minister last time as well as now, that it is not only legal trade that is going on. In fact, the most important section of the Bill is for stopping or curbing smuggling. Smuggling is, I thought, an illegal act, or rather, in fashionable language, illegal trade.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, certainly I would agree there.

Shri Warior: At the same time, this customs business should not be a harassment to law-abiding and ordinary business men and traders as well as passengers going abroad and coming in. We have known many cases in which people, especially tourists, have complained to the Government and in the press that they were harassed too much while coming to India for every small thing, questioning them, opening their boxes and doing so much of harassment. That is well known and I do not want to expand that. We have experienced not so much of harassment in other countries and when people make statements of the things they have, it is taken more or less for granted and they are let off. Certain persons who could not produce any credential at all or whose credentials are suspect are put to some harassment. It is necessary to examine them thoroughly. This Act has gone much forward and has much progressed from the late Act in giving so many facilities and concessions also and introducing so many simplifications in procedure for the traders and travellers. That is all good. Facilities must be given more and more to internal and external trade also especially in view of the present condition of our foreign exchange.

16 hrs.

In British times people were not wishing to enter into foreign trade simply because so many forms had to be filled and the office should have so many experts to do this as even a simple mistake somewhere was enough to invite clarifications and queries lasting for months and months and the entire business would get stuck up. Internally also we have come across many instances such as, taking loans from co-operative societies, etc. where many returns and forms have to be filled up but finally the result may not be very satisfactory. I mince my words and say not satisfactory. It was a negative attitude in the old British days and it had to be eliminated. They suspected every Indian and naturally so. They suspected that all the persons except themselves were smugglers, cut throats, niggards and what not. Now things have changed. If Mr. Kamath were a customs officer, he cannot suspect me much more than he suspects himself because I am of the same colour, at least of the same skin. Even though all sorts of illegal things go on nobody can suspect the other much more than even the Britisher had suspected the Indians in former times. Hence all these things must be simplified. It is right that concessions are given even on the rates of imported goods for re-export. That is a welcome provision. Goods are imported and kept in the warehouse and are re-exported. Naturally we get some foreign exchange out of that.

There is another section in this trade—the practice of under invoicing. That has come to light even from the Tyagi enquiry committee. In that report something has been mentioned. I am not going into the details. If the actual worth is Rs. 2 crores, the invoice and the ship documents show only half of that and the other half is credited in the name of somebody, leading to foreign balances and all sorts of manipulations and speculations and smuggling. It is a two-way traffic. With all its enforcement direc-

torate and so on, Government is unable to curb this tendency which is growing day by day. Every day more and more cases are coming to light and it has become practically impossible to distinguish who is a respectable trader and who is not. Trade is after all to make profit and if Government is impotent enough to find out the persons indulging in this, naturally they take advantage of it and pile up huge profits. So, these under-invoiced goods must be properly valued and proper duties must be levied on them. I searched in vain for some provision in this Bill for doing so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope the hon. Minister is listening, Sir. It is not proper to be speaking to somebody while the hon. Member is making his points.

Shri Warior: He may be listening to me with one ear and listening to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs with another ear.

Mr. Speaker: He listens to Shri Warior with one ear but he will listen Mr. Kamath with both the ears.

Shri Warior: In implementing this Act, we may experience certain needs for certain amendments and then this Act can be made complete.

I do not have a soft corner for those people who are smuggling goods. In recent times the best business is gold business.

Mr. Speaker: That might have been so always.

Shri Warior: No, Sir, that is what I am telling you.....(*Interruptions.*) They add some other alloy to gold and that gold business might be all right but that does not fetch as much profit. In the long run it has collapsed.....(*An Hon. Member:* Not in Punjab) I do not single out any province. The entire West coast line is full of these people, smugglers, from so many other parts including Kerala. My town is not a big town. There,

we had only three or four gold merchants and the other merchants were traders in cloth, provisions, etc. Nowadays, clothes, stationery and other sundries have gone. Now, it is flooded with gold merchants and I am told that one of the biggest gold merchants of India is going to have a house there. It is a small town of 75,000 people.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which town?

Shri Warior: I will not mention the name of my town. He can know it from the directory. But that is not the point. The point is, all of a sudden, you find new merchant princes building huge skyscrapers which peep into the horizon even in small places in the poorest of the States, namely, Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member choose his town for this thing?

Shri Warior: Because it is a centralised place, a town from where one can operate in the east up to Coimbatore and Erode in Madras State, in the west up to Cannanore, Mangalore and Udipi and in the south up to Cape Comorin.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Point of vantage.

Shri Warior: Strategic place. This is about the gold business. How is this gold coming? Recently we had a press report that gold was taken out from the sea-bed near Bombay or Varsova or some port. There are even markings made in the sea which the customs people may not know. There are markings showing such and such a degree, so many feet, so many metres, and so on. They have pegs and in all those peg points, these gold bars are deposited by what they call sailing vessels or *kotiya*. Only those people who transact this business know that. Then these people go there and take out the gold from a particularly specified peg in the sea bottom. After all, the person may have been a pan-shop businessman or a small hotel or restaurant man, but all of a sudden,

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you can see that his skyscraper goes into the horizon. And the people are amazed how wealthy he is; how Shukra or Kubera who is the Lord of Wealth, has, all of a sudden, showered his blessings on that man, at night, because, during day-time we do not know whether Kubera is coming there. Nobody is there to interfere with. The Government is keeping mum. They see it in front of them. How does this chap get so much of money? The customs people go there; the income-tax people go there; the police people go there. For what? To bow down their heads and not to unearth the place from where that chap has got the gold.

You will see that all these penal clauses will be evaded. The only clause in which they have some apprehension, I am told, is the clause under which they could be put in prison, because they cannot afford to be in like that! A gold smuggler, when he was sent to prison for six months, told the magistrate: "Impose a fine of even a lakh of rupees. I do not mind it. But do not send me to prison." One day in prison means so much for him. It is a loss of more than Rs. 1 lakh. That is the position in India. I do not know for what earthly business they are doing all this. And this has become a veritable attraction for even the law-abiding citizens with some common intelligence to go in for this business and amass wealth. That is the tragedy of the whole thing. Ordinarily, the law-abiding, very nice citizens, would not have any inclination for any sort of these vices. But they are also attracted.

For instance, I am an ordinary citizen. I am working for the public in the political field. When I see a chap who was nothing the other day, but who, all of a sudden, has a Plymouth car and goes about with all pomp and glory and has influence throughout, from the district collector or the Min-

ister down to the last man in the hierarchy, naturally, I am also attracted. I am also inclined to do something in that business, and feel why I also should not have a pie in the whole thing. Why should I be denied? Why should I have a self-denial for that? What is the object? What is the aim? Any decent man will also be attracted, and decent men are attracted to it. These places have become the worst cess-pools in our cities and the contamination is spreading to the countryside. You do not know what sort of crimes they have perpetrated and what sort of unimaginable things they are doing with that ill-gotten money. I do not know how many of these people are now patriotically coming forward to fill the coffers of the defence fund. They may be willing to contribute Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 2 lakhs or even Rs. 1 crore; the only thing they want is they should be left alone, because in a day, month or year they will make up the whole amount. I am reminded of an experience in 1920-21. When Mahatma Gandhi came to all the villages to collect gold bangles, we were in the initial stage of the nationalist movement and some small girls also gave their bangles and their rings, because others did like that. But at night, they began to cry for another set of bangles, because they did not know that they had been taken away. This is just like that. We cannot allow these things to continue.

What about other smuggling methods that are adopted? I do not think the law as envisaged in these provisions will be able to tighten up the ring as long as our economy is controlled. Either we have a free trade movement by opening out all ports for free trade without any embargo or, if we want to have a controlled economy, surely this belt must be tightened and there should be no loophole, no lacuna, to allow these people to escape from the clutches of the law.

It is good that some improvements have been made. But I would suggest

that whether it is Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 1 crore, the punishment must be very severe. There should not be just 'deterrent punishment' in the ordinary sense of the term. I do not know what is meant by deterrent punishment. I had some deterrent punishment, but that has not deterred me. When I was a young boy in the Congress movement, 10 or 15 policemen gave a massage with granite stones on my back. That was a deterrent punishment and I could not drink water for days. Even that will not deter these people who are up to do any mischief and who will resort to any illegal method if they can get this illegal gain.

I should say something about the cases of smuggling watches. As a political worker—as a Congressman, a socialist and a communist—I have experience for the last 30 years. Our cases are decided within one hour's time. We are produced in the court and sent to jail. But there are certain cases of smuggling watches going on as if it is a cinema. Just as some boys are going to the cinema daily, the only item in which some youngsters are interested in the newspapers is the report about some smuggling cases or a particular smuggling case because it has much of comedy and much of interest. Why should we lose money like that? When we are talking of economy in paper, stationery and other expenses, why should we not economise the legal procedure there? Put them in the dock and send them to the jail. That is the end of it. But there the law comes in with all its paraphernalia.

Mr. Speaker: Can we use the services of Members of Parliament to take up this job during the recess?

Shri Warior: We can. If we have the will we can do it. Even the existing police can do that. They have done it. I speak from my own experience. I was roused at four o'clock in the morning from my home and by four o'clock in the evening I was sent

to the Central Jail. How was it possible?

Mr. Speaker: At least he can check them.

Shri Warior: It is only policemen who have done that to me. They can do that to the smugglers also. If there is a will it can be done. This is not a thing to be lightly looked upon. This has become the most contagious disease in our economy today. Unless these people know that they will not be permitted to operate for long terms they will not stop it. I do not know, they may even do that from the jail.

So much about smuggling. I do not want to talk about watches, diamonds, jewels and other things. So many things are coming into India. But I want to say one thing. There is the plea of private property. Supposing I am bringing a watch or two or even a dozen watches for my personal use, I will say that they are for my personal use. What is the cost of a watch? It is just half of what we have to pay for the same watch in our Indian market because of the controlled economy, the duty charged and all that.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): The difference is only Rs. 10.

Shri Warior: Who says so? A watch which costs outside about Rs. 200 costs here about Rs. 600. Supposing I bring one from Penang, Singapore, Iran or Baherin—Moscow is not very good for watches—as soon as my friend looks at it he will ask from where I got it. When I tell him that I got it from Penang, he will ask how I got it. Naturally I will tell him that I got it for my personal use. What will be his attitude? He will at once think, why he should not also get a watch like that. Anybody will think like that. When they see a clean, new watch which is not available so readily at a reasonable price in the Indian market, at least all the youngsters—all the Adwanis and Gidwanis—will be

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attracted. They will begin to search the method or the *modus operandi* of getting it. They will start with one watch. But they will not rest with one watch, they will actually start a business—they will bring two, three, then 100, then 1000 watches and so on. 3000 watches have arrived in Delhi once. How? These are just like epidemics in economy. It will not rest at the place it starts. We cannot contain it. Unless it is nipped in the bud it will spread.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken 25 minutes. He should try to conclude now.

Shri Warior: I will remind you, Sir, with all humility, that when this Bill was introduced actually there was no one to speak. It is only now that some people may take some interest. I am only provoking their interest.

Mr. Speaker: He should not provoke that interest so much that I might be put into difficulty.

Shri Warior: I will only give my opinion about two or three clauses and then conclude. About clause 105, which is replacing section 172 of the existing Act, there is some controversy. Going through the notes of dissent I find that that there are certain things in which we do not find agreement. Formerly it was the custom or practice for the searching officers to get a warrant from the magistrate. That procedure is eliminated by the present enactment. An officer of the customs department is given the power to search without a warrant. Of course, even now that right exists in some other departments, but that by itself will not be a justification for this sort of procedure. According to the Police Manual, even the police can search any premises without any warrant. But, then, there is a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code, I am told, that after the search at least, the police should inform the magistrate that a search has been made. Why is it so provided? It is patently clear. When

an officer is searching the premises of a private citizen, the question of the individual right and proper justice come into play. Suppose nothing incriminating is found. On the contrary, there are instances of implanting things. What is the protection for the private citizen against that? Suppose some contraband is implanted in the house. This provision is specially made to facilitate night searches; not day searches alone. In the day time it is quite possible to approach any magistrate to get a warrant. In the night it may not be possible because the magistrate may not be at the station and the search may be imminently necessary, an immediate urgent necessity. Then, what should be the remedy? Of course, the house must be searched. But what is the protection for the individual if nothing incriminating is found? There may be rivalry, jealousy or some sort of misunderstanding between the individual and the officer concerned. So, in the larger interests of the public, there must be a provision that the searching officer must inform the magistrate in writing after the search is over that a search has been made. That is not provided, though it should have been done. But it is late in the day to suggest any amendments for that.

Then there is the question of onus of proof. According to the present provision, anybody could be made to prove it. Suppose a person has got a smuggled diamond. If he can supply the address and the title of the person from whom he has bought it, that must be the end of the matter, so far as he is concerned, and the police or authorities must go to that address for finding out the source of the diamond. There are so many people in the country who are attracted by so many things, who become victims. Suppose in the port of Calcutta or Bombay I am offered a good watch. I will not take it if it is offered by a stranger. But suppose it is offered to me by a person who is known to me, whose address is known to me, and he tells

me "this is a genuinely—obtained watch, not a smuggled watch, a watch on which duty has been paid" and I take it and I am interrogated, if I give the address of the person from whom I obtained it, I must be let off, as my *bona fides* are clear. The police can go to that address and by enquiries find out whether that is a smuggled watch or not. If it is a smuggled watch, let them by all means take action against the person who has supplied it to me. So, I think the onus of proof must remain with the other side, or at least with the person from whom it was obtained. The owner alone should not be penalised for that matter. If actually there is the other story also that I might hide, then there is no letting off. Then I will be caught and I will be having the punishment as provided for by this Bill.

Then, there is a provision for an appellate tribunal. I can understand the two gentlemen there. One is a retired or a serving High Court Judge and the other is an official of the Ministry or of the Customs. Then another one is a representative of the trade and industry. The interests of the trade and industry can be safeguarded by some eminent lawyers who appear before the Tribunal. Why should the fifth column be employed inside? I do not want to make any insinuation, but actually whose interest is he safeguarding?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Ja-lore): Is it a direct accusation; it is not an insinuation.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Is it possible to say that there is no honest trader in the country at all?

Shri Warior: Who said that? Why should Shri Bade impute such a thing to me? When he gets a chance he can very well say that there are traders who are dishonest and those dishonest men may also come as representatives on the Board or Tribunal.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bade can also advance the argument that to catch a thief set a thief.

Shri Warior: So, I think, instead of having that gentleman of the trade and industry on the Board, the best man will be somebody from the Ministry of Commerce who may be placed on that Tribunal because he knows which are the things that are coming, which are the things that are going and what is the position of the trade. There are so many things in the trade, but I will not go into that because my time is up; otherwise, I would have said all that.

Some years back the Government calculated that through a licence to import parts of certain machinery they will be having, say, Rs. 1 lakh worth, but actually it went upto Rs. 3 lakh with the same amount sanctioned. The Commerce Ministry was baffled. They could not know how these things were coming and wherefrom they were coming. So, the Commerce Ministry must have a man on the tribunal for taking more interest in what is going on in the underworld and who the persons really are to be brought to the fore. Of course, we can make these changes after working for some time and getting some experience.

I support the Bill.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this measure for improving upon and co-ordinating the Customs Act. I was one of the members of the Select Committee and I have given my minute of dissent. I am thankful for the arrangements which the Ministry made for us to visit the various places at Calcutta. Customs Officers were very co-operative at Calcutta.

We have also generally agreed on many of the clauses. Many of our amendments have also been taken note of and I am glad that particularly 'precious stones' have been removed from the various clauses and concentration has been made only on dia-

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

monds, gold and watches, eliminating precious stones which had no chances of smuggling. They are only imported in raw form for exportation. So, I welcome that because it concerns some of my parts of the country where precious stones dealers are concerned.

In our anxiety to curb smuggling in India we should be careful to see that innocent people are not harassed. There has been quite an upheaval in the merchants dealing in diamonds and gold on this Bill. The witnesses have said that those who are smugglers you can hang them but an innocent tradesman should not be made to suffer. My plea has been that in having these rules or laws, we should see that innocent Tradesmen are safeguarded and they are not made to suffer. I have many cases which I have brought to the notice of the Ministry and to our Chairman of the Select Committee that sometimes wrong persons have been taken into custody and kept in jail even for a night, people who had nothing to do with smuggling were harassed. Of course, the Finance Minister had assured that he would look into the matter and see that such incidents do not happen. But, these incidents have been happening. That is the reason why we took up some of the clauses for correction so that honourable and innocent traders who have nothing to do with smuggling are not troubled. Mr. Kamath and a few of us assured the Finance Minister that we did not speak on behalf of the smugglers at all. We desired that stringent measures should be taken against smugglers. We had even suggested enhancement of punishment which had been proposed originally. The sentence of 2 years, we said should be five years and also fines should be increased. That suggestion has been taken note of and the Government have made suitable changes in the clause. There are some suggestions which I have to make to the Finance Minister for re-consideration, particularly about the burden of proof.

That refers to clause 123. I am dissatisfied with the present clause. That the burden of proof should be on the trader himself is improper. If there is one smuggled diamond in a package, how are we to verify it, that particular diamond is smuggled and the rest is not? In the present clause, 118 it is mentioned that the whole package is to be confiscated without defining the smuggled diamond. That is not a proper method. It is anomalous. Burden of proof is very difficult in the case of a diamond. Diamonds are owned in this country for hundreds and thousands of years. It is a very ancient trade. I cannot support the move of the Government to confiscate the whole of the goods. Even for example, a piece of gold. You can catch them. Supposing an innocent person buys a piece of gold. That gold is being taken away from him and he is asked to explain where he got this gold from. My suggestion is, the moment he says that he bought from such and such a person and gives the bill, he should be discharged and his goods should be given to him. That particular part may be cut out from the piece of gold or whatever jewels there are. He should not be made to suffer. This onus is a very dangerous thing where anybody can be caught, any Member of Parliament even. Or, for general purposes, any public person may be caught and he may be asked to explain where he bought this watch or diamond or piece of gold. It is very difficult to say. For watches you can say. For gold and diamond, it is very difficult to say. My plea is that the onus of proof in clause 123 should be reconsidered very seriously. Innocent people should not be made to suffer or look like accused. The Government and its executive always want a lot of power. We are prepared to give power in cases of emergency but not in the case of normal civil life where the executive wants to be all powerful. Smuggling will go on. That has been going on for thousands of years everywhere. We can minimize it. I personally say from my experience, in the running of an

air service, that India is a paradise for smugglers whatever measures you take. We have a very huge coast line. In the western region,—particularly in the State of Gujarat I can say—there is not even one steam launch to catch the smugglers on the high seas. Do we think smuggling is done inside the country? Smuggling is done on the sea coasts and on our borders. There are also international lines on which we have no control. Supposing a steamer or a cargo ship or a small ship coming from foreign lands stops away from our territorial waters, that is, at a distance of more than ten or twelve miles, and a country craft goes there; it can bring various goods from that ship. How are we going to check those international high-sea border lines? It is not a question of only gold and diamonds but various other goods.

Now, these winter months are coming, and I am sure Bombay will be dumped with foreign liquors. Where do these foreign liquors come from? It is not from the Embassies alone, but these are being regularly brought into this country from various sources. So, the correct way to check smuggling is to have more sea-going launches, and more stringent measures to safeguard our sea-coasts and air-ports.

Sometime back we heard in Delhi even that certain ammunitions were being brought in by aeroplanes. It is not necessary that an aeroplane should land only at the air-ports. We have very flat land, we have deserts in Rajasthan and other places, where a small plane coming from Pakistan or from other areas can land without any necessity of informing any of our international air-ports. They can just safely land, dump goods and go away. Goods like diamonds—gold-watches—etc. can be brought in very easily in this manner.

I am amazed that gold smuggling has been going on for such a long time, and a fabulous amount of gold has been caught. Lately, in Bombay alone, about Rs. 35 lakhs worth of gold has been caught. We have no sympathy

with the smugglers. Probably, now the Finance Ministry may expect that gold smuggling may not go on for long, because there is every possibility that the prices of gold will come down, and a lot of gold is also being given to the National defence Fund. There are some possibilities which I would request the Finance Minister to enquire into. Now, there are so many Indians living in foreign countries, and they want to come back. Suppose they bring gold or diamonds, and they declare them at the air-ports or the sea-ports, will those goods be confiscated even if they have been truthfully declared? Or will they be allowed to bring in those goods and invest them in the National Defence Fund or the gold bonds? That is a question which I wish to put to the hon. Finance Minister, because there have been some enquiries in this regard, particularly, from South Africa where there are a lot of Indians who are desiring to come back.

As far as smuggling is concerned, we were surprised to see in Calcutta how this gold is being brought in and how diamond is being brought in. They were brought even in the image of Laughing Buddha. We saw at the Calcutta Customs Office the various means by which people have been bringing in those prohibited goods.

It is also very surprising that respectable people also have been doing these things. Very stringent measures are the only deterrents whereby we can prevent these things. But I would personally say that our international information agencies should be explored more, because most of the goods are being brought by foreigners and also by our people who are going to foreign countries. Sometimes, I have heard also that big people involved in smuggling are being let loose easily.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): By whom?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I would not name them in the House. I know of some cases.

Mr. Speaker: He can hold the Finance Minister responsible for everything?

Shri Narandra Singh Mahida: I do not say that the Finance Minister is responsible.

Mr. Speaker: Ultimately, he is responsible here in the House. Therefore, the hon Member can say that.....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think some hon. Member asked the question 'By whom?' and he is only replying to it.

Shri Sonavane: I asked 'let loose by whom?' I wanted to know whether my hon. friend was referring to the customs officials or to somebody else.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Or to the court.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: We know many things which we cannot say here, because it is not proper, and it is no use naming persons who are not here in the House. All the foreign going persons practically know these methods of how to bring in money into this country. So, it is not very difficult to say that. But, normally, the people involved are of a high status. My purpose in saying this is that normally the people involved in smuggling are people of high status, and so, this is not a question relating to the common or ordinary traders. So, experts are required for this purpose. This is the business of experts. I shall not say much more about them. My purpose is only to stress that innocent people should not be harassed.

Even when witnesses appeared before us in the Select Committee, they were all saying with one voice that they supported the Government in whatever measures Government wanted to take, but as far as the ordinary traders are concerned, they should not be made to suffer in their routine business. My plea is that the Finance Ministry should reconsider clause 123 and see that the burden of proof is not placed on the traders. I appeal to the House to see that this change is

brought about in the Bill and the present provision is not allowed to be passed in the manner presented to the House.

Then there is a suggestion regarding clause 131. The Badhwar Committee has also made a recommendation about it referring to the Taxation Enquiry Commission's view about this. My suggestion is that the Central Government should constitute a Tribunal which should consist of at least one Judicial Member who should be a serving or retired High Court Judge and one member who has had experience of customs administration and one representative of the association of the import and export trade. These cases should be tried by such a tribunal. They cannot be dealt with by customs officials themselves. No such power should be given to one particular department. Smuggling should be stopped. But this tribunal should be there; no one-sided measures should be taken.

Then there is clause 105 under which a customs officer can search any premises as he likes. These are very wide powers. We must restrict these powers. Without obtaining search warrant from a Magistrate, no house of a person should be searched. This is very necessary; otherwise, it infringes our place at home and our human rights. I appeal to the House; clause 105 should be considered in detail and no such power should be given to customs officials. They say that smugglers will not be caught without this power. Let them not be caught. I am not afraid of it. How many smugglers are there? But no innocent man should be taken into custody without any warrant; his house should not be searched in any manner they like as is provided here. These powers are bound to be abused. I have pleaded in the Select Committee that these powers should not be given to customs officials, that before examining a person or arresting him or searching his house, a warrant must be obtained from the Magistrate. I again

plead through you to the Finance Ministry to look into clause 105 and see that no premises are searched without a warrant. This is our elementary citizens' right. In a democracy, we should not function in such a manner. In order to check smuggling, and smugglers, we should not be penalised unnecessarily. Cases have happened. It is not that I am just saying this. Our Chairman had met a deputation also in Calcutta where he was informed that persons were searched without any reason. Nothing was found on them. If something was found and they were taken into custody, that would have been all right. But that was not so. There was a case of a very reputable firm of 100 years' standing whose premises were searched and nothing was found. After all, honest traders have their long established reputation. Suppose a man is taken into custody on a Saturday; he has to remain there in jail till Monday, even though there is a provision saying that he must be produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours. So there will be no magisterial inquiry during this period. These are very wide powers which we are giving.

My objections are to clause 105 about the power to search premises without warrant and to clause 123 in regard to burden of proof. If Government come forward and make suitable amendments to these provisions, or if the House does that, I shall support this Bill; otherwise, I shall not support it.

श्री बड़े (धारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो कस्टम्स बिल हाउस के सामने आया है उस के वास्ते मैं शासन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इस का कारण यह है कि ८० सालों के बाद शासन ने जागरूक हो कर सी, लैंड और एअर तीनों के कस्टम्स लाज को एक जगह लाने का कष्ट किया है।

इस बिल के लिये जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी, मैं भी उस का मेम्बर था। इस लिये जिन क्लार्जेज से मेरा मतभेद

था उन के लिये मैंने डिस्टिंग नोट दिया है। जब यह कस्टम्स बिल यहाँ लाया गया था तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि कस्टम्स का भी उद्देश्य होता है वह उस से पूरा नहीं हुआ। वह सिर्फ एक एंटी स्मग्लिंग लेजिस्लेशन है, मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ, और इसी लिये मैंने इस पर बहुत से अमेंडमेंट दिये थे और कमेटी ने उन के ऊपर विचार भी किया। कस्टम का उद्देश्य यह है

श्री व० रा० भगत : कमेटी ने इन की सराहना भी की है।

श्री बड़े : जी हाँ मेरी सराहना की है और मैं कमेटी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कमेटी आप को धन्यवाद देती है और आप कमेटी को धन्यवाद देते हैं।

श्री बड़े : मैं कमेटी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन मैं केवल ५० या ६० फीसदी धन्यवाद ही दे सकता हूँ। अगर उस ने मेरे तमाम अमेंडमेंट्स पूरे के पूरे सौ फीसदी मान लिये होते तो मैं उस को सौ फीसदी धन्यवाद दे देता लेकिन चूँकि उस ने सब के सब नहीं माने हैं इसलिये मेरा धन्यवाद भी ५०० फीसदी न हो कर ५० फीसदी ही है।

कस्टम्स बिल जिस रूप में पेश किया गया है और उस में स्मगलिंग आदि की जो डेफ़ीनीशन दी गई है उस से यह बिल मुझे तो एक एंटी लेजिस्लेशन बिल लगता है। कस्टम्स बिल के पेज ४ पर स्मगलिंग की यह डेफ़ीनीशन दी गई है :—

(39) "smuggling", in relation to any goods, means any act or omission which will render such goods liable to confiscation under section 111 or section 113.'

[श्री बड़े]

यह लेजिस्लेशन स्मगलिंग चैक करने के वास्ते बना है। लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्मगलिंग की डीफ़नीशन दूसरे ऐक्टों में जो बाहर के ऐक्ट्स हैं उन से अलग है। इस में केवल यह दिया है कि जो गुड्स कनफ़िस्केशन के लायक हैं वही स्मगलड गुड्स हैं। अब कनफ़िस्केशन के लायक गुड्स दूसरे भी होते हैं जिन पर कि ड्यूटी नहीं दी जाती है। कुछ अन्य अन्य तरह के गुड्स इस में दिये हुए हैं जोकि स्मगलड गुड्स होते हैं। अब कस्टम का उद्देश्य इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट को बराबर कायम रखना होता है और ट्रेड को लाभप्रद बनाना होता है। ट्रेड को उत्तेजना देने के वास्ते कस्टम और टैरिफ़ के कानून बनाये जाते हैं। कस्टम के कानून को जब कोई तोड़ना चाहे और स्मगलिंग करना चाहे उस तो के वास्ते पनिशमेंट रक्खा जाता है। कस्टम कानून के बनाने का यह उद्देश्य होता है लेकिन स्मगलिंग की जो डीफ़नीशन इस में दी हुई है कि उस को कैसे चैक किया जाना है उस को देखने से तो मुझे एक अमरीकन न्यूजपेपर में "दी सश्विशस ट्रेन" के नाम से जो कार्टून छपा था, उस की याद आ जाती है। हम चाहते हैं कि स्मगलिंग चैक हो लेकिन हमारी हालत उस कार्टून की तरह हो रही है कि

The guard was suspecting the driver, the driver was suspecting the guard, and the passenger was suspecting both.

वही चीज इस में दिखाई दे रही है।

Government was suspecting the traders, traders were suspecting the Government, and we were suspecting both.

इस तरह की स्थिति इस कमेटी में हो रही थी। मैं यह चाहता था कि गवर्नमेंट जो व्यापारियों की तरफ़ इतनी स्ट्रिक्ट हो रही है वह नहीं होनी चाहिये। ट्रेडर्स की कमेटी के सामने

जो गवाही हुई उस में उन्होंने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट इस तरह का लेजिस्लेशन पास कर के हमारे ऊपर अन्याय कर रही है। मौजूदा शक्ल में बिल कर के गवर्नमेंट सूखी लकड़ी के साथ गीली लकड़ी भी जलाना चाहती है। हम यह चाह रहे थे कि दोनों के बीच में कोई गोल्डन मीन निकल आये लेकिन जब गवर्नमेंट ने कोई तबदीली इस में नहीं की तो लाचार हो कर मुझे यह डिस्सैटिंग नोट देना पड़ा। शासन इस पर बिलकुल ऐडजस्टमेंट रहा कि नहीं यह इसी रूप में रहना चाहिये तब मैं ने अपना यह डिस्सैटिंग नोट दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बाद जब मैं ने यह देखा कि इस में यह दिया हुआ है कि पिलफ़ैज और बैस्ट्स होने पर भी ड्यूटी लेनी चाहिये, तो मैं ने इस बारे में अमेंडमेंट दिया और कमेटी ने उसे मान्यता दे दी। मैं ने बतलाया कि यू० के० के ऐक्ट में प्रावि जग नहीं है और यह खर्चा को ध्यान है कि कमेटी ने मेरा मुझाब मान लिया और पिलफ़ैज के सैकशन में उन्होंने अमेंडमेंट कर दिया है। शासन ने मेरे अमेंडमेंट को मान लिया है।

इस के साथ ही साथ मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि पैकेज के बारे में इस में एक विचित्र सैकशन रक्खा हुआ है। अगर एक पैकेज में २० डायमंड हों और उन २० में से एक डायमंड स्मगलड हो वह पूरा डायमंड का पैकेज स्मगलड समझा जायेगा। The whole package will be confiscated मैं ने इस के बारे में अपनी डिफ़िकल्टी कमेटी के सामने रखी थी और आज फिर उसे हाउस के सामने रखता हूँ कि यदि एक पैकेज में २०-२५ डायमंड हों और उन में से एक डायमंड स्मगलड हो तो पूरा का पूरा पैकेज कैसे कौनफ़िस्केट हो सकता है? यह आखिर कैसा न्याय है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप ने कहा कि सूखी लकड़ी के साथ गीली भी जलेगी ।

श्री बड़े : ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये यह मेरा कहना है ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उस की चैकिंग के लिये आप क्या उपाय बतलाते हैं ?

श्री बड़े : सुनिये मैं बतलाता हूं । पेज ४३ पर ११८ (ए) में इस तरह का प्राविजन है :—

118(a). "Where any goods imported in a package are liable to confiscation, the package and any other goods imported in that package shall also be liable to confiscation."

पैकेज की डेफ़ीनीशन कोई नहीं है । मैं ने शासन से इस की डेफ़ीनीशन के बारे में पूछा तो बतलाया गया कि पैकेज माने बंडल और बंडल यानी पैकेज और यह तो ठीक वही मान लें कि अम्बरैला मानें छतरी और छतरी मानें अम्बरैला : उस की डेफ़ीनीशन नहीं जाता है । मैं ने कहा कि यह प्राविजन दूसरे ऐक्ट्स में नहीं है । उन में यह प्राविजन ऐसे है

Knowing that it is a smuggled diamond it is packed into a package, then it can be confiscated.

इस तरह

का प्राविजन होना चाहिये था लेकिन चूंकि शासन ने इसे नहीं माना इसलिए मैं ने इस के बारे में अपना डिस्टिंग्निश नोट दिया है । ऐसा प्राविजन किसी ऐक्ट में नहीं है और मौजूदा शकल को कायम रखना ट्रेडर्स के साथ अन्याय करता है । मैं कहता हूं कि फौरेन ऐक्ट्स आप सारे देख लीजिये । मैं ने खुद उन को स्टडी किया है लेकिन इस तरह का प्राविजन कहीं नहीं है । शासन की इस प्रकार की ऐंजाइटी कि तमाम

जितनी भी स्मगलिंग है उस को हम बन्द कर दें, उस के लिये इस प्रकार का हार्श और सख्त कानून बनाना मुझे कुछ उचित नहीं मानूम देता है और मैं तो समझता हूं कि कानून जितना सख्त बनाया जायेगा करप्शन उस से उतना ज्यादा बढ़ेगा । उस में से लूपहोल्स निकल आयेंगे । तमाम लूपहोल्स को प्लग करना मुश्किल है । इस के लिये मेरा तो अपना विचार यह है कि शासन को जनता की ओनस्टी में और ईमानदारी में विश्वास करना चाहिये जोकि इस में नहीं किया जा रहा है । सेशन १२३ में वर्डन ऑफ़ प्रूफ़ के बारे में यह प्राविजन दिया हुआ है :—

123(1). "Where any goods to which this section applies are seized under this Act in the reasonable belief that they are smuggled goods, the burden of proving that they are not smuggled goods shall be on the person from whose possession the goods were seized."

मैं ने ओबजेक्शन यह लिया कि स्टोलैन प्रापरटी रखी है तो क्रिमिनल प्रोसिज्योर ऐक्ट में और एविडेंस ऐक्ट के मुताबिक स्टोलैन प्रापरटी यदि कोई व्यक्ति लेता है, यदि नै स्टोलैन प्रापरटी ले लूं तो मेरी बाबत प्रीसोयूशन का यह साबित करना पड़ेगा कि मेरे को गन नोबल थी कि वह स्मगलड गुड्स हैं । अगर प्रीसोयूशन यह साबित कर देत है और knowing that it was stolen property उसे मैं ले लेता हूं तो यह गुनाह है । लेकिन इस में यह साबित करने का बर्द्धन कि वे स्मगलड गुड्स नहीं हैं यह उन लोगों पर पड़ेगा जिन के कि कब्जे से वह सामान पकड़ा जायेगा । इस बारे में मेरा सुझाव था कि अगर यह बतला दे कि कहां से वह प्राप्त हुआ है सोर्स बतला दे तो उसे काफ़ी समझा जाय । मसलन मेरे पास से डायमंड या चाच बराबर होती है और मैं ने कह दिया कि इन्हें मैं ने एक्स से लिया है और एक्स ने कह

[श्री बड़े]

दिया कि वार्ड से लिया तो यह सफिशिएंट प्रूफ है। लेकिन यदि मौजूदा शक्ल को बनाय रखा गया और बर्डन ऑफ प्रूफ लोगों पर झाला गया तो इससे लोगों के प्रति अन्याय होने को सम्भावना है।

पैकेज के बारे में मैं ने यह कहा था कि उसकी डैफेन्स कर देनी चाहिए। अगर पैकेज की डैफेन्स नहीं करते हैं तो फिर कोर्ट में इसके उल्टे सीधे मतलब निकाले जायेंगे और जो शासन चाहता है वह होगा नहीं।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Where any goods to which this section applies are seized in the reasonable belief that they are smuggled goods. On this point you can cross-examine the petitioner and show that there is no ground for reasonable belief. The burden of proof will then not be on the accused.

श्री बड़े : १२३(१) में यह दिया हुआ है :—

123(1). Where any goods to which this Section applies are seized under this Act in the reasonable belief that they are smuggled goods, the burden of proving that they are not smuggled goods shall be on the person from whose possession the goods are seized.

मेन बर्डन ऑफ प्रूफ किस पर जायेगा ? Accused is always said to be innocent when he stands on the dock.

प्रोसीक्यूशन को यह साबित करना पड़ेगा कि उसको नीलेज थी कि यह स्मगल्ड गुड्स हैं। लेकिन यहां यह न हो कर burden of proof will be on the accused first जो आईनेरी प्रिंसिपल जस्टिस का है वह इस बिल में निहित नहीं किया गया है। इस वास्ते मैं ने अपना यह डिस्सैटिंग नोट दिया है।

17 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बाद १३१ के बारे में मैं ने डिस्सैटिंग नोट दिया है। एपेलेट एथारिटी के लिए एक स्पेशल ट्रिब्यूनल मुकर्रर होना चाहिये। इस बारे में अभी एक मानवीय सदस्य ने जो भाषण दिया वह ऐसा कहते थे कि इस ट्रिब्यूनल में जो ट्रेडर्स की असोसियेशन है उन का एक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव क्यों होना चाहिये। यदि इसी एजम्पलन, प्रिजम्पशन या इनफ़रेंस पर चर्चें कि यहां से वहां तक सब डिसग्रान्सेट हैं, तब तो दूसरी बात है, लेकिन ऐसी तो बात नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि कमेटी के पेज ८१ पर यही सिफारिश की है, जिस का मैं ने कंटेनर दिया है। अगर बल्कि कमेटी के सदस्य भी यही समझते हैं और ट्रेडर्स और दूसरे लोगों ने भी यही कहा है, तो फिर हमारे मेम्बर साहयान जो कुछ कहते हैं, उसको बग़ावत नहीं मानना चाहिये। वे चाहते हैं कि जितने भी व्यापारी स्मगलर्स हैं, उन सब को पर्ज करना चाहिए। जो इस दृष्टि से चलते हैं, जिन के ऐसे आईडियाज हैं, वे जरूर यही कहेंगे कि ट्रेडर्स की एसोसियेशन का कोई आदमी नहीं होना चाहिये। उस में दो आदमी रखे गये हैं—एक हाई कोर्ट का जज और दूसरा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन या कस्टम्स का एक आफिसर। मैं शासन को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उस ने एपेलेट एथारिटीज को बहुत चौजज की है। अभी कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट ने जजमेंट दिया था कि दि इन्वेस्टीगेटिंग आफिसर शुड नाट बि दि एडजुटिकेटिंग आफिसर। इस लिए कस्टम्स कमिशनर का जजमेंट क्वेश किया गया और फिर प्रकरण वापस भेज दिया गया। उन्होंने अलग अलग आयर्ज के क्वोटेशन दिये और कहा कि कस्टज बिल हो या कोई फिक्कल ल हो, जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर होगा, वह कभी भी एडजुटिकेटिंग आफिसर नहीं होना चाहिये, क्योंकि ऐसा होने से उस में बायस और

जाडिस्ट आई रहती है और वह उस के मुताबिक ही जजमेंट देता है ।

जहां तक डीले का प्रश्न है, बधवार कमेटी ने कहा है कि इस में बहुत देर लगती है । हम ने भी कहा है कि ट्रिब्यूनल होना चाहिये । वह ट्रिब्यूनल रिविजनरी अपीलरिटि पर रखा हुआ है, लॉअर कस्टम अप्रिमेसर्ज का नहीं । अभी शासन ने इस बिल में प्राविजन रखा है कि जो इन्वेस्टिगेटिंग अप्रिमेसर्ज होगा, वह न होते हुए ऐपेलिट अपीलरिटि अप्रग रहेगा । कस्टम अप्रिमेसर्ज में ही रहेगा, ऐसा प्राविजन रखा है, क्योंकि हाई कोर्ट का जजमेंट आने से शासन ज्यादा हुशियार हो गया है और उस ने इस बिल में यह प्राविजन डाल दिया है । पेज ८१ पर लिखा है, "डीले इन ऐपेलिट एंड रिविजन प्रोसीडिगज" ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य दो तीन मिनट में खत्म कर देंगे ?

श्री बड़े : नहीं मैंने अभी पांच प्राविजन पर बोवना है ।

Shri Sonavane: What is the time allotted to each hon. Member? If some Members exhaust the time in the beginning, later on, other speakers would not get any opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: There was no hon. Member who had expressed his intention to speak. I was told that there was no Member at all. Otherwise, I would have regulated the time. The hon. Member will continue his speech tomorrow

17.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, 21st November 1962|Kartika 30, 1884 (Saka).



[Tuesday, November 20, 1962/Kartika 29, 1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

COLUMNS
2359-99

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
262	Prices of commodities .	2359-62
263	Avro-748 for I.A.C. .	2362-63
264	"Feed the Hungry" campaign . . .	2364-67
265	Electrification programme of Railways . . .	2357-69
266	Export of steam locomotives	2369-70
267	Extra-departmental employees . . .	2370-71
268	Restriction on engaging foreign artistes . . .	2371-72
269	Zonal set-up of Railways	2372-75
272	Export of raw sugar .	2375-77
273	Import of rice from U.S.A.	2377-79
274	Utilising steel scrap by Railway workshops .	2379-81
275	Pondicherry port .	2381
276	Ship-launching of Nagasaki for Jayanti Shipping Corporation . . .	2381-83
277	Paradip Port . . .	2383-86
278	Survey of Dandakaranya	2385
279	Export of raw sugar .	2386-88
280	Foodgrains sent out of Madhya Pradesh . .	2388-90
281	Effect of travel restriction on Air India . .	2390-92
282	I.D.A. credit for P. & T. Department . . .	2392-93
284	Crop Insurance . . .	2394-96
286	Production of electric locomotives . . .	2396-97
287	I. A. C.	2397-98
288	International Society of sugarcane technologists	2398-99

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

2399-2453

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
270	Subsidy granted to Air Corporations . . .	2399
271	Accident Insurance for Railway passengers	2399-2400
283	Railway fare on Fatehpur-Churu line . . .	2400
285	"Grow More Food" Campaign	2400-01
289	Stock of rice . . .	2401-02

U.S.Q.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
562	Effect of music on Growth of plants . .	240
563	Price of fertilizers . .	2403

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
564	Soil erosion . . .	2403-05
565	Irrigation Schemes . .	2405
566	Survey and Settlement Department workers in Tripura . . .	2405-06
567	Co-operative Societies of Handcart pullers . .	2406-07
568	Motor transport in Tripura	2407
569	P. & T. employees . .	2408
570	Farm output . . .	2408-09
571	Construction of Railway lines in Punjab . . .	2409
572	Opening of new stations in Ferozepur division	2409
573	Covering shed on passenger platform at Baitarani road Railway Station .	2410
574	Consumption of tobacco .	2410
575	Pilot projects for tobacco	2410-11
576	Case of P.C. Ray and Company	2411
577	Production and canned fruit	2411-12
578	Forest wood	2412-13
579	Central Fisheries Operative Training Institute	2413
580	Coconut cultivation in Kerala	2413-14
581	Building of ships in foreign countries	2414-15
582	Concrete sleepers . . .	2415
583	Cost of manufacturing locomotives	2415-16
584	Crash to Alitalia aircraft	2416
585	Konkan Coastal service	2416-17
586	Electrification of Railways from Madras to Arkonam	2417
587	Looting of Railway Station near Moradabad	2417
588	Derailment at Maihour near Lucknow . . .	2418
589	Super Market	2418-19
590	Khetri Copper Project .	2419
591	Freight realised from goods booked at Bhadrak Station	2419-20
592	Disputes between Jhumias and Jotedars	2420
593	Bus Service in Tripura .	2420-21
594	Chandrapur Colony . .	2421-22
595	Shipping Freight Rates	2422-23

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
596	Detention of Indian Ship at Rangoon Port . . .	2423-24
597	Jute Seed Multiplication Farm . . .	2424-25
598	Engine Failures on Miraj-Latur . . .	2425
599	Wastage of Oranges . . .	2425-26
600	Fuel Crisis . . .	2426
601	Fast Trains on Dhond-Manmad Route . . .	2426
602	Settlement of Khasland at Agartala . . .	2426-27
603	Landless Labour . . .	2427
604	Meeting of Central Board of Forestry . . .	2427-28
605	Forest Rules . . .	2428-29
606	Development of Fish Industry . . .	2429
607	International Civil Aviation Organisation . . .	2429-30
608	Accumulation of Rice in Orissa . . .	2430-31
609	Measures to increase Food Production . . .	2431-33
610	Panchayat Rai . . .	2433-34
611	Tourist Development Council . . .	2434-36
612	Earning from Tourists . . .	2436-37
	Sectorate . . .	2437
614	Occupation of Land . . .	2437-38
615	Mukerian-Talwara Railway line . . .	2438
616	Requirement of Industrial Wood . . .	2438-39
617	Conversion of Parasia to Nagpur N. G. Line to B.G. . . .	2439
618	Postal stamps . . .	2439-40
619	Armed Guards on Passenger Trains . . .	2440
620	Conduct of business through Goods Train . . .	2440-41
621	Post Office at Kamarhati . . .	2441
622	Public Telephone at Kamarhati . . .	2441-42
623	Overbridge at Belghoria and Sodepur Stations . . .	2442
624	Fish Culture . . .	2442-43
625	Post Office Building in Ghazipur . . .	2443
626	Central Unit for State Road Transport Bodies . . .	2443-44
627	Bridges in Maharashtra . . .	2444

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
628	Purchase of Ship for Coastal Trade . . .	2444-45
629	Production Incentives to Sugar Factories . . .	2445-46
630	Production of Jute . . .	2446-47
631	Farming Co-operative . . .	2447
632	Service Co-operatives . . .	2447-49
633	Panchayat Secretaries . . .	2449
634	Road Bridges in Delhi . . .	2449
635	Corruption Cases on Northern Railway . . .	2450
636	Detached Wagons . . .	2450-51
637	Railway Lines in Orissa during Third Plan . . .	2451
638	Mechanised Farm in Madhya Pradesh . . .	2451-52
639	Quarters for P. & T. in Delhi . . .	2452
640	Agency to Supply Essential Commodities . . .	2452-53
641	Tourist Advisory Committee . . .	2453

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding the situation in NEFA and Ladakh

PSPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(i) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1456 dated the 31st October, 1962, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 . . .

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 . . .

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

- (iii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited Madras for the period ended the 31st March, 1962, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956
- (2) A copy each of the following papers :—
- (i) The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Collisions at Sea) Regulations, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1015 dated the 28th July, 1962 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958
- (ii) Annual Report of the Tugul Line Limited, Bombay for the year ended the 31st December, 1961 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956
- (iii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (iv) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section 6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

- (i) Notification No. G. S. R. 1277 dated the 29th September, 1962 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1202 dated the 8th September, 1962.
- (ii) The Fertilizer (Control) Seventh Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 1446 dated the 3rd November, 1962
- (4) A copy of the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Second Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No.S.O. 3401 dated the 10th November, 1962, under section 82J of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.
- (5) A copy of the Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1460 dated the 1st November, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 14A of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, making certain further amendments to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937 together with an explanatory note :—
- (i) G.S.R. No. 1238 dated the 15th September, 1962.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1296 dated the 29th September, 1962.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA
SABHA

2471—72

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :

- (i) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1962
- (ii) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1962.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA-contd

(iii) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(iv) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE LAID ON THE TABLE 2473

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri laid on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Limitation Bill, 1962.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED 2473

First Report was presented.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS PRESENTED 2473

Third Report was presented.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED 2473-78

Ninth Report was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1962-63. 2478-2563

Further discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1962-63 concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

BILL INTRODUCED

The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 1962. 2463-64

BILL PASSED 2463-64

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B.R. Bhagat) moved that that the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 2464-2600

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B.R. Bhagat) moved for consideration of the Customs Bill, as reported by the Select Committee. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 21, 1962/ KARTIKA 30, 1884 (SAKA)

Further consideration of the Customs Bill, as reported by the Select Committee and passing of the Bill; and consideration and passing of the Defence of India Bill, 1962