

Saturday, 11th March, 1950



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Saturday, 11th March, 1950

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND

*311. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether a trade agreement has been arrived at between the Finnish Government and the Government of India?

(b) If so, what are the terms and conditions of this agreement?

(c) What are the articles to be exported to Finland and what are the articles to be imported from that country to India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) to (c). A trade agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Finland was signed at New Delhi on the 9th May 1949. Copies of the Trade Agreement are available in the Library of Parliament.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether paper is one of the articles included in this Trade agreement for import from Finland?

Shri Neogy: Yes, newsprint and also printing and art paper.

Shri Sidhva: May I have an idea of the articles that are to be exported to Finland?

Shri Neogy: There are as many as 19 items. I think the principal ones are ground-nuts, linseed, linseed oil, spices, etc.

Shri Sidhva: Cotton?

Shri Neogy: There is cotton here.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know the amount of newsprint that we will get?

Shri Neogy: The quantity of newsprint provided for in this agreement is of the order of 12,000 tons, printing and writing paper, 15,000 tons and wood pulp 6,000 tons.

Shri T. N. Singh: What is the price of newsprint?

Shri Neogy: There is no agreement as regards price.

Shri Sidhva: May I know the percentage of imports and exports fixed under the agreement?

Shri Neogy: I am not in a position to give any idea.

Shri Sidhva: Even the percentage?

Shri Neogy: No figures are available.

Dr. Deshmukh: Are any luxury goods going to be imported from Finland?

Shri Neogy: I do not know what my friend's standard of luxury goods is. Pre-fabricated houses, sanitary wires are some items of import. I do not know if he calls these luxury goods. Then we have got cigarette paper in reels. This is an ingredient for making cigarettes.

Dr. Deshmukh: What is the value of these pre-fabricated houses?

Shri Neogy: The hon. Member has not indicated whether he wants information regarding the quantity or number. But I would like to take this opportunity of clearing up some sort of impression that seems to prevail as regards the scope of these agreements. All that an agreement of this character implies is that when private contracts for the supply of goods and commodities up to the quantities and values mentioned in the Schedule are entered into by exporters and importers in the two countries, namely the contracting parties, the Governments are bound to issue the necessary export and import licences and afford other necessary facilities for effecting the import and export in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country concerned and whenever applications are made in conformity with those laws and regulations. All these agreements indicate availabilities. It is for the trade on both sides to take advantage of these agreements for carrying on trade.

Shri Sidhva: Under the agreement there is percentage fixed. May I know whether it should not be exceeded at all?

Shri Neogy: That depends upon our necessities and the necessities of the other countries. There is no uniform rule possible to be observed in this matter.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know the total value of the exports and imports?

Shri Neogy: No value is indicated.

Shri Gautam: How many pre-fabricated houses were bought from Finland last year?

Shri Neogy: I do not know if pre-fabricated houses were got from that country last year.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if tea-chest wood is also to be imported?

Shri Neogy: I am glad he has put the question. So far as tea-chests and shooks, as they call them, are concerned, we need them from Finland and other countries. But in the case of Finland what happened was that, when we indicated our desire to include this item in the Trade agreement, Finland had already entered into an agreement with some United Kingdom organisation for the supply of the entire output of Finland in regard to this article. So Finland was not in a position to give us any assurance with regard to its supply.

Shri Tyagi: Where are we getting it from?

Shri Neogy: This time we expect to get some supplies from Russia.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether any goods are imported on barter system?

Shri Neogy: Not from Finland.

Shri Sonavane: Are foodstuffs imported from Finland and, if so, of what value?

Shri Neogy: We get from them hides. It is not an article of food. Then there is tobacco which we got from them. Some people chew it. I am sorry these are exports from India. My hon. friend wants to know whether we are getting any food articles from Finland. I do not find anything here.

Shri Barman: How does the price of tea-chest compare with the price paid to Russia?

Shri Neogy: It is difficult to say. I have not got the figures. But I believe the prices may not be very different; we are not getting any tea-chests this time from Finland.

Shri Kamath: Have our vast jungles been explored for this kind of wood which we are importing from other countries?

Shri Neogy: There is no dearth of wood of different varieties. The question is one of manufacturing the type of what is called 'chests' that are necessary for the purpose of packing tea. There are a number of Indian concerns manufacturing tea-chests and boards, but the opinion in certain sections of the tea industry appears to be that the Indian-manufactured tea-chests are not up to the mark, subject to exceptions.

Shri Barman: May I know whether the price at which tea-chests that will be made available to India by the monopoly purchasers of the United Kingdom will be much higher than the price of the article directly got from Finland?

Shri Neogy: I am afraid my hon. friend has not followed the scope of this question. The question is as regards the Trade agreement with Finland. It does not take into contemplation any importation of tea-chests from Finland.

POPULARISATION OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

*312. **Shri Sidhya:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether India's Trade Commissioners in foreign countries have been asked to popularise the cottage industries of India?

(b) If so, what are the details of such instructions?

(c) How many Trade Commissioners in foreign countries have, in pursuance of such instructions, been responsible for export of cottage industrial products?

(d) What kind of industries have thus been popularised by the Trade Commissioners?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Extracts from two circular letters written to our Trade representatives abroad are placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 52.]

We have asked all our Trade Commissioners as well as Embassies abroad to make suitable arrangements for the display of cottage industry products with a view to giving publicity to them. These displays are being made from time to time at different offices. In addition, such displays were made at a number of international exhibitions outside India in which this Ministry had participated during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49. Steps are also being taken to arrange for similar displays at the British Industries Fair, the Paris International Trade Fair, and the Canadian National Exhibition, during the course of 1950. Permanent displays at different Show Rooms to be attached to various Embassies or Trade Commissioners' offices abroad are contemplated. We have already started displaying our products at India House in London, while a permanent Show Room has been organised by our Consul General in New York. We are also organising two nucleus Show-Rooms, one at San Francisco and the other at Stockholm. It is also proposed to open a similar Show Room at Bangkok during the course of this year. We had also hoped to open such show-rooms at a number of other places such as, Paris and Rio-de Janeiro. Our programme in this direction has, however, had to be curtailed on account of financial stringency. Steps have also been taken to display samples of refugee handicrafts in 18 offices of Indian Missions abroad.

While Trade Commissioners and other representatives abroad take all possible steps to popularise these products, it is too early as yet to assess the actual results achieved. It is not ordinarily the function of the Trade Commissioners to book orders on behalf of private organisations or firms. Moreover, in many cases, Import restrictions prevailing in the countries concerned have acted as a deterrent to the sale of such products in substantial quantities. I might mention, however, that our efforts at popularising the cottage industries' products have already met with some degree of success as evinced by the fact that in U.K. at least, import quotas for articles like sports goods, carpets, coir mattings, glassware, ivory work, lace-work and zari products, have been progressively increased, and some of the items are on the O.G.L. of the U.K.

(d) We are popularising the products of all types of cottage industries, but I might particularly mention handloom products, carpets, coir mats and mattings, glassware, ivory work, wood work and zari products.

Shri Sidhva: Will the hon. Minister tell us what is the total amount of articles that were exported to the United Kingdom which he mentions as sports goods, carpets etc. during last year or even during the previous two or three years so that we may have an idea as to whether the object of our propaganda is fulfilled?

Shri Neogy: If my hon. friend were to give me notice, I would supply him with the figures relating to the past period. So far as the present period is concerned, it is too early yet to judge results. As a matter of fact the liberalisation in imports to U. K. to which I have made reference has come into operation comparatively recently.

Shri Karmarkar: May I know whether in some of the countries like the U.S.A. the heavy customs duty working as a deterrent against the export of such articles from India to U.S.A.? If it is a fact, may I know whether the hon. Minister will take necessary action in this matter by way of negotiation?

Shri Neogy: I presume in so far as the heavy import duties have the effect of increasing prices, they must have also some adverse effect upon the possible expansion of our export market in that country. As regards

my hon. friend's suggestion, I think it is a very important question and a detached referenœ on the subject is not likely to produce any results. As the House is aware, there are certain talks going on regarding trade and navigation today between this country and America. If a treaty of that kind comes to be finalized, it will be time then for us to take up such questions.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask the hon. Minister with reference to his statement that the U.K. has placed certain categories of cottage industries on O.G.L. whether that fact is not more than compensated by a very heavy purchase tax amounting in many cases up to 100 per cent. of the value of the items.

Shri Neogy: That may be so.

Shri Shiva Rao: May I know what is the machinery at his disposal for selection of Cottage Industry products to be sent to the various Exhibitions and Show Rooms that he has mentioned?

Shri Neogy: We have a Committee here which functions in this matter, and it is the business of that Committee to make a selection of exhibits to be displayed in our Show Rooms abroad.

Shri Shiva Rao: Who are the members of that Committee?

Shri Neogy: They are certain officials of the Commerce Ministry such as Joint Secretary, Commerce Ministry, Chief Controller of Exports, Editor, Commercial Publication, Director of Exhibitions, a Representative of the Ministry of Finance, a Representative of the Ministry of Industry and Supply, and the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

Shri Shiva Rao: May I know whether he has made any efforts to secure non-official co-operation and support in this matter?

Shri Neogy: In so far as non-official co-operation was offered, it was, on one or two occasions, as far as I remember, utilized but I may add that so far as the selection of handicraft produced by the refugees was concerned, that selection was made entirely with the help of non-official organizations.

Shri Kamath: In view of the fact that 'example is better than precept', how many residences and offices of our Trade Commissioners, Ambassadors and other Diplomats abroad have been furnished with Cottage Industry products?

Shri Neogy: I understand quite a lot of them utilize Indian made goods for the purpose of furnishing their offices and residential quarters.

Shri Kamath: Could the hon. Minister tell us of one particular instance?

Shri Neogy: If my friend wants, I shall furnish him with the particulars later.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know if the Trade Commissioners are appointed on the recommendation of the Ministry of Commerce and if so, before these Trade Commissioners take their offices, are they being impressed with the desirability of publicising the cottage industry products of India?

Shri Neogy: If my hon. friend wants to know the procedure for the appointment of certain officers of Government, I think he had better give notice of that question.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: In view of the fact that textiles form a very big part of these exports, may I ask the Minister whether there are any women on the Advisory Committee who will advise the Government with regard to the materials to be exported?

Shri Neogy: As I have already stated, in one particular matter we practically were guided by the advice of ladies *viz.*, in the matter of selection of hand-craft products produced by the refugees.

Shri Gautam: Is the Government aware that some of these Trade Commissioners do not understand much of these Cottage Industries?

Shri Neogy: I do not know whether my hon. friend himself understands much of Cottage Industries.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated that in certain countries the import duties are impediments for export of Cottage Industries. May I know whether he has made an enquiry as to whether this had been imposed to put a stop to the exports of our Cottage Industry products? If so, what steps have Government taken?

Shri Neogy: I do not suppose the policy followed by foreign countries abroad has been dictated by a particular desire to hit India but I may mention one fact and that is this that the negotiations under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs which is known as Gatt, give us an opportunity of getting the tariff policy of different countries modified for the purpose of enabling Indian products to find a readier market in those countries than otherwise.

Shri Gautam: On a point of order, Sir. I put that question whether the Government is aware that some of these Commissioners understand the Cottage Industries or not. My friend the Minister said that I do not understand anything about it.

Shri Neogy: I wanted to know.

Shri Gautam: He wanted to know about it. If that is the way of answering questions. I can assure the hon. Minister that he can be paid back in hard coins and if

Shri Neogy: I do not mind.

Shri Gautam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, if you allow these remarks by these Ministers, I tell you that the debate would deteriorate and it will be rather not good either for Government or for this House.

Shri Santhanam: What is the point of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do see that there is a point whether it is a point of order or not. I do not think it is right for any Minister to say, when he is put a question about his subordinates whether they know a particular thing, to twit back the hon. Member who put the question by saying whether he knows the particular thing himself. I think such kind of reply should not be allowed.

Shri Neogy: I am entitled to know from any hon. Member what he means when he says that a particular gentleman does not understand cottage industries. I wanted to understand the intention of the hon. Member here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is open to an hon. Member to ask if the Trade Commissioners have been instructed in the kinds, varieties and qualities of

the Cottage Industry and of what use they will be in foreign countries. It is not as if the products of all Cottage Industries would be useful in foreign countries. The Commissioners have to be instructed about what qualities are to be sent etc. The hon. Minister must receive such questions sympathetically when put by hon. Members unless they are blatantly and patently absurd or obnoxious, and try to understand their point of view. It should not be used for the purpose of twitting the hon. Member concerned.

Shri Neogy: Well, I do maintain that to say that somebody does not understand cottage industries is to make a proposition which is absolutely unintelligible. What is the meaning of understanding cottage industries?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whether they have been instructed in what kinds of articles and which cottage industries can be encouraged.

Shri Neogy: If I may respectfully suggest, this is the interpretation which the Chair is putting upon that statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I am able to understand it in that way, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to understand that in that manner. Now, we will proceed to the next question.

REDUCTION IN OVERHEAD WORKING COSTS OF COAL MINES

*313. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Economy Committee's suggestion to bring down the overhead working costs of coal mines so as to reduce the cost of production?

(b) If so, have Government taken any steps in this direction and with what result?

(c) If not, what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee was constituted in April 1949 to enquire into and report on the working of Government Railway Collieries and to recommend to Government the steps to be taken to overhaul the working of Railway Collieries, to increase production and to reduce the cost of production. The report of this Committee is awaited.

(c) Does not arise?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: May I ask whether Government is thinking of starting a Corporation for working the coal mines in order to work them efficiently?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: There is no proposal to have a Commission for administering the collieries.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: I say Corporation.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: There is a proposal for having a National Coal Commission to cover the entire coal industry.

گہانی جی۔ ایس۔ مسافر : پاکستان کی سہائی بند کرنے سے کتنا کوئلہ بچ گیا ؟
! ادوہ کس استعمال میں آ رہا ہے !

Giani G. S. Musafir: What amount of coal has been saved as a result of stopping the supply of coal to Pakistan and to what use that coal is being put?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise out of this question. Next question.

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): With your permission, Sir, I would like to answer questions 316 and 320 together because the supplementaries would be more or less the same in both.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS

***316. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the total number of applications received in Delhi for grant of maintenance allowance to displaced persons including widows who were dependent on rent from urban property in Pakistan?

(b) What is the total amount available for distribution?

(c) Is it intended to advance maintenance allowance only to those who entirely depended on income from urban property or to others as well?

Shri Santhanam: (a) Total No. is 13,016.

(b) The amount available is expected to be between four to five lakhs a month for the present.

(c) For the present the intention is to grant maintenance allowance only to such persons as owned immovable urban property in Pakistan.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED WIDOWS AND DISABLED PERSONS

***320. Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from displaced widows, and old and disabled persons for financial assistance in Delhi and Ajmer and other States;

(b) the number of the widows and old and disabled persons whose applications have been accepted and the amount of loan and grants made to them;

(c) whether the grant is given in lump sum or from month to month;

(d) whether there is any scheme for permanent rehabilitation and settlement of such persons and if so, what are the particulars of the scheme; and

(e) has it been implemented and if so, at which places?

Shri Santhanam: (a) Number in Delhi Province is 13,016. Information about Ajmer-Merwara and other States is being collected.

(b) 317 applicants have been paid maintenance allowance ranging from Rs. 6/8/- to Rs. 30 p.m. in the Province of Delhi.

(c) From month to month.

(d) Yes. A number of Homes and Work Centres have been started in various States where such persons are looked after, taught and trained in useful arts and crafts with a view to make them progressively self-supporting.

(e) Yes. Vocational Training Centres and Homes are already functioning in various important Centres in Delhi, West Bengal, Ajmer, Punjab, Bombay, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and other State Unions.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know what is the total expenditure incurred by Government on this score up to this moment?

Shri Santhanam: The scheme has been started from 1st October last. It is too early to say anything about the total expenditure. I have already stated that it is expected that the amount available for this purpose in Delhi would be four or five lakh Rupees a month.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: What is the provision made on this score in the present Budget for all the provinces?

Shri Santhanam: The Ministry of Rehabilitation hopes to utilise a substantial part of the rents received from evacuee urban property for this purpose.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the total amount advanced so far to these persons?

Shri Santhanam: They are being paid monthly allowances. I have said that 300 and odd people have been given so far. Nearly 3,000 applications in Delhi have been scrutinised. In other parts, Deputy Commissioners and District Collectors are scrutinising those applications.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the expenditure incurred by these applicants in the form of affixing stamps and attestation of affidavits?

Shri Santhanam: I have not got that information.

Shri Sidhva: Arising out of part (b) of question No. 320, may I know whether any applications have been received from widows from Rajasthan and whether they were turned down on the ground that they resided there originally and have had come here and therefore they were not entitled; and if so, what is the policy of Government in this matter?

Shri Santhanam: The policy is that every one is requested to put in application to the Deputy Commissioner or District Collector of the area where the applicant resides.

Shri Sidhva: My Point is this. The applicants originally resided there and subsequently they have come down to Delhi and also sent the applications through the officer of the area where they resided. Still those applications are turned down. What is the remedy in such cases?

Shri Santhanam: If the hon. Member will forward to me particular applications, I can make enquiries. I cannot be expected to know about individual applications.

Shri Sidhva: Is it not a fact that I have sent two applications to the hon. Minister for Rehabilitation? What has been done on them?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But, the hon. Member is addressing the question to the Minister of State for Transport and Railways.

Shri Sidhva: He said, Sir, if he will enquire about individual applications. I said I have sent them.

Shri Santhanam: If it had been part of this question, I would have got the answer ready.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know the maximum and minimum maintenance allowances given?

Shri Santhanam: Under the scheme, the maximum is Rs. 500. At present, the maximum is Rs. 30.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether the displaced widows are kept in regularly organised Homes and *Ashrams* or are they scattered over the town?

Shri Santhanam: Some of them are kept in Homes; others who have got relatives may be living with them.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are applications still being received or has the final date for their receipt expired?

Shri Santhanam: I have not got that particular information. They were expected to submit the applications before 31st October 1949.

Sardar Hukam Singh: If it was some date in October, have all of them been scrutinised as to whom allowances should be given?

Shri Santhanam: I have already said that 3,000 applications in Delhi have been scrutinised and the others are being scrutinised.

Sardar Hukam Singh: So far as I understand, some allowances have already been decided. Regarding others, I want to know whether the rest of the applications have been scrutinised.

Shri Santhanam: Only 317 applications have been paid. Some 3,000 applications have been scrutinised; others are being scrutinised.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether there has been any representation from these displaced persons to the effect that the allowances are inadequate?

Shri Santhanam: I would require notice.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: What is the number of those fortunate persons out of these 317 who have got the maximum of Rs. 30?

Shri Santhanam: I have not got that information.

MANUFACTURE OF HURRICANE LANTERNS

*317. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of factories manufacturing hurricane lanterns in India; and

(b) the total output in the years 1948 and 1949?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) Eight.

(b) 1948 9,78,599

1949 17,28,036

Shri B. K. Das: Are the factories producing up to their rated capacities?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The rated capacity is 18,90,000 and in 1949 they produced 17,21,000.

Shri Sidhva: May I know what is the total consumption of these lanterns in India?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Statistics have not been taken. I have not got any figure here. It may be as many as there are persons willing to use the lanterns.

Dr. Deshmukh: What is the number of lanterns that have been imported in 1948-49?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: In 1947-48 12,22,026 were imported and in 1948-49, up to March, 5,88,000.

Shri B. K. Das: What steps have been taken to remove the defects in those lanterns?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I think the quality now is comparable to the imported lanterns and the light is equally bright.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Do the factories submit periodical reports and statistics to the Government?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Whenever there is any difficulty, they come to us and as I have explained we have been able to help them to produce the maximum. There are two factories in U.P. which are shortly going to start, one in Saharanpur and another in Modinagar and production will rise considerably.

Shri B. K. Das: Is there any complaint that they are not having sufficient materials for their production?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Not now.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know which factories submit the reports and statistics to the Government?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Statistics are supplied which are collated and published every month out of which I have collected the information.

Shri Dwivedi: What is the difference in price between lanterns manufactured here and those imported from outside?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The price of indigenous lanterns will be between Rs. 27-8-0 and Rs. 33-4-0 per dozen and that of imported lanterns Rs. 48 to Rs. 66 per dozen.

Shri M. V. Rama Rao: How many of these factories are owned by non-Indians and how many by Indians?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I think all are Indian firms. I do not find any non-Indian firm in the list here.

Shri Sonavane: In view of the fact that the quality of lanterns has improved, what restrictions Government propose to put on the import of these lanterns?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Not to import any, and that is being done now.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated in answer to my question as to the number of lanterns that are consumed in this country: "As many persons as are willing to use the lanterns". May I know whether the Government have any statistics as to the total number of lanterns required?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: No, Sir. There were no actual statistics.

Shri Sidhva: Is it not a fact that when the Tariff Board put that question the hon. Commerce Minister gave the exact figures of the corruption and production here? Is he conversant with that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member knows it. I shall proceed to the next question.

INDIA'S AMBASSADOR IN U.S.A.

*318. **Shri Kamath:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Ambassador to the United States of America is now in India; and

(b) if so, the purpose of her visit?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) No.

(b) Recently she had come on leave at her own expense for attending to some important personal matters requiring her presence.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if there are any rules with regard to the leave of Ambassadors and if there are any, what are they?

Dr. Keskar: There are certain rules with regard to leave for Ambassadors or for other Government servants. I would require notice and if my hon. Friend wants, I can give the rules in detail.

Shri Tyagi: How much leave per year is their privilege?

Dr. Keskar: I would require notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rules are there. Possibly Government will place a copy in the Library.

Shri Tyagi: Am I to understand that our Ambassador to the United States of America came here at her own expense? I want to know if it is the general rule for all the Ambassadors whenever they come home on leave that they should spend from their own pockets. Is that the rule, Sir?

Dr. Keskar: If they like, they can.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know what the rule is and whether they are not given any travelling allowance whenever they go on leave.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that if the Ambassador comes on her own business, she spends from her own pocket.

Shri Kamath: If an Ambassador comes on his or her own business, does Government grant leave with pay for that purpose, even if not due?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The answer has already been given. Anybody is entitled to get leave and merely because a person is an Ambassador, he does not become a prisoner.

TRANSFER OF CHANDERNAGORE

*319. **Shri Kamath:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft treaty for the transfer of Chandernagore to the Indian Union received from the French Government has been finalised;

(b) if so, what the terms of the treaty are; and

(c) if not, at what stage the matter rests?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). A draft of the proposed treaty for the transfer of Chandernagore to the Indian Union was received from the French Government in October last year. The clauses of the draft were not found acceptable to us in their entirety, and we, therefore, submitted a counter-draft. The French Government have accepted most of the suggestions made by us and have presented us with a revised draft. It is shortly hoped to arrive at an agreed treaty to which the French Government will seek their Parliament's approval.

Shri Kamath: In spite of the clearly expressed will of the people of Chandernagore, what was the hitch created by the French authorities in the matter of the transfer of Chandernagore to the Indian Union? Why has there been this inordinate delay on the part of the French authorities?

Dr. Keskar: I think most of the causes of the delay are really attributable in a sense to the fact that the treaty has to be passed by the French Parliament and in the last month or two unstable conditions prevailed in France and therefore the French Government was not able to give its opinion on the proposed draft and this is really the most important reason for the delay.

Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member who has tabled a question is entitled to put supplementary questions in preference to others.

Shri Kamath: In view of the procrastinating and dilatory tactics adopted by the French authorities in this matter, does Government propose to be more firm and cautious in dealing with them in future?

Dr. Keskar: Certainly we have pressed most urgently the question of expediting the treaty on Chandernagore and as I said at the end of my reply, now the French Government have accepted most of our suggestions, and I hope that very soon the treaty will be passed by the French Parliament.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Like the French Parliament will this treaty be submitted to this House?

Dr. Keskar: No, because for the French Parliament this is a treaty ceding a part of what was considered to be French territory and that is why it has to be passed by the French Parliament.

Shri Kamath: I wanted to know, not merely with regard to the transfer of Chandernagore to the Indian Union, but also in our dealings with the French in respect of all the settlements in India, whether Government propose to be more firm and cautious in future?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not see how this arises.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know the date on which the revised draft was received from the French Government?

Dr. Keskar: I have not got the exact date here, but it is about five weeks ago.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know whether the Indian Government or the French Government is in charge of the actual administration at the moment of this area?

Dr. Keskar: At present, technically it is the French Government which is in charge of the administration, but the police administration has been handed over by the French Government to what is known as the Municipal Council of Chandernagore. So in that particular matter they have become autonomous.

Shri Tyagi: What will be the future of Chandernagore after it has been handed over to this Government? Will it be amalgamated with some province? If so, with which province? Or will it be a Centrally Administered Area?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Tyagi: How does the Government propose to treat this territory? Will it be assimilated in a State or is it going to be treated.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have said that it does not arise out of this question.

SETTLEMENT OF INDO-PAKISTAN DISPUTES

*321. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government have received any concrete proposals from the Prime Minister of Pakistan suggesting the procedure by which the main outstanding disputes between the Governments of Pakistan and India may be amicably settled?

(b) If so, what is the nature of such proposals and what decision have the Government of India taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). I said in reply to a question on the 6th February the Prime Minister said that he had addressed a communication to the Prime Minister of Pakistan and a considered reply to it had been promised. This fuller reply from the Prime Minister of Pakistan reached us on the 16th February. In this reply reference is made to a number of disputed matters between India and Pakistan. Further correspondence is taking place and it would be desirable to await the conclusion of this correspondence before the results are published. I might mention, however, that, speaking before the Security Council in the debate on the Kashmir issue, the Pakistan representative read out part of Pakistan's proposals, which were subsequently contained in Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's letter to the Prime Minister.

Shri Sidhva: Sir, may I know whether there is any truth in the news that has been published that the Prime Minister of Great Britain has invited the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the issues, and if that is so, what is the present position?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does this question arise? It does not arise. I understand the hon. Member has already asked a question and has received an answer. I go to the next question.

EXPORT TRADE IN JUTE

*322. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the quantity and value of jute products exported from India to U.S.A. in the years 1937 to 1949 from year to year?

(b) What has been the extent of decrease in India's export trade in jute with U.S.A. during the last ten years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table showing the exports of jute goods from India to the U.S.A. during the period 1936-37 to 1948-49 and the eight months ending November, 1949. [*Copy placed in the Library. See No. P-67/50.*]

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Sir, may I know whether the exports are on the increase or whether they are decreasing?

Shri Neogy: These figures are considerably fluctuating. As a matter of fact there are different kinds of products which are indicated in the statement. My hon. friend may study the statement first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suggested the other day that whenever questions are answered and if the answer takes the form of a statement, if it is not very inconvenient to Government they may supply a copy of it to the hon. Member who put the question.

Shri Sidhva: Yes, Sir, we have been hoping.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am told the hon. Speaker has circularised the various Ministries to ascertain their opinions. Pending that, the *status quo* will stand.

Shri Tyagi: Why *status quo*? Sir, we have been making repeated requests in this matter, and it does not require any consultation with the Ministries in this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At this distance we may not be able to understand what the difficulties of each Department are. Naturally their opinions on the matter have to be ascertained; but I am sure the Ministries will view it very sympathetically.

Dr. R. S. Singh: May I know whether the devaluation of the Indian rupee in terms of dollar created a favourable effect on our jute exports to the U.S.A.?

Shri Neogy: I should not think so.

Shri Borooah: Is it a fact that due to the use of substitute bags there is an appreciable decrease in the export of jute to America?

Shri Neogy: To what extent the reduction in the export of jute goods to America has been affected exactly by the use of paper bags it is difficult to say. This is what I have read very recently in an Economics journal, that American production has expanded by more than 75 per cent. since 1936. Now it is undoubtedly true that the consumption of jute goods there has not kept pace with this increased production in America and much of the additional demand for packaging material is being met by substitutes or by resort to methods like bulk handling.

Shri Borooah: Is it a fact that the U.S.A. Government have prohibited the use of second-hand gunny bags for carrying foodstuffs and this has resulted in making paper bags cheaper than jute bags?

Shri Neogy: I am not aware of any such prohibition.

Shri Borooah: Will the hon. Minister make enquiries about this?

Shri Neogy: Certainly.

PRODUCTION OF BISCUITS

*323. **Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state what is the value of biscuits produced in India annually?

(b) What is the value of total annual consumption of biscuits in India?

(c) What steps have been taken during the last three years towards increased manufacture of biscuits in India?

(d) Is self-sufficiency in biscuits being attempted and if so, what is the scheme?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) Approximately Rs. 4.5 crores per annum.

(b) Approximately Rs. 5.0 crores.

(c) The target of production has been fixed at 37,500 tons per annum to be attained by 1952. The present production capacity is 25,000 tons and to reach the target licences for the importation of biscuits making machinery have been granted.

(d) Self-sufficiency in biscuits depends mainly upon the quantity of wheat flour which can be made available to this Industry. At present due to limited imports, 1,000 tons of wheat flour is allocated monthly to this industry. The industry will be able to meet the entire internal consumption if sufficient wheat flour can be made available.

Dr. Deshmukh: What is the quantity of biscuits imported into India in 1948-49?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: 47,878 cwts.

Dr. Deshmukh: Is there a proposal to ban the import of biscuits?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The proposal has been made and is being implemented.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is the Government aware that a large biscuit factory in Madras is lying idle for want of flour?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Possibly. We have limited quantity of wheat flour available now.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Has a representation been made by the factory to the hon. Minister for assistance?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: We are receiving representations, but we can allot only 1,000 tons per month. We have suggested that the quota may be increased. The real difficulty is so far as wheat flour mills in India are concerned, they have been stopped from producing flour, they can only produce *atta* and wheat flour can be allotted to the industry out of imported stuff only.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Are the home-made biscuits as good as the imported ones?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Very good.

Shri Sidhva: Am I correct in understanding the hon. Minister's answer that the number of factories at present in existence is quite sufficient for the purpose of meeting the total demand, provided flour is made available?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Well, the present installed capacity is 25,000 tons and if we say the target of production has been fixed at 35,500 tons, that means some more biscuit factories can be opened.

Dr. Deshmukh: Do Government exercise any supervision on the biscuits manufactured here so far as their quality is concerned?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The Indian Standards Institution is examining it. Of course the real test is in eating the biscuits.

Shri Sivan Pillay: What are the other foodgrains oil seeds, other than wheat, from which biscuits are made?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I do not know.

Shri M. V. Rama Rao: To what extent is there admixture of bran and cocoanut oil cakes along with wheat flour?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I do not know the quality of the biscuits that will be thus produced.

Shri Hossain Imam: May I know what is the difference between the prices of the finished product and the raw materials, I mean the biscuit flour?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I am afraid I cannot say.

Shri Kamath: Who are the large-scale biscuit manufacturers in our country?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question does not arise. And it will take time for the hon. Minister to collect the information.

Shri Sivan Pillay: Are there not biscuits made out of barley and arrow-root?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Yes, I believe there are, but the quantity is small.

IMPORT OF MOTOR CARS

*324. **Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the present position with regard to import of motor cars? -

(b) What is the approximate number of motor cars that will be imported into India from 1st January, 1950 to 1st January, 1951?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) Motor cars are allowed importation from soft currency countries only. Licences are granted subject to monetary ceiling for import of motor cars in completely knocked down condition for assembly in India.

(b) The import licensing policy is formulated for six monthly period. It is not therefore possible to give at this stage an indication as to the number of motor cars likely to be imported during 1950-51. I may however add for the information of the hon. Member that 4,000 cars are likely to be imported during the January-June 1950 period.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know if any quota of foreign exchange has been set apart for the importation of motor cars?

Shri Neogy: Yes, for the number I have mentioned.

Shri Kamath: How many cars will be imported from the dollar and sterling areas?

Shri Neogy: None from the dollar areas.

Shri Kamath: Sterling areas?

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: What was the value of the import of motor cars into India in the year 1949-50?

Shri Neogy: I have not got the full figures.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether an automobile factory is being started in Madras?

Shri Neogy: Probably my friend has an assembly plant in his mind. If yes.

گھائی جی۔ ایس۔ مسافر : کل کتنی کمپنیوں کے پاس امپورٹ کے لائسنس ہیں؟

Giani G. S. Musafir: How many companies hold import licences?

Shri Neogy: I think more than a dozen firms are engaged in the assembly of motor cars in India. May be the number is a little more, but I have a recollection that the number would be about a dozen.

گھائی جی۔ ایس۔ مسافر : کیا گورنمنٹ کے پاس کوئی ایسی شکایتیں پہنچتی ہیں کہ بہت سی کمپنیاں بلک مارکیٹ ریٹ پر موٹر گاڑیاں بیچتے ہیں؟

Giani G. S. Musafir: Have the Government received any complaints that many companies sell motor-cars in the black-market?

Shri Neogy: Well, I should not be surprised if that is the position, but I have not received any complaint myself.

Shri Kamath: How many years of assembling experience would we need before we could start production?

Shri Neogy: It is not a question of assembling only. There are various other facilities, supply of raw materials and many other things like the training of technicians. As a matter of fact, some of the assembly plants are engaged in manufacturing today, and they propose to completely manufacture cars in the course of the next five or seven years by gradual stages.

Shri Tyagi: Does this number of 4,000 cars which are intended to be imported during the next six months, include any cars for the Central or the State Governments?

Shri Neogy: These are all commercial requirements. I do not know whether Government would not be making any purchases from the assembly plants?

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: What is the policy of the Government in respect of the import of spare parts for cars, whether it would be allowed from the dollar area or the sterling area?

Shri Neogy: Spare parts are allowed to be imported from dollar areas to a limited extent for the purpose of keeping up cars from the dollar areas which are already in use in the country. So far as the sterling area or soft currency area cars are concerned, certainly an adequate supply is expected to be maintained out of the imports that are allowed.

Shri Sonavane: May I know what is the channel of distribution for spare parts and also whether any control would be exercised to check a rise in the ceiling prices?

Shri Neogy: It is the assembly plants that would be responsible for the importation of the parts for assembly purposes and also for their distribution later on. Imports are also allowed through established importers.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What are the countries from which cars are being imported?

Shri Neogy: They are imported from a good number of soft currency countries.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether only such parts as are not available or are not manufactured in India would be allowed to be imported?

Shri Neogy: That is the position.

Dr. R. S. Singh: May I know how the prices and quality of American cars compare with the prices and quality of English cars and the reason for not importing American cars if they are cheaper?

Shri Neogy: I am afraid I have not got the figures before me. It is due to our dollar shortage, as the hon. Member is aware, that we have had to completely ban dollar cars.

REPRESENTATIONS FROM INDIANS IN MAURITIUS

*325. **Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether any representation has been received from Indians in Mauritius regarding the disabilities they have to suffer due to Indian citizenship?

(b) If so, what are the representations and what action has been taken on them?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). We have received representations from time to time about the requirements of Indians settled in Mauritius. These have been examined and suitable representations made to the United Kingdom Government wherever necessary. A statement containing the important problems of Indians in Mauritius is placed on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix III, annexure No. 53.*]

Their disabilities are not due to their being Indian citizens. It has already been stated on another occasion that Indians settled abroad will have to elect whether they should acquire the citizenship of the country they live in or take up Indian citizenship.

Shri Kesava Rao: What is the number of Indians in Mauritius?

Dr. Keskar: I have not got the exact figures, but I think it is about 1,50,000.

Prof. Ranga: Is it not a fact that the Indians in Mauritius form the majority of the population of the island?

Dr. Keskar: Yes.

SOCIAL INSURANCE SCHEME

*326. **Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the **Minister of Labour** be pleased to state what progress has been made in the working of the National Social Insurance Scheme?

(b) When would the Delhi Unit begin to function and how many workers could come under the scope of the scheme?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The hon. Member is evidently referring to the Employees' State Insurance Scheme under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. The Scheme, being the first of its kind in the country, will, as proposed at present, be introduced as a Pilot Scheme in Delhi, the East Punjab and Kanpur. Before the Scheme is implemented, accommodation has to be secured and other arrangements are to be made for the regional and local offices and dispensaries. These are in hand. Skeleton regional offices have been set up in Delhi and Kanpur

and they are collecting data from the various employers regarding the workers to be insured. The Rules and Regulations under the data are nearing finalisation.

(b) The Pilot Scheme is expected to be introduced in Delhi by about July 1950. About 44,000 workers would come under the scope of the Scheme.

Shri Venkataraman: May I know whether the Employees' State Insurance Scheme will be extended to Madras State?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, after the Pilot Scheme has been working for some time.

Shri Venkataraman: Is it a fact that this Scheme is being delayed for want of sufficient medical personnel in other areas?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No. The main difficulty at present is want of accommodation for setting up regional and local offices, dispensaries and hospitals.

Shri E. Velayudhan: May I know whether any expert has been obtained from the International Labour Office for the purpose of this Scheme?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The whole Scheme in its original stage was worked by two experts from the I.L.O. One of them is here in Delhi, not at the invitation of the Government but at the instance of the I.L.O. to advise our officers.

Shri Tyagi: How many officers and other staff have already been engaged in connection with this Scheme, when were they engaged and how much is their monthly salary Bill?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not got the details here, but a few officers have already been engaged. They were engaged last year. I think the officers will number about half a dozen. They have got the necessary complement of ministerial staff.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that they were engaged more than a year ago and they have not done any work so far?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think that all of them were engaged more than a year ago. The Director was of course engaged a year ago. The other staff have been engaged only recently.

Shri Tyagi: May I know why these officers were engaged so much in advance, though the work for them was not ready?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I would request my hon. friend to go through the Employees' State Insurance Act. If he will care to go through that Act, he will find that it is necessary to have some officers for doing preliminary work before the actual Scheme is put into operation. It is not as though the officers can be appointed today and the work can start tomorrow. It is just impossible.

Shri Sonavane: May I know what is the period of probable probation for these Pilot Schemes before they could be brought into operation in other places permanently?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is no period of probation. If the Pilot Scheme could be worked satisfactorily, we will start it in other areas.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: How many houses are required for accommodating officers for the Pilot Scheme?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is not a question of houses for accommodating officers. The main difficulty is in finding accommodation for the regional offices, the local offices, the dispensaries, hospitals, etc.

Shri Tyagi: Is it not a fact that the scheme submitted by the Director could not be put into operation only because Government could not give their sanction to the scheme submitted by him?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think so.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES

***314. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what part of disposal goods sold during the year 1949, was given over to wholesale dealers; and

(b) what was made available directly to the consumer?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) and (b), Surplus stores of the book value of Rs. 38.79 crores were sold during the year 1949. Of these, stores of book value Rs. 15.68 crores were sold to priority indentors (including Central, Provincial and State Government Departments, Public Bodies, Educational Institutions etc.), to industrial users, and to consumers through Disposal Retail Shops. In all these cases sales were direct to consumers. Stores of book value Rs. 23.11 crores were sold by public auction and advertised tender. It is not possible to say how much of these stores were sold to trade and how much to actual consumers.

APPEALS TRANSFERRED FROM PRIVY COUNCIL

***315. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the number of Indian appeals and applications transferred from the Privy Council to the Federal Court of India?

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar): It is understood that the total number of appeals transferred from the Privy Council to the late Federal Court of India as a result of the abolition of the jurisdiction of the Privy Council in October last is 32, and no pending applications were so transferred.

HINDU CODE

***327. Master Nand Lal:** (a) Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state whether any member of Hindu Society has been taken on the committee which was announced by the Prime Minister on the floor of the House on the last day of discussion on the Hindu Code Bill in the month of December, 1949, when it was stated that members from outside would be taken?

(b) If so, what are their names and if not, why not?

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar): The names of persons to be invited to the informal conference which I propose to hold in accordance with the announcement referred to by the hon. Member are not yet settled. It is my intention to invite to that conference not only some Members of this House, but also some persons from outside,

FACTORIES CLOSED DOWN AND WORKERS UNEMPLOYED

***328. Shri D. S. Seth:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of factories closed down during the latter half of the year 1949 in the Indian Union as a whole with the number of workers thrown out of work; and

(b) the step or steps that Government have taken so far or that they propose to take to meet the menace of unemployment and to enable the workers thrown out of work to get fresh employment?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The available information indicates that one hundred and forty-nine factories have closed down totally and 28 partially affecting about 68,900 workers during 1949. Full information is not yet available. An effort is being made to collect it.

(b) Unemployment has been mainly due to closure of factories necessitated either by scarcity of raw materials or accumulation of stocks. The question of solving these difficulties is engaging the attention of the Government of India. The Government of India have also enquired of the State Governments what action they are taking in the matter.

A statement furnishing the information will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt of material from State Governments.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR (IMPLEMENTATION OF MINIMUM WAGES ACT)

***329. Prof. Ranga:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) what preliminary procedural steps have been taken so far by different State Governments to implement the Minimum Wages Act, so far as it applied to agricultural workers; and

(b) in what States pilot enquiries into agricultural labour are being carried on?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) As there were no reliable data which could be used as a basis for the fixation of minimum wages for agricultural workers by the State Governments, it was decided, with their concurrence, to conduct an enquiry into the conditions of agricultural workers in villages selected according to the principles of stratified random sampling. For the purposes of this enquiry, the country has been divided into 20 administrative units each under the charge of a Supervisor with a number of Investigators and Deputy Investigators under him. So far sixteen units have been raised and about 700 villages have been selected. The main enquiry has commenced in most of the States.

(b) The Committee of Economists and Statisticians of the Cabinet Secretariat recommended that the enquiry should proceed by gradually expanding stages and accordingly a preliminary enquiry was conducted in 27 selected villages in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore. This has already been completed.

EXPORT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

***330. Prof. Ranga:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken so far (i) to ascertain the various cottage industrial products for which there are external markets and whose exports can be stepped up by necessary State encouragement; and

(ii) to find out what alterations have to be made in the designs, technique of manufacture, packing etc., in the light of the tastes and needs of foreign markets;

(b) whether any organisation has been set up or is proposed to be set up in order to push up our exports of cottage products; and

(c) whether any efforts are being made to help the Indian exporters of cottage products to contact foreign markets and if so, with what success?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix III, annexure No. 54*]

RAIL COACHES BUILT IN HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT LTD.

***331. Shri R. C. Upadhyaya:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rail coaches built in the Hindustan Air Craft Ltd., Bangalore in the months of September, October, November and December, 1949 separately; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to increase the production?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) Four, ten, four and Nil, respectively.

(b) The peak planned rate of production of coaches is 12 per month. The fall in the output since November 1949 is due to delay in the receipt of underframes in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory from the Suppliers. The supply of underframes to the factory has been under constant review and all possible steps are being taken to reduce delays to the minimum. It is anticipated that the peak planned rate of production will be achieved in the next few months.

AEROPLANES OVERHAULED IN HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT LTD.

***332. Shri R. C. Upadhyaya:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state the number of aeroplanes which were overhauled in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore during the years 1948 and 1949?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): 186 airframes and 459 aero-engines were overhauled during the year 1948, and 112 airframes and 440 aero-engines were overhauled during the year 1949.

COAL MINES CONCILIATION AWARD

***333. Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Coal Mines Conciliation Award was given;

(b) whether it has been implemented in all the mines in Hazaribagh District;

(c) if not, the reasons for its not being implemented; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a demand notice was given by the I.N.T.U.C. in Hazaribagh and hunger strike was resorted to by the workers for enforcing this demand?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The recommendations of the Conciliation Board (Colliery Disputes) were published on 12th May 1947.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Conciliation Board have generally been implemented in all the coal mines in the Hazaribagh District. There have, however, been a few complaints of non-implementation in the Rangari group of collieries which work short term leases on a seasonal basis. The complaints are largely due to differences in the interpretation of the recommendations of the Board. Where such differences have arisen, officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery have tried to conciliate the dispute with a view to bringing about a settlement. Where it is found the settlement is not possible disputes are referred to Tribunal for adjudication.

(d) No. That was in connection with the alleged non-implementation of the Central Pay Commission's recommendation in railway collieries.

GAYA COTTON AND JUTE MILL

***334. Khwaja Inait Ullah:** (a) Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Gaya Cotton and Jute Mill is closed for a long time?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for it?

(c) Do Government propose to make arrangements to start the mill?

(d) By what time is the mill likely to start working again?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) Yes. The Mill closed on the 28rd October 1949.

(b) The reasons of the closure were (1) lack of finances and (2) accumulation of stocks.

(c) In common with other Mills which closed down, this Mill was allowed to sell its cloth and yarn to licensed buyers of its own choice anywhere in India. It was also free to export the stocks. The Mill has not, however, succeeded in disposing of its stocks. When it closed it held about 1,579 bales of cloth and yarn. Since its closure it has sold only 200 bales.

(d) It is impossible to say when the Mill will start working again. The Management does not seem to be anxious to re-open the Mill.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SURPLUS STORES

***335. Shri B. K. Pani:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money for which India purchased the American war surpluses, the payment so far made for them and the amount, if any, which still remains to be paid;

(b) the amount of money for which India purchased the British war surpluses, and

(c) the sale proceeds so far realised under each of the above two heads?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) The Government of India acquired full title to all American surpluses in India under the Indo-U.S. Agreement signed in Washington on 16th May, 1946. No definite amount for which Government of India purchased all such surpluses has been explicitly specified in the overall Agreement.

The final assessment of sale accounts against this Agreement has not yet been made. However, an "on account" payment of Rs. 74,95,000 out of the sale proceeds has been made by the Government of India to the Government of U.S.A.

(b) The Government of undivided-India acquired full title to the surplus property and stores on 1st April 1947 under an Agreement which was ratified in July 1948 between the Governments of India and U.K. Under this Agreement, a sum of £ 100 millions was to be paid by the Government of India in respect of defence stores and fixed assets. The value of the surplus stores lying in depots scattered throughout undivided-India was estimated at Rs. 37.7 crores.

(c) Net sale value of sales effected up to December, 1949 has not yet been worked out. The Balance Sheets will be prepared after the liquidation of the entire surpluses.

INDIANS IN INDO-CHINA

***336. Shri N. S. Jain:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether there are any Indians in Indo-China and if so, how many?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): There are about 2,500 Indians in Indo-China.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MACHINE TOOL FACTORY

***337. Shri Biyani:** (a) Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some industrialists who were consulted in regard to the machine tool project have conveyed to Government that the project is too costly and is bound to be uneconomic?

(b) If so, have Government given any consideration to these views?

(c) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what changes have been made in the original project?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) to (c). Government informally consulted certain leading industrialists before concluding the Agreement with Messrs. Oerlikon Machine Tool Works of Switzerland for the establishment of the Machine Tool Factory in India. They offered some criticisms but the general opinion was that the terms were not unreasonable and the project was sound.

MACHINE TOOLS AND HEAVY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

***338. Shri Biyani:** (a) Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state the approximate requirements of the country in the matter of machine tools and heavy electrical equipment?

(b) What is the data on the basis of which the requirements have been calculated?

(c) Were any industrial interests consulted before finalising or drawing up schemes in regard to these projects?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, *annexure No. 55.*]

CO-OPERATIVE HEALTH CENTRE SCHEME

*339. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether all the health centres started in Delhi under the Co-operative Health Centre Scheme are in existence today and if not, which of them still exist and with what prospect of success?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): Three Co-operative Allopathic Health Centres were started at Gole Market, Daryaganj and Pusa Colony; but as they did not become self-supporting, as envisaged in the Scheme, they had to be closed down. Three Co-operative Homoeopathic Centres have now been started at Subzimandi, Rajendra Nagar and Lajpat Nagar. An Ayurvedic Centre has also been established at Gole Market.

These Centres are running satisfactorily and are well on the way to become self-supporting.

HINDUS AND SIKHS IN CAMP NEAR RAWALPINDI

*340. **Dr. R. S. Singh:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Hindus and Sikhs who are living in the displaced persons' camp near Rawalpindi?

(b) Is it a fact that some of them have died of cold and starvation?

(c) What steps, if any, do the Government of India intend to take for the welfare of those persons?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keekar): (a) 258 non-Muslim Kashmiris from Skardu, Bunji, Gilgit, etc. are lodged in the camp at Gurukul Dhatwar, about ten miles from Rawalpindi.

(b) We have received no such information.

(c) The Government of Pakistan are being pressed through our High Commissioner at Karachi for the immediate repatriation of these persons to India.

SALE PRICES OF CLOTH

*342. **Khwaja Inait Ullah:** (a) Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the margin of profit which the cloth retailers charge to the consumers over the ex-mill price has been reduced from 20 per cent. to 11 per cent.?

(b) Has the percentage that the importers and wholesalers can add to the ex-mill price been also reduced?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, what is the reason for not making corresponding reduction of profit all along the chain, that is importers, whole-salers and retailers?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) The total maximum margin which is allowed to the distribution trade including State Government nominees, wholesalers, and retailers taken together, was reduced from 20 per cent. to 14 per cent. with effect from the 1st November 1949.

(b) It was for the State Governments to fix the margin respectively for their nominees, the wholesalers and the retailers within the total of 14 per

cent. They must have reduced the margins for their nominees and wholesalers also.

(c) Does not arise.

EAST BENGAL PRESS NOTE ON KHULNA DISTURBANCES

*343. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press Note issued by the Government of East Bengal on the 3rd February, 1950 explaining the serious crimes and lawlessness committed against the Hindus of East Bengal;

(b) whether Government have any information regarding the nature and extent of the trouble in the Murshidabad District and the troubles alleged to have occurred in several other places of West Bengal as referred to in the Press Note; and

(c) whether Government have ascertained if any Muslims have left India for Pakistan as a consequence of these troubles as alleged?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) The Prime Minister made a comprehensive statement in the House on the 23rd February 1950 on the situation in East and West Bengal. Since then he has visited Calcutta and consulted a large number of officials and non-officials there. He is in correspondence with the Pakistan Government about the measures to be taken.

(b) Government are in possession of a great deal of information about occurrences in East and West Bengal as well as Assam. Much of this is often exaggerated and attempts are being made to ascertain exactly what happened.

(c) A considerable number of Muslims have left the Calcutta area for East Pakistan. Muslims in large numbers have also gone over to East Bengal from the Goalpara District in Assam.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY IN MADRAS

35. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the **Minister of Industry and Supply** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an automobile factory is being constructed in Madras?

(b) If so, how many motor cars and other motor vehicles are likely to be assembled annually at this factory?

(c) What is the name of the company and what is the capital invested in this concern? Is it a foreign or a purely Indian concern?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) and (c). Messrs. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., are constructing their factory in Madras. The authorised capital of the firm is Rupees one crore, and the issued capital Rupees 25 lakhs. Their Principals, Messrs. Standard Motor Co., Ltd., of the U.K. have been permitted to contribute not more than ten per cent. of the authorised capital.

(b) 5,000 cars and trucks.

CONFERRING OF TITLES ON INDIANS

36. Shri Sidhva: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that among the recipients of King's New Year Honours announced on the 1st January, 1950 Indians employed in the service of the Government of India have also been included;

(b) If so, whether Government have changed their previous decision in the matter; and

(c) Whether these titles were conferred on the recommendation of the Prime Minister?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes; some Indian Officers who have been awarded the King's Police and Fire Services Medal have been included.

(b) No. The previous decision of the Government of India re discontinuance of titles, a copy of which is laid on the Table, did not apply to the award of the King's Police and Fire Services Medal. [See *Appendix III, annexeure No. 56.*]

(c) Yes; the decorations were awarded on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. They do not come in the category of titles.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

37. Shri Gopinath Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the Directorate General of Disposals was formed;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on this organisation including its Regional offices, year by year, since its formation to date;

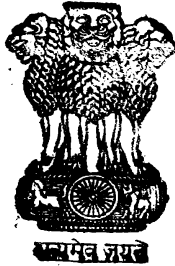
(c) the total value of stores reported to Directorate General of Disposals, year by year, to date; and

(d) the total value of stores disposed of year by year to date?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) The Directorate General of Salvage and Disposals (as it was then designated) was created in September, 1948.

(b) to (d). Statements giving the required information are placed on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix III, annexeure No. 57.*]

Saturday, 11th March, 1950



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME I, 1950

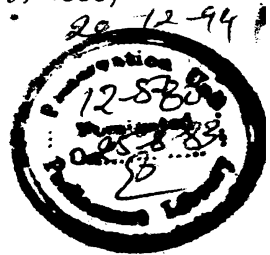
(28th January, 1950 to 23rd February, 1950)

First Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950



CORRIGENDA

to

the Parliamentary Debates (Part II—Other than Questions and Answers), 1st Session, 1950,—

In Volume II,—

1. No. 1, dated the 24th February, 1950,—

- (i) Page 809, line 19 for "cbroadly" read "broadly".
- (ii) Page 814, line 20 for "alsod" read "also a".
- (iii) Page 826, line 24 after "have" read "got".
- (iv) Page 831, line 12 for "stile" read "still" and in line 13 for "wouild" read "would".
- (v) पृष्ठ ८५४, पंक्ति ६ में "बैठेगो" के स्थान पर "बैठेंगे" पढ़ें।
- (vi) पृष्ठ ८५७, पंक्ति ४ में "डब्बो" से पहले "और" को निकाल दें।
- (vii) Page 865, last line for "15th" read "25th".

2. No. 2, dated the 25th February, 1950,—

- (i) Page 884, line 27 from bottom for "latterly" read "laterly".
- (ii) Page 898, line 11 for "fact" read "feet".
- (iii) Page 901, line 11 omit "a" after "had".
- (iv) Page 903, line 10 from bottom for "low" read "law".

3. No. 3, dated the 27th February, 1950,—

- (i) Page 950, line 5 from bottom for "alternation" read "alteration".
- (ii) पृष्ठ ९६१, नीचे से पंक्ति १३ में "श्री ए० पी० सिंह" के स्थान पर "श्री ए० पी० सिन्हा" पढ़ें।
- (iii) पृष्ठ ९६६, पंक्ति १ में "मा" के स्थान पर "या" पढ़ें।
- (iv) Page 967, line 9 for "ot" read "to".
- (v) Page 970, line 9 for "Mangers" read "Managers".

4. No. 4, dated the 28th February, 1950,—

- (i) Page 984, line 11 for "Mr. Chairman :- The question is" read "The motion was adopted".
- (ii) Page 986, for the existing last line read "The House then adjourned for lunch till half past two of the clock".
- (iii) Page 994, line 27 from bottom for "onse" read "ones".
- (iv) Page 1010, line 16 from bottom for "Mr. Gaganvinari lal" read "Mr. Gaganvihari Lal".

5. No. 5, dated the 1st March, 1950,—

- (i) Page 1021, line 22 for "has been callous" read "has been even callous".
- (ii) Page 1033, line 25 from bottom for "on" read "or".
- (iii) Page 1053, line 21 for "Shri Ethirajula Naidu" read "Shri Ethirajulu Naidu".
- (iv) Page 1054, transfer lines 29 and 30 after line 31.
- (v) Page 1064, line 4 for "cadamom" read "cardamom".

6. No. 6, dated the 2nd March, 1950,—

- (i) Page 1090, line 17 for "Hon. Members three minutes" read "Hon. Members say three minutes".
- (ii) Page 1096, first line for "section" read "selection".

7. No. 7, dated the 6th March, 1950,—

- (i) Page 1143, line 11 from bottom for "fact" read "face".
- (ii) Page 1150, line 18 for "in" read "the".

(ii)

(iii) Page 1060, line 13 from bottom *delete* "no".

(iv) Page 1164, line 4 from bottom *for* "Shri Satis Chandra" *read* "Shri Satish Chandra".

(v) Page 1165, line 26 *for* "Dr." *Matthai* *read* "Dr. Mathai".

(vi) Page 1171, line 2 *for* "as" *read* "or".

(vii) Page 1174, last line *for* "Hudget" *read* "Budget".

8. No. 8, dated the 7th March, 1950,—

(i) Page 1179, line 11 *for* "question" *read* "questions".

(ii) Page 1221, line 13 *for* "by" *read* "but".

9. No. 9, dated the 8th March, 1950,—

Page 1260, line 21 from bottom *after* "so far," *read* "but no".

10. No. 10, dated the 9th March, 1950,—

(i) Page 1306, line 28 from bottom *for* "gah" *read* "Durgah".

(ii) Page 1321, line 28 *for* "has " *read* "This".

11. No. 11, dated the 10th March, 1950,—

(i) Page 1342, line 23 from bottom *for* "panel" *read* "penal".

(ii) Page 1352, line 3 from bottom *for* "Houses" *read* "House".

12. No. 12, dated the 11th March, 1950,—

Page 1385, *for* the existing line 18 from bottom *read* "another thing that I wish to submit is this. It is but fair that, when the".

13. No. 14, dated the 14th March, 1950,—

Page 1507, line 11 from bottom *for* "Shri A. P. Fain" *read* "Shri A. P. Jain".

WEDNESDAY 1ST MARCH, 1950—*contd.*Railway Budget—List of Demands—*contd.*

Construction of Chittorgarh—Kotah Line	1056—1057
Class III waiting hall at Kotdwara	1059—1060
Restoration of Nilambur—Shoranur Line	1063
Need for connecting Hassan—Managalore—Malpe	1063—1064
Demand No. 4—Working Expenses—Administration	1057—1059, 1061—1062.
(i) Janta Express on Howrah Puri Line,	
(ii) Oriyas on B. N. Railway, (iii) Establishment of a Workshop in Orissa	1057—1059
Over-crowding on B. N. Railway	1061—1062

THURSDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1950—

Motions for Adjournment re—

Safety of Refugees travelling by Assam and Dacca Mails in East Pakistan	1065—1074
Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill—Introduced	1074—1075
Railway Budget—List of Demands— <i>contd.</i>	1075—1112
Demand No. 4—Working Expenses—Administration— <i>contd.</i>	1075—1077, 1103—1109
Assam Railways	1075—1077
Social Guides	1103—1109
Demand No. 13—Appropriation to Development Fund	1077—1079, 1111
Restoration of Jaunpur—Sultanpur Railway Line	1077—1079
Demand No. 1—Railway Board— <i>contd.</i>	1079—1083, 1084—1092, 1109
Inadequacy of Railways on Travancore-Cochin State	1079—1080
Remodelling of Madura Junction	1080—1082
Shuttle train between Buxar and Patna	1082—1083
Amenities to passengers on B. B. & C. I. Railway	1084—1089
Janta Express on Madras-Trivendrum Line	1089—1093
Demand No. 15—Construction of New Lines— <i>contd.</i>	1083—1084, 1111
Madhepur-Murliganj Railway Line	1083—1084
Demand No. 6—Working Expenses—Operating Staff	1093—1099, 1110
Disabilities to Railway Staff	1093—1099
Demand No. 7—Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)	1099—1103, 1110
Fuel Economy	1099—1103
Demand No. 11—Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Fund	1103—1109, 1110
Amenities to Class III passengers	1103—1109
Demands Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8—10, 12A, 12B, 14, 16—20	1109—1112

MONDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1950—

Death of Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha	1113
Business of the House	1113—1117
General Budget—General Discussion—not concluded	1117—1176

TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1950—

Motion for Adjournment *re* :

Escape of Mir Laik Ali from custody	1177—1185
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Papers Laid on the Table—

Authenticated Schedule of Authorized Expenditure other than Railways—	
Supplementary Expenditure for 1949-50	1185
General Budget—General Discussion— <i>contd.</i>	1186—1231

WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1950—

Motion for Adjournment *re* :

Escape of Mir Laik Ali of Hyderabad from custody—contd.	1233—1245
General Budget—General Discussion—contd.	1246—1290

THURSDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1950—

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Action taken on assurances, promises and undertakings given during November-December Session, 1949.	1291
General Budget—General Discussion—contd.	1291—1297
Transfer of Prisoners Bill—Introduced	1297
Judicial Commissioners' Courts (Declaration as High Courts) Bill—Passed as amended.	1297—1301, 1301—1304
Leave of Absence for Shri K.M. Munshi from the House	1301
Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill —Passed	1304—1305
Durgah Khwaja Saheb (Emergency Provisions) Bill—Passed	1305—1330
Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill—Discussion on motion to consider—not concluded	1330—1334

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Army Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee	1335
Air Force Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee	1336
Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill—Passed	1336—1368
Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill—Passed as amended	1369—1375
Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Amendment Bill—Passed	1375—1377

SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1950—

General Budget—List of Demands	1379—1457
Demand No. 26—Ministry of Defence	1380—1457
Policy	1381—1457
Demand No. 36—Ecclesiastical	1380, 1457
Demand No. 75—Defence Services, Effective Army	1380, 1457
Demand No. 76—Defence Services, Effective Navy	1380, 1457
Demand No. 77—Defence Services, Effective Air Force	1380—1457
Demand No. 78—Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges	1381, 1457
Demand No. 107—Defence Capital Outlay	1381, 1457

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Demand No. 6—Forest	1460—1503
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Demand No. 40—Botanical Survey	1461—1503
Demand No. 41—Zoological Survey	1461—1503
Demand No. 51—Agriculture	1461—1503
Demand No. 52—Civil Veterinary Services	1461—1503
Demand No. 63—Indian Dairy Department	1461—1504
Demand No. 94—Capital Outlay on Forests	1461—1504

TUESDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1950—

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Demand No. 7.—Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works met from Revenue	1519—1568 1516—1518, 1519—1540
Demand No. 21—Ministry of Works, Mines and Power	1516—1518, 1519—1540
Demand No. 42—Geological Survey	1516—1518, 1519—1540
Demand No. 43—Mines	1516—1518, 1519—1540
Demand No. 69—Other Civil Works	1516—1518, 1519—1541
Demand No. 72—Stationery and Printing	1516—1518
Demand No. 103—Delhi Capital Outlay	1519—1541
Demand No. 104—Capital Outlay on Civil Works	1516—1518, 1519—1541
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Demand No. 20—Ministry of Labour	1541—1568
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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Saturday, 11th March, 1950.

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-45 A.M.

THE GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF DEMANDS

SECOND STAGE

Shri Goenka (Madras): Sir, before we go to the other business I would like to draw your attention to a matter of very great importance, affecting the dignity of this House. The hon. the Finance Minister made several reflections upon the Members of this House, and particularly a reference to Shrimati Durgabai, in his speech in reply to the Budget debate. Many of us feel that the Minister's statement scarcely concealed an innuendo against Shrimati Durgabai, an hon. lady Member of this House. I would therefore request you that the words "Now I should like to advise Shrimati Durgabai that she should not worry to the extent that she does about the man in the street" be expunged from the Proceedings of this House. Sir, I feel that this step will be in consonance with the maintenance of the dignity of this House.

Shri Joachim Alva (Bombay): May I suggest that as this took place in the presence of the hon. the Speaker—the hon. the Speaker was present in the House and he heard the speech—this matter may be discussed when he is present? And also let not mere males take up the cause of females!

An Hon. Member: It is a reflection on you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no reflection on anybody.

Shrimati Durgabai (Madras): Sir, since the point raised concerns me I would like to submit that I do not think that the hon. Minister meant it, and also I would like further to submit that I have taken it in a sportsmanly spirit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We need not pursue this matter any further.

The House will now discuss the Demands for Grants in respect of the General Budget. The time-table showing the dates on which the Demands in respect of the various Ministries will be taken up has already been circulated to hon. Members. Today the House will take up the Demands for Grants in respect of Defence.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

As regards the time-limit for speeches, the usual practice has been to fix a time-limit of fifteen minutes for all Members, including movers of cut motions, and twenty minutes or more for the hon. Ministers replying. I trust this will suit hon. Members.

Now there are the following Demands in respect of the Ministry of Defence, namely, Demands Nos. 26, 36, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 107.

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): May I make a suggestion, if the House agrees, that all the cut motions in respect of these Demands may be discussed and I will reply at the end of the debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A number of cut motions have been given notice of. Analysing them I find that the following refer to general policy—Nos. 7, 10, 17, 21 and 37. The following refer to compulsory military training—Nos. 8, 12, 15, 30 and 31. I have not been able to gather and put the other cut motions in groups. If hon. Members want to draw particular attention to any other they may refer to the number of the particular cut motion; they need not read it.

First of all I shall place the Demands formally before the House and then the cut motions may be moved. The hon. Minister may move them; why should I take the responsibility?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): Sir, last year I think the hon. the Speaker started the practice of moving them from the Chair and I think it was accepted as a permanent convention. But it is entirely a matter for you to decide.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Defence Minister is here and I thought he may as well move them. Anyhow I will take the burden on myself.

DEMAND NO. 26—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,85,000 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, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 36—ECCLESIASTICAL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a 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, 1951, in respect of 'Ecclesiastical'."

DEMAND NO. 75—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,33,37,000 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, 1951, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 76—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,47,64,000 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, 1951, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 77—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,91,37,000 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, 1951, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 78—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

“ That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,03,50,000 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 1951, in respect of ‘Defence Services Non-effective charges’.”

DEMAND NO. 107—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

“ That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,00,000 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 1951, in respect of ‘Defence Capital Outlay’.”

DEMAND NO. 26—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Policy

Shri Frank Anthony (Madhya Pradesh): I beg to move:

“ That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

I have given notice of this cut motion in order to draw the attention of the House to certain aspects of Defence policy which I feel is not satisfactory. I admit that I am at a disadvantage in discussing any matters relating to Defence, but that is a disadvantage which is shared by every Member of the House, for the simple reason that Government’s defence policy or lack of it, Government execution or lack of it, in respect of Defence matters are shrouded in complete secrecy. I recall that in pre-Independence days it was fashionable for politicians to rant against the British Government because the House was then treated as a potential enemy and a Quisling and was deliberately kept in the dark pertaining to Defence matters.

Prof. Ranga (Madras): I take exception to the use of the word “rant”, Sir.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am quite prepared to withdraw it. But I should have felt that unless my hon. friend felt that the cap suited him he should not have taken exception to it.

Prof. Ranga: He has not withdrawn it, Sir, but is only adding insult to injury.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Such caps do not fit anybody. I do not think it is right to pursue the matter. I thought the hon. Member had withdrawn it.

Shri Frank Anthony: I will withdraw it.....

Prof. Ranga: Unconditionally.

Shri Frank Anthony: and say it was regarded as a fashionable thing to declaim that this House was treated, as I said, as a potential enemy and a Quisling. But to my mind, in spite of the fact that we are a Sovereign Legislature, there has been no actual change in this matter. I appreciate and everyone in this House appreciates the need for a reasonable degree of secrecy in Defence matters, and particularly at a time like this when we are passing through difficulties and dangers. But I cannot help commenting on what I regard as an abuse of this need for legitimate secrecy by the Government and, may I also say, by my hon. friend, the Defence Minister, in deliberately refusing what I regard as legitimate information to Members of this House. It is my unfortunate experience and the experience of other Members that whenever questions are asked with regard to, I believe, legitimate information, either from indifference or even from laziness the hon. Minister fobs us off with the convenient but not very helpful reply that in the interests of the public this information cannot be supplied. I recall what happened in Britain during the

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war. During the darkest period of the war in Britain—even then—I believe the House of Commons met in camera and was taken into confidence on Defence matters by the Government. Today we are not at war; undoubtedly we are going through a difficult and dangerous period, but I see no reason why this House should not be taken into greater confidence by the Government and by the Minister in matters relating to Defence and Defence policy. I say this because there is a real danger in the continuance of this present policy of deliberately keeping this House completely in the dark. I feel strongly—I may be wrong, but then that is not my fault, it is the fault of the Government for not giving us adequate information—I feel strongly that there has been not only indifference but incompetence, perhaps even corruption, with regard to the Armed Forces, but unless this House is made the real custodian of Defence and Defence policy, we are not in a position to challenge or to criticise any tendencies of negligence, slackness, corruption or incompetence growing up in the Defence Forces. And as I have said, I feel very strongly that there has been indifference, I am not putting it at anything higher than that, I feel that there has been indifference with regard to our Ordnance Factories and the manufacture of arms and equipment for the Armed Forces. I know that my hon. friend will immediately repudiate this, but let me tell him that I am not prepared to accept a bland generalization, just something which may be a half-truth or may not be the truth at all. I want to know, Sir, categorically, how many Ordnance Factories we had during the war. I want to know how many Ordnance Factories we have got today. I want to know what was the output of our Ordnance Factories during the war. I want to know what the output of our Ordnance Factories today is. I want to know whether, in fact, we are, in the matter of munitions and military equipment, one iota better off today than we were during the war. I want to know why Ordnance Factories were closed down during the war. Above all, I want to know what priority the Defence Minister has got for Ordnance Factories and the manufacture of military equipment in this country. Has he been able to insist, with success, to his colleagues in the Cabinet that every other subject should defer to the need for building up our resources with regard to munitions and equipment?

Then, I want to know what is the real position with regard to our Territorial Army. I read recently a statement by the Commander-in-Chief where he deplored the miserable lack of response from the young men of the country to the appeal to them to join the Territorial Army. I want to know what our target figure was with regard to our Territorial Force; I want to know what the actual recruitment figure today is. And, I do hope that in giving us the reasons for the lack of response the Minister will not temporize or qualify the facts, but that he will tell this House plainly what persons like the Commander-in-Chief have assigned as the real reason for the lack of response to join our Territorial Force. Is he in a position to tell this House that people like the Commander-in-Chief do not assign as the real and perhaps the only reason the fact that our muddle-headed Provincial Governments insist on wasting time, money and energy on ill-equipped, sloppy, ineffective Provincial armies and organisations known as *Prantiya Raksha Sevak Dals*, home guards and so forth? I want to know whether, in view of the opinion of those who lead our Armed Forces, the Defence Minister has done something really to centralize our Defence in this matter of the Territorial Army. What influence, if any, has he brought to bear on the Cabinet to see that these private armies which are being raised by Provincial Governments are discontinued so that they do not cut across the building up of our Territorial Force? Because, it is axiomatic that unless we build up an adequate and an adequately-trained Territorial Force, we cannot secure either the internal stability of the country or even freedom from external aggression.

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I now come to the vexed question of salaries of our officers. I must say straightaway that I was amazed at the attitude adopted by the Defence Minister. Yes, I feel that his attitude in this House whenever this question has arisen has been inexcusable, it has been unpardonable. Whenever the question of salaries of officers has arisen, the Defence Minister, for reasons best-known to him, has always given the impression that the salaries are adequate and the officers are satisfied. Sir, I say this without offence, but there is a very strong feeling among senior officers and junior officers in the Armed Forces that the Defence Minister does not give them the benefit of his support, that he does not convey the feelings, not only of the junior but of the senior officers, to the highest authorities. And speaking as a Member of this House, I know that he does not convey the real feelings and opinions of the officers to Members of this House. I want to ask the Defence Minister whether he is in a position to deny that every Service Chief has categorically stated that the new Pay Code is utterly inadequate. Is he in a position to deny that?

Sardar Baldev Singh: May I know what is the source of the hon. Member's information?

Sri Frank Anthony: I will come to that. Can he tell us whether people like the Commander-in-Chief have not underlined the fact that the salaries are so utterly inadequate that demoralization among the officer class, if it has not already set in, is imminent?

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): That is not correct.

Sri Frank Anthony: My friend, Mr. Sidhva says that it is not correct. I conjure up a picture of Mr. Sidhva seeing himself, as a future Commander-in-Chief, leading our armies into battle with a *lathi* and a sling.

But I do wish the hon. Minister would place the real feelings and position of, particularly the married officers, before this House. Can he genuinely tell this House whether a Captain, whose total emoluments are about Rs. 520—after deductions he gets Rs. 360—can live with all his commitments as an officer and whether he knows: if he will go round these various hostels he will see, today, men living under conditions which are progressively demoralising? I meet them, I meet them by the dozen. Men who are supposed to be leaders and officers, I see them cooking their food because they cannot afford a servant, and in what is supposed to be their drawing-room. I see Half-Colonels withdrawing their children from good schools because they cannot afford it and giving their children only the cheapest and most inadequate education. Sir, last year I made a plea, not on the grounds of extravagance but on grounds of realism, for some kind of relief, particularly to the married officers. I have reason to believe that a scheme was put up to the Cabinet, a scheme which involved an additional expenditure of about Rs. 2 crores. I do not know what the fate of that scheme is, but if that scheme is turned down, then I can only say that it only represents an amazing perversion of a sense of priorities. If there is one thing that stands out from this miasma of civil maladministration, muddle, and corruption, it is the integrity, efficiency and the discipline of our Armed Forces. I regard the Armed Forces as the only guarantee—I do not pay much consideration to your other alleged forces of security—that you have of internal stability and of security from external aggression. I do not know what kind of priority, if any, my friend has been able to wrest from his Cabinet colleagues in the matter of the Armed Forces. As I say, it represents an amazing perversion if, while we have wasted not crores but tens of crores on muddle-headed civilian development projects which have either been still-born or semi-still-born, we are not able to raise two crores in order to maintain the morale of our officer classes. I feel that this is one of the most vital problems facing us today. It is not a problem which can be fobbed off easily, because when demoralisation sets in in our officer ranks, we will have nothing but a

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rabble and a second rate Army. I feel that in not accepting this recommendation so far—this recommendation, I believe, endorsed by all the Army Chiefs—that some relief should be given, particularly to the married officers—we are trifling with what I regard as our last bastion of security and even of independence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Shri K. M. Munshi (Bombay): I rise to oppose the cut motion moved by my friend Mr. Anthony. I am afraid he has allowed his enthusiasm to carry him away from the real point at issue. So far as the Defence Services are concerned, I do feel that it is scarcely a matter which should be made the subject of a discussion of the nature which my friend has initiated in the House.

Shri Sidhva: Particularly discipline.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am coming to that, if you will have patience! After all, we must not forget that the Armed Forces are a compact organisation—an organisation which is kept intact by its discipline—and any kind of discussion about its discipline or complaints raised on the floor of the House is, I submit, a very dangerous precedent.

Shri Frank Anthony: Why do you not have an *in camera* session?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Even in the British Parliament, so far as the Army is concerned M. P.'s exercise considerable amount of restraint. The discipline of the Army is in charge of the Head of the Army. It is he who is responsible to the Minister, and so long as the Minister is satisfied, any detailed discussion of the discipline of the Army or “demoralisation” in it, as my friend Mr Anthony chooses to put, will be one of the most dangerous things for this country.

Shri Frank Anthony: You are like ostriches.

Shri K. M. Munshi: We must realise, first, that the country as a whole, is in a very difficult situation. Secondly, during the last two and a half years, our Army has acquitted itself in a splendid manner, has maintained its discipline and vindicated its honour in every field where it has operated. (*Hear, hear.*) I do not believe, for a moment,—in spite of my friend's statement—that the Army or the officers are demoralised.

Prof. Ranga: That is right.

Shri Frank Anthony: I did not say that. (*Interruption.*) On a point of explanation, Sir, my friend is deliberately misrepresenting me. I said that there is imminent danger of demoralisation.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I just noted it down. Generally, I do not note down, but this time I noted it and the hon. Member said that “there is demoralisation amongst the Army officers.” I have taken down these very words—it may be that he did not mean to say that, but that is an entirely different matter.

Sardar Sochet Singh (P.E.P.S.U.): He said, “Demoralisation, if it has not already set in, is imminent.”

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am only saying that there is not only no demoralisation, but the conversion of the Army from a British Army into a National Army has raised the morale of its personnel very considerably. (*Hear, hear.*) I know it. I meet quite a large number of officers; some of them I know very well; and I am very glad to say that our Defence Services has become the patriotic Army overnight in a manner which I wish the other Services would have been able to do.

I know that the Pay Code is different,—that it is lower than what it was under the old regime. At the same time, the officers who have studied the question fully realise that, after all, in the new set-up, we cannot maintain the standard which used to prevail in the old days when the British officers were living on a scale very much higher than that enjoyed by men of equal status in this country. The new change requires that we must adjust ourselves to Indian notions of things, and I am sure that members of the Army, particularly the officers, are as much alive to this aspect as anybody else.

My friend said that the officers feel difficulty in providing education for their children on the old scale. Now, there is stringency all round. So long as my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, is not able to control inflation, everybody will have to remove his children from a costly school to a cheaper school. It is not merely one class of citizens which has to do this. It applies to every class, to every citizen. The experience of people who are running costly schools—one of the schools I run myself—shows that the number of students in costly schools is diminishing, because people are unable to pay high fees. This calamity is not restricted to one Service. But that is really a subsidiary matter. What I do want to say is this: the House should exercise self-restraint and should impose a self-denying ordinance upon itself in regard to internal matters connected with the Army. It should not discuss them, but leave them to the Minister and the Cabinet to deal with them the best way they can.

Prof. Ranga: There is a Defence Advisory Council.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Yes, there is the Defence Advisory Council as well.

Shri Sidhva: And also the Standing Committee of the Defence Department.

Shri K. M. Munshi: So, any public discussion on this matter will only aggravate the situation, or rather, create a situation which is not there at all.

There is another matter to which my friend Mr. Anthony referred. He said that the actual facts are not being given by the Defence Minister. Now, I do wish respectfully to ask the House whether, at a time when the situation in the country is so very grave and serious as it now is, would it be wise that all details about the Army should be placed before the public day after day? Would it be wise that, in a crisis like this, Members should ask for detailed information and complain about it if they are not given the same? It only puts the Minister in a difficult position—he has only to say that it is not in the public interest to disclose the information.

Another point to which my hon. friend made reference, to which I Minister says that it is in the public interest that he should not disclose the information, his *bona fides* should be accepted. The only other way is to remove the Minister if you feel like doing it, but so long as he is there, this House and certainly not a responsible Member of it like my friend Mr. Anthony, has a right to question his *bona fides*.

Another point to which my hon. friend made reference, to which I would also like to refer, is the centralisation of the Territorial Forces. It is high time that in view of the situation in the country, the different classes of Home Guards, National Guards etc. which are being raised by the States are, if not centralised, brought under some kind of central control.

Prof. Ranga: You mean correlated?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Yes, they must be correlated to the Army. I am informed that in Pakistan the National Guards are under the control and direction of the Army. I do not know how far it is correct—I have no information and I have no right to say it—, but be that as it may, I submit that it is essential that, in view of the gravity of the situation that is facing the country, wherever the States have raised Home Guards, such organisations should, in addition to

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the regular Army, be placed under the direction of the Army Headquarters with regard to their discipline, equipment and certain aspects of organisations, so that they may be useful in a crisis. I am sure the hon. Minister will consider this suggestion favourably when the time comes.

I do not want to say one word more than is absolutely necessary for the purpose of my reply, but I do feel that we are passing through one of the greatest crises that this country has had to face. And in that event our mainstay is the Army. We cannot afford to reduce it. We cannot afford to let its discipline or efficiency suffer. It may be that we are paying much more than what our means would justify for the Army, but if our country is to have freedom, if our country is to have social welfare and the numerous schemes which have been described in the Budget, we would be able to have them only if we are able to preserve our existence as a nation and that existence depends on our Army. I do submit that no attempt should be made to make unnecessary retrenchments and I am sure in a proper crisis if the hon. Minister comes up even for a further grant, I have no doubt this Parliament, in view of the emergency will grant it.

We cannot afford to have weak army; we cannot afford to have an inefficient army. We have no war-like intentions, as has been again and again declared by our leaders, by the Prime Minister and by the Deputy Prime Minister. But one thing is certain and that is that in this age and in this world we cannot afford without that protection, without that strength and that assurance which only comes of a well-equipped and strong army. From that point of view, I submit, this Budget which maintains the present level of the army not only ought to be accepted, but an assurance should be given both to the Government as well as to the hon. Minister that if need arises and if further grants are necessary, this House will be prepared to support him with all the enthusiasm and all the unanimity which it deserves.

It may become necessary to enlarge the reservoir from which our regular armed forces may have to be drawn. And in that event I would like to know—if it is permissible—whether the Government or the hon. the Minister has got some schemes, by which a regular reservoir of supply would be available.

It is very essential, apart from anything else, that our country as a whole must develop an outlook in which the preservation of our freedom and the protection of our country is felt as a duty by every able-bodied young man in this country. It is not so felt. I know, from experience, that even the little Cadet Corps in each college has lent a spirit, a stamina, to our young boys. They have become freedom-minded—if I may so put it. They know that whatever little things they do is going to help the country in the long run. I submit that that atmosphere should be cultivated and a larger number of people should be brought into the fold of that group which feels that the defence of the country is not merely the interest of an army, but is the duty and the primary duty of every able-bodied citizen in this country. From that point of view I should certainly like the hon. Minister to tell us if there is any scheme; if not, I respectfully submit to Government that it is high time that this sort of a scheme ought to be framed and put into practice as early as possible.

That is my submission in reply to what my hon. friend Mr. Anthony said about the cut.

Shri Joachim Alva: I would like to support, in general, the contentions raised by my hon. friend Shri Munshi. May I start by paying my humble tribute to the members, to the gallant officers and youngmen who constitute

our Army, Air Force and the Navy. They have overnight been transformed from instruments of the British *Raj* to a body of persons who are actuated by love and patriotism of the country and are prepared to offer their best on the altar of their motherland. This sudden transformation has not been easy for them—the psychological transformation of being the strong defenders of our country on the skies, on the land and on the seas surrounding our vast country.

Sir, we have been proud of our army, the navy and the air force to which my hon. friends referred. Our Armed Forces particularly have evoked the highest tribute of praise on the sands and deserts of the Middle-East so much so even our enemies like General Romel and others paid tributes of praise to our boys in the last war. Our army which was a moderate force before the war was almost trebled or quadrupled during the course of the war. We have to maintain our defence forces in sufficient strength to see that our borders are protected, that our skies are not over-cast with enemy aeroplanes and that our seas are not infested with enemy submarines or war-ships.

The Defence Ministry is now run and headed by very able and senior civilians. Aiding the Defence Minister are civilians who have had considerable experience of a number of important departments during the days of the war—I particularly refer to Shri H. M. Patel. We have got a number of other I.C.S. men there who had no chance when the Britishers were here—of even perhaps removing or oiling a bolt in the Department. So the Defence Ministry is run by young men trained in the Indian Civil Service and other services and they are doing their duty with the utmost devotion.

There is another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. A time there was when every family—be he the head of the family, or the wife, or the sons or the daughters,—made a heavy sacrifice in the shape of going to jail, or by being lathi-charged or even mounting the gallows. That period of our sacrifice is over today. But it shall devolve on these families which took the front rank in the freedom fight and it shall also be incumbent on these families—and the families are not a few or a hundred, they are thousands spread all over the country—to offer one of their sons for service in the defence forces. The time has come when every family shall have to give one of their sons to the national defence corps, be it the air force, navy or land forces. We have perhaps about two hundred Ministers in the land, of which not even twenty-five have sent their sons to the armed forces. I deliberately exaggerate the figure to twenty-five. Perhaps, I think it is even much less. It is high time that the Ministers both at the Centre and in the States set an example to the country by sending one of their sons to any one of the three branches of the Defence forces. Unless we keep our Armed forces manned by the best talents in the country, we cannot make our defence force a great national organisation.

Another point on which I want to lay particular emphasis is in regard to propaganda, scientific propaganda by which we could attract the best material from the universities to man the forces and the best women to run welfare organisations in the army. A time there was when exhibitions used to be organised and welfare centres run under the auspices of the *Raj*. But those things, as I have said, are things of the past. It is time we geared up everything. We have unfortunately got a neighbour, a very aggressive neighbour whose temper and intentions we can never be sure of. We have therefore to see that we keep our frontiers well-protected and our seas and skies well-guarded.

Incidentally I may mention that we must see that the Defence Minister sends out our best young men as military, air and naval attaches to our Ambassadors abroad. After all is said and done, the Ambassadors of the foreign

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countries who are here are not the direct eyes and ears of the Government! It is the naval attaches and the air attaches and the military attaches that are the power and the strength behind these Ambassadors. Therefore, in the same way, we must see that we send abroad as attaches to our Embassies in Washington, London, Moscow or Peking, picked men and officers whose duty it will be to see a lot and not to talk. With their ears and eyes open they should be able to study the happenings in the countries to which they are sent and come back here to the Defence Headquarters of the Government of India and pool their treasure of knowledge. This will enable us to know in times of stress and trouble, enable our leaders to know what sort of air-craft may be moving across the sky and what kind of navy a particular naval power possesses and what kind of army drilled on the German model or on the Russian model or that of the Anglo-American a particular nation has. As you know, military science has been a closed book to us. But the knowledge we possess should not be kept an open book in such a way that anyone walking across from Pakistan could easily study it.

The Members of this House desire to have knowledge of the armed forces. We attach great importance to it. Every one of us has a theoretical right to walk up to the Defence Minister and in private ask for any information we want remembering that we ourselves are part of the National Front in national affairs. We should, however, not publish any information about the army, the navy or the air force which will be detrimental to our interests. It must be remembered that today we three hundred and odd Members are of one persuasion and managing our interests harmoniously. But a day will come when we may have ten or fifty Members belonging to a different faith having their headquarters outside our country and in close touch with it. I shall not name them. They know to whom I am referring. If they get any information vital to our country, they will not find any difficulty in divulging it to the country across the border. You remember, Sir, that in the National Assembly of France the leader of the Communist party said: 'If you go to war, it shall be the duty of the Communists to fight for the benefit of Moscow and against the National Government'. When such a contingency arises it shall be our duty to see that no Member of this Assembly acts in that manner. If perchance the elections take place early and many Members of that party are returned, it should be our duty to see that it shall not be easy for them to pass our national secrets to others. These are some of the observations I want to make in this connection.

We the new-comers here watch the army with great interest. When some of us were in the wilderness, we did not go anywhere near the army. We kept ourselves at a stone's throw from it and watched it as instruments of a foreign power. But today that instrument is in our hands and it is being handled by our Defence Minister and competent Secretaries. The officers in the army are first class boys. They smile well and also face the rigours of life cheerfully on the mountain tops of Kashmir. They are very popular there. We are spending there so much money. That may be the future battle-ground when war may come five or ten years hence.

Another observation I want to make is that when we were fighting for the independence of our country, we hoped that we would succeed at the end of a particular period and thus take control of our defences. After attaining independence we must fix a period of five or ten years within which the heads of the air and naval forces shall be men of the same type and calibre and character as the Indian who is the Commander-in-Chief possessing great efficiency—I mean General Cariappa. What I am saying may not be popular in

some quarters. It cannot be helped. When the country is divided, when the representatives of another country are the heads of the forces on both sides, a time may come, a critical stage may come, when perhaps people will ask that the heads of the armed forces in all branches should be men of our own skin, our own character and patriotism. In times of crises this factor will be more important than any other in the world. I have said this in all humility. I would like the Defence Minister or any one in charge of Defence to see that we set a definite programme that at the end of five or seven or ten years we shall find the men who shall be able to take care of our naval forces and our air forces with as much confidence, courage and competence and patriotism as the armed forces which are led by our Commander-in-Chief.

Today we are facing a crisis on our border. Within our own shores we have a crisis of the soul, of the mind and of the heart. We have to defend the minorities with all our might and we have to protect our own kith and kin across the border. How are we going to manage it? We have today a fine army. The Universities are still to be tapped for defence purposes. I have attended the University parades. I have attended the Parade of the National Cadet Corps. These parades should be attended by the youths from our colleges and universities and then only the best talents of the universities could be drawn to the army. Then only will the army get the best recruits for their ranks. I am told that on the National Cadet Corps we are spending only a crore of rupees. We should spend ten crores on it! After all our universities will be sending the finest type of youths for training offering physical, moral and practical education. We may find in our colleges the officers for the three branches of the armed forces. Let the National Cadet Corps be not neglected and let ten crores if necessary be spent on it.

The time has come when we shall have to tell our countrymen to contribute one member to run the defence forces. We shall have to give the lead in this matter. If we do this we shall have an army composed of the finest members of the best families in the country.

Shri A. B. Gurung (West Bengal): The first and foremost thing I want to say is that the most important concern of an independent country is its defence. Boundaries in all directions have to be strengthened and guarded. Particular boundaries at times call for more attention than others. On rare occasions one has to concentrate in one sector a disproportionate percentage of the country's resources, military and otherwise. These are the rudiments of defence.

Sir, the partition of India immediately after the most devastating war has undoubtedly created many formidable economic difficulties and brought about the Himalayan problem of rehabilitation. But if we look at it dispassionately, we will see that it is not an unmixed evil. It must be acknowledged that we have been rid of the colossal expenditure required for the defence of the north-west frontier. There we used to spend enormous sums for defence and as subsidies to tribals. These have now fallen on the shoulders of Pakistan.

If we have realised that we are an independent nation, if we are stirred with the ambition of making history or participating in the International affairs on equal footing with other powers of the World, we must not neglect the Defence of the country. In all other countries Defence always tops the programme of nation building. It was as important a subject to the primitive man, to the Lords and Barons of the Feudal age, as it is to the Russians and Americans of to-day. The methods and measures of Defence change with the times but the importance of the subject persists.

There have been rather unpleasant rumours that the Defence Services do not receive as much attention as it deserves from our Prime Minister or the

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Deputy Prime Minister who are always accused of being preoccupied with their multifarious activities. With my little experience gathered in the course of contacts with a number of young officers in whose future I am more interested, I am able to say that our concern for them hardly has any effect in conveying to them our true appreciation of their difficulties under the circumstances. I wonder whether our young soldiers really "march on the belly", if Napoleon's observations may merit consideration in this atomic age when various forms of controls are on the increase without any control. At this critical juncture in our country's history, we should feel proud to have General Cariappa as the Chief of our Army who is very popular with all classes of people serving in our Army. The Chief has judiciously effected cuts wherever necessary, thus preventing our young officers from indulging in most of the soldierly vices. I understand, that for the first time in the history of the Indian Army, officers are required to observe a limit while drinking, dancing or entertaining. Not very long ago there was a time when a young Indian officer's life was described by General Stillwell, the American Commander in China, thus—'Outside his duty the Indian Officer drinks merrily and indulges in sex life as if it was nobody's business.' It is rather convenient to hand our blames on a foreigner's peg but it would be no exaggeration to say that our officers, being encouraged to a degree also, copied the West slavishly. Now officers are beginning to realize their responsibilities and to-day when Free India needs the cream of its youth to officer its Defence Services, the response is very poor.

I was informed, that much of the adulterated portion with the cream had to be accepted now for training, because there was no other alternative. We must see to it that our officers receive our most sympathetic and reasonable treatment, so that they sincerely play the role of the Custodians of the tax-payers' money, instead of being tempted to sell petrol in the blackmarket, mules in operational areas, and indulging in corruption over the Regimental or station contracts which Free India's Republican Government can never tolerate. Therefore the only solution lies in reducing this huge standing Army to the barest necessity and developing our second line of defence—the Territorials—to our satisfaction. With the integration of the State Army into ours, we are likely to receive a good number of really able officers and men, and I hope they will be usefully employed according to their abilities because of their rich martial traditions. Certain sections of our Army are still dominated by class consciousness and I feel, Republican India should now do away with all this class composition existing unnecessarily and begin developing a truly citizen's Army, where all classes should serve irrespective of their class affiliations. In the Army of Free India two classes of officers known as the I.C.Os and the J.C.Os should not exist. During the British regime the JCOs known as the VCOs were considered indispensable because it was through these that our native Army was led by the Britishers. This class has outlived its utility now and these officers should either receive direct Commissions rising from the ranks or we must introduce the British Army system of giving promotions. Now things have completely changed, the Indianisation of the Army having been completed, I do not think our officers require a *via media* to command the men under them.

Next I wish to make a few observations about the Indian Air Force. The Indian Air Force is our youngest branch of Defence but this should receive a top priority in development. We have produced a number of promising pilots, whose distinguished services in the difficult Kashmir terrain is almost an epic. But unpleasant rumours are cropping up to the effect that some sort of provincialism is in vogue there resulting in the withdrawal of a number of promising pupil pilots without sufficient reason and adequate warning. There have been a number of deaths of promising young instructors and their pupils, primarily due to our ground staff having not attained the required perfection, and the

type of old aircraft engines placed at the disposal of the cadets and their instructors. I suggest, that we still require a number of specialised foreign technicians.

With regard to the Navy, I have only a few words to say. How much progress have we made in laying down the essentials of our Naval policy so far as questions relating to alliances or treaties with other nations likely to be useful in times of emergency, is concerned? Are we planning the creation of our Navy befitting India's strategic position in the Eastern water? An important factor which merits foremost consideration is that the composition of our modern Navy must be wholly broadbased on the naval warfare of the future so far as the atom bomb is concerned. It is necessary therefore that we must have fast bigger Units immediately such as Aircraft Carriers, heavy and armed Cruisers and if possible fast battleships of 30 knots speed at least since these types have chances of escaping the atom bomb menace. At present we do not seem to be having any definite form of naval policy. This issue must receive our immediate attention since at present we have relegated the organization of our Navy to our Commanders and concentrated merely on the acquisition of a few old and small warships from Britain because of a prevailing belief that the naval policy will grow with the growth of the Navy. Since Naval policy has essentially to be linked with foreign trade, we have to study the inter-dependence of Navy and foreign trade before framing any policy. Armed Navy in peace time as in war time, is essentially the protector of our foreign trade. It is most essential to take note of all these, if we are to consider India's position in Southern Asia, and how we are looked upon by the Asian countries.

Industrial development cannot precede an era of naval development as history has proved that naval development has invariably ushered an era of prosperity in the Industries and commerce of a country.

Sir, I have only one last observation to make. During the British regime a lot of importance used to be attached to the N.W.F.P. Though unfortunately we have lost it, does not the House realize that equally important to-day is the creation of an Eastern frontier, the direction from which the worst danger may be apprehended? So far no heed has been paid to this indispensable system of defence. The geography of the country, the political atmosphere of the world, the extremely unsettled conditions in some of the neighbouring countries, with the pressure of the unfriendly feelings in others, emphasise the necessity of consolidating our defences in the North-East.

With China going completely Red, with Tibet steeped in the darkness of the feudal autocracy and thus likely to become a spring-board for our doubtful neighbours we are sure to witness what a contemporary has said—"Where frontiers meet, there is a drama." With Burma, bordering on Assam, in such a chaotic state, with the Eastern Pakistan driving a wedge between the mainland of West Bengal and the distant eastern and the north-eastern tracts of India, it is imperatively necessary, not only to create a frontier Province but also to garrison and equip it with up-to-date armaments. If neighbouring States are pledged to enact some scenes of Pearl Harbour, then let us not show them our backs with 'No War Joint Declaration' placards but our indomitable will and courage to resist aggression and to repay it in their own coins even but rather modestly. Without wasting any precious time our Government in consultation with our Military strategists should create the North-East Frontier Province after ascertaining the public opinion in those parts, because if we do not heed the lessons of history, posterity shall inherit what our Mahratta, Rajput and Sikh forefathers inherited from their predecessors—a sub-continent mercilessly vivisected, an exhibition of our national characteristic—disunity.

Sardar B. S. Man (Punjab): Sir, before I proceed.....

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): Is it according to your list, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: According as I please to make the Debate full and whoever catches my eye.

Sardar B. S. Man: Before I proceed to offer certain remarks about a department which is usually the best and most efficient, I must pay my ungrudging tribute to the soldiers of our army who have discharged their duties so well from the celebration of the Republic Day to the most onerous and responsible duties in the battle fields. I can remember very well, Sir, how they carried on their duties in connection with evacuation while we as refugees were marching from a very hostile part of our erstwhile country and later in the camps.

I feel seriously that other problems, though apparently not connected with the army, could easily be entrusted to our soldiers in view of the best traditions of the army. I feel that the much vexed problem of food production may be entrusted to the soldiers while they are not actually employed in the field or on active military duty and I am sure, Sir, they could contribute usefully to the solution of this problem. At one time it was suggested by the Father of our Nation that soldiers while not employed elsewhere, and during peace time, could contribute to solve this vexed problem, which is the bane of our country today. I strongly urge on the Minister for Defence that simultaneously with other duties, he should also encourage, as is done in some cases, dairy farming and agricultural farming in the waste lands attached to Cantonment areas.

My hon. friend Mr. Anthony was referring to a certain feeling which, I know personally, is prevailing in the army about the inadequacy of their pay. No doubt, I too sometimes have said when arguing with young military officers that they are paid far more than civilian officers. But, the fact remains that there are certain rules and regulations insisting on the Military officers and soldiers to maintain a high standard in their dress, in social entertainment and otherwise in their general way of living. Sometimes, we are apt to import our own standards while dealing with other things. I may be pardoned by my friends who are lovers of *khadi*.—*khadi* has brought us independence—do we ever seriously insist that our soldiers also should wear *khadi*? There are instances where young officers have been taken to task for not wearing a tie while wearing a suit. On the one hand we expect them to maintain a high standard in their dress, way of life and want them to be members of clubs in the army when the entertainment charges are high. Do we expect them to go about in the streets dressed in a slovenly fashion? Definitely, they are expected to have good suits from Phelps and other costly establishments. On the other hand, when it comes to a question of their pay, we expect them to behave in a *satyagraha* way. I do feel that their pay is not adequate, or at least it is not in consonance with the standards that we expect them to maintain.

No doubt there are certain promises now that, with the establishment of the Planning Commission, the needs of our army will be kept in view. A really first class army is nothing unless it is fed well from the equipment point of view. So far, I feel, that this aspect has been utterly neglected. For every little equipment, from the little gas masks, even for our uniforms, we are dependent upon supplies from abroad. I find that the industrial development is lopsided. It may be commercial. But, this aspect of the question, and the military needs, are utterly disregarded, and I find, so far, nothing has been done. Unless there is industrial planning and industrial development according to the needs of our army, the army in itself will be nothing but a paper army.

Thirdly, I want to refer to the inclusion of certain foreigners in our army. I do not object to certain traditions simply because they are not strictly national. I do feel that wherever there is knowledge, we should take that knowledge from that person. In point of technical experience, we are lagging far behind. What I object to is the inclusion of certain foreigners as soldiers, just as ordinary

army soldiers. They are there. No doubt, we are very friendly with our neighbouring country Nepal. There are Napali Gurkhas whom we respect and about whose traditions we are all agreed that they are highly disciplined soldiers. But there is another point of view. Is it not a fact that the inclusion of these Nepalese Gurkha Soldiers is working to the detriment of Gurkha soldiers in India? The Indian Gurkha soldiers are being relegated to a second or third position and they are forced to be *darwans* or *chowkidars* while they are quite willing to be and are quite as good soldiers as any of the soldiers imported from Nepal. Every year we are paying huge sums of money, nearly 20 lakhs to Nepal. Incidentally, it may be surprising to most of my friends that these 20 lakhs are not paid directly to the soldiers who work in the army, but they are paid to the Ranas of Nepal. I think it is just a matter of bribe. Why should we recruit Nepalese soldiers when there are young Nepalese recruits available in India? There are forty lakhs of Gurkhas living in India. If we have cent per cent. our own countrymen, to that extent it would be advantageous to ourselves. Whereas these soldiers, no doubt are very good soldiers and very good friends, they are coming from Nepal and they are always looking to their home from political and other points of view. We can never be sure of them. It is not a matter of pride and friendship that Nepalese Gurkha soldiers have even gone to Malaya and are shooting many of our nationals there. I think it is a purely mercenary point of view to enlist soldiers there while there are admirable recruits available here.

Shri T. Husain (Bihar): There are the Sikhs.

Sardar B. S. Man: I must refer to the mode of recruitment. I think it is admirable that we are doing away with certain class distinctions and distinctions between martial and non-martial classes. But, traditions should not be ignored.

Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): But, new traditions should also be created.

Sardar B. S. Man: But, good traditions should not be decried from simply hypothetical points of view. We should benefit from wherever we find good things. Too much emphasis is now being laid in the written test. These high academical qualifications may be very good for the I.A.S. and other services in the Secretariat. But, a bad student may be a very good soldier. There have been instances in history.

Clive who ran away from the school was a very famous soldier. There are many other instances. Incidentally I may say that it is always the bad students who run away from their homes from the eyes of their father and mother, that enlist themselves in the army. At least it is prevalent in our villages, for a boy who could not pass his examination to run away from the house, enlist in the army and return to his home with an array of medals on his breast and display that he was such a success elsewhere.

As I was saying, good traditions should not be decried from a national point of view or from a patriotic point of view. We should combine wherever we can all the good things which result from such traditions. One such tradition was that the British for very obvious reasons used to respect the soldiers very much. In civil administration the soldiers used to have a top priority but now it is a common experience that soldiers while on leave go about from door to door for the procurement of a petty little permit say for cement for the repair of a well or a house and very often it is a common experience that they are refused these permits. In this way they waste their time and in a way these disappointments cause a little amount of frustration. I do want that while military personnel are travelling or while they are on leave in their homes, there should be a spirit of respect shown to them and we should give a top priority for their various daily needs.

[Sardar B. S. Man]

One thing which has been urged so often and for which there is a proper atmosphere now is the introduction of compulsory military training. At present we complain that the funds are not so adequate; but where the security of a country is at stake, funds or no funds, we have got to do it and if we do it quickly, the better it will be. I think the danger abroad is not merely theoretical or academic or of an illusory type. It is something real; it is knocking at our doors and now if we cannot create a first-class army because the equipment or the other thing is not available there, what will happen, I do not know. We were assured that the Territorial Army would be the second line of defence, and I consider that the Territorial Army could very well be augmented if we could introduce compulsory, universal military training in our schools and colleges. I do wish that the hon. Minister of Defence would really give us a convincing answer as to what it is which is delaying such a decision, which is so very urgent now. I feel that every young man while he is studying his books in the colleges should be equally acquainted with the rifle and bullet. I do want that compulsory military training should be introduced forthwith and this will naturally relieve the sense of anxiety which is otherwise prevalent in the country. While I pay my tribute to the arms, I do want that the people who are governing these forces should pay heed to these suggestions.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Babu Ramnarayan Singh.

Shri T. Husain: Sir, are you going according to the list with you?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His name is not in the list.

Shri T. Husain: All right, Sir. My name is also, not in the list.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं तो आपका ऋणी हूँ कि लिस्ट में नाम न रहते हुए भी आपने मुझको बोलने का मौका दिया। बात भी ठीक है कि अगर

Babu Ramanarayan Singh (Bihar): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak although my name was not included in the list. It will be correct to say that if

Syed Nansherali (West Bengal): On a point of order, Sir, I know the practice prevail here of sending up the names of intending speakers and then you call upon Members to speak, whether their names are or are not on the list. But I think it must not be recorded in the proceedings that there is a list of Members who intend to speak. The real procedure should be that whoever catches the eye should be called upon to speak. The other way is not quite proper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may say that not only is a list given to me by one section, but a number of chits are being sent to me from time to time by others. In actual practice, in a House of 300 or 350 Members sometimes this may be necessary. If I look this side, it is just possible that some Members on the other side may not catch my eye. But what makes for all round justice must be adopted. Let us not stick to any particular formality. I am not sticking to the list. I am not sticking to any particular procedure. I may call a Member whose name is not in the list, and may not call one whose name is in it. What I am doing is, I am trying to maintain to the best of my judgment, the level of the debate, and also I call those who can contribute to the debate, and I also try to give as far as possible, opportunities to new Members besides trying to get as much assistance as possible from the veterans of the House.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): But it has also sometimes happened that a name is called and subsequently you discover that the Member is not in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. Sometimes I feel that an hon. Member must be given a chance, and his name may also be in the list. But I am not able to see if he is present, because I am not yet fully familiar with the names and faces of all Members here. Nor do I have any chart showing names of particular Members and their particular seats so that I could immediately tell that the name of such and such Member is so and so. It is all due to my inability to know their names. I shall try to become familiar with their names as early as possible.

Yes, Babu Ramnarayan Singh.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : सभापतिजी, यह सुन कर मुझे बहुत सन्तोष हुआ कि आप चिट के ही जरिये प्रेरित नहीं होते, चिट के अलावा भी

मि० डिप्टी-स्पीकर : चिट की बात छोड़ दीजिये ।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : कुछ भी हो जब चिट ही प्रधान हो जायगी तब तो सभापति का कोई मूल्य ही नहीं रह जायगा । इस लिये आपका यह तरीका बहुत प्रशंसा के योग्य है कि आप चिट के अलावा लोगों को देखकर भी उनको अवसर देते हैं ।

मैं वीरता का पुजारी हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि सेना ही ऐसा विभाग है जहाँ पर वीरता के अलावा सत्य भी नज़र आता है । इस लिये सेना विभाग का मैं बहुत प्रेमी हूँ । यह तो सही है कि किसी देश की रक्षा सेना की ही बदीलत होती है, सरकार की रक्षा भी सेना की बदीलत होती है । कहा जाय कि किसी देश में सेना ही असली सरकार है तो कुछ अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी । सभापतिजी, लेकिन बात यह है कि हम लोग बहुत दिनों से गुलाम थे, अब स्वतंत्र हुए हैं । इस समय में समझता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के प्रत्येक नागरिक की यह अभिलाषा होनी चाहिये कि हमारी सेना हर एक सूरत से बहुत मजबूत हो । बहुत बड़ी हो ताकि जरूरत पड़े तो हमारी सेना दुनिया में किसी दुश्मन का मुकाबिला कर सके । इतना ही नहीं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सेना ऐसी प्रभावशाली सेना हो जो यदि जरूरत हो तो सारे संसार का मुकाबिला कर सके । लेकिन इसके लिये हर एक व्यक्ति को, हर एक नागरिक को सोचना है कि इस तरह की सेना हमें कैसे प्राप्त हो । सेना सम्बन्धी यानी सैनिक नीति पर हम लोग बात कर रहे हैं तो यह तो ठीक है कि ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये जिससे हमारे देश में, हमारी सेना में कोई बुरा असर हो । यह तो जरूरी बात है । लेकिन इसके मताधिक इस आवश्यक विषय पर तो बात करना ही है । यह ठीक है कि हम लोगों की थल सेना जो है वह तो माझूम होता है यथेष्ट है ।

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

इसमें कोई शक भी नहीं। लेकिन इसमें भी बहुत कुछ ज़रूरत की बातें हैं जो मैं आगे कहूंगा। लेकिन जहां तक मालूम होता है जल सेना भारत ऐसे राष्ट्र की जैसी होनी चाहिये वैसी नहीं है और मैं जहां तक समझता हूं इस सम्बन्ध में जो जो अच्छा कार्य होना चाहिये वह अभी नहीं हो रहा है। तो मैं तो समझता हूं कि सेना विभाग की ओर से हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस विषय में विशेष ध्यान देंगे।

شہری حسین امام : ایک آنہ خرچ ہے -

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : एक आना है तो इससे क्या होना है। यहां तो बहुत कुछ खर्च होने की बात है। इसी तरह आकाश सेना भी हम लोगों की यथेष्ट नहीं है और मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों को कुछ बतलावेंगे। अगर इसमें कोई गुप्त बात हो तो आप उसको गुप्त रखें, लेकिन यह जो कहा जाता है कि बहुत सी बातें गुप्त हैं जो नहीं कहनी चाहियें। मैं तो समझता हूं कि बहुतसी बातें ऐसी हैं जो हमें कहनी चाहिये जिस बात को जान कर हमारे दुश्मन ही नहीं डरेंगे बल्कि सारा संसार डरेगा। ऐसी बात है तो जो बात आप गुप्त करके रखते हैं वह भला नहीं करते हैं, इसमें मूर्खता भी होती है। तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रवचन हो रहा है उसके बारे में मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय देश की संसद् को समझायेंगे कि यह अमुख कार्य करना है ताकि हमारी सेना बहुत प्रभावशाली सेना हो। लेकिन मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक हमारी राय है वह यह है कि दो लाख चार लाख सेना का संगठन हो जाय तो इससे देश का कल्याण हो जायगा यह बात नहीं है। यदि हमारी सेना की संख्या इसी तक सीमित रहे तो देश का कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता। मैं समझता हूं कि अब हमें अवसर मिला है, और संसार की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए यह उचित भी है कि सैनिक शिक्षा यदि हो सके, और हो क्यों न सके यदि करना चाहेंगे तो कर ही सकेंगे, जो सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य होनी चाहिये। हमारे तमाम ३३ करोड़ भारतवासी, नर नारी, सभी वीर हो जाय, सभी योद्धा हो जाय। मैंने नर नारी दोनों के बारे में कहा है, केवल एक के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं। सभी भारतवासी वीर हो जाय। सब के वीर होने से ही हमारा काम चलेगा। तो इसके लिये सब की शिक्षा होनी चाहिये। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हू कि जैसे लोग कहते हैं कि प्राइमरी (Primary) शिक्षा आवश्यक है और प्रायमरी शिक्षा अनिवार्य होनी चाहिये, यह हर एक बच्चे को दी जानी चाहिये, उसी के साथ यह सैनिक शिक्षा भी प्रत्येक बच्चे को, प्रत्येक बच्ची को अनिवार्य रूप से दी जानी चाहिये और सभी हम समझते हैं कि हमारा राष्ट्र हर सूरत से बलवान हो सकेगा।

मैंने भी एक कटौती का प्रस्ताव दिया था, रिक्रूटमेंट (recruitment) के सम्बन्ध में बात करने के लिये। वह बात भी मैं यहां पर कहे देता हूं और शायद मुझे उसके उपस्थित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। पहले अंग्रेजी राज्य के जमाने में ऐसा था कि कोई कोई जाति मार्शियल रेस (martial race) समझी जाती थी, तो सिपाहियों और अफसरों की भरती, रिक्रूटमेंट उन्हीं जातियों से होता था। तब तो अंग्रेजों की बात थी, विदेशी राज्य की बात थी। लेकिन अब तो यह बात उठती नहीं है। जब कोई प्रश्न आता है तो सरकार की तरफ से हमें मंत्री महोदय कह दिया करते हैं कि वह बात अब नहीं है। लेकिन वह बात है कि नहीं हम लोग जरा व्यवहार में उसको ठीक ठीक नहीं देख रहे हैं। पहले तो बात थी कि अमुक इलाके से, किसी विशेष इलाके से रिक्रूटमेंट होगा, अमुक जाति से रिक्रूटमेंट होगा। तो वह तो बहुत बुरी बात है। तो अब पहले ही मैं यह तो कह ही चुका हूं कि सारे देश में, सब बच्चों को, सभी लोगों को यह सैनिक शिक्षा होनी चाहिये। लेकिन जब तक यह काम नहीं हो रहा है, जब तक हम इसको नहीं कर सकते, तब तक यह होना चाहिये कि जो रिक्रूटमेंट हो रहा है, वह रिक्रूटमेंट सेंटर (recruitment centre), भरती करने के केन्द्र, सारे देश में, हर जिले में होने चाहियें और सेना में भरती होने का जो महत्व है वह हमारे देहात के लोगों के पास भी पहुंचना चाहिये।

अब कितना समय बचा है ?

मि० डिप्टी-स्पीकर : एक ही मिनट है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : तो हमको तो १५ मिनट मिलने हैं।

मि० डिप्टी-स्पीकर : १५ मिनट पूरे हो गये।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : सभापतिजी, मेरा कट मोशन और भी था। ४ मिनट और दिये जाने चाहियें।

मि० डिप्टी-स्पीकर : ४ मिनट कैसे दे सकता हूं, एक मिनट देता हूं।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : तो मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि सब जगह इस खबर को पहुंचाना चाहिये कि सेना में भरती होने का क्या महत्व है, क्या आवश्यकता है। हमारे गुरु गोविन्द सिंहजी ने यह कहा था :

“त्रिड़ियों से मैं बाज्र परवाऊं,

त्रिन्ली से मैं बाज्र परवाऊं,

तब मैं गुरु गोविन्द नाम कहाऊं”।

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

हम लोग बाज़ उसको कहते हैं जो छोटी छोटी चिड़ियों को खा जाता है। तो गुरु गोविन्दजी का कहना है कि इन छोटी चिड़ियों को इतना मजबूत बना दू कि वे बड़े बाज़ को मार डालें। बिल्ली को इतना मजबूत बना दू कि वह बाघों को मार डाले, तब मैं गुरु गोविन्द कहाऊँ।

श्री जे० आर० कपूर : जरा फिर कहिये।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : अब समय नहीं है, जाने दीजिये। इसके साथ साथ में एक बात और कहता हूँ कि यहां यह बात कही जाती है कि सेना में डिसिप्लिन (discipline) होना चाहिये। तो यह बहुत ठीक है। सेना में तो डिसिप्लिन होना ही चाहिये। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डिसिप्लिन का अर्थ भी जानना चाहिये। लोगों को डिसिप्लिन या मर्यादा को मानना चाहिये, कानून कायदे को मानना चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही सेना में सब के अन्दर यह विश्वास भी होना चाहिये कि आवश्यकता होने पर उनके साथ न्याय भी होगा। जब न्याय होता रहेगा तब जो डिसिप्लिन की बात कहते हैं यह बात भी जरूर होती रहेगी। लेकिन जब न्याय नहीं रहेगा, तो डिसिप्लिन भी नहीं रहेगा और जो बुराइयां हैं वह होती रहेंगी।

अब मैं एक बात सेना मंत्री महोदय को कह देना हूँ। कानों में खबर लगी है, लोगों ने कहा है, कि अंग्रेजी राज्य में जो बात नहीं होती थी वह आजकल सुनने में आ रही है। कहां तक सत्य है यह तो परमात्मा जाने। वह बात यह है कि प्रमोशन (promotion) में, तरक्की में, कुछ पदप्राप्त होने लग गया है। सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत सही बात है कि सेना विभाग हर सूरत से पाक साक सुना जाता था। लेकिन इस तरह के पक्ष की बात वहां भी होने लगेगी तब तो मुश्किल हो जायगी। हमने सुना है कि इसका एक डिपार्टमेंट आर्डनेंस डिपार्टमेंट (Ordnance Department) है जिसमें हजार पांच सौ सिविलियन (civilian) अफसर हैं। तो सिविल अफसर (civil officers) कड़ाई से पढ़े ही शायद भरती हुए थे और उसमें बहुत योग्य योग्य आइमी हैं। उनकी नौकरी करीब चौदह पंद्रह बरस की हो गई है। अब वहां पर ऐसा हो रहा है कि वह लोग धीरे धीरे निकाले जा रहे हैं और निकालने का जो तरीका है वह ठीक नहीं है। तो इसके बारे में मैं कहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या बात है वह ठीक से तो मैं नहीं जानता, मंत्री महोदय ठीक से इसके बारे में प्रकाश डालेंगे और आश्वासन देंगे कि वहां इस विषय में न्याय होगा। यदि न्याय होगा तो वहां डिसिप्लिन भी रहेगा, संतोष भी रहेगा और सब काम होता रहेगा।

सभापति जी, बैठने से पहले मैं एक बात और कहे देता हूँ। खास कर हमारे जो अभी मंत्री महोदय हैं इनको बिहार की तरफ़ खास नज़र देनी पड़ेगी। सन् १८५७ ई० में जो स्वतंत्रता का पहला जंग था उसमें बिहार ही प्रधान था। यह सारे देश को और दुनिया को मालूम है। तब से अंग्रेज़ लोगों ने वहाँ से भरती करना बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया था। इस तरह से वे बिहार के लोगों को सजा देते थे। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि जब देश आज़ाद हो गया है तो एक तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब जगह से लोग भरती हों, सब जगह के लोग बहादुर हों लेकिन चूँकि बिहार के प्रति खास कर बुरा बर्ताव किया गया है इसलिये मंत्री महोदय को चाहिये कि वह बिहार की तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान दें ताकि वहाँ के लोग भी पूरी पूरी तरह से सेना में भरती हों और इस तरह जो लाभ होता है खुद उससे लाभ उठावें और देश की सेवा करें। तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस तरह विशेष ध्यान दिया जायगा।

हां, एक बात और याद पड़ गई। सभापति जी, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। वह बात यह है कि सेना को इतना बहादुर तो होना ही चाहिये कि काल से भी वह नहीं डरे। यह सही है। लेकिन वह तो दुश्मनों की बात है। साथ ही मैं चाहता हूँ कि सेना में ऐसी शिक्षा भी होनी चाहिये कि आम जनता के सामने वह नम्र, सेवक बनें। कहीं पर सुना जाता है कि सिपाही लोग आम लोगों के साथ अच्छा बर्ताव नहीं करते।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब यह नहीं है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : नहीं, अभी भी ऐसा होता है। एक बात और है जिसको और लोगों ने भी कहा है कि जिस वक्त युद्ध नहीं होता उस वक्त सेना के जितने लोग हों उनको पूरा पूरा काम करना चाहिये। जैसा मानसिंह जी ने कहा था कि खाली बैठायें हुए उनको नहीं रखना चाहिये। इस वास्ते कुछ ऋवायद वह करें यह तो सही है लेकिन उसके साथ कुछ खेती का काम या चाहे और कुछ काम भी करें जिससे कि उपज बढ़े। बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि सेना को इतना काम करना चाहिये कि सेना में खास कर जो खाने का खर्च हो वह अपने आप पैदा कर ले। यह बड़ा अच्छा रहेगा।

अब मैं और अधिक नहीं कहूंगा; मैं कहूंगा कि जितनी बातें मैंने कही हैं वह मंत्री महोदय याद रखेंगे। हमारे सारे देश की ऐसी चेष्टा हो कि हमारी सेना सारे संसार में अजेय सेना होकर रहे।

(English translation of the above speech)

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Sir, it is a matter of much satisfaction to me to note that your decisions are actuated not by mere chits and there is something else . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Leave this chit affair apart.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Anyway, once these chits come to hold supreme in all our affairs the importance of the Chair may be lost. For that reason, the method adopted by you in giving an opportunity to the Members to speak also by looking at them in addition to these chits, is most commendable.

I am one of those who believe in hero-worship. I know it, too, that an army is the only place where one can expect deeds of heroism as also the truthfulness. I have, therefore, special attachment towards the Army. It is a fact that an army alone is capable of a country's defence. It is true that the Government of a country itself can be protected only by an army at its back. In fact, it will be no exaggeration to say that the army is the *'de facto'* government of a country. Sir, the reality of the situation is, however, that we have been slaves for long and only recently we succeeded in winning our freedom. The present is a time when, I think, every citizen of India should, naturally, be actuated by an uppermost desire to see the Army to be very strong in every respect and so vast as to be capable in an emergency, to counter-act enemy from whatever quarter of the world he may come. Not only that. I want to see our army so powerful as to be competent to fight to a victorious end, even if the whole of the world is arranged against it. I, however, concede that everyone of our citizens has to think hard as how best to marshal an army of that type. The matter under discussion in the House at the moment relates to the Army and our general Defence policy. It will, naturally, be much desirable that nothing is said here which is likely to have an adverse effect on the general morale of our armed forces. It is undoubtedly a very important thing to be borne in mind by all of us. But, while keeping that in view, we have necessarily to debate this vital issue. It will be quite correct to assume that the Land Forces we possess, are sufficient for our purposes. There is certainly no doubt about that. Despite this all, there are some aspects concerning certain essential requirements of these forces which I propose to dilate upon on a subsequent occasion. Our Navy, on the contrary, is not of the type that a country of the size of Bharat should possess. Neither, as far as I can gather, we are doing anything substantial towards this direction which is the need of the hour. I hope this matter will receive special attention of the hon. the Minister of Defence.

Shri Hossain Imam (Bihar): An expenditure of only one anna is involved.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: This matters very little. An expenditure of only one anna is ridiculously insignificant; just now we are debating here a need to incur a very huge expenditure. Likewise our Air Force is an inadequate one. I may hope that the hon. Minister will enlighten us a bit in this respect. The secrets of importance, if any, may not be divulged, but I, for one, certainly do not subscribe to the view that so many things regarded to be as secrets, should not be discussed at all. I, rather, feel that we should discuss all such things which may, when revealed, terrify not only our enemies, but the whole world. You are doing no good to the country by preserving all secrets as such. This may, at times, prove to be an unwise act. I, therefore, entertain a hope that the hon. the Minister will enlighten the Parliament of the country as to the substantial steps he proposes to take which may, ultimately, be conducive to make our army a really powerful one.

Further, I want to submit that we generally regard the marshalling of an army consisting of two to four lacs of men, to be adequate to protect the overall interests of the country. Such a view is not justified by the facts. No good can accrue to the country by an imposition of a limitation of this type in regard to the Army. I think an opportunity has come now to declare military training, if possible, compulsory. I do not see why it should not be possible if we have a will to do so. The general international situation also justifies such a course of action. Everyone of our 33 crores of citizens, without regard to sex, should be inspired to become a brave fighter. I have made this observation for men and women both. Neither can be an exception to it and all have to infuse a sense of heroism within themselves. The day-to-day problems of India can be solved only if everyone of its citizens becomes a brave-souled individual. To that end we have to train them all properly. I go further to say that side by side the primary education which we all consider to be very necessary and hence vigorously want it to be declared compulsory, we should take steps to impart military training to everyone of our youngsters, irrespective of sex and as a compulsory measure. Then and then alone, our country can be considered as strong in every respect.

I, too, have a cut motion in my name, seeking an initiation of discussion on the recruitment issue. I may utilize the present occasion to submit my views in that connection and this will probably leave no necessity for me to move that motion at all. In the days of the British rule, it used to be a practice to classify certain communities as the 'martial races'. Accordingly, the recruitment of men and the officers to the Army was confined to them alone. All this could happen under the British or under any other foreign rule. Such a practice can no longer continue in the changed set-up of our country. Everytime a question is raised to this effect, the hon. Minister parries it by denying the existence of any such thing now. The fact is, however that people are unable to see any change in the actual practice and they are, consequently, unable to decide whether it is really stopped or not. Formerly the recruitment to the Army was confined to certain well-defined areas and races. That is, certainly, a very undesirable thing to pursue. As I have submitted already, military training should be imparted to every person, from a child to an adult, throughout the country. Till the time, however, work in this direction is taken up or till we feel fit to undertake it, we should, at least, proceed to open the recruitment centres throughout the country and in every district in order to meet all our present requirements in this respect. Our people in the countryside should also be made conscious of the importance of recruitment to the Army.

May I know the time, Sir?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: One minute more is left.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: But the time-limit in my case is 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 15 minutes have already been over.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Sir, I had another cut motion in my name. For that reason, I should be allowed four minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can I allow four minutes? I can allow only one minute more.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: So, the purpose of my submission is that our people, wherever they be, should come to realise the necessity and the importance of enrolment in the Army. To quote our revered Guru Govind Singh,

Chiryon se main bas marvaun,

Billi se main bagh marvaun,

Tab main Guru Govind nam kahaun.

[Babu Ramnarayan Singh]

We know that a hawk devours small birds. So that was how the great Guru aimed at encouraging the insignificant things like sparrows and cats to fight out their powerful enemies like the hawk and the wolf. What is more he could not feel proud till that task was thoroughly accomplished.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Will you, please, repeat that?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: No time is left at my disposal for that now. You may please leave this topic. Alongwith I have to submit that, not infrequently, we stress here the importance of a sense of discipline in the Army. It is but quite right to do so. Maintenance of discipline within the Army is a vital thing. Whereas this is true, we should, at the same time, try to understand the true meaning of 'discipline'. The people must obey the laws of the land as also adhere to discipline and their traditions. Simultaneously, everyone in the Army must be sure of justice being done to him in the times of need. So long there is a surety of justice, maintenance of discipline will remain guaranteed. But once justice is no more the order of the day, discipline will remain an impossible thing and, consequently, the existence of so many evils will persist.

One thing I wish to submit for the special consideration of the hon. the Defence Minister. There are whispering reports, people say, to the effect that things unheard of in the British days, are happening in the present times. Heaven knows how far these reports are true. Well, they are to the effect, that of late, partisanship is more in evidence while determining promotions for the staff. Sir, it is very correct to submit that formerly Army used to be a place well-known for its being free from all corruption. The matters will be much complicated if nepotism of this sort finds its way even there. This has come to my knowledge that one of the departments known as the Ordinance Department, has 500 to 1000 civilian officers on its strength. The officers in question are reported to have been employed in pre-war days and among them there are very capable persons also. Some of them have put in as much as 14 to 15 years' service. These persons are being discharged now and the method followed in discharging them is not at all an unobjectionable one. I do not claim to know full facts in this connection. I can only hope the hon. Minister will throw some light on this issue and he will also give an assurance that justice will be done to the employees there. Justice alone will ensure the preservance of discipline, bring contentment as also let the whole work to be conducted in a smooth manner.

Sir, before I conclude I may put forth one thing more. It is to press for a special attention towards Bihar on the part of the hon. Minister. It was the present State of Bihar which took a leading part in the first battle of freedom, otherwise and commonly known as the 'Mutiny of 1857'. Our country and the rest of the world knows this fact well. Ever since the British had decided upon a total stoppage of recruitment from that area. In this way, they inflicted a punishment on the people of Bihar. Now that our country is free, firstly I want the recruitment to be open to people of all regions so that a heroic spirit may dominate our countrymen everywhere. Secondly, because Bihar has been the recipient of a particularly bad treatment in the past, I want the hon. Minister to pay special attention to the interests of that State so that the people there may have their due and full share in the services of the Army and may utilize the opportunity to their own benefit as also be of service to the country. May I hope that special attention will, therefore, be paid to that part of the country?

Just now I recollect another point for submission. I wish to speak, Sir, only for a minute more. It is a recognised necessity that all our army men should be so courageous as not even to fear death when opposed to an enemy.

Along with it they should be educated to behave in a courteous manner while dealing with the general public. At places, there are complaints as to the misbehaviour of the soldiers towards the general public.

An Hon. Member: No such incidents happen now.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: It is not true. Such things occur even now. There is another point which has been stressed by other hon. Members also. It is that our armymen must equally, be engaged in peace times just like at all other times. As the hon. Sardar B. S. Man has stated, they should not be made habituated to sit idle. It will be a right thing to do if, frequently, they are asked to perform drill. But a still better thing will be to put them to cultivation or some such work which will contribute to the increasing of our production. I will even like the Army to put in efforts sufficient to meet by itself the expenditure incurred in connection with its feeding. It will be a much desirable step to take.

I propose to say no further. I hope the hon. Minister will bear the mind all the points made by me. The country, on the whole must strive to have an army—invincible by the whole world.

पंडित ठाकूर दास भार्गव : जैसा अभी बाबू रामनारायण सिंह ने जिक्र किया है कि जल सेना और आकाश सेना, इनके अन्दर काफ़ी तरक्की नहीं हुई है, और इन में जो कुछ होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हुआ, उन्होंने ऐसा किस बुनियाद पर कहा मैं नहीं जानता। मैं डिफ़ेन्स बजट एस्टीमेट्स के सफ़े दो की तरफ़ आप साहवान का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस में दर्ज है कि पन्द्रह अगस्त सन् ४७ को जब यहां देश में स्वराज्य कायम हुआ और जब से ताकत हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट को मिली, तो क्या हालत आर्मी, नेवी और एयरफ़ोर्स की थी और अब आज के दिन क्या हालत है, यह मैं आपको डिफ़ेन्स के जो बजट पेपर्स हैं, उसमें से पढ़कर सुनाऊंगा और आप यह देखकर खुश होंगे कि जो कुछ इन्सान कर सकता है या हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट कर सकती थी, जितने ज़राये हमारे पास थे, उनसे जितना फ़ायदा उठाया जा सकता था, उसके अन्दर कोई कमी बाकी नहीं रखी और सफ़े दो पर यह दर्ज है :

“On the 15th August 1947, our Navy consisted of a few Sloops, Frigates, Mine-Sweepers and Mine Launches, of a small number of officers, only a handful of whom had to their credit more than 10 years of service, and of ratings, a very large percentage of whom had not seen Marine Service.”

आगे इसमें पार्टीशन का जिक्र है।

एयर फ़ोर्स के बारे में भी यह लिखा है :

“On 15th August, 1947, the Indian Air Force consisted of a certain number of aircraft pilots and ground personnel who were a small section of the Royal Air Force then located in India. The major policy for this combined Air Force was settled by the Air Ministry in London, and most of the personnel in the overhaul and repair of aircraft and for the training of personnel and of the staff at Headquarters in Delhi were British.”

यह हालत थी अगस्त सन् ४७ में, अब इस डिफ़ेन्स इस्टीमेट्स में जो हम को दिये गये हैं इसमें दर्ज है कि अब किन चीजों के वास्ते हम

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

रूपया चाहते हैं। जनाबवाला मुल्हजा फ़रमायेंगे कि सफ़ा ६१ पर यह लिखा है :

"The Indian Navy consists of afloat establishments such as cruiser, destroyers, sloops, frigates, trawlers, mine-sweepers, etc., and shore establishments, such as training, dock-yard, storage and other miscellaneous administrative establishments. The Indian Navy has training establishments for boys training, mechanical training, gunnery, communication and anti-submarine training, and schools for training in seamanship, physical culture, supply and secretariat duties."

इसी तरीके से जनाबवाला सफ़ा ७१ पर मुलाहिजा फ़रमायेंगे जिसमें दर्ज है कि :

"The Indian Air Force is composed of (i) Squadrons and Flights of various kinds such as Fighter, Bomber, Transport, Communication, Reconnaissance, etc., (ii) Training establishments for the training of officers in flying and technical and ground duties branches and of airmen in technical and other trades, (iii) Maintenance Units for the storage, custody, supply, maintenance, repair and overhaul of Air Force equipment and (iv) Command, administrative and miscellaneous units. In addition to providing essential air defence for the country, the I.A.F. undertakes the transport of personnel and stores as required by the exigencies of the service, dropping of supplies in areas otherwise inaccessible, and aerial surveys of military objectives."

मैंने जनाबवाला की खिदमत में पढ़कर यह सब सुनाया है कि यह ख्याल जो आमतौर पर फैला हुआ है कि हमने किसी किसम की कोई तरक्की नहीं की है, यह ख्याल दुरुस्त नहीं है और यह ख्याल हमको दिल से निकाल देना चाहिये। हमारे रिसोर्सेज बहुत लिमिटीड हैं और हममें ताकत नहीं है कि इससे ज्यादा रूपया खर्च कर सकें। आज ही के अखबार में मैम्बरसाहबान ने मुलाहिजा फ़रमाया होगा कि डिडियन न्यूज क्रानिकल के आखरी पृष्ठ में लिखा है कि ७३ मिलियन पाउंड सिर्फ ब्रिटेन नेवी की मॉडर्नाइजेशन (Modernisation of the Navy) के वास्ते खर्च कर रहा है। अब उसके मुकाबिले में हम क्या चीज हैं, और क्या कर रहे हैं यह मैं हाउस पर छोड़ता हूँ। रोज़ हार्डिड्रोजन बॉम्ब, आटम बॉम्ब बनाने की खबरें आती हैं, और अगर हम अपनी तरफ़ देखें तो हम समुन्दर के मुकाबले में एक डीप आफ़ वाटर के बराबर हैं। लेकिन इस में हमारा कसूर नहीं है। हमारी जितने रिसोर्सेज हैं, अगर हम उनकी तरक्की नहीं करते, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दरअसल शिकायत का मौक़ा है। इस वक़्त भी जितनी हमारी रिसोर्सेज हैं, उस में आधा हमारी आर्मी पर खर्च होता है। इस मर्तबा भी सवा आठ करोड़ रुपये के करीब कैपिटल बिल होना है, इस विषय में मैं यह अर्ज कर सकता हूँ कि यह शिकायत मुनासिब नहीं है कि दरअसल ठीक ठीक रकम में इन सर्विसेज पर खर्च नहीं की जा रही है। इसमें शक नहीं है कि हमें सचमुच दुःख होता है जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारा बहुत सारा रूपया दूसरे मुल्कों को बहुत सी ऐसी चीज़ों के मंगाने में खर्च होता है, जो हमारे मुल्क में पैदा की जा सकती हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि आज हमारे यहाँ भी उतनी इनवस्टिडियल तरक्की हो जाये,

जितनी कि हम चाहते हैं, तो ठीक है। लेकिन आज के दिन यह कह देना कि यहां पर किसी किस्म की तरक्की नहीं हो रही है, यह दुस्त नहीं है। बहुत सारे मेम्बरान इन चीजों से ज्यादा वाकफियत नहीं रखते हैं और जिनको मौका नहीं मिला है कि बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज देख सकें, उन को मालूम नहीं है कि हमारी आर्मी क्या कर रही है मनें बहैसियत मेम्बर एडवाइजरी कमेटी के कई एक बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज देखी हैं और मुझे मौका मिला है वहां जाने का और उन फैक्ट्रीज को देखने का और मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि जितना मुमकिन है हमारी आर्मी काम कर रही है, जितना इन नई मशीनों से और पुरानी मशीनों से और जितना हमारे पास मसाला है, यह कहा जा सकता है कि जो कुछ मुमकिन है, वह किया जा रहा है और आर्मी ठीक तरह से जो उसका फ्रज है, उसको अदा कर रही है।

हमारे पास देश में कोई एयरक्राफ्ट फैक्टरी नहीं है, जिस के अन्दर यहां एयरक्राफ्ट (aircraft) बना सकें। हमारे पास डौकयार्ड (dockyard) नहीं हैं और जो हिन्दुस्तान फ़ेक्ट्री है वह हमारी ज़रूरत के वास्ते काफी नहीं है। एक डौकयार्ड बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। बसों की कोशिश के बाद दूसरे मुल्कों ने अपने वहां ऐसे कारखाने बनाये हैं, यह चीज यहां ओवरनाइट नहीं बनाई जा सकती है अपने देश में। और अगर आज इस तरफ तेज़ी के साथ काम नहीं हो रहा है, तो यह कहना कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने कुछ नहीं किया, वाजिब नहीं है। पन्द्रह अगस्त के पहले आर्मी के बारे में नुक्ता-चीनी करना ठीक था, क्योंकि तब विदेशी हुकूमत थी और तब हम इसमें ज्यादा खर्च के बारे में शिकायत करते थे और वह ठीक था, लेकिन अब हालत तबदील हो गई है और आर्मी हमारी है और आज एक मेम्बर भी यह कहने को तैयार नहीं हैं कि जितना जायज़ खर्चा हो आर्मी के वास्ते, उसमें एक पैसे की भी कमी की जाये, हम नहीं चाहते कि डिफेंस बजट में कोई भी कमी की जाये। मैं सारे मेम्बरान के व्यू (view) की तर्जुमानी करता हूं कि जब मैं कहता हूं कि हम नहीं चाहते कि आर्मी के वास्ते जितना खर्च है, जितनी फ़ीज की ज़रूरत है, उसके अन्दर हम किसी तरीके की कमी करें। अगर आर्मी के पैट्रियोटिक (patriotic) होने के सबूत की ज़रूरत है, तो वह मौजूद है। आज कौन शकस अपनी छाती पर हाथ रखकर कह सकता है कि हमारी आर्मी ने काश्मीर में, हैदराबाद में जो कारनामे दिखाये, वह अब्बल दर्जे की हुब्बेवतनी के नमूने नहीं थे। अभी मेरे लायक दोस्त ने फ़रमाया कि आर्मी ऐसी होनी चाहिये जिसके कि मोरेल (morale) हाई हों, तो काश्मीर के अन्दर जिस बहादुरी और इन्सानियत का सबूत हमारी आर्मी ने दिया, वह ही काफी सबूत है उनके अच्छे मोरेल होने का।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई मिसाल की जरूरत हो तो शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब यहां बैठें हैं। आप इस बात को श्रीनगर जाकर देखें। अगर श्रीनगर में हमारी आर्मी और एयर फ़ोर्स नहीं पहुंचती तो आज यह कश्मीर और श्रीनगर हमारे साथ नहीं होता। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक इस शिकायत का सवाल है कि हमारी आर्मी के अन्दर डिटरियोरेशन (Deterioration) होने लगा है जैसा कि मिस्टर एन्थोनी ने कहा था, मुझे यह कहने में ज़रा भी ताम्बुल नहीं है कि यह बिल्कुल त्रेवुनियाम स्याल है। मुझे मौक़ा मिला है, ब्रह्मसिंघत एडवाइज़री कमेटी के मेम्बर के जाने का और मैंने कश्मीर में और जगहें जाकर देखा है, और मुझे यह कहने में ज़रा भी ताम्बुल नहीं है कि वह पुरानी मरसीनरी (mercenary) की जहनियत बिल्कुल ख़त्म हो चुकी है। हर एक शख्स महसूस करता है कि अब हमारे देश की आर्मी है और उसका मारेल बहुत ऊंचा है।

एक शिकायत यह है कि उनको काफी पैसा नहीं मिलता, यह दुस्त नहीं है। मैं खुश होता अगर मेरे लायक दोस्त मिस्टर एन्थोनी किसी फ़ैक्ट्स से यह साबित करने की कोशिश करते कि यहां जो पैसा मिलती है वह कम मिलती है। मैं इसे ऐज ए मैटर आफ़ फ़ैक्ट (as a matter of fact) भी मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि जितनी पैसा हम देते हैं वह उस पैसे से कम है जो ब्रिटिश आफ़िसर को उसी ओहदे की मिलती है। अगर यह कम भी होती तो भी कोई ताज्जुब की बात नहीं थी। इस देश का मुक़ाबला दूसरे देशों से नहीं कर सकते जब कि हमारा देश मुक़ाबले में बहुत गरीब है और उन देशों के बराबर नहीं है, हालांकि मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि पैसा हमारे यहां कम मिलती है। अगर उसके लिये किसी के पक्ष करने की जरूरत है तो मैं नहीं जानता कि सरदार साहब से ज़्यादा इस बारे में और कौन इसरार कर सकता है कि जो भी हमारे देश के लिये मुमकिन है वह आर्मी को मिल जाय। हमारे पंजाब में कहते हैं कि जो खत्री से ज़्यादा गोरा हो उसे कोढ़ी कहते हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि कौन से आफ़िसरों की पैसा कम है। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि सरदार साहब से ज़्यादा इस बारे में कोई और conscious है। लेकिन ताहम यह जानते हैं कि इस मुल्क में इससे ज़्यादा खर्च नहीं किया जा सकता जितना कि वह खर्च कर रहे हैं। इसलिए अगर साथ ही किसी को कम मिलता भी है तो वह जानता है कि इस मुल्क में ज़्यादा मिलने की गुंजायश नहीं है।

इसके अलावा मैं जनाब वाला की खिदमत में एक दो अल्फ़ाज़ टेरिटोरियल आरमी के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। टेरिटोरियल आरमी के लिये सन् १९४९-५० में ५१ लाख ५० हजार रुपया रखा गया था जिसमें से रिवाइज्ड एस्टिमेट में से १० लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ। और अब जो रकम रखी गयी है वह २५ लाख

रखी गयी है। हम कह सकते हैं कि यह रकम थोड़ी है। लेकिन मैं इसमें इस तरह की नुकताचीनी नहीं करना चाहता। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस हाउस ने टैरिटरियल आरमी के बारे में एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया और सरदार साहब ने उसको किसी हद तक कबल फरमाया और टैरिटरियल आरमी के वास्ते जो भी कोशिश की जाय वह कोशिश कम है। स्विटजरलैंड की मिसाल हमारे सामने आ जाती है कि वहाँ २४ घंटे के अन्दर सारे मुल्क के नौजवान व स्त्रियां देश के बचाव के लिये फौज के तौर पर इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं। उनके पास आर्मी नहीं है। लेकिन उनकी मिसाल हम पर आयद नहीं होती। लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान पुराना हिन्दुस्तान नहीं रहा है। अब सारे हिन्दुस्तानी अपने को एक समझते हैं। अब ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य और शूद्र अपने को अलग अलग नहीं रख सकते। अब वह चारों वर्ण अलग हो गये हैं और अब इन्सानियत के नाते इन्सान को कम नहीं समझा जा सकता। आज अपने देश की हिफाजत के वास्ते हर एक आदमी हथियार उठा सकता है। जो हमारे ऊपर बन्दिश थी वह खत्म हो चुकी। तो इस वास्ते जरूरी है कि इस टैरिटरियल आरमी में जितना रुपया मुमकिन हो खर्च किया जाय। मुझको मालूम है कि मुल्क अभी नाजुक हालत से गुजर रहा है मुझको यह भी मालूम है कि अब छूनछान का भेद नहीं रहा है। लेकिन तब भी कभी अच्छूत कहते हैं कि हमको फौज में नहीं लिया जाता है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई ऐसी शिकायत है तो हमारे सरदार साहब कोशिश करेंगे कि वह जहाँ तक हो सके दूर कर दी जाय।

टैरिटरियल आर्मी के पीछे जो ख्याल किया जाता है वह बिल्कुल ठीक है कि यह हमारी सैकिड लाइन आफ डिफेंस है। और आखिर में कभी न कभी ऐसा वक़्त होगा कि लड़ाई रोकन के लिए हमें आर्मी नहीं रखनी पड़े और टैरिटरियल आर्मी ही पूरी हिफाजत के लिए गारंटी हो जाय। अभी मेरे लायक दोस्त ने कहा था कि आर्मी में ऐसी चीज़ों की जायं कि वह इस तरह के काम करे जिससे मुल्क की पैदावार बढ़े। चौधरी मुस्तारमिह साहब जब अमेरिका गये तो अमेरिकन आरमी के वास्ते और उनके अन्दर जो जो काम होते हैं और जो तालीम उन्हें दी जाती है उसके मुताबिक उन्होंने किताबें जो ४०० के लगभग हैं हासिल करने की कोशिश की—जो उनको पूरी न मिल सहीं। यह पुस्तकें सिर्फ लड़ाई करने के वास्ते ही नहीं बल्कि जो और जरूरी काम हैं, इंडस्ट्रीज में और एग्रीकल्चर वगैरह के, उसके लिए बिल्कुल अच्छी तरह से काम करने के क्राविल बनाने के लिए अमेरिका में काम में लाई जाती हैं। तो अगर हम चाहते हैं कि मुल्क में जब लड़ाई न हो और आरमी अपना पूरा हक़ देश के वास्ते अदा करे तो

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

जरूरी है कि ऐसी तालीम उनको दी जाय, पीस टाइम के अन्दर कि जिससे उस वक्त वह मुफ़ीद साबित हो सके। यह किताबें मंगवाई जावें और यहां नई किताबें लिखी जावें और उनका प्रचार आर्मी में किया जावे।

इसके अलावा टैरीटोरियल आर्मी इस वास्ते भी रखनी पड़ती है कि जब जरूरत हो तो हर एक शहरी हथियार ले कर अपनी हिफ़ाज़त के लिये तैयार हो जाय। मुझको शिकायत है कि आजकल हम देखते हैं कि पंजाब के आस-पास जो तलवार रेंटल (rattle) कर रही है तो भी हम देखते हैं कि अभी तक कुछ ऐसा इन्तज़ाम नहीं हुआ जिससे कि हमारा डर दूर हो जाय। हमको खौफ़ है कि कहीं इस देश में panic या खौफ़ तारी न हो जाय। इसलिये जरूरी है कि बार्डर प्राविंस में कुछ कांसक्रिप्शन का काम किया जाय। वहां पर हथियार दिये जाय जिससे लोग कायम रहें और अपने फ़र्ज़ को अच्छी तरह अंजाम दे सकें। मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि पहले वक्त और था और इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया था। लेकिन अब वक्त आ गया है और इस वक्त को नहीं खोना चाहिये। ज़रा आप इस तरफ़ मेहरबानी से देखिये और रीयलिस्टिक व्यू (realistic view) लीजिये। और इन बार्डर प्राविंस में जो आपकी पालिसी है उसको तबदील कर दें ताकि वह लोग अपने फ़र्ज़ को पहचानें और जरूरत पड़े तो वह आपका हाथ बटा सकें। इसमें शक नहीं है कि मैं किसी कट मोशन पर ख़ास नहीं बोल रहा हूं और न किसी कट मोशन पर बोलने की जरूरत है। मैं तो यह जानता हूं कि एक भी कट मोशन इस तरह का पेश नहीं करना चाहिये कि इस बजट में कमी की जाय। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि इस देश का हर एक रहने वाला, ईस्ट पंजाब के रहने वाले की हैसियत से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज ईस्ट पंजाब का एक एक रहने वाला इसके लिए तैयार है कि कट मोशन का एक लफ़्ज़ भी पास नहीं करना चाहिये बल्कि ईस्ट पंजाब के लिए और सारे देश के लिये वह खुद अपने आपको कट करवाने के लिये तैयार है अगर इसकी जरूरत पड़े। यह अब गवर्नमेंट की मरजी के ऊपर है। अगर वह चाहे तो इस सारे एन्थ्यूज़ियाज़म से फ़ायदा उठाये और सारे देश को मिलिटरी माइन्ड कर दे। लेकिन अगर गवर्नमेंट इस चीज़ को महसूस नहीं करती तो इसमें गवर्नमेंट का कसूर है, लोगों का नहीं।

जब मैं पंजाब में जाता हूं तो लोग कहे हैं कि हमको हथियार नहीं देते। पता नहीं इस बारे में क्या पालिसी है कि हथियार क्यों दिये जाते। क्या हथियार नहीं हैं? मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि

आप ज़रा मिलिटरी माइंडेडनेस की तरह चले और लोगों में इस वक्त जो अहसास है उसका फ़ायदा उठावें। बार्डर प्राविसेज़ पर आज ख़तरा है इसलिये लोगों को अपना फ़र्ज़ पहचानने की तरफ़ आर ध्यान दें। वे आज डरे हुए नहीं हैं लेकिन उनके पास हथियार नहीं हैं। वह अच्छी तरह लोगों से लड़ सकते हैं मगर उनको हथियार नहीं मिलते। इसलिए जहाँ तक लोगो के एहसास और फीलिंगज़ का ताल्लुक है वह सोलहों आने गवर्नमेंट के पीछे चलने को तैयार हैं और गवर्नमेंट का हाथ बंटाने को तैयार हैं और अपने देश के लिए मर मिटने को तैयार हैं।

(English translation of the above speech)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): Sir, I do not know on what basis Babu Ramnarayan Singh has remarked that sufficient progress has not been made by the Navy and the Air Force and that all that could have been done about them has not been done. I wish to draw the attention of the House to page 2 of the Defence Budget Estimates where it is shown what was the condition of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force on the 15th August, 1947, when the country achieved freedom and the transfer of power was made to our Government. As for the condition in which you find them today I would read out to you from the papers relating to the defence budget. You will be pleased to see that our Government has done whatever was humanly possible, within the means at our disposal, and that no pains were spared to make the best use of whatever resources were available to us. It is mentioned on page 2:

“On the 15th August, 1947, our navy consisted of a few Sloops, Frigates, Mine-Sweepers and Mine Launches, of a small number of officers, only a handful of whom had to their credit more than 10 years of service, and of ratings, a very large percentage of whom had not seen Marine Service.”

Then it mentions the Partition. About the Air Force it says:

“On 15th August, 1947, the Indian Air Force consisted of a certain number of aircraft pilots and ground personnel who were a small section of the Royal Air Force then located in India. The major policy for this combined Air Force was settled by the Air Ministry in London, and most of the personnel in the overhaul and repair of aircraft and for the training of personnel and of the staff at Headquarters in Delhi were British.”

This was the position in August, 1947. Now, in the Defence Estimates supplied to us it is mentioned for what purposes we require the funds. On page 61 it is given:

“The Indian Navy consists of afloat establishments such as cruiser, destroyers, sloops, frigates, trawlers, mine-sweepers, etc. and shore establishments, such as training, dock-yard, storage and other miscellaneous administrative establishments. The Indian Navy has training establishments for boys training, mechanical training, gunnery, communication and anti-submarine training, and schools for training in seamanship, physical culture, supply and secretariat duties.”

Similarly, you will find mentioned on page 71 that:

“The Indian Air force is composed of (i) Squadrons and Flights of various kinds such as Fighter, Bomber, Transport, Communication, Reconnaissance etc., (ii) Training establishments for the training of officers in flying and technical and ground duties branches and of airmen in technical and other trades, (iii) Maintenance Units for the storage, custody, supply, maintenance, repair and overhaul of Air Force equipment and (iv) Command, administrative and miscellaneous units. In addition to providing essential air defence for the country, the I. A. F. undertakes the transport of personnel and stores as required by the exigencies of the service, dropping of supplies in areas otherwise inaccessible, and aerial surveys of military objectives.”

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

I have read out all this to the House to show that the generally current notion that we have not made any kind of progress is not correct and we must banish that impression from our minds. Our resources are very much limited and we cannot afford to incur any greater expenditure. Members may have read on the last page of today's *Indian News Chronicle* that Britain is going to spend 73 million pounds simply on the modernization of the Navy. Now, what is our position in comparison to that and what are we doing? I leave it to the House to judge for themselves. Every day we read news about the hydrogen bomb and the atom bomb and if we look to ourselves we feel like a drop of water in comparison to the ocean. But, we are not to blame for that. Had we not developed whatever resources we possessed I might have thought there was an occasion for complaint. Even now one-half of our resources are being spent on the Army. This time too the capital bill is going to amount to eight and a quarter crores. In this connection, I can say that the complaint that expenditure on these services is not being incurred properly is not just. No doubt we are really pained when we find that a good deal of our money is spent in ordering a lot of such things from other countries as could be produced in our own. We do want that our country should also be similarly advanced industrially. But it is not correct, today, to say that no progress of any kind is being made here. Most of the Members are not familiar with these matters and have not had an opportunity to see big factories. They do not know what our Army is doing. I have seen several big factories in the capacity of a member of the Advisory Committee and have had an opportunity to go there and see their actual working and I can say that our Army is doing as much as possible. It can be said that everything possible is being done with the help of the new machines and the old ones and all other material in our possession and that the Army is doing its duty properly.

We have no factory in our country for the manufacture of aircraft. We have no dock-yard and the Hindustan Factory is not adequate for our requirements. Efforts are being made to set up a dock-yard. It took other countries years of efforts to establish such factories and it cannot be done overnight in this country and if things are not being done in that sphere, today, with speed, it would not be proper to say that the Government has done nothing. Criticism of the Army before the 15th August was all right because then the country was under alien rule. Then, we used to complain about the excessive expenditure incurred over it and this was right, but the position has changed now. Now the Army is our own and not a single person is prepared to demand a penny's reduction in the proper expenditure for the Army. We do not want any reduction in the defence budget. I give expression to the general view of the Members when I say that we do not want any kind of reduction to be made in the expenditure required for the Army or in the personnel of our forces. If any proof were to be required of the patriotism of the Army it is there. Who can say, today, that the exploits of our Army in Kashmir and Hyderabad were not examples of first rate patriotism? Just now, a learned friend has observed that an army should have high morale. Now, the gallantry and humanity shown by our Army in Kashmir is proof positive of its excellent morale. **Sheikh Abdullah** who is himself sitting here will bear testimony to this fact. Or, you may go to Srinagar and see it there. Had our Army and Air Force not been in Srinagar in time Kashmir and Srinagar would not have been with us today. I wish to say without the least hesitation that the complaint made by Mr. Anthony that a tendency to deterioration is noticeable in our Army is entirely baseless. I have had an occasion, as a member of the Advisory Committee, to go to

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Kashmir and other places and to see things for myself and I could say without the least hesitation that that old mercenary spirit is gone for good. Everybody feels that the Army belongs to our own country and that its morale is very high.

Another complaint is that they are not adequately paid. This is not correct. I should have been pleased if my learned friend, Mr. Anthony, had tried to prove by facts that the emoluments paid in this country are inadequate. I am not prepared to concede even as a matter of fact that the emoluments paid by us to an officer in India are lower than those paid to a British officer of equivalent rank. Of course even if it had been less than that it would not have been a matter for any surprise. We cannot compare this country with other countries when our country is comparatively very poor and not as prosperous as the others. But even as I say this I am not conceding that we are paying less. And, if any advocacy were necessary I wonder who could urge it more strongly than the Sardar Sahib that the Army should get the utmost that the country could spare for it. There is a saying in the Punjab that a man who is fairer than a *Khatri* must be a leper. I do not know which officers are paid inadequately. I am not prepared to concede that anybody is more anxious than the Sardar Sahib in that behalf. At any rate, he knows that this country cannot afford to incur any greater expenditure than is being incurred. Hence, even if someone is being paid inadequately he knows this country cannot afford to pay more.

I wish also to say a few words about the territorial army. A sum of Rs. 51 lakhs and 50 thousand was set apart for the Territorial Army in 1949-50 out of which Rs. ten lakhs have been spent according to the revised estimates. The sum now provided is 25 lakhs. We can say this amount is insufficient. But I do not want to make this a plank for criticism. I know this House passed a resolution in regard to the Territorial Army and the Sardar Sahib accepted it to a certain extent. No amount of effort that can be made for the Territorial Army will be too much. Here, the example of Switzerland comes to my mind where all the young men and women of the land could be mobilized for its defence within 24 hours. They have no army. Their case, however, is not quite identical with ours. But India today is no longer the India of the old times. All Indians now regard themselves as one. The Brahman, the Kshatriya, the Vaish and the Shudra can no longer keep themselves isolated from one another. The division into the four castes has been cast aside now and man has come into his own as man. Today every man can bear arms for the defence of his country. The restrictions erstwhile imposed on us are no more. Hence, it is necessary that as much expenditure should be incurred on the Territorial Army as possible. I know through what a critical period the country is passing at this time. I also know that the curse of untouchability has disappeared but the so-called untouchables still complain sometimes that they are not recruited to the Army. Hence, if any such grievance does exist we hope our Sardar Sahib will have it redressed.

The idea behind the Territorial Army that it is our second line of defence is quite correct. A time will come ultimately when we may not have to maintain an army as a check against war and when the Territorial Army alone should be a guarantee for full protection. Just now one of my learned friends happened to remark that it should be so provided that the Army might help in increasing the country's production. When Chaudhri Mukhtar Singh visited America he tried to procure books meant for the American army, containing the things taught to them and the jobs done by them. He could not get all those books which number about 400. These books do not deal with warfare alone but also with other important vocations such as industries and agriculture and are used in America for imparting training to the soldiers in those subjects.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Hence, if we want that the Army should do its duty by the country in peacetime they should be imparted the requisite instruction for that purpose. Those books should be procured and new books got prepared and made available to the Army.

Another reason for the maintenance of a Territorial Army is that every citizen should in case of need be ready to defend himself. My complaint is that although we are already hearing the rattling of the sword round about the Punjab no arrangements have yet been made whereby our fears could be allayed. My fear is lest panic should be created in the country. Hence, some conscription should be done in the border province. People there should be provided with arms so that they might have a sense of security and be able to do their duty properly. The times were different before and nothing was done in that direction but the time has come now and it must not be lost. Kindly do attend to it and take a realistic view of things. You should change your policy in regard to these border provinces so that the people there might realize their duty and be of help to you in case of need. No doubt I am not speaking on any cut motion nor is it necessary to do so. As for myself, I am against any cut motion being moved to the effect that a reduction be made in this budget. I think it is the view of everybody in the country but particularly in the East Punjab that no cut motion be passed. On the other hand, we of the East Punjab are prepared to have ourselves cut down, if need be, in the defence of that Province and the country. It is for the Government to utilize that enthusiasm and to make the whole country military-minded. If, however, the Government does not realize this it is their fault and not of the people.

When I go to the Punjab the people complain to me that they are not being provided with arms. I wonder what is the policy in this behalf and why arms are not being supplied. Have we got no arms? I would submit you should encourage military-mindedness and make use of the public feeling as it exists today. There is at present a state of emergency in the border Provinces and you should therefore help people in realizing their duty. Not that they are afraid; but they have no arms. They can fight very well but they are not getting the arms. So far as the feelings of the people are concerned they are fully prepared to follow the behests of the Government, to help it in every way and to lay down their lives for their country.

Shri Poonacha (Coorg): It is very heartening to note that, in spite of the fact that the demands for Defence expenditure amount to about 50 per cent. of the total Budget, the House is in a happy mood to pay tributes and compliments to our Defence Services and quite rightly too. I wish also, wholeheartedly, to add my humble voice in paying the much deserved tribute to the Defence Services of India.

Coming to the estimates as such, I would like to confine myself to the demands on the effective side, namely, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. We have an over-all demand of Rs. 168 crores, of which the estimate is Rs. 131 for the Army alone; Rs. 84 for the Navy; and Rs. 13 crores for the Air Force. If we examine these figures, we find that the Navy gets only 1/16th and the Air Force only 1/10th of the amount allotted for the Army. While I wholeheartedly agree with the previous speaker, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, that we have made excellent and rapid progress in developing our Defence Services, I feel that there is some lopsidedness because we concentrate only on the Army and take a sort of a complacent attitude towards the Navy and the Air Force. I would like the Hon. Minister of Defence to enlighten us as to the reasons why the Navy and the Air Force are not given

much more facilities to expand and why more funds are not allotted for them. They are also essential Services. If we look at the capital outlay, we will find that practically nothing is proposed to be done in the coming year so far as the Navy is concerned, and only a very meagre sum is allotted to the Air Force. The Explanatory Note says that the Demand is mainly for the purpose of acquiring new machinery and plants, purchase of naval vessels, aircraft and connected equipment. While the Demand for Defence Capital Outlay is for the said purposes, we find that the provision in this respect is practically nil. The attitude of Government is rather complacent. They have not been taking adequate measures to strengthen the Navy and the Air Force in the manner they should. We have a long coastline. Our trade is mainly by the seas. Excepting the trade with Pakistan, we do not have any other trade across the land frontiers. Everything goes by sea and from that point of view, we are, more or less, an island by ourselves. Therefore, the strengthening of the Navy does not call for much argument. I hope Government will take adequate steps to develop the Navy and strengthen it to the extent it is demanded by circumstances. In other advanced countries like the U.K. and the U.S.A., the Budget allotment for the three Services is almost equal and in some cases, the allotment in the case of the Navy and the Air Force is greater than that of the Army. Here, in India, it is the other way about. The Navy and the Air Force are far behind the Army.

Now, coming to the Territorial Army, the provision made last year has not been adequately utilised and the progress achieved does not deserve much applause. It is disheartening that the provision last year has not been spent and in the coming year the provision made is very inadequate. Government's enthusiasm is not appreciable in this direction. They do not propose to go ahead wholeheartedly with the scheme. While the Explanatory Note says that the purpose of constituting the Territorial Army is to provide a second line of defence, the action taken to implement that objective is very halting and slow. I must say that it is rather discouraging that Government have not taken proper action in this direction.

Next, I would like to mention a few points regarding economy. The first reaction of every citizen of India about the Budget is that 50 per cent. of the estimates are taken up by the Defence Services, and only the balance is left for all the nation-building activities. While there are compelling reasons for such a State of affairs and while our Defence Services must be provided adequately it is possible to effect economy in a number of directions.

For example, take the question of transfers. I understand that there are frequent and incessant transfers of senior Officers. It is done, more or less, in a whimsical manner. Some senior officers take it into their heads to transfer somebody to a certain place and he is transferred. Following that, a chain of transfers take place, involving huge amounts of expenditure by way of T. A. to those transferred. I would like the Defence Minister to investigate into this matter and find out whether what I have said is true and whether a check could not be put upon too many and unnecessary transfers, thus effecting substantial economy.

Next, I come to stores purchases. It is a big amount that is provided here. Government say that they have got effective machinery to check the expenditure in this behalf, but I think personally that there is much room for economy still, and Government would do well to tighten up their supervisory staff.

Similar is the case in respect of purchase of foodgrains. I would like to be corrected if I am wrong, when I say that as much as Rs. 11 crores worth of foodstuffs were purchased for the Defence Services alone last year. In the

[Shri Poonacha]

note supplied by the Ministry of Food it is explained that—out of foreign imports as much as Rs. 4 crores worth of foodgrains were supplied to the army and from internal procurement about Rs. 6 crores worth of food-stuffs were supplied to the army. Well, it would not be quite possible for the Defence Minister to disclose to us the strength of the army as such, but knowing what it is, I should like to tell him that there is colossal waste in this direction and that there is every possibility of effecting drastic economy by which a considerable amount could be saved. This is a question which should be taken up for thorough enquiry and investigation.

Next I come to the item of rent. There too huge sums are allotted as rents to buildings and lands requisitioned, particularly in the matter of lands which are requisitioned for putting up defence installations. I understand that huge tracts of land are requisitioned and never made use of and lakhs and lakhs are being paid as rent every year. The defence services as a matter of fact have no proper check over this and amounts running into lakhs are being paid without any reason. I am sure if a thorough investigation is made, sufficient economy can surely be effected.

Coming to the question of the capital expenditure on the defence services, there is an item relating to the stores and fixed assets left by the United Kingdom here in India and the possible receipts calculated for the year are about Rs. 6 crores. It would be seen that there are no details relating to this and no information is supplied to members as to what is the nature of the stores and what is the basis for having computed this figure of Rs. 6 crores. We naturally expect that some details in this connection could as well be furnished.

These are the few points I wanted to lay stress on to point out the possible means of effecting economy so far as the defence service expenditure is concerned. At the same time I wanted to impress upon the Government that in so far as the Navy and the Air Force are concerned, we should spare no pains to make adequate provision for the speedy development and reorganisation of these services and then bring them up to the standards which would ensure first-rate security for this country.

Dr. B. U. Singh (Uttar Pradesh): Speaker after speaker has emphasised the importance of the Army; yet it is surprising that the Defence Budget has been reduced considerably. The other day we were told that there is a reduction of only Rs. 2 crores and that Rs. 8 crores were going to be spent on the modernisation of the States army. I think all of us do recollect the services that State regiments have rendered during the last two wars. These State regiments, though not part of the regular Indian army, have been very nearly so with the result that the reduction in the Army budget must be taken to be Rs. 10 crores.

Then, Sir, a peculiar practice has come to my notice. I find that about Rs. 2 crores out of the military budget are spent on customs on military stores. This is really surprising. If it be argued that other stores purchased by Government have got to pay customs duty. I should think that military stores ought not to pay. This has the effect of increasing our Budget to the extent of about Rs. 2 crores. The outside world naturally gets the impression that the Indian defence expenditure stands at about Rs. 168 crores, but the truth is that about Rs. 2 crores goes for customs and only about Rs. 166 crores are allotted for defence. Thus, the actual reduction in the Defence Budget comes to about Rs. 12 crores, really speaking, which is about 1/15th of the actual figures.

It is hardly necessary for me to emphasise the utmost necessity of a strong defence force. The picture of the world is before us. Peace treaties have not been concluded; in fact, there is neither peace nor war. There is hardly a country in the world which is not in fear of an armed conflict. An atmosphere of uncertainty and insecurity prevails everywhere. In these circumstances to find the defence expenditure being reduced by about 1/15th is not very happy. Prices have gone up since the war and we find that the present military budget stands at about 1/3rd of the expenditure in the year 1944-45. In 1942-43 we spent about Rs. 268 crores; in 1943-44 about Rs. 396; in 1944-45 about Rs. 458.32 and in 1945-46 Rs. 395.32 crores. Prices have since gone up and it is not possible to purchase as much now as it was possible to do in 1942-43 and yet we find that as against Rs. 267.14 crores of expenditure in 1942-43 we are this year going to spend only Rs. 168 crores. This, is in my view, quite unsatisfactory. It is, really speaking, poor consolation to be told that, if need be, more expenditure will be incurred. The truth is that the need is there and personally I see no justification for this reduction by Rs. 12 crores in the military budget. The present strength of the armed forces should certainly have been maintained. I shall not emphasise the vulnerability of our country from all sides. Our Army is certainly good; but the Air Force and the Navy are very poor and great improvements have to be made in them. More equipments have to be purchased. For these reasons, the reduction of about Rs. 12 crores made in the military budget cannot be supported.

I have some suggestions to make and one of these relates to the officers in the Indian Army. I am not quite happy at the in-take of the boys in the Defence National Academy. There is not the slightest doubt that a high standard of recruitment has to be maintained and perhaps on that account a large number of those who are willing to join the army are rejected. But all the same I have no doubt that efforts should be made so that the number of officers required for the Army is made available.

One of the suggestions I want to make in this connection is that the present age limit of 15-17 might be raised to 16-18. I come from the rural areas myself. I feel that there is hardly a boy who is able to complete the matriculation before his 17th year. This 15-17 rule therefore shuts out many of the boys who could be recruited to the army. In this connection I found in Parliamentary Debates a question put by an hon. Member on 3rd February to the following effect: 'Are the Government aware that boys from the usual martial classes never matriculate before the age of 16?' The records show that no answer was given. I do hope that a note has been taken of the suggestion. I strongly suggest that there might be a raising up of the age limit from 15-17 to 16-18. This will make it possible for persons from rural areas to be recruited to the Academy.

Another suggestion I want to make is that the allowance that has been stopped might be revived. Formerly an allowance of Rs. 75 was paid to the cadets. There are very few persons belonging to the middle classes who can themselves afford to be at the Academy. A stipend is payable to deserving men, but the restriction is that whosoever has an income of more than Rs. 300 will not be paid a stipend. This stipend is not in any way liberal. I personally think that young men belonging to the poor families may not be able to continue in the Academy if the stipend is not revived. At least more stipends might be given.

As a parent I have felt myself that one reason why young boys do not succeed in the competition for entry into the Academy is that they do not have proper training to qualify them. If more schools of the type obtaining at Dehra Dun could be opened, that would be a help in this direction.

[Dr. R. U. Singh]

Now, there is another matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. Sir, we have already a dearth of officers in the army. A large number of officers are employed in the organisation known as 'Static Formations' like the Army Service Depots, Ordnance Depots, Engineering Service Depots and so on. These officers have been trained at considerable expense. They are needed elsewhere and most of the work that they now do can very well be done by civilians who could be given an appropriate scale of pay and who are not liable to be transferred in the manner in which army officers are transferred. This step would have the advantage of releasing these officers for more important duties elsewhere and would result in economy.

Then, another matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the Defence Minister is that we do not know what is being done in the direction of producing arms and equipment which are badly needed. Information in this regard must be kept secret. All the same I suggest that the need of arms and equipment must be borne in mind. My suggestion in this regard is that when we are starting or developing industrial concerns, we might consider their war potentialities also. Experience of the last war shows that industrial concerns manufacturing certain articles were almost overnight turned into manufactories of instruments of war. We may draw a lesson from that.

شری ٹی - حسون : ابھی توہوئے ہی دن ہوئے ہیں کہ ہم لوگوں نے آزادی حاصل کی ہے اور اس توہوئے سے زمانہ میں ہم لوگوں نے بہت کام کیا ہے - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ ہم لوگوں کے سامنے بہت سی مشکلات تھیں اور ہم کو یقین ہے اور امید بھی ہے کہ وہ سب جتنی مشکلات ہیں ان کو ہم لوگ رفتہ رفتہ حل کر دینگے -

ہم لوگوں کے سامنے پھر بسانے (rehabilitation) کی مشکل ہے - بہت بڑی دقت ہے کہ ہر شخص کو کھانا کھاویں - مگر ہمارے خیال میں جو سب سے بڑی اور ضروری چیز ہے - وہ یہ ہے کہ ماک کو اس طریقے سے مضبوط کردیں - ایسا تحفظ اسکا کر دیں کہ دوسرے ملک کی ہمت نہ بڑے کہ وہ ہمارے خلاف گرتی بات کر سکے - مگر اس میں شک نہیں ہے کہ جلدی ہم اس معاملہ میں کام نہیں کر سکتے ہیں - نہ ہم لوگوں کے پاس اتنا روپیہ ہے کہ جو ہم لوگ چاہتے ہیں وہ سب اتنا جلد ہو جائے - اگہ ہمارے پاس ایسا ڈفنس ہو کہ جس کو دیکھ کر دنیا تر جاتی تر مجھ کو یقین ہے کہ اسوقت پاکستان کی ایسی ہمت نہ پڑتی کہ آج جو حرکات وہ کر رہا ہے وہ کرتا - کلتری (Country) کے ڈفنس (Defence) کے لئے میرے خیال میں سب سے بڑی چیز جو ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ کھلسری ملگری ٹریلنگ (Compulsory Military Training) یہاں ہونی چاہئے - اس کے متعلق ہم نے ایک کت موشن (out motion) اس ہاؤس (House) میں پڑھ کر لیا ہے جو کہ نمبر ۱۲ پر ہے - ہم ہوگز یہ نہیں کہتے ہیں کہ وہ اس سال ہو جائے مگر چار یا پانچ برس کے اندر ضرور ہو جائے -

لیکن گورنمنٹ (Government) کی یہ پالیسی (Policy) ضرور رہنا چاہئے کہ ہمارے یہاں ملگری ٹریلنگ (military training) ہو جائے - اس سے ہمارے ملک کو بہت فائدہ ہوگا - اس کے متعلق بہت کئی بحث ہو چکی ہے اور ہمارے ہاؤس رام نرائن سنگھ صاحب اس پر بہت کئی روشنی ڈال چکے ہیں -

اس کے علاوہ مجھکو جو کچھ عرض کرنا ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ کلتوری کو قفلند (defend) کرنے کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ ہمارے جو لڑکے ہیں ہمارے جو یوتھ (youth) ہیں ہمارے جو اور لوگ ہیں ہماری جو لڑکیاں ہیں ان سب کو باقی (body) اور مائند (mind) کے اعتبار سے ہم بہت زیادہ تولپ (develop) کریں۔ آپ جیسا کہ جانتے ہیں کہ اس وقت ہمارے یوتھ کا نہ تو باقی تولپ ہے اور نہ مائند ہی تولپ ہے۔ دوسرے ملکوں میں یہ بات مانی جا چکی ہے کہ فزیکل ڈریلنگ (physical training) سے بڑھکر اور کوئی چیز دنیا میں ایسی نہیں ہے جو مائند اور باقی کو تولپ کرے۔ مائند کو تولپ کرنے کے لئے ایجوکیشن (education) کی ضرورت ہے۔ لیکن اسوقت ہمکو ایجوکیشن پر غور کرنا نہیں ہے اسوقت جو کچھ غور کرنا ہے وہ اس چھوڑ پر کہ ہم اینداز سے اپنے بچوں کو ایسی تعلیم دیں جس سے کہ انکا باقی مضبوط ہو اور مائند تولپ ہو۔ وار (war) کے وقت اگر کوئی تحریک ہو تو وہ اسوقت کام آسکیں۔ اور ضرورت پڑے تو وہ لڑ سکیں۔ اور یا اگر کوئی فارن انویژن (foreign invasion) ہو تو اسوقت کام آسکیں۔ اگر ہم لوگوں کی فزیکل آرمی (physical army) ہو جائیگی تو کسی وقت بھی دوسرے ملکوں کی ہمت نہ پڑیگی کہ وہ دھاوا کر سکیں۔

ہمارا ملک تیماکریٹک (democratic) ملک ہے اور جہاں تک آبادی کا تعلق ہے یہ سب سے بڑا ملک ہے۔

یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ نیپال چونکہ ایک فارن (foreign) ملک ہے وہاں کے گورکھ یہاں ملتری میں کیوں رکھے جاتے ہیں اسکے متعلق میں کہونگا کہ ہمارے پاس چونکہ ایسے آدمی نہیں جو ملتری کا کام انجام دے سکیں اس لئے ہم نے وہاں کے آدمی رکھے ہیں لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ جسوقت ملتری ڈریلنگ ہمارے یہاں سب لوگوں کو دے دیجائیگی تو ہر شخص ہمارے یہاں ملتری میں (military man) ہو جائیگا اور پورے ملک کو دوسرے ملکوں کے آدمی اپنے یہاں رکھنے کی ضرورت نہیں پڑیگی۔ چونکہ اسکے متعلق کافی روشنی ڈالی جا چکی ہے اس لئے میں اس پر کچھ اور زیادہ نہیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔

مجھکو صرف ایک بات اور کہنا ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ اسوقت جو کچھ ہمارے ملک کی آمدنی ہے اس کا آدھا روپیہ ہم لوگ قفلند اور فوج پر صرف کرتے ہیں اس میں شک نہیں کہ آج اس کی ضرورت ہے لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ یہ روپیہ کہاں سے آئے گا۔ ہمارے یوتھ کو جو ملتری ڈریلنگ دیجائیگی ان میں یہ قاعدہ ہونا چاہئے کہ جو امیروں کے بچے ہیں انکو ملتری ڈریلنگ دینے کے لئے گورنمنٹ پر کوئی ذمہ داری نہ ہو اس طرح سے کہملسری ملتری ڈریلنگ ہو جائیگی اور بہت کامیاب ہوگی۔ اور ملک کا زیادہ روپیہ بھی کہملسری ملتری ڈریلنگ میں خرچ نہ ہوگا۔

لہذا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس چیز کو جلد سے جلد شروع کیا جائے اور ہمارے یوتھ کو ملتری ڈریلنگ دیجائے۔

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri T. Husain: It was only very recently that we won our freedom. Since then, we have been able to put in a good deal of work. It goes without saying that we were faced with many a difficult issue then and there are some which are still baffling us. We are, no doubt, quite hopeful and confident to provide a solution to these problems in due course of time.

[Shri T. Hussain]

Just now, we have to tackle the difficult problem of rehabilitation and a still more uphill task is that of feeding every individual citizen of the country. To me, however, the most important and paramount thing is to strengthen the country and its Defence in such a way as to administer a standing and practical warning to any other country entertaining any evil designs on us. No hasty step, however, can help us to realise this aim nor we possess adequate funds to utilize in accomplishing most quickly all that we may desire. Had our Defence been so strong and a dread to the whole world, I am sure, Pakistan would not have dared to indulge in the mean gibes witnessed so often on the part of that country these days. I regard the provision for the compulsory military training as a most vital thing for the proper defence of the country. We have moved a cut motion *i.e.* No. 12, to this effect in this House. We have certainly no wish to proceed with it just now but it is most desirable to give effect to the suggestions within the course of next 4 or 5 years. Meanwhile the Government must accept the principle of this policy of imparting military training. The country stands to gain much thereby. This issue has already been much debated and the hon. Babu Ramnarayan Singh has thrown much light on it on a previous occasion.

What further point I want to make is that we should pay special attention and take steps to encourage our boys and girls and the youth to develop their body and the mind in a most sound manner. You are well aware that our youth of today are deficient in a proper development of both. The other countries of the world have long since recognised in physical training a most helpful means to the development of body and the mind. Education, no doubt, is another necessity towards the development of mind but, just now, the issue under discussion is not that of 'education'. The matter under consideration at the moment is that we should impart to our children a type of an elementary education which should be conducive to the development of their mind as also to make them bodily strong. This will help the youth and enable them to make an effective contribution to any movement in war-times and if need be, to do the actual fighting. They will, thus, prove useful in many ways on all such occasions when the country is actually threatened by a foreign invasion. Once we possess a physical army of this type, it will make any intending invader always to think many times before launching actual attack on us.

Ours is a democratic country and the biggest one as far as the population is concerned. Nepal being a foreign country, we have heard an objection raised as to the recruitment of 'Gurkhas' to our Army. In this connection I would submit that just now we have not many men fit for the various services in the Army, hence the recruitment of 'Gurkhas'. But the moment all our people have undergone military training and every individual becomes a militaryman in the real sense, we will proceed to dispense with this necessity of recruiting foreigners to our Army. The issue having been already debated adequately, I propose to say nothing further in this behalf.

I have only one thing more to submit. We are spending almost half the country's revenues on our Army and other Defence purposes. The times, no doubt, justify such a course of action. But the question is where to get all this money. We should, therefore, lay down as a rule that, as a part of the general scheme regarding the military training of the youth, the Government should not be made liable to incur anything to impart military training to the children of rich parents. Thus we shall be able to put the compulsory military training into effect with much success, at the same time saving the country much expenditure required otherwise to be spent on the compulsory military training.

I, therefore, want a start to be made with this work at the earliest possible moment. The youth of the country must receive military training.

श्री गोपीनाथ सिंह : मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री को उन के नेतृत्व के लिये तथा उनके सैन्य संगठन के लिये बधाई देता हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके कार्यकाल में हमारी सेना की जो कार्य-पटुता रही है और जिस जिम्मेदारी के साथ उन्होंने ने हमारे मुल्क के नाम को दुनिया में रोशन किया है, उस से हम सब को गर्व होना चाहिये । इस के साथ साथ मेरी यह तजवीज है कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वालों को आमतौर से और नगर निवासियों को तथा कालिज (College) और यूनीवर्सिटी (University) के विद्यार्थियों को खास तौर से कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग (Compulsory Military Training) मिले । मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी मुलाज्जमत में कोई ऐसा आदमी भरती न किया जाये, जिस को कि कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग न मिली हो, किसी भी विद्यार्थी को, मेरा मतलब यह है कि चाहे वह आर्ट्स (Arts) का विद्यार्थी हो, चाहे साइन्स (science) का विद्यार्थी हो, उस को किसी प्रकार का ग्रेज्यूएशन (Graduation), बैचलर आफ साइन्स (Bachelor of Science) और बैचलर आफ आर्ट्स (Bachelor of Arts) की डिग्री (degree) उस वक्त तक न दी जाये, जब तक कि वह कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग के कोर्स से न गुज़र गया हो । यह तजवीजें भी मैं आवश्यक समझता हूँ । मुल्क के फ़ायदे के लिये यह ज़रूरी है कि ऐसा प्रबन्ध हो जाना चाहिये कि हम हर इमरजेंन्सी (Emergency) के लिये तैयार रहें कोई भी संकट हमारे राष्ट्र पर आये, तो हम बड़ी आसानी से उस का मुक़ाबिला कर सकें । हम चाहे विश्वास करें या न करें, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि एक विश्व व्यापी महायुद्ध फिर होने वाला है । यद्यपि मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि वह युद्ध होवे और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान अहिंसा का ही संदेश दुनिया के और मुल्कों को दे, लेकिन हमें इस बात के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये कि यदि वह संकट काल आये, तो ऐसा न हो कि हम तैयार न मिलें ।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि जब इन्टरनेशनल गेथरिंग्स (International Gatherings) में यू०एन०ओ०(U. N. O.) सिक्योरिटी कौंसिल (Security Council) या जब ऐसे ही दूसरे मौक़े आते हैं, अगर हमारी सेना की तैयारी ठीक तौर से अंदाज़ की जायेगी, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ हमारी बात की कद्र और कीमत आज की अपेक्षा बहुत ज्यादा मानी जायेगी । यह भी एक ठीक बात है और आज आप जानते हैं कि हम तो धैर्य और रवादारी से काम ले रहे हैं, फिर भी दुनिया में ऐसे आदमी हैं, ऐसी क्रोमे हैं, ऐसे मुल्क हैं, जो हमारे साथ अच्छा बर्ताव और अच्छा सज़ूक नहीं कर रहे हैं। उन लोगों

[श्री गोपीनाथ सिंह]

को रास्ते पर लाने के लिये, काबू में रखने के लिये और उन को यह दिखाने के लिये कि अगर उन्होंने ने हमारे मुल्क की तरफ बुरी निगाह से देखा, तो उन के दिन अच्छे नहीं हैं, इस बात की जरूरत है कि आप इस बात को सैनिक दृष्टि से साबित कर दें कि हम पूरी तौर से, हर मुमकिन जरिये से, अपनी जायज बात मनवाने के लिये तैयार हैं और अगर उन्होंने ने हमारी तरफ आंख उठा कर देखा, तो इस का नतीजा उन के ही खिलाफ होगा। आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक पुरानी कहावत है कि "बिन भय होय न प्रीति"। जब तक उन को इस बात का भरोसा नहीं होगा कि हम पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं, तब तक वह लोग आपकी इज्जत ठीक तरह से नहीं करेंगे और आप के साथ प्रेम का व्यवहार नहीं करेंगे।

मैं यह भी देखता हूं कि यह मुल्क, जो अपनी बहादुरी के लिये, अपनी शूरता के लिये, निडरता के लिये हमेशा मशहूर रहा है, अंग्रेजी राज्य के श्राप की वजह से आज कई बातों में कमजोर पाया जाता है। देहातों में डकैत आते हैं, लोगों को सताते हैं, गुंडे बेचागी गरीब औरतों को सताते हैं और पड़ोसी देखते रह जाते हैं।

यह भी हम देखते हैं कि किस प्रकार से कम्युनिस्टों (Communists) ने आर० सी० पी० (R. C. P.) और आर० एस० पी० (R. S. P.) वालों ने और दूसरे ऐंटी सोशियल एलिमेंट्स (Anti-social elements) ने हैदराबाद में मद्रास में, और कलकत्ते में गरीब निहत्थे लोगों को परेशान कर रक्खा है। उन्होंने ने कितने लोगों को सताया और मारा और बम फेंक कर मोटरें जलायीं, बसें जलायीं, ट्राम (trams) जलायीं और पटरी उखाड़ कर रेलगाड़ियां उलट दीं और इस प्रकार गरीब किसान और मजदूर उस में मारे गये और तबाह और बरबाद हो गये। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप अपने देश की इस दयनीय दशा की ओर ध्यान दें। इन ऐंटी सोशियल एलिमेंट्स को जिनको मैं जंगली जानवर अर्थात् वाइल्ड एनीमल्स इन ह्यूमन फार्म (wild animals in human form) समझता हूं काबू करने के लिये आप को अपनी जनता को सैनिक शिक्षा दे कर तैयार करना पड़ेगा और वह जनता तब ही इस मुकाबले के लिये तैयार हो सकती है जब कि उस को भरोसा होगा कि जो भी उसके बीच में गड़बड़ी करेगा उस को वहां की जनता फौरन सजा दे सकेगी। वरना आप कभी भी इस स्थिति पर काबू नहीं पा सकेंगे।

जब मैं यह कहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट सरविस (government service) के लिये हमेशा मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग (military training) पाये हुए आदमी ही भरती किये जाय तो इस से मेरी गरज यह है कि आज जो गवर्नमेंट सरवेंट्स (government servants) के खिलाफ वातावरण है, वह शीघ्र ही दूर हो। आम तौर से यह

समझा जाता है कि उन में जिम्मेदारी का माद्दा कम है, उन में डिसिप्लिन (discipline) की भी कमी है, हमारे देश के नेताओं की जो मन्शा होती है, जो मरजी होती है, उसको वह अपने सरकारी काम के करते समय ठीक तौर से, पूरी तरह से, नहीं निभाते। मैं समझता हूँ कि मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग पाने के बाद उनकी जिम्मेदारी का ज्यादा अच्छा नमूना हम को मिलेगा। वह ज्यादा सुडौल और बहादुर होंगे, उन में इनिशियेटिव (initiative) भी अधिक होगा और उनमें अनुशासन और उत्तरदायित्व का भाव भी ज्यादा होगा।

मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि आग चल कर, लांग रन (long run) में, आप को यह चीज किफायत की भी मालूम होगी, मोर इकानामिक (more economical) मालूम होगी। अभी आप ला एंड आर्डर (law and order) मेनटेन (maintain) करने पर जितना खर्च करते हैं वह आपका घटेगा। आगे चल कर इमरजेंसी के टाइम (time) पर आपको अगर फौज के बढ़ाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी तो उस संकट के अवसर पर आपको एकदम फौज को भरती करने या होम गार्ड (Home Guard) को इकट्ठा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह जरूरत भी आपकी इस तरह से ठीक ठीक पूरी हो जायगी।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरे दो कट मोशन (cut motion) और हैं। टाइम तो नहीं है लेकिन मैं जरा सी उन की भी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जहाँ हमको अपनी फौज पर और अपने सिपाहियों पर घमड़ है, वहाँ अंग्रेजी राज के चिन्ह स्वरूप, कुछ जगहों में थोड़ी सी शिकायत अभी भी दिखाई पड़ती है और वह यह कि जब वह रेल में सफर करते हैं या कहीं शहर में या गाँव में उनकी ड्यूटी (duty) लगाई जाती है तो साधारण जनता से वे उतना प्रेम का व्यवहार नहीं रखते जितना कि उनको रखना चाहिये। अंग्रेजों ने हमेशा हमारी फौज को जनता से अलग रक्खा। इस बात को प्रोत्साहन दिया कि वे जनता के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार न करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के व्यवहार में ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके लाने की जरूरत है। एक कट मोशन और भी है। मैं एक मिन्ट में उसका जिक्र कर देता हूँ। कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड्स (Cantonment Boards) का जिस तरीके से इन्तजाम है मैं समझता हूँ कि वह ठीक नहीं है। कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड्स के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (administration) में ज्यादा डिमाक्रेटाइजेशन (democratisation) और ग्रेटर मेज़र आफ् आटोनामी (greater measure of autonomy) की जरूरत है। अब कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड्स में जो जनता के प्रतिनिधि चुन कर आते हैं, उन पर आपको ज्यादा भरोसा करना चाहिये। कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड्स में जो अब तक आपने तरीका रखा है कि आफिसर कमांडिंग (Officer Commanding) ही वहाँ पर प्रिसाइड (preside) करें और एक फ़ौजी आफसर ही एकजीक्युटिव

[श्री गोपीनाथ सिंह]

अफसर (Executive Officer) हो और छोटी सी भी बात के लिए जैसे मेहतर की पांच रुपये की तन्ख्वाह बढ़ानी हो तो आप के आर्मी हेडक्वार्टर (Army Headquarters) से उस के लिये इजाजत ली जाय तभी वह हो सके, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीज अब नहीं होनी चाहिये। आप को अब कंटेंटमेंट बोर्ड्स के इन्तजाम में जनता पर भरोसा करना चाहिये। वहाँ ज्यादा अस्तियारात दिये जाने चाहियें, नान आफिशियल (Non-official) प्रेसिडेंट (President) होना चाहिये और उन को यह अस्तियारात हों कि छोटी छोटी बातों में वह आर्मी हेडक्वार्टर के पास न दौड़ें। यह हो सकता है कि जहाँ कोई पालिसी (policy) का मामला हो, या कोई ऐसी बात हो जो आपकी मिलिटरी पालिसी से मुस्तलिक हो वहाँ वह आप की आज्ञा के मुतज़िर रहें।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Gopinath Singh (Uttar Pradesh): I congratulate the hon. Minister of Defence for his able leadership and excellent organisation of the defence forces. I think that for the excellent achievements shown by our army during his term of office and the way in which our army has made the country famous throughout the world, all of us must feel proud. Besides this I like to suggest that the entire population of India in general and the urban population and the college and university students in particular should be given compulsory military training. I also wish that no such person should be taken into Government service who may not have received compulsory military training, and no student, may he be an arts student or science one, should be admitted to any graduate degree either Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts unless he has completed the compulsory military training course. I think these suggestions also to be of a far reaching nature. It is essential for the benefit of the country that such arrangements should be made whereby we may always keep ourselves prepared for every sort of emergency, and if any danger were to threaten our country then we may be able to face that danger very confidently. We may believe it or not but I feel that another world war is going to take place. Though I do not at all wish that a world war may take place and I wish that India may teach her principle of non-violence to the other countries of the world, but in spite of all this we must always be prepared so that if such a danger actually comes to pass then we may not be caught napping and in a perfectly unprepared condition.

Besides this I also feel that when in the International gatherings, like U.N.O. or Security Council, and on such other occasions if a proper and true estimation of our army would be known then I think that our opinions would carry weight and our importance and prestige would be far more enhanced in comparison to what it is today. It is no doubt a fact and as we well know it that today we are putting into effect a great deal of approbation and tolerance and yet still there are some certain persons, countries and nations, in this world that are not behaving properly with us. In order to teach them a lesson, to keep them at their proper places and to warn them that if they would look upon us with enmity and defiance then an evil time awaits them, it is essential for us to prove from the military point of view that we are always fully prepared to get our legitimate demands accepted by all possible means and if they would stand against us in defiance then the result would be disastrous for them. Perhaps you know that in our country there goes an old

proverb, "Without dread there is no affection". Till the time they would not realize it to their cost that we also are fully prepared to meet any emergency they would not pay us proper respect and would not behave squarely with us.

This also I see, that this country of ours, which has always been famous for its bravery, chivalry and fearlessness, has become somewhat a milksop in some respects as a result of the curse of the British rule in India. Dacoits attack villages, they loot, burn and pillage, they persecute the people, the goondas harass the poor defenceless women and the neighbours simply look on. We also see how the Communists, R.C.P. and R.S.P. volunteers and other anti-social elements have been persecuting poor defenceless people in Hyderabad, Madras and Calcutta. A lot of people they have persecuted and killed, thrown bombs, set fire to motor cars, buses and trams and have caused derailments of passenger trains by removing rails and thus a number of poor peasants and labourers have been killed, ravaged and plundered. I request you to pay attention towards this pitiable condition of our country. In order to subjugate these anti-social elements, whom I consider to be wild animals in human form, you will have to train the public by giving it military training and only then the public would be prepared to face this trouble when it would be confident that whosoever would try to disturb public peace would be given immediate punishment. Otherwise you would never be able to have the situation under control.

When I say that for Government service only military trained persons should always be employed then by this I mean that the present hostile attitude towards the Government servants should soon come to an end. It is generally thought that they have less sense of responsibility, they lack discipline and they do not carefully and properly carry out the wishes and intentions of the leaders of our country while discharging their official duties. I think that after receiving military training we would see a better and efficient discharge of responsibility. They would be braver, more well-formed and graceful, would have more initiative and would have a better sense of discipline and responsibility.

This much also I know that in the long run you would find this thing to be more economical. The expenditure that you are incurring at present on the maintenance of law and order will surely go down. At any time of emergency in future if you would feel the necessity of increasing the army then you would not be constrained to make spontaneous recruitment or enrol home guards. I think that such difficulties also would be resolved in this way.

I have, besides this, two cut motions also. Though the time at my disposal is very short yet I wish to make a slight mention of them also. I know that though we feel proud of our army and our soldiers yet as a blessing of the British rule in India there do exist some certain defects in the army even today, such as whenever the army personnel travel by trains or are posted on duty in villages or towns then they do not try to cultivate so much friendly relations with the public as they ought to have done. The British always kept the army perfectly aloof from the public in general. The British encouraged the military to misbehave with the public. I think that it is essential to improve their conduct and behavior.

I have one more cut motion. I will finish it within a minute. The present method of administration of the Cantonment Boards is, I think, not what it ought to have been. A great deal of democratisation and a greater measure of autonomy is wanted in the administration of the Cantonment Boards. Now the members of the Cantonment Boards are elected by the public and so you should have more confidence in them. I think that such old customs, as only the Officer Commanding must be the President of the

[Shri Gopinath Singh]

Board or some military officer only must be the Executive Officer or for very small matters of administration just as for an increase of Rs. five in the pay of a sweeper the sanction of the Army Headquarters must invariably be taken before doing so, should now go. For the efficient management of the Cantonment Boards you must have confidence in the public. More powers should be delegated to the Boards. Some non-official should be the President and he should have powers to dispose of minor matters of administration himself instead of approaching the Army Headquarters for all matters of however minor importance they may be. A provision should, however, be made that in matters of policy or when some such situation arise that may be opposed to the established military policy then these Boards should act in accordance with your orders.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before proceeding further, I would like to know the wish of the House. I have ten more Members who want to speak on this motion. This is an important subject. Pandit Kunzru wants to speak; Shri Avulehsvar Prasad Sinha, Mr. Das, and all others. I shall call the hon. members in due course. Unless we sit till six o'clock it may not be possible to give an opportunity to all of them. The hon. Minister for Defence wants at least 45 minutes to answer. He only circulated a note; he has not made his speech. Therefore it is only right that he should have sufficient time to explain the various points that have been raised during the course of the debate. If the House is likely to become thin as we proceed at six o'clock, I would immediately request the hon. Minister to reply without giving a chance to other members. I am willing that the House should go on till six o'clock because this is an important subject.

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I think we should sit till six o'clock.

An Hon. Member: 5-30, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the wish of the House that we may sit till six o'clock?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may also say at the outset that before we began the proceedings, I suggested that fifteen minutes may be taken by the speakers and 20 minutes by the movers of cut motions. In view of the large number of Members who want to speak, I would request hon. Members to confine their remarks to ten minutes if possible.

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): May I just draw your attention, Sir, to Rule 10? I do not want to say anything about it. The Rule seems to say that unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the meeting of the Parliament on any day shall conclude at 5 P.M. A specific direction of the Speaker seems to be required by the Rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I believe I act for the Speaker so long as I sit in the Chair. I direct the House should go on till six o'clock today.

कैप्टन ए० पी० सिंह: सब से पहले मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने कृपा कर के मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है। यह सेना का विषय है। मैं ने बहुत सा अपना समय सेना में व्यतीत किया है। इसलिये मुझे विशेष प्रसन्नता है कि मुझे इस विषय में बोलने के लिये आज अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। सेना का विषय एक ऐसा विषय है जिस का कि महत्व सारे शास्त्र समझने हैं। शास्त्र विद्या

स्वभावेन सर्वभ्योऽस्ति गरीयसी । शस्त्रेण रक्षते राष्ट्रे, शास्त्र चिन्ता प्रवर्तते ॥ शस्त्र विद्या सब विद्याओं से श्रेष्ठ है क्यों कि शस्त्र विद्या से राष्ट्र की रक्षा होती है और तभी शास्त्र विद्या आदि पर ध्यान दिया जा सकता है । इसलिये शस्त्र विद्या का महत्व धर्म शास्त्र में भी बहुत अधिक रखा गया है ।

मुझे हर्ष है कि आज यह समय आ गया है जब कि हम अपनी सेना का संचालन स्वयं कर सकते हैं । मुझे वे दिन स्मरण हैं कि जब हम लोग जमादार, सूबेदार से अधिक ऊंचे नहीं उठ सकते थे । सूबेदार मेजर अगर कोई हो जाता था तो यह समझा जाता था कि यह तो बहुत बड़ी भारी जगह उस को मिल गयी है । हिन्दुस्तानियों को धोका देने के लिये एक वाइसराय कमीशन (Viceroy's Commission) कहा जाता था और उसी में हम लोगों का समय काम करते करते व्यतीत हो जाया करता था ।

इतना ही नहीं, सेना में, जो देशी रियासत की सेना थी उस को हथियार देने में ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट (British Government) संकोच किया करती थी । मुझे स्मरण है पहले महायुद्ध में हमारे देश में एक महाराजा थे जिन का नाम मैं यहां पर लेना उचित नहीं समझता । उन की एक बड़ी सेना थी । ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट चाहती थी कि उन की सेना मदद में जाय । महाराजा ने केवल एक शर्त रखी थी और वह शर्त यह थी कि जब लड़ाई खत्म हो जाय तब जो हथियार उन की सेना प्रयोग करे उन हथियारों को रखने के लिए उन की सेना को अधिकार दे दिया जाय । मगर वह शर्त ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने स्वीकार नहीं की । उन की सेना में करीब ४५ हजार आदमी थे जिस के अन्दर टैरिटरियल आर्मी (Territorial Army) और रिजर्व आर्मी (Reserve Army) भी थी । मगर उन्होंने एक आदमी की सहायता ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट को नहीं दी । गो उन के मरने के बाद वह सेना तितर बितर कर दी गई । जिस सेना में ४५ हजार आदमी थे उस के स्थान में ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने केवल ६०० सेना रखने दिया । कहने का मतलब यह है कि वह दिन थे जबकि हम लोगों को इस तरह की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता था । उस समय हमारी सेना को हथियार नहीं मिलते थे और हमारी सेना की हालत अच्छी नहीं थी । अगर भारतवर्ष का पहिला इतिहास देखा जाय तो मालूम होता है कि यहां पर सब प्रकार के साधन मौजूद थे । नटेशन (Natesan) ने हमारी सेना के बारे में एक किताब 'Warfare in Ancient India' लिखी है उस में उस ने यह बतलाया है कि हमारे भारतवर्ष में पहले नैवी (navy) थी और हमारे यहां पर दूसरे तरह की सेना थी परन्तु समय के परिवर्तन के कारण वह चीजें अब हमारे सामने नहीं रहीं । मैं ने भी (military organisation in ancient India) के बारे में एक लेख लिखा था और इलाहबाद विश्वविद्यालय की

[कैप्टन ए० पी० सिंह]

ओरियन्टल सोसाइटी (Oriental Society) के सामने मैं ने उसे पढ़ा था। परन्तु यह सब होते हुए भी आज मुझे अपनी सेना को देखते हुए हर्ष होता है।

आज यह कहा जाता है कि हमारी सेना वालों को कम तनख्वाह मिलती है। परन्तु कम इसलिए मालूम होती है कि जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारे आई० सी० एस० (I.C.S.) वालों को काफ़ी तनख्वाह मिलती है और वह काफ़ी रुपया खा रहे हैं। वह रेंड टेपिज़्म (Red-tapism) के सिवाय और कोई काम नहीं करते हैं सिवाय इस के कि उन के संसर्ग से हमारा करप्शन (Corruption) बढ़ गया है। यह बात कही जाती है कि कांग्रेस वाले करप्ट हो गये हैं। मैं तो यह कहने को तैयार हूँ कि कांग्रेस में जो कुछ भी करप्शन हुआ है वह आई० सी० एस० वालों के सम्पर्क की वजह से हुआ है। जिस तरह का काम आई० सी० एस० वाले करते हैं, और करते थे, उसी तरह का काम हम कांग्रेस वालों को करना पड़ रहा है। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो हम नालायक कहलाये जाते हैं। अगर हम उन के रास्ते पर नहीं चलते हैं तो हम को एन्टी नेशनल (anti-national) कहा जाता है। यही असलियत है जिस की वजह से कांग्रेस वालों के ऊपर दोष लगाया जाता है। मगर यह सब दोष आई० सी० एस० वालों का है जिन्होंने इस तरह का ज़हर फैला दिया है। यह बात आम होती है कि जो पार्टी (party) पावर (power) में होती है, उस के हाथ में शासन भी होता है और जो कुछ बदनामी का काम उसके समय में होता है वह सब उस समय की गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर मढ़ा जाता है। हम लोग पावर में आये मगर शासन हमारा आई० सी० एस० लोगों के ही हाथ में रहा जो कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट (British Government) से हम को हेरीटेज (heritage) मिली है। जबतक हम उन से छुटकारा नहीं पायेंगे तब तक यह कहना कि कांग्रेस ही इसकी जिम्मेदार है ग़लत बात होगी। कांग्रेस तो एक पार्टी संस्था है और उसके हाथ में अगर पूरे तरह से शासन नहीं आयेगा तो वह इसी तरह से बदनाम होती जायेगी। इस तरह की हालत आजकल है। यही कारण है कि हमारी सेना के लोग यह समझ रहे हैं कि हमको कम तनख्वाह दी जा रही है क्योंकि आई० ए० एस० (I.A.S.) और आई० सी० एस० वालों को काफ़ी तनख्वाह दी जा रही है जो कि उन को नहीं मिलती है। मैं आई० सी० एस० वालों के बाबत ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि मेरे पास समय बहुत थोड़ा है। अगर मैं एक के बाद दूसरे, दूसरे के बाद तीसरे आई० सी० एस० वालों का विवरण बतलाऊँ, जिन के बारे में मुझे पूरी बातें मालूम हैं, तो मेरा यह सारा समय भी उस के लिये कम है। मैं जानता हूँ कि रीवा में आई० सी० एस० वालों ने किस तरह से कार्रवाई की है। यह समय यह बतलाने का नहीं है, मैं अवश्य किसी दूसरे अवसर पर

जब समय उचित होगा इन सब बातों को हाउस (House) के सामने रखूंगा। अभी तो मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि जब हमारे सिविल (civil) वालों की इतनी तनख्वाह है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि सेना वालों को भी उसी प्रकार की तनख्वाह न दी जाय। इतना ही मुझे तनख्वाह के बारे में कहना है।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि सन् १९१८ के लगभग मैंने अपने राज्य में एक स्कीम (Scheme) पेश की थी जिस में मैंने कहा था कि कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन (Compulsory education) के साथ साथ कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग (Compulsory military training) और कंसक्रिप्शन (conscription) हो वह बात यद्यपि नहीं हुई। कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन का मामला तो गोखले ने भी कहा था परन्तु हम को अत्यन्त दुःख होता है जब हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट अनिवार्य शिक्षा नहीं करती। यह चीज अभी नहीं हो सकी। परन्तु जो कुछ हो सकता है वह यह है कि कॉलेजों (colleges) में अगर कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग शुरू कर दी जाय तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा।

हाल ही में मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि आगरा कालेज में लोगों ने २० हजार रूपया खर्च कर के वहां पर कुछ लोगों को और लड़कों को ट्रेनिंग दी है। परन्तु अब उन को आर्म्स (arms) न मिलने की वजह से लड़के उपस्थित नहीं होते। मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि वह कृपा कर के कुछ थोड़े से हथियार ऐसी जगह ट्रेनिंग के लिए दिलवा दिया करें। बाकी काम मज़ल लोडिंग गन्स (Muzzle loading guns) से चल सकता है। इस से लड़के निशाना इत्यादि का काम अच्छी तरह से सीख सकते हैं। इस तरह से हम को चाहिये कि हम मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग घर घर पहुंचा दें और तब ही हम ठीक तरह से अपने मुन्क की रक्षा कर सकेंगे नहीं तो इस में बहुत कठिनाई पड़ेगी। अगर हम केवल सेना के ही ऊपर यह काम छोड़ दें और यह समझें कि हम सुरक्षित हैं तो यह बात नहीं हो सकती है।

मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ वह है मिलिटरी (military) में पुराने नाम। यह पुराने नाम “जमादार”, “मूवेदार”, इत्यादि को अब बदल देना चाहिये। ये अच्छे नाम नहीं हैं। पुलिस में भी इस तरह के नाम होते हैं और सेना के लिए यह नाम रखना अच्छा नहीं मालूम होता है। अंग्रेज जब यहां पर थे तब उन्होंने इस तरह का भेद हमारे लोगों के साथ रखने के लिए किया था और उन्होंने अपने लोगों के लिए कैप्टन (Captain) और लैफ्टिनेन्ट (Lieutenants) आदि नाम रखे थे। मगर अब तो वह चले गये हैं, अब तो हमारी आर्मी (army)

[कैप्टन ए० पी० सिंह]

में नये नामों का नामकरण होना चाहिये जोकि अच्छे सुनाई दें, जिस तरह से कि ब्रिटिश आर्मी में हुआ करते हैं।

एक बात जो मैं और चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हम कांग्रेस वाले चाहते हैं कि आर्मी में जो ड्रेस (dress) होती है वह खदर की होनी चाहिये जिस से हमारे खर्च में कमी भी होगी और कौटेज इन्डस्ट्री (Cottage Industry) को सहायता भी मिलेगी। इस से खदर को प्रोत्साहन भी मिलेगा। सेना की चौकरी मिलने में भी भेदभाव था। मुझे तो मिल गई राजपूत होने के कारण और लोगों को भी मिला करती थी खास खास वजहों से। जिन को मार्शल रसेज (martial races) कहा जाता था उन को मिला करती थी। परन्तु अब समय आ गया है कि मार्शल रसेज का कहना समाप्त किया जाय। इस पर और लोगों ने भी कहा है इस लिये सरकार को इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं तो ठीक समय पर बैठ जाना चाहता हूँ ताकि घंटी न बजे। मैं डर रहा हूँ कि घंटी बजने ही वाली है। इसलिये मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कि धार्मिक शिक्षा भी इस के साथ साथ कुछ न कुछ देनी चाहिये क्योंकि हमारे यहां धर्म में भी सिपाहियों की ड्यूटी (duty) को बहुत अच्छी तरह से बतलाया गया है और बहादुरी की ओर संकेत मौजूद हैं जैसे कि भगवद्गीता में :

तो वा प्राप्स्यमि स्वर्गं जित्वा वा भोक्ष्यसे महीम् ।

तस्मादुत्तिष्ठ कौन्तेय युद्धाय कृतनिश्चय : ॥

अर्थात् हे अर्जुन, तुम को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि अगर लड़ाई में मारे जाओगे तो स्वर्ग को प्राप्त होगे और अगर जीतोगे तो पृथ्वी का उपभोग करोगे। इस प्रकार के धार्मिक वाक्य जो भगवद्गीता इत्यादि में हैं वह भी उन लोगों के दिमाग में भरने चाहिये। सेक्युलर स्टेट (Secular State) होने के यह माने नहीं हैं कि हम धर्म से सर्वथा रहित हो गए हैं। धर्म तो हम मानते हैं, केवल यह है कि दूसरे धर्म वालों को भी किसी तरह से तंग नहीं करेंगे। उनको भी फ्रीडम (freedom) रहेगी। इस लिये उत्पन्न वर्षक धार्मिक वाक्य सेना के लिये आवश्यक हैं और विशेष कर भगवद्गीता; तो उा से भरी पड़ी है। जब कि अर्जुन नहीं लड़ रहा था जगह जगह पर इस प्रकार के श्लोक मिलते हैं। मुझे स्मरण है कि सन् १९०५-६ में जब कि पार्टिशन आफ बंगाल (partition of Bengal) हुआ था,

उस समय में जो अनार्किस्ट पार्टी (anarchist party) थी उस में ज्यादातर गीता के श्लोकों को सामने रखा जाता था। एक 'कर्मयोगी' निकलता था।

उसका स्लोगन (slogan) था :—

मयि सर्वाणि कर्माणि सन्यस्याध्यात्म चेतसा ।

निराशीर्निर्नमो भूत्वा युद्धयस्व विगतज्वरः ॥

अर्थात् हे अर्जुन निश्चिन्त हो कर तुम युद्ध को करो। इस तरह कर्मयोगी में, युगान्तर में बराबर इस प्रकार के स्लोगन्स लिखे रहा करते थे, हम को फिर से वही बात सामने ले आनी है। हमें युद्ध की प्रवृत्ति लोगों में लानी है क्योंकि अब अहिंसा के दिन नहीं रहे। यों तो हम कहते हैं कि अभी भी हम अहिंसा का प्रतिपादन करते हैं, हम सत्य और अहिंसा पर डटे हुए हैं परन्तु सच पूछिये तो अब तो वही दिन आ गए हैं जब कि हमें भारत के आम लोगों को लड़ने की ओर प्रवृत्त करना है और जब हम को यह करना है तो हम को वही पुरानी चीज जो कि सन् १९०५-६ में भारत में प्रारम्भ हो गई थी, करना है। उस वक्त गीता के श्लोकों को पढ़ते हुए, गीता को लेकर, लोग फांसी पर लटकते थे, छतों पर चढ़ जाते थे, इन्हीं बातों का समावेश कर के हमें आगे जाना चाहिये।

मैं डिमिप्लिन का मानने वाला आइमी हूँ इस लिये अभी समाप्त करता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Capt. A. P. Singh (Vindhya Pradesh): At the very outset I wish to thank you, Sir, for your kindly giving me an opportunity of speaking in this House. The subject under discussion relates to army. I have passed a major part of my life in the army, and so I am highly pleased that I got an opportunity today of speaking on this subject. Army is such a thing the importance of which all our old and sacred *Shastras* have acknowledged. *Shastra vidyā svabhārena sarvabhyoasti gareeyasee*; *shastrēna rakshatē rashtrē*, *shāstra chintā pravartatē*—meaning thereby that the science of arms is most superior to all other kinds of learning because by this science of arms the well-being and independence of a *rashtra* or country is maintained and only under such conditions more attention can be paid towards other forms of learning. It is for this very reason that our *dharma shastras* (Sacred texts) have highly eulogised the importance of this science of arms.

It is highly gratifying to note that today a time has come when we can control the destinies of our army ourselves. I remember those days when we could never get ranks higher than those of Jemadars and Subedars. If anybody happened to get the rank of Subedar Major then it was generally thought that he had risen to a prize post. Just to deceive the Indian soldiers a new cadre of Viceroy's Commission was constituted and we Indians generally finished our careers in that very cadre. Not only this but the British Government always hesitated to give arms to that part of the Indian army which was called the States Forces. I well remember that during the

4 P.M. First World War there was a Maharaja, I do not want to disclose his name, who had a very big State Army. The British Government wanted to send this army to help the Allies in the War. The Maharaja

[Capt. A. P. Singh]

put forward only one condition, and it was that on the successful termination of the war his forces may be allowed to retain those weapons that they were to use in the battle-field. But the British Government did not accept this condition. This State Force consisted of 45,000 strong and this number included the Territorial and Reserve Armies as well. But the said Maharaja did not lend the services of a single soldier to the British Government, and so after his death the said army was totally disbanded. After his death the British Government allowed the State to have an army of only 600 instead of 45,000 strong as was in the past. What I wish to allude is that those days were of such a nature that we had to come face to face with such difficulties. At that time our army was not well equipped and the condition also was far from satisfactory. If a study of the ancient History of India be made then we come to know that all kinds of weapons for offence and defence were present in our country. Shri Natesan has written a book, "Warfare in Ancient India", about our armies in the past and therein he has mentioned that in the past we had our own Navy and besides that we had other units of the army as well, but as a result of the changed circumstances these things have faded into oblivion. I had also written a monograph on the "Military Organisation in Ancient India" and had read it in a meeting of the Oriental Society of the Allahabad University. But in spite of all that I feel highly proud of our army today.

Today it is alleged that our military personnel get meagre pay. But this pay appears meagre only when we see that the members of the I.C.S. draw far higher salaries and have other sources of income as well and except for red-tapism they do not do any work, and as a result of their contact with us the amount of corruption has highly increased. It is generally said that the Congressmen have become corrupt. I am prepared to go to such an extent to say that whatever corruption has infiltrated in the Congressmen it is due to their coming in contact with the I.C.S. personnel. We the Congressmen have been constrained to run the administration in the manner the I.C.S. people generally ran it or have been running it in the past. If we do not fall in line with them and act as they wish us to do then we are branded as nincompoops. If we do not work on the lines suggested by them then we are considered to be anti-national. It is for this reason only that accusations are levelled against the Congressmen. But in fact the entire fault lies with the I.C.S. people who are solely responsible for the spread of this sort of contamination. It is generally the case that the party, which is in power, the party which runs the administration, is always held responsible for any misdeeds and irregularities that are committed in the term of its office. Though we came in power yet the administration rested with the I.C.S. people whom we have received as heritage from the British Government. Till the time we are not out of their clutches it would be wrong to say that Congress is solely responsible for all this muddle. The Congress is a party organisation and if that party would not have the entire administration under her control then she would go on being the target of all sorts of calumny and slander. Such is the state of affairs today. This is the reason why our men in the army are thinking that they are being paid meagre salaries because they are not getting the same fat salaries as are being paid to the I.A.S. and I.C.S. people. I do not want to say much about the I.C.S. people because the time at my disposal is very short. If I were to disclose, one after the other the life histories of those I.C.S. people, about whom I know quite a good deal, then I think the time at my disposal will fall far short. I know how the I.C.S. people managed the affairs in Rewa, but this is not the proper time to make a mention of this thing. On some other occasion I will place the correct facts before this House. For the present

I have to say only so much that when our civil officers get so high salaries then there is no reason why the military personnel should not be paid the same salaries. I have to submit only so much about the question of salaries.

The second thing that I have to submit is that in the year 1948 I had submitted a scheme to my own State wherein it was mentioned that along with compulsory education compulsory military training and conscription should also be introduced. The scheme was however not approved. Late Mr. Gokhle had also advocated the cause of compulsory education but it gives us utmost pain when we see that our own Government is not making education compulsory. This thing has not yet been introduced even. But one thing could be done. It would be far better if compulsory military training be introduced in the colleges.

Quite recently I came to know that in Agra College some persons and students were given military training at a cost of Rs. 20,000. But as arms are not available now so the students do not turn up. I would request the hon. Minister of Defence kindly to allot some arms to such training centres. For other things muzzle loading guns can well serve the purpose. With these muzzle loaders the students can very easily have practice of target shooting. In this way we should try to make military training reach each and every house in our country and then only we would be able to defend our country; otherwise we would have to face a lot of difficulties. If we would entrust this work entirely to the military and think that we are safe and secure then our purpose would not be served.

I wish to submit one more thing for the kind consideration of our hon. Minister of Defence and that pertains to the old nomenclature of the various ranks. Such old names as "Jamadar", "Subedar", etc. should now be changed. These names do not sound nice. The police force also has got these very names and so it does not appear proper to have the same names for the military also. When the British were here they had introduced these names just to have a clear differentiation between the Indians and the Europeans. They had chosen such names as "Captain", "Lieutenant", etc. for themselves. Now when the Britishers have gone then we should have altogether new names which may be pleasing to hear and should be on the pattern that we find in the British Army.

One thing more I wish to submit. We the congressmen wish that the military uniform should be made of *Khaddar*. The result would be that our expenditure on this head would be reduced and the cottage industry would get encouragement also. The *Khaddar* itself would also get encouragement.

In the past a lot of differentiation was made in making recruitment to the army. I got employment for my being a Rajput by birth. Others used to get employment for various other reasons. Only such persons were given employment who belonged to the martial races. But now the time has come when the differentiation between the martial and non-martial races should be abolished. Some other hon. Members also have spoken on this subject and so the Government should take this matter into consideration.

Besides this I have to submit one more thing. I wish to finish my speech within the stipulated time, I think that the bell is about to go. So I have to submit only this thing to the hon. Minister of Defence that religious instruction should also be given to the military personnel. In our *dharma shastras* the duties of a soldier have very clearly been laid down and definite allusions have been made for bravery and chivalry. For example in *Bhagwadgita* it is said:

*Hato va prāpsyasi swargam jitvā va bhokshyasē māheem.
Tas nāduthista Kaunteyayuddhāya krit nishchayah.*

[Capt. A. P. Singh]

meaning thereby that 'O Arjun, you must bear this fact in mind that if you would be killed in this war then you would attain *Swarga* with all its blessings and in case you would win then you would enjoy the blessings of this earth'. We should try to inculcate such religious principles and doctrines, that are enunciated in *Bhagwadgita* and other religious books, in the minds of our soldiers. Being a secular state it does not mean that we have ceased to have any connection, whatsoever, with religion. We do profess some religion or the other but what secularism means is that we would not persecute or harass persons professing other religions. They also would have complete religious freedom. So such inspiring slogans are absolutely essential for the army and *Bhagwadgita* specially abounds in such slogans. When Arjun was not finding enough courage to enter in war then in that context we find many such inspiring slogans. I remember that when in 1905-6 the Partition of Bengal took place then at that time the Anarchist Party mostly took inspiration from *Gita*. There was a newspaper '*Karmayogi*', its slogan was:

Mayi sarvāni karmāni sanyasyādhyātma chētasā.

Nirāsheernirmamo bhootrā yuddhyasva viçatajrarab.

meaning thereby that 'O Arjun, you enter this war without the least iota of doubt'. Such slogans used to appear regularly in '*Karmayogi*' and '*Yugantar*'. We have to re-orientate those very ideals before the people. We have to cultivate the spirit of militarism in the people because those days of *ahimsa* are gone. In other words we can still say that even now we are advocating the cause of *ahimsa*. We are strictly following the principles of *Satya* (Truth) and *Ahimsa* (non-violence), but to be frank those very days have returned when we have to imbibe in the hearts of the Indian people the spirit of militarism, and when we have got to do so then we should better adopt the very same methods as were used in 1905-6. In those days our martyrs mounted the scaffoldings and courted death with *Gita* in their hands and the *shlokas* of *gita* on their lips. We should proceed further on the basis of these very facts.

I am a firm believer in discipline and so I close my speech now.

श्री गौतम : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिव, जितने लोग मुझ से पहले बोल चुके हैं उसमें ज्यादातर.....

श्री श्री० दाम : मैं तो समझता ही नहीं, सब लोग हिन्दी में बोलते हैं।

श्री गौतम : उसमें इस बात पर काफी जोर दिया गया है कि जितना अब तक हमारा खर्च डिफेन्स (defence) पर है इसमें कमी होनी चाहिये। कुछ लोगों ने तो यहां तक कहा है कि इस में इजाफा होना चाहिये। वाकई दुनियां की जो हालत है वह ऐसे बदकिस्मती के दौर में चल रही है जब कि हम अपने अधीन इंसानों को न खाना दे पाते हैं, न कपड़ा दे पाते हैं और न तालीम दे पाते हैं। फिर भी आषे के करीब बजट हमारा इस बेकार की मद में खराब होता है। वाकई वह दिन खुशकिस्मत दिन होगा जबकि दुनियां इस जंगलीपन से दूर होगी और दुनियां की इतनी दौलत लड़ाइयों से बचकर

इंसानों की तरक्की के लिये खर्च होगी। लेकिन मुसीबत यह है कि यह किधर से शुरू हो, कौन इसको शुरू करे—क्योंकि लोग मिलते हैं, कांफ्रेंसें होती हैं, इन्टरनेशनल कांफ्रेंसें (international conferences) होती हैं कि हथियार कम किये जायें, फौजें कम की जायें, फिर भी उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता। पहली दुनियां की लड़ाई के बाद दुनियां एक लड़ाई से तंग थी, लेकिन जितनी दूर पहली लड़ाई से दूसरी लड़ाई मालूम होती थी उतनी दूर आज तीसरी लड़ाई नहीं मालूम होती। दुनियां फिर उसी तरह से तैयारी कर रही है। और हमको भी जब इस दुनियां में रहना है, आजाद होने के बाद जो जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर आ गई है उसको निभाना है, तब हमें भी मजबूर होकर अपना आधा बजट इस बेकार की मद पर खर्च करना पड़ रहा है। लेकिन मुसीबत यह है कि हम इसको कम नहीं कर सकते, खर्च को हटा नहीं सकते क्योंकि हमको भी दुनियां में जिन्दा रहना है, आजाद रहना है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस बात पर गौर किया जाय कि आखिर हमारी इन अर्म्ड फोर्स (armed forces) का मतलब क्या है। क्या गरज है, इससे क्या काम आप लेना चाहते हैं। अब तक अंग्रेजी सरकार इससे दो काम ले रही थी, एक यह कि जो बाहर के हमले हों उनका मुकाबला किया जाय और दूसरे यह कि जो अन्दरूनी मामलात हों, यहां भी अगर कुछ गड़बड़ हो तो उसको भी शान्त किया जाय। मेरा ख्याल है और मैं यह तजवीज रखना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक अन्दरूनी अमन कायम करने की बात है फौज की जिम्मेदारी उससे हटा ली जाय। इसके लिये पुलिस और सिटिजेन्स (citizens) के आरगेनाइजेशनस (organisations) इतने होने चाहियें कि बगैर फौज की मदद के हम अपने मुल्क के अन्दर शान्ति कायम कर सकें, शान्ति स्थापित कर सकें। इसके लिये हमें कई काम करने होंगे। अभी आज सुबह मेरे एक भाई ने कहा कि प्राइवेट आर्मीज बहुत खड़ी हो गई हैं। मूबों में बहुत से प्रान्तीय रक्षा दल और होमगार्डस (Home Guards) और इस किस्म की चीजें पैदा हो गई हैं, और उनको उन्होंने हर तरह की गालियां दी थीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस चीज को अच्छी तरह समझा नहीं है। जो प्रान्तीय रक्षा दल बने हैं उसके लिये आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहिये क्योंकि उन मूबों ने जहां प्रान्तीय रक्षा दल बने हैं, उन्होंने अपने मुबे में अमन कायम करने की जिम्मेदारी ली है और आप से और आपकी फौज से वह अपने अन्दर शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिये मदद नहीं चाहेंगे। इसलिये वह एक अज्जीलियरी पुलिस फोर्स (Auxiliary Police Force) है, वह फौज की जगह या प्राइवेट आर्मी का स्थान नहीं लेती। वह अच्छी हो या !

[श्री गीतम]

बुरी हो, इस बहस में हमें नहीं जाना चाहिये लेकिन मैं उन सूबों को मुबारिकबाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने प्रान्तीय रक्षा दल कायम किये हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने आपकी जिम्मेदारी कम की है, आपके खर्च को कम किया है और अपने ऊपर इस जिम्मेदारी को लेकर आपको सहूलियत पहुंचाई है। यही नहीं मैं यह अर्ज कर सकता हूँ कि प्रान्तीय रक्षा दल ही नहीं कायम किये हैं, बहुत सी जगह जिलों ने अपने आपको संगठित किया है। मेरे सूबे में एक जिला देवरिया है जहां लोगों ने अपने आपको संगठित किया था और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि ९० फीसदी से ज्यादा डकैतियां उस जिले में कम हो गईं। इस तरह की चीजों को आप डिस्कोरेज (discourage) नहीं कर सकते। आप उनके खिलाफ यहां बोलें यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा। इसलिये कि अगर अन्दरूनी शान्ति स्थापित रखने की जिम्मेदारी ले ली जाय तो फौज की शिक्षा दूसरी होगी। उस वक्त हमको यह सोचना होगा कि फौज किस तरह पर आज संगठित की जाय। क्योंकि जो फौज आज हमारे पास है वह तो अंग्रेज सरकार की देन है, जो वह छोड़ गई है वह है। अंग्रेज जिस वक्त यहां पर थे उन्होंने एक मुकम्मिल शिक्षा दी थी, मुकम्मिल तस्वीर बनाई थी। उस समय जो सेना थी उसके बहुत से अफसर यूनाइटेड किंगडम (United Kingdom) से आते थे, रिसर्च वहां होती थी, ट्रेनिंग वहां होती थी, यहां सिर्फ हमारे लिये जवान मुहैया करने का काम था, उनको जवान देना ही हमारा काम था। अंग्रेजों के चले जाने के बाद हमारे सामने बहुत से सवाल पैदा हो गये हैं। यह ठीक है हमारे पास बहुत सी जगह अफसरों की खाली हैं। समुद्री बेड़े को लीजिये, हमारे पास हिन्दुस्तानी इतने अफसर नहीं हैं कि हमारे समुद्री बेड़े की जिम्मेदारी वह उठा सकें। हमारे पास टेकनिकल पर्सनेल (technical personnel) इतना नहीं है कि हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी उठा सकें, रिसर्च का काम हमारा पिछड़ा हुआ है, ट्रेनिंग का काम पिछड़ा हुआ है इस लिये हमारे पास आज जो फौज रह गई है, उसको ठीक करना होगा। मेरे एक भाई पुनात्रा साहब ने यह कहा कि जितना खर्च नौवीं पर और एयर फोर्स (Air Forces) पर किया जाता है वह कम है। मैं उनसे इत्फ़ाक करता हूँ, सहमत हूँ।

लेकिन एक बात साफ़ है और वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की इस वक्त जो हालत है, भारतवर्ष की इस वक्त जो अवस्था है उसमें ५० फीसदी से ज्यादा बजट का हिस्सा फौज पर खर्च नहीं कर सकते अगर हवाई ताकत बढ़ानी है, अगर समुद्री बेड़े की ताकत बढ़ानी है तो

वह इसी बजट में से निकालनी होगी । दूसरी जगह से नहीं ले सकते क्योंकि हमारे पास दूसरे कामों के लिये तो पहले ही रखा नहीं है, हमारे पास शिक्षा के लिये, स्वास्थ्य के लिये बहुत कम रखा है । इस लिये अब यह उम्मीद करना कि और रखा लिया जायगा और १७० करोड़ से ज्यादा का बजट हम फौज के लिये देंगे यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा । इसलिये मैं यह समझता हूँ कि हवाई फौज को बढ़ाया जाय या समुद्री बड़े को बढ़ाया जाय तो उसके साथ यह सोचना कि और खर्च बढ़ाया जाय गलत है । वह सब इसी १७० करोड़ में से निकालना चाहिये । इससे ज्यादा उम्मीद नहीं रखनी चाहिये ।

हमारी फौज इस वक़्त बहुत बड़ी फौज है । इतनी बड़ी फौज हमारा यह गरीब मुल्क बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता । लेकिन मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि वह कम कर दी जाय । क्योंकि हालत नाजुक है । मैं नहीं जानता कि इस वक़्त अगले ६ महीने में क्या हालत होगी । लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि हर चीज़ के लिये इस मुल्क को तैयार होना चाहिये । मैं नहीं जानता कि कोई लड़ाई के किस्म की चीज़ हमारे ऊपर थोपी जायगी । मैं यह नहीं जानता और न चाहता हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मुल्क लड़ाई से जितना दूर रहे उतना ही अच्छा । लड़ाई में फंसने के बाद नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कैसे निकला जा सकता है । उसमें फंसने के बाद बहुत सी चीज़ें हमारे काबू से बाहर की हो जाती हैं । इसलिये लड़ाई से बाहर रहना ही ज्यादा अच्छा है । लेकिन हो सकता है कि लड़ाई आपके ऊपर मजबूरन थोपी जाय । अगर ऐसा हो तो उसके लिये तैयार रहने की जरूरत है । आप को हर एक जरूरत के लिये तैयार रखना है । यह जरूरी है । इसलिये मैं आज इस हालत में नहीं हूँ कि आपसे कह सकूँ कि फौज कम की जाय ।

लेकिन जब ज़रा ठंडे दिल से सोचने का वक़्त आवेगा, जब सहूलियत का वक़्त आवेगा उस वक़्त जरूरी होगा कि फौज का संगठन किस ढंग से हो इस पर विचार किया जाय । इतनी बड़ी फौज बहुत दिनों तक नहीं चलाई जा सकती । इसलिये इसका सुधार करना पड़ेगा और इसको कम करना पड़ेगा । और जब आप इसको कम करेंगे तो किम तरह से करेंगे और कितनी कम करेंगे इसके विस्तार में इस वक़्त जाने की जरूरत नहीं समझता । लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस तरफ़ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो हम इस मुल्क में इतनी बड़ी फौज को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकेंगे और उसका खर्च इतना ही रहने से हमारे ऊपर और भी मसीबतें आवेंगी ।

[श्री गौतम]

आखिर अगर फ़ौज का यही काम है कि वह बाहर से अगर कोई हमला हो तो देश की हिफ़ाज़त करे तो इसके लिये हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमारा दुश्मन है कहां, किस से हमें ख़तरा हो सकता है, किससे हमें लड़ाई लड़ने की ज़रूरत हो सकती है। अगर हम चारों तरफ़ नज़र दौड़ाएँ तो हमको एशिया में तो हमारे नज़दीक कोई ताक़त नहीं मालूम होती जो हम से लड़ाई छेड़ने के लिये तैयार हो। जहां तक पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक है छेड़ छाड़ चाहे जितनी हो, ज्यादाती वह लोग चाहे जितनी करें, लेकिन मैं इस बात पर यकीन करता हूँ कि वह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि जब बंटवारा हुआ था तो दो तिहाई फ़ौज हमको मिली थी और एक तिहाई फ़ौज उनको मिली थी। उन्होंने कितनी ही अपने लोगों को ताल्लिम दी हो, कितनी ही उममें तरक्की की हो, लेकिन हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान इस हेंसियत में नहीं है कि वह हम से लड़ सके। जब बंटवारा हुआ था तो उनके पास कोई आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी (ordnance factory) बाक़ी नहीं रही थी। जो आर्डनेंस फैक्टरीज़ थीं वह हमारे हिस्से में आयी थीं। उनके पास क्या क्या सामान है उसका भी कुछ अन्दाज़ा हमको है। कितना वह ख़रीद सके होंगे, इसका भी हमको कुछ अन्दाज़ा है। जितना उनका बजट है वह कुल ७५ करोड़ का बजट है। ७० करोड़ से ज्यादा तो वह इस काम पर खर्च नहीं सकते। तो वह कहां से ख़रीद लेंगे, कहां से सामान आ जायगा इस बात को देखते हुए मैं पाकिस्तान को ऐसी ताक़त नहीं समझता कि वह हमसे लड़ सके। इसलिये कुछ दर की ज़रूरत नहीं है और इस वज़त हमको कोई दूसरी ताक़त दिखाई नहीं देती जिससे मुकाबला करने की नज़दीक़ के ज़माने में हमको ज़रूरत पैदा आये। इसलिये अपनी फ़ौज को अच्छी तरह से संगठित रखते हुए भी हमको इसको दुबारा रीआर्गनाइज़ (re-organise) करने की तरफ़ जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक इस सवाल का ताक़त है कि जैसा एक साहब ने कहा कि आर्डनेंस फैक्टरीज़ पूरी तरह काम नहीं कर रही हैं मैं भी इस बारे में कुछ वाक़फ़ियत रखता हूँ। मुझे भी इसका कुछ इत्तम है और मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि इस वज़त कौन ऐसा बेवकूफ़ होगा जो कि ज्यादा चीज़ें पैदा कर सकता है और पैदा न करे। अगर आर्डनेंस फैक्टरीज़ को बन्द करने से कोई फ़ायदा होता हो तब तो दूसरी बात है। लेकिन जिन चीज़ों को आज पैदा करके हम इन्वेंट्रि में ला सकते हैं, जिनकी हमको ज़रूरत है, वह मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि उनमें किसी तरह की कमी नहीं की जायगी। लेकिन यह हां हो सकता है कि कुछ मशीनें ऐसी हों जिनकी कि ज़रूरत हर

वक्त नहीं होती। यह बात हमको महकमे पर ही छोड़ देनी है क्योंकि हम इस बारे में जानते नहीं। यह कह देना कि आर्डनेंस फैक्टरीज काम नहीं कर रही हैं बहुत गलत है। इस तरह बगैर जाने हुए इस तरह के रिमार्क (remarks) इस हाउस में करने में मेरा ख्याल है कि इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होता।

श्री जे० आर० कपूर : वह सब क्यों नहीं चलाई जा रही हैं, बन्द क्यों हैं ?

श्री गौनम : जितनी आर्डनेंस फैक्टरीज हैं वह चल रही हैं, वह पूरा काम कर रही हैं और उनसे जितना काम लेने की जरूरत है वह हम ले रहे हैं। अब मैं इस हाउस को डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब आपके मार्फत कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई मशीन नहीं चल रही है तो वह इसलिये कि उसकी जरूरत इस वक्त नहीं है। हर मशीन हर वक्त नहीं चलती, यह लाजमी बात है कि हर एक मशीन की हर वक्त जरूरत नहीं रहती यह हर एक मेम्बर को समझ लेना चाहिये।

लेकिन मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आर्मी को रीआर्गेनाइज करने के लिये हमें एक बात पर जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिये और वह यह है कि हम एक ही मुक्त के साथ तो जरूरत से ज्यादा नहीं बन्ध गये हैं। अगर हम एक ही मुक्त के साथ इतने बंध गये हों कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की हर एक जरूरत उसी मुक्त के मार्फत पूरी होगी, अगर यह हो कि जितनी हम रिसर्च (research) करेंगे, वह सब उस मुक्त के ही मार्फत करेंगे, उसी मुक्त से हम अपने तमाम प्लान्स (plans) बनावेंगे तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि फिर उस मुक्त की भी जो जिम्मेदारी है उससे भी हमें फायदा उठाना चाहिये। मेरी शिकायत यह है कि एक तरफ तो हमारा जहां तक ताल्लुक है वह तो हम बढ़े हुए हैं लेकिन जितना फायदा उस बन्धन के बंधने से होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है। मेरा इशारा यह है कि अगर अंग्रेजों के साथ हम ताल्लुक रखना चाहते हैं, अगर हम अंग्रेजों से ही अपने तमाम हथियार खरीदना चाहते हैं, अगर कारखानों से हम वही तमाम अपने फौजी सामान खरीदना चाहते हैं, उन्हीं से सब कुछ मदद लेना चाहते हैं, उन्हीं के अफ़मरों को यहां रखना चाहते हैं तो उसका दूसरा पहलू यह भी है कि अंग्रेजों ने जितनी रिसर्च की है उसका भी हमें फिर फायदा होना चाहिये। हमारी मुश्किल यह है कि इस तरह तो हम बन्धन में पड़े हुए हैं लेकिन अंग्रेजों ने जितनी मिलिटरी और डिफेंस के सिलसले में रिसर्च की है उसका हमको पूरा फायदा, जहां तक मेरा इल्म है, हमें

[श्री गीतम]

नहीं हो रहा है। अगर यह सही है, मैं चाहता हूँ इस बात को साफ़ कराना, कि अगर यह ठीक है कि जितनी अंग्रेजों के मुल्क रिसर्च तमाम बातों में हुई है, एयर फोर्स के बारे में, हथियारों के बारे में, सब का फायदा हमको हासिल है तब तो ठीक है। लेकिन अगर यह हो कि हम रिसर्च वहां से कर रहे हैं जहां से कि अंग्रेज पचास साल पहले करते थे तो मेरा यह कहना है कि हमारा जो बन्धन है वह एक तरफ़ा है और उससे हम को अलग होना पड़ेगा और उसको तोड़ना पड़ेगा। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरफ़ जरूर ध्यान दिया जाय।

कुछ लोगों ने सस्ते और कुछ गलत तरीके का क्रीटीसीज़म (criticism) इस सबन्ध में किया है। जहां तक तनस्वाह का और अफसरान की जरूरत का तान्शुक है, मैं समझता हूँ कि जरूरी है कि वह अच्छे तरीके से रहें, उनकी तनस्वाहें काफ़ी हों, लेकिन मैं यह भी अर्ज कर दूँ कि हमारी नजर सिर्फ़ अंग्रेजों पर ही है, उन्हीं से हम अपना मुकाबिला करते हैं। मेरे सामने यह संख्या है जो जापानी फ़ौज के अफसरों को तनस्वाहें दी जाती थीं, उस तरफ़ मैं आप साहबान का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सेकेन्ड लेफ़्टिनेन्ट (second lieutenant) को उनके वहां ८८ रुपये दिये जाते थे और पूरे जनरल को ६३६ रुपये दिये जाते थे।

(PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the chair)

या कोई कह सकता है कि जापान का कम तनस्वाह पाने वाला अफसर दुनिया के किसी अफसर से कम हिम्मत या कम काबिल था वल्कि वह काफ़ी अच्छा था। जब लड़ाई शुरू हुई थी, तो जापान ने अमरीका के एक ऐसा थपड़ मारा कि अमरीका के होश ठिकाने आगये। इसलिये मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ़ तनस्वाह ही नहीं है जिससे आर्मी में एफ़िशियेन्सी (efficiency) आती है, पेट्रियोटिज़म (patriotism) आती है, लेकिन मैं उसमें अकेले फ़ौजी अफसरों से नहीं कहूंगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम एक एटमोस्फ़ियर (atmosphere) ऐसा बनायें जो उनके ऊपर भी असर डाले, तब हम उनसे कह सकते हैं कि हमारा मुल्क गरीब है। तुम उससे भी कम तनस्वाह लो और उससे भी ज्यादा काम करो। लेकिन हमारी मुसीबत यह है कि हम पुरानी शिक्षा को भूल गये। हमने कराँची में जो रेज़ोलूशन (resolution) पास किया था कि पाँचसौ रुपये से ज्यादा तनस्वाह नहीं लेंगे, उनमें हमने अपनी गरीबी का अहसास रक्खा था, लेकिन आजकल हमारी यह हालत है कि अगर छोटी कार है तो छोटा अफसर है, अगर उससे बड़ी कार है, तो उससे बड़ा अफसर है और जब तक हर अफसर के पास

सब से बड़ी कार न हो, तब तक वह बड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। कोई सेक्रेटरी छोटी कार में नहीं हो सकता है, कोई मिनिस्टर दस हास पावर वाली कार में नहीं चल सकता है, चाहे वह अकेला ही क्यों न घूमता हो और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों का भी स्टैण्डर्ड (standard) पहले से बढ़ गया है, इसमें मुझे कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं है। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि एटमोस्फियर (atmosphere) को बदला जाये, तब फिर हम फ़ौजी अफसरों को कह सकते हैं और मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि वह भी इसको ठीक मान लेंगे।

एक लफ़्ज़ और मैं कहना चाहता था। एक साहब ने जो गुरखों पर अभियोग लगाया-था, उसका भी मैं थोड़े में जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत ग़लत तरीक़े से यह अभियोग लगाया जब उन्होंने यह कहा कि यह गुरखे मरसिनरीज (mercenaries) हैं। और एक साहब ने जब यह कहा कि २० लाख रुपये नेपाल के महाराजा को रिश्वत दी जाती है, वह उन्होंने बहुत ग़लत तरीक़े से पेश किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमको और इस मुल्क को गुरखों का और नेपाल के लोगों का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहिये, उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहिये कि उन्होंने इस तरीक़े से फ़र्ट व्लास आर्मी हमारे डिस्पोज़ल पर रखी है। दुनिया पर उनकी वीरता, शूरता, भलमनसाहत प्रकट हो चुकी है। उनकी भलाई और भलमनसाहत इस बात में है कि वह हमसे दोस्ताना ताल्लुक रखे हुए हैं और हमारे साथ हैं न कि वह दूसरों के साथ हैं। आज संसार उनको भरती करने के लिये तैयार है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज़ को मैं त्रिकुल ग़लत समझता हूँ कि हम कोई नेपाल के महाराजा को रिश्वत दे रहे हैं, या हम उन वीर गुरखों को मरसिनरी सोलजर (mercenary soldier) के तौर पर लिए हुए हैं। अगर आज आप गुरखों को मरसिनरी कहते हैं तो सिक्खों को भी कहेंगे और वया फ़ौज के दूसरे लोगों नहीं को कहेंगे। अगर वह मरसिनरी हैं, तो उन लोगों को अधिकार है कि वह हम को भी मरसिनरी कहें। हमारी ज़बान है और अगर हमको बोलने की आज़ादी हो, तो साथ ही साथ अपनी ज़बान पर और अपने अहसासों पर कुछ क़ाबू रखने की जरूरत भी है इसलिये मैं एक बार गुरखों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारी इस तरीक़े से मदद की जो तारीफ़ के क़ाबिल है।

मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि एक कमेटी बनाई जाये। बस एक सज़ेसशन (suggestion) देकर मैं ख़त्म करता हूँ। जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, उन सब चीज़ों पर गौर करने के लिये और उनसे कोई रास्ता निकालने के लिये एक कमेटी बनायी जाये और मेरी तजवीज़ यह है कि स्टैंडिंग डिफ़ेन्स कमेटी (Standing

[श्री गौतम]

(Defence Committee) की तरफ़ से एक कमेटी बनाई जाये, जो इन तमाम चीजों पर गौर करे, देखे और इस हाउस को यक़ीन दिलाये कि जो कुछ हो सकता है, वह हो रहा है और होगा।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Gautam (Uttar Pradesh): Most of the persons who have spoken before me have.....

Shri B. Das (Orissa): I cannot follow as all persons speak in Hindi.

Shri Gautam: Adequate emphasis has been laid on the aspect that the Defence expenditure should be reduced. Many of my friends have even gone to the extent of saying that this should be further increased. It is rather unfortunate that the world is passing through the throes of very bad days when we can neither supply food nor cloth and nor provide education to the people dependent upon us. Even then nearly half of our revenues are wasted under this head. It would really be a red letter day when the world throws off the shackles of barbarism and such a huge wealth will be saved from being wasted on wars and utilized for the betterment of the humanity. But the trouble is who should take the initiative in the matter and from what side should it be moved, because people meet, hold conferences and discuss the question of disarmament and demilitarization in the international Conferences. Even then all these attempts do not produce any tangible results. After the First Great War, the world felt sick of a war, but to-day the third war does not seem so remote as the second appeared remote from the First. The world is again busy making preparations in the same manner. And when we have also to live in this world and fulfil the responsibilities that have devolved upon us consequent on the attainment of independence, we are forced to spend about half of this Budget under this useless head. But the difficulty is that we cannot reduce this and dispense with this expenditure, because we have also got to survive in this world and preserve our independence. But even then I would urge that we should consider as to what is ultimately the use of these Armed Forces. What is its object and utility? Uptil now, the British Government was using it for two-fold purposes, firstly, to encounter the foreign invasions and, secondly, to maintain law and order if there is any commotion or disturbance in the country. I think and I would suggest that so far as the maintenance of internal peace is concerned, the Army should be relieved of this responsibility. This should be left to the police and 'organizations of the citizens' which should be set up in a sufficient number so that they may be able to preserve law and order in the country without the assistance of the military. We shall have to do a lot towards this direction. Even to-day morning one of my hon. friends observed that a large number of private armies have been set up. In the States a large number of *Prantiya Raksha Dal* and Home Guards and other such organizations have been set up and he had hurled all sorts of abuses on them. I think he has not properly followed the implications of this thing. You should rather express your gratitude to the States who have organised *Prantiya Raksha Dals* because they have taken the responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in their respective states and they would no longer need the assistance of your Army for the preservation of tranquility within their territories. Therefore, it is a sort of an Auxiliary Police Force, and it does not take the place of a regular or private army. That may be good or bad—I do not want to enter into a discussion on this point—but I would

like to congratulate those States who have set up the *Prantiya Raksha Dal* because they have lessened your responsibility, reduced your expenditure and facilitated your task by undertaking this obligation upon themselves. I may venture to say that not only have they set up *Prantiya Raksha Dal* but at many places the districts have organised themselves. In my Province, there is a district named Deoria where people had organised themselves and its result was that the number of dacoities was reduced by more than 90 per cent. in that District. You cannot discourage such organisations. It will not be proper if you speak against them in this House. Therefore, if the responsibility for the maintenance of internal law and order is taken, the Army shall have to be given different training. In that case we shall have to think how the Army should be organised, because our present Army is the heritage of the British regime, it is the legacy which they have left. During the time of British rule, they had imparted complete military training and thus drawn a complete picture. During their time a large number of officers were recruited to the Army from the United Kingdom, the research was carried on there and training was also given there. Here we had only to supply the youngmen. After the Britishers had left, we have been faced with many problems. It is true that we have got a large number of posts in the officers' ranks lying vacant. Take the Navy. We have not got an adequate number of Indian officers who can hold the charge of the Naval Fleet. We also lack in technical personnel by means of which we may fulfil our obligations. We lag behind in the research work. We are backward in the training work. Therefore, we have to properly organize the Army which is left under our charge. We shall have to set it right. I fully agree with what my hon. friend Mr. Poonacha has said that less expenditure is incurred by us on Navy and Air Force. But one thing is quite clear and that is that under the present conditions India cannot afford to spend more than 50 per cent. of her revenues on the Defence Forces. If the Air Force is to be strengthened, if the naval fleet is to be developed—all these obligations shall have to be met within the limitations of this Budget. Finances cannot be appropriated from other sources because there is already a shortage of funds for looking after other items. We have got very little for education and health. Therefore it will not be advisable to expect that more money will be forthcoming and we shall allot more than Rs. 170 crores for the Defence Budget. Thus it would be absurd to think of either strengthening the Air Force or expanding the Navy, on the one hand, and to demand an increase in the Defence Expenditure on the other. All this expenditure should be met out of this sum of Rs. 170 crores. We should not expect anything more.

Ours is a very huge army at present. Our poor country cannot afford to maintain such a big army. But I am not prepared to say this that it should be reduced, because these are critical days. I cannot say what would be the conditions six months hence. But it is essential that this country should keep itself in readiness to meet any eventuality. I do not know whether any such thing like the war will be thrust upon us. I do not know this and nor do I want this. I think that more this country keeps itself away from war, the better shall it be. It cannot be said as to what would be the consequences arising out of this war. After we plunge into the war, a lot of things go out of our hands. Therefore it is much better to remain aloof from war. But it may be that war may be forcibly thrust upon you. If this is so, you should be prepared for this. You should keep in readiness to meet any contingency. This is most essential. Therefore, I am not in a position today to suggest any reduction in the strength of the Army. But when the time comes to consider this a little calmly and when normally is restored, some method shall have then to be devised as to how the Army should be organised. Such a big Army cannot continue for long. Therefore some improvement shall have to be made and its strength

[Shri Gautam]

out-down. And when you effect the reduction—how will you do this, how much will you reduce—I need not go into the details of all this at this stage. But I think that attention shall have to be devoted towards this aspect otherwise we shall not be able to sustain such a huge army in this country and the burden of such an expenditure will bring many other difficulties on our head.

If at all this is the only function of the Army that it should encounter any foreign aggression and thus protect the country, then we shall have to find out where is our enemy; who will prove formidable, whom should we fear, and with whom we may have to fight? If we cast our look at the four sides, we do not find any power in our neighbourhood in Asia at least which may be prepared to wage with us. So far as Pakistan is concerned, notwithstanding all their acts of provocation and the excesses indulged in by them, I am sure they know very well that at the time of Partition we got two-third of the army and one-third fell under their share. Whatever training they might have given to their men, whatever improvement they might have effected, but we all know very well that Pakistan is not in a position to fight with us. When the partition was made, no Ordnance Factory was left with them. All the Ordnance Factories came to our share. We have also some idea about the particulars of the stores which they have got. Their entire Budget amounts to Rs. 75 crores. They cannot afford to spend more than Rs. 70 crores on this account. Wherefrom shall they purchase and wherefrom shall the stores come? So, keeping this in view, I do not think Pakistan is so powerful as to fight with us. Therefore, there is no need of having any fear and at present we do not see any Power with whom we shall have to fight in the near future. Therefore, while maintaining our Army in a well-organized manner, we should also take steps to re-organize it for the second time.

So far as this question is concerned, just as some of my hon. friends has remarked, that the Ordnance Factories are not working to their full capacity, I may say that I am also somewhat acquainted with this. I have also got some knowledge of this and I can say that at this juncture nobody would be foolish enough to produce less when he can produce more. If there is any advantage in closing the Ordnance Factories, then that is quite a separate thing. But I can assure you that no reduction will be made in the production of goods which we can use and which we need. But it may be that there might be some machines which are not frequently required to be used. We must leave this to the Department, because we do not know much about this. It is quite absurd to say that the Ordnance Factories are not working. I, therefore, think that in my opinion no useful purpose is served by making such remarks in this House without knowing the facts.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Why all of them are not being run? Why are they closed?

Shri Gautam: All the Ordnance Factories are working to their full capacity and we are getting maximum output from them. Through you, Sir, I should now like to invite the attention of this House to the fact that if any machine is not working, it is only due to the reason that there is no necessity for it at the moment. Every machine is not employed every time. It is an admitted fact that every machine is not required to be used every time and every hon. member should know this. But I should like to say one thing more that while re-organizing the Army we should keep this thing in view that we are not tied down with one country alone more than it may be necessary. If we are tied down with a certain country to such an extent that India's every need will be met through that country alone, or if this be the case that all of our research work is to be conducted through that country or we shall have all

our plans formulated by that country, then I would like to say that we should take advantage from the obligation that that country owes to us. My complaint is this that on the one hand, so far as we are concerned, we are tied down, but on the other we are not deriving full benefit from that link. What I am hinting at is this that if we desire to maintain connections with the Britishers, if we want to purchase all our arms and ammunition from them, if we are to buy all the military stores from the factories owned by them, if we are to take all possible help from them and are to employ their officers the other aspect of it is that we should derive the maximum possible benefit out of the research made by the British. One difficulty is this that while we are shattered in this manner, so far as my knowledge goes, we are not getting full advantage from the research carried out by the English in the spheres of military and defence matters. I would like to have this thing clarified whether this is correct that full benefit of the entire research work done by the English in all spheres *vis.*, Air Force, arms and ammunition is available to us. If this is so, it is well and good. But if this is the case that we are carrying on research work in those matters which the British dealt with fifty years ago, then I would like to say that our ties are only one-sided and we shall have to part ways and sever our connections. Therefore, I feel that attention should be devoted towards this aspect.

Some of my friends have levelled cheap and wrong criticism in this connection. So far as pay and the amenities to officers are concerned, I think they must have a nice living, they should be paid handsome salaries, but I may also mention that we look towards the British only and compare ourselves with them alone. I have got before me the figures of pay drawn by the Japanese Military Officers and I should like to draw your attention towards them. There the Second Lieutenant and the full-fledged General were paid Rs. 88 and Rs. 626 respectively.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BEARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Can anybody say that the low-paid Japanese officer was in any way inferior to any officer in the world in ability and courage? Rather, he was quite capable. In the early phases of the outbreak of war, Japan gave such a blow to America that it came to its senses. It is, therefore, that I would like to know whether pay is the only factor that constitutes to the efficiency of the Army and imbibes patriotism? But I would enquire this from British officers alone. What I mean to say is that if we create such an atmosphere which may also influence them, then we can tell them that ours is a poor country and exhort them to accept even lower salaries and comparatively put in more work. But our difficulty is that we have forgotten our old teachings. By passing the Karachi Resolution that we shall not accept more than Rs. 500 as pay, we had realized our poverty. But today our condition is that if there is a small car there is a small officer; and if there is a big car there is even a bigger officer, and so long as every officer has not got a big car he cannot rise. No Secretary can be found in a small car, no Minister can travel in a ten H. P. Car even if he has to go alone. I have not the least hesitation in saying this that even the standard of the members of the Parliament has been raised as compared with the past. Therefore, all that is required is that the atmosphere should be renovated and then alone we can take up this matter with the Military Officers, and I can assure you that they will agree to it. I would like to add a word more. I would also like to reply in a few words to one of the hon. Members who had made some allegations against the Gurkhas. I think he was utterly wrong in alleging that the Gurkhas are mercenaries. Another member said that the Maharaja of Nepal is paid Rs. 20 lakhs as a bribe which it was not proper to say incorrect version. I think that we in this country should express our gratitude to the Gurkhas and people of Nepal that they have placed at our disposal such a first-class Army. Their military

[Shri Gautam]

bravery and nobility has become known to the world. Their goodness and gentlemanliness lies in the fact that they have maintained friendly relations with us and are with us rather than siding with others. Today the world is prepared to employ them. Therefore, I would like to say that it is quite absurd to think that we are bribing the Maharaja of Nepal or that we are employing these brave Gurkhas as "mercenary soldiers". If you to-day call the Gurkhas as 'mercenaries', you will also treat the Sikhs alike and will you not call the other people in the Army as such? If they are 'mercenaries' those people have got the right to call us also as "mercenaries". If we have the freedom to speak, it is necessary that we should exercise some restraint in our thoughts and utterances. I would once again refer to the meritorious services rendered by the Gurkhas and eulogize the manner in which they helped us.

I would urge that a Committee should be set up. A suggestion more and I will conclude. All that is required is that a Committee should be set up to consider the various suggestions made by me and to devise a way-out and I would submit that a Committee should be constituted on behalf of the Standing Committee attached to the Ministry of Defence which should consider and look to all these aspects and assure the House that whatever is possible is being done and shall be done.

Syed Nausheralli: Sir, I have only a few points to submit to you and to the House. I begin with my hon. friend Mr. Gautam. I entirely agree with him when he says that the mode in which the payment of a sum of money, if any, to the Government of Nepal was placed before the House is highly objectionable. At the same time I think he has not quite appreciated the remarks.....

Shri Jajoo (Madhya Bharat): On a point of order, Sir, there is no Minister on the Treasury Benches. They are all empty.

Shri Mallayya (Madras): The hon. Defence Minister has just gone out and will be back presently.

Mr. Chairman: I understand he will come just now. He is only absent temporarily.

An Hon. Member: There is the Deputy Whip, Mr. Mallayya.

Shri Kamath: He has no ministerial status. The Government Chief Whip must be here.

Syed Nausheralli: Everyone who is appointed to a political office, even if he be a Parliamentary Under Secretary, as we have heard the other day, is to be included in the category of 'Minister'.

Shri Kamath: The Deputy Whip is only a Party Whip.

Syed Nausheralli: Sir, when you have ruled that it is only a temporary absence, the House may not mind and I shall resume my observations.

I was submitting that my hon. friend, Mr. Gautam, had failed to appreciate the real spirit of the remark made by the hon. Member, I believe, Mr. Man. His case was that there is no room in Republican India for any soldier, or any army consisting of anybody but Indian nationals.

Shri Gautam: The Britishers are recruiting them.

Syed Nausheralli: The Britishers might recruit anybody from any part of the world. That does not matter to us in the least.

If I understood the hon. Member, Mr. Man, right, his point was that Gurkha non-nationals should find no place in the Indian Army specially as suitable Indian Gurkhas are available in abundance. India in pre-Independence days was not Indian India, it was British India, and the Indian Army in those days

was not Indian Army but British Army, manned principally by Indians who were mere mercenaries of the British imperialists employed for keeping this country under subjugation. It was a misnomer to call the army in the pre-Independence days as the Indian Army. But after the attainment of Indian Independence, the Indian Army has become really Indian. It is Indian in the true sense of the term. And I am really proud that Indians have ceased to be mercenaries and every soldier in India has become an Indian in the true sense of the word.

An Hon. Member: They are patriots.

Syed Nausherahi: Some hon. Member says that they are patriots. Well, no question of anybody being unpatriotic can possibly arise. The Indian Army is there now to defend the honour, prestige and position of India as a State and they have proved that by their action. We know how, in spite of what has been going in the country for a pretty long time, in spite of the ugly, hydra-headed demon of communalism, we know how the Hindus and Muslims and Christians have all fought together and shed their blood together in the Kashmir campaign. That is well-known. Therefore, the question that we have now got to consider is not whether or not the Indian Army is patriotic; that has already been proved and it goes without saying. No question about their patriotism can possibly arise. I say that as Indians we are proud to have an Army which is really Indian today. We must see that the Army really remains Indian, not only in its capacity for fighting but in other respects also, namely, that it should acquire in the fullest sense and to the fullest extent all the noble qualities, traditions, manners and customs of India. That is what is really needed. Complaints have been made—I do not know whether justly or unjustly—that even now there are men in the Army who do not behave properly with civilian citizens. Certainly, there are men in the society who are bad and similarly there may be men in the Army who are bad. If there are any bad men in the Army they should be properly punished and I am sure the heads of the Army will only be too glad to get those people punished who are un-Indian in their manners, in their customs or in their mode of living or in sentiments. I do not want to dilate on this point any longer.

The next point that I want to submit for the consideration of the House again arises from a remark of my hon. friend, Mr. Gautam. It appears to me that my hon. friend is thinking that Pakistan is an isolated country living in isolation from the rest of the world and that we are also a country living in isolation from the rest of the world. He made a remark to the effect that Pakistan can never dare attack India nor can Pakistan have any designs against India. I respect, fully beg to differ from him, not because Pakistan is capable or incapable of it, but because there appears to be a misconception about the very status and position of Pakistan. Pakistan, to my mind, is the offspring of Anglo-Muslim intrigue. We all know that the British ruled us by dividing us into different groups. As India grew from strength to strength, the Britishers tried that principle of division in various ways. They gave shape to their policy in one way or other as the circumstances and the times suited them. When some so-called reform was being introduced, they began dividing the country and the people into various groups. They divided the people into Muslims and non-Muslims—not Hindus and Muslims. Under non-Muslims, came various groups like Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Sikhs and any number of other groups like Scheduled Castes, hill tribes, and so on. I do not know how many groups and how many divisions there were. Now, they went on for some time like that. Then they found that this game also was not likely to prove effective for long. So, what they contrived was that there must be some other mode of dividing the people; and that mode of division was the partition of India. India has been partitioned but now again we are looking—both India and Pakistan—towards the West.

[Syed Nausherali]

In spite of our tall-talks about a resurgent Orient, in spite of our tall-talks about Asia rising, waking up, in spite of our tall-talks about India being the leader of Asia the fact remains that even today for a very small matter like the settlement of a boundary dispute created by a fellow who knew nothing about India but who partitioned India—I mean Radcliffe,—a Lord Justice from another country was brought over here. So, in every sphere we are running to the West.

Sir, I will conclude soon.

However, the position is this. We brought him in. Now an award has been given, and to give effect to that award perhaps another man has to be brought in, and so on *ad infinitum*. Similarly, we are, for the settlement of another matter, running to the U.N.O.

I have got very little time, so I can not develop my point, but what I intend to say here is that there are only two courses open. If you really want to be out of war, there are only two courses open to you. The first one is that you forget that India has been divided. Forget for the time being that Pakistan people are not your own

An Hon. Member: You cannot do that.

Syed Nausherali: You cannot do that, I know. That is what I am going to say. This is one alternative, and take this first. Forget that they are not our own kith and kin. In that case, settle all outstanding disputes, if you can, yourselves. But that you cannot and your experience shows that no trust can be reposed—they do not repose trust in you and you do not repose trust in them, there is mistrust and distrust to an extent which cannot be liquidated. That appears to be the situation. If that is so, what is the other alternative course of action? I do not think there is a *via media*; there is no *via media*. I have heard the Prime Minister making some sort of a suggestion in some other place, but I feel that the more you delay your decision the more complicated your problem will be. Whatever that decision may be. I personally feel that whatever decision you take, take a quick decision and take prompt action. Quick decision and prompt action are absolutely necessary to end this most unsatisfactory and dangerous condition.

Well, I have to sit down. I cannot develop my point. I had also some other suggestions to make.

Shri B. K. Das (West Pengal): I confess that I have not much experience of our Army. I had occasion to visit Kashmir a few months ago and from the little experience that I gathered there, I can testify to the fitness and the satisfaction of our Army there. I had intimate talks with Commanders as well as ordinary soldiers, and I was gratified to find a feeling of satisfaction amongst them. I had occasion to talk to some heroes of Shellatong, Baramula, Zo Jila Pass and other places who had fought with bravery and courage. The impression that I gathered was that these officers are very much concerned over the education of their children. In the position in which they find themselves, they feel that they do not have enough facilities for giving proper education to their children. I do not think there is any question of much money involved. The situation of such officers is a little different from that of the civilian officers. I do not know how far it would be feasible to make some arrangements for stating educational institutions near about the important military centres for the education of the children of these officers, but I wish to place this suggestion before the hon. Minister for his consideration.

The second point about which I wish to deal is the present situation in our country. My hon. friend Mr. Nausherahi, who hails from the same province as I do, impressed upon us the necessity of prompt action at this moment. I do not know what that action should be. Our Prime Minister has said more than once that the situation brooks no delay, and immediately after his return from Bengal, he impressed on us the necessity for a short-term and a long-term action. I do not know what that long-term action will be. Probably, it must be left to the Government. But outside the Governmental machinery, outside the Members of Governments, what should people in general do? That is the point I am about to consider. The present position is one which requires readiness on our part to meet every contingency. I do not know whether that contingency will arise, but judging from the opinions of very reasonable people, I think that we should have no sense of complacency. On his return from Calcutta, the Chief Minister of Orissa remarked that the situation is "very, very bad". He also hinted that a crisis might develop. The Chief Minister of Bengal the other day, in reply to a Muslim Member, expressed his disappointment at the situation and said that he was not in a position to hope for any results through conciliatory methods. I do not say that he was hinting at immediate armed conflict, but I do say that the situation may develop into a crisis, for which we ought to keep our powder dry. All that has happened in Bengal is so shocking that it is very difficult to judge the situation with equanimity, and coming as I do from that province, it is very difficult for me to speak with a sense of equanimity. While we are not a news-mongering people, it is true that we hear the rattling of the sword on the other side. It is true that we hear so much talk of war in the Pakistan Press and Radio. It is true that some of the Pakistani leaders have already clamoured for a portion of our territory on the imaginary plea that we have been driving Muslims from this country in thousands and they require space for their rehabilitation. All these things point towards the development of a crisis and symptoms are not wanting to show that Pakistan is not sensible enough yet to consider the situation in a conciliatory way. It may be difficult to predict whether Pakistan wants war today, but judging from events, we can very well say that Pakistan has already been an aggressor—not in the sense that she was an aggressor in Kashmir, but in the sense of what has been done in East Bengal. From that point of view, it will not be far from the truth if I say that Pakistan has already been an aggressor.

I am sorry that my time is up. I would only say this, that in this crisis, although we are holding our patience, although we are sticking to our traditions, although we know that our great leader in this country went on bended knees to the British Government before he declared a war—a non-violent war, of course,—against them, although in this country there is a tradition set up by our great Lord who wanted only five villages before he declared a righteous war against the aggressors,—although all these are true, it is not very unlikely that we may be driven to take a final plunge, and I would request the hon. Minister to take steps from now on, so that we may be ready for that final plunge.

Pandit Kunzru (Uttar Pradesh): I have already referred once to the grievances and the discontent that exist among Indian officers on account of the inadequacy of their salaries. But I should like to refer to that matter again, particularly as my hon. friend Mr. Anthony has been taken to task for his temerity for drawing the attention of the Government to this very important matter.

I should not like to say anything that would create unnecessary difficulties, but I think that our duty to our country requires that we should make the House aware of the fact that the present situation is not such as to be regarded satisfactory either from the point of view of the country or of the officers. There is

[Pandit Kunzru]

no doubt that the officers of the Defence Forces, and not merely of the Army, view their future with great anxiety. Many of them have run into debt and they do not know how they are to be in a position to educate their children properly. I made some suggestions on this subject last year. I shall not repeat them, but I shall only express the hope that they and such other suggestions as might be made by the Defence authorities and by hon. Members will receive the careful consideration of Government so that the unhealthy state of things that exists at present might soon be brought to an end.

Whenever the Army budget is discussed its size forms the subject of criticism here. It seems to me that the Budget for 1950-51 has been reduced by about Rs. 10 crores as compared with the budget for the current year. (The total sum is Rs. 168 crores, while that for the current year is Rs. 170 crores. But as next year's budget includes a sum of about Rs. 8 crores for the Indian State Forces, it is obvious that the Defence Budget has been reduced by about Rs. 10 crores as compared with the current year. Now, if this reduction has been brought about by elimination of wasteful expenditure, or by the reduction of those branches that have very little bearing on the efficiency of the army, it is to be welcomed. But if it indicates a move on the part of the Government to reduce the army to a size that would be suitable in peace-time, I should like to sound a note of warning. My hon. friend the Defence Minister cannot but be aware of the circumstances in which we find ourselves today and I am sure that he will not lightheartedly embark on any scheme for the reduction of the defence forces at the present time. But, in view of the pressure that is being brought to bear on the defence authorities to cut down their expenditure, it is necessary to consider what the policy of Government at present should be. We should all like the expenditure on defence to go down. Nobody wants that it should remain at an unnecessarily high figure. But we have at the same time to see what efforts we have to make in order to ensure the security of the country. I do not think that the time has come when our forces can be safely reduced. But apart from that before Government think of reducing the defence forces it is necessary for them to take steps to make the Territorial Army fit to discharge some of those duties that now fall on the regular army. They should also take steps to increase the efficiency of this army, so that in an emergency it may, after going through a short period of training, be in a position to take the field. When this is done and the position is easier than it is today, we may safely reduce our defence force. But at the present time while regretting the high level at which our defence expenditure stands today I cannot support the demand for its reduction.

I referred to the policy of the Government with regard to the State forces the other day. I shall therefore say nothing about it, but only repeat my request for enlightenment on this subject.

There are just two or three more questions that I should like to deal with very briefly. I have already referred to the discontent that prevails among the officers of the various services in connection with their salary.

May I draw the attention of the Defence Minister to a special grievance of the officers of the Indian Air Force? As he knows, the Indian Air Force is divided into two branches—the General Duty Branch and the Ground Duty Branch. The initial salary of officers in the General Duty Branch has had to be increased. Of course it was not possible to induce young men to become pilots on the salary that Government was offering them. I do not think that this led to any grievance in the Indian Air Force. But what has created discontent is that the periods laid down for promotion from the ranks of Flight Lieutenants to that of Squadron Leader and from Squadron Leader to Wing

Commander are different in the two Branches. While in the General Duty Branch an officer—a Flight Lieutenant may become a Squadron Leader in about 8 years and a Wing Commander in about eleven years, in the Ground Duty Branch he will take about 10 years to become a Squadron Leader and 16 years to become a Wing Commander. I do not know why this differentiation should be made. Whatever the difference between the qualifications of the officers in the two Branches may be, is it necessary that it should be reflected not merely in their salaries, but also in the periods required for promotion from one rank to another?

Now, I shall refer to two questions of a general character which have a vital bearing on the efficiency of the army. Just as in civil administration, it is not considered desirable to keep officers too long at the headquarters, so in the Defence Forces too, I think it is undesirable to keep officers, particularly combatant officers for unduly long periods at the headquarters. Officers with special qualifications may for some reason have to be kept in Delhi for a fairly long time; but it should be the policy of the Government to send combatant officers, after a prescribed period of time, back to their Units or Formations as the case may be. It is, I think, not desirable that, in the interests of efficiency of the Defence Forces, the officers should be kept too long at the headquarters which may be compared with the Secretariat of the Civil Government.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of my hon. friend the Defence Minister to the feeling that prevails among the junior officers with regard to the maintenance of discipline. Discipline should be maintained with a firm hand: An army without discipline is a rabble and a danger to the country. But officers should be made to feel that the same stress will be laid on discipline in the case of senior officers as in that of junior officers. Unfortunately, it is felt at the present time that while the junior officers are strictly treated, undue leniency is shown to the senior officers. This is a feeling that ought to be checked as soon as possible. We should all have been happy if it had not arisen. But the next best thing that we can do is to remove all those causes that have given birth to it as quickly as possible.

Sardar Baldev Singh: I have listened with great attention to the speeches that the hon. Members have made today. They have naturally expressed the view some of them at least, that the Defence expenditure is very heavy. They said that it is beyond the capacity of this country to bear an expenditure of this nature that we have today.

The Defence Department has got a great responsibility. We spend nearly 50 per cent. of the total revenues of this country and therefore we have a great responsibility on our shoulders to see that the money that is made available for the Defence Forces of this country is properly utilised. During the last year it was continuously pointed out to us that in the near future we will have to cut down our expenditure and that it was immaterial how it was done. We were continuously told that the expenditure will have to be reduced. We in the Defence Department fully realised this need. I want to inform the House that during last year we have done everything that we possibly could to cut down wasteful expenditure. We have achieved certain results. Certain savings have been made but, in the ultimate analysis, as you must have noticed from the figures which the hon. the Finance Minister gave, we have not been able to reduce the expenditure substantially. Sir, the point that I want to make is that it is our continuous effort to avoid wasteful expenditure. I want to assure the House that any suggestions that are made to cut down wasteful expenditure or economise wherever possible will be welcome and everything possible will be done to carry them out.

[Sardar Baldev Singh]

Sir, before I reply to the criticism on the different points that have been raised by the hon. Members, I just want to say a word or two about the Defence Organisation. Some of the hon. Members are under the impression that perhaps the Defence Minister is all in all so far as Defence expenditure is concerned. Sir, this Organisation is, as you know, the responsibility of the Cabinet as a whole. There is a Defence Committee of the Cabinet which deals with all important matters of policy. Then, Sir, as I have explained, all important matters of policy are adopted by the Defence Department. Then there is the Defence Minister who deals with the Department generally.

I may point out that there is not a single important item which is not brought to the notice of the Defence Committee and through the Defence Committee to the notice of the Cabinet. If any hon. Member thinks that I have failed in my duty to look after the interest of certain officers and that I have not brought it to the notice of my colleagues, I have not the slightest hesitation to say that he is greatly mistaken. Sir, this is the set up as far as the Defence is concerned.

The next question that I would like to deal with is about the Armed Forces generally. One or two hon. Members pointed out that we are not spending enough money on the Navy and the Air Force. There is not the least doubt that we are spending comparatively a small amount on our Air Force and on our Navy. As the House knows, as far as Defence Forces of this country are concerned, the Army is our main fighting force, it has remained the main fighting Force for the last century or so and the Air Force and the Navy are young Services and have been developed during the last fifteen or seventeen years. We have been examining a proposal to balance our Forces. That proposal has been before the three Commanders-in-Chief. They have been working on it for the last year and they have not yet come to a definite decision as to what our balanced Force should be. By balance what is really meant is that the Army, Navy and the Air Force should be of such a size that in case of emergency they are able to co-operate and work in such a way, that the strength of each of these Forces is of such a level that they can work efficiently. Now when we balance our Forces, when a final decision is taken, I have not the least doubt that the expenditure on the Army will have to be reduced. At present a greater part of our Defence budget goes to the Army. There are special circumstances. As the House knows, we have got long land frontiers and after Independence, the situation has also changed greatly. The Western Frontier, ever since the creation of Pakistan, has added to our difficulties. But I want to assure the House that as far as Government is concerned, we are definitely of the opinion and we are convinced that this country ultimately should have a balanced Force and it is not our desire to maintain the present position of the three Services.

Now, I want to come straight to the criticism that was raised by some of my hon. friends but before I proceed to that I want to make one or two points clear. The first one is about the States Forces. My hon. friend Pandit Kunzru wanted to know as to what the exact position of the States Forces is. He also raised this point the other day while he was speaking on the General Budget. Sir, I explained this position to some extent in reply to a question but that perhaps was not clear enough. For the information of the hon. Member and the House, I should like to state that the position of the States Forces has undergone a complete change and from 1st April 1950 we are going to take over the entire States Forces.

The States Forces from 1st April this year will be entirely under the control of the President and under the control of this House. This House will have authority to do whatever it likes as far as the States Forces are concerned.

Pandit Kunzru: Will they be under the control of the Defence Minister?

Sardar Baldev Singh: That is a minor question. If the Forces are under the President, I am quite satisfied with that. The position of the States Forces which Pandit Kunzru wanted to know is like this. Broadly speaking, the political transformation has been of four different types as far as the States are concerned. Some States have merged with the Provinces now called States, some States have formed into Centrally Administered Areas, the third group consists of States which have forged into Unions where by virtue of certain agreements, the *Rajpramukhs* directly retain some rights in regard to the Control of Forces. The last group comprises of the remaining States of Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin Union and Jammu and Kashmir. The Forces which used to be maintained by the States falling in the first two categories have been merged and completely integrated with the Indian Army. So far as the third category is concerned, under the Agreement entered into by the *Rajpramukhs*, they retain certain rights of administrative control over the Union Forces subject however to the general control of the Central Government. It is important to emphasise here that although these Union Forces retain their separate entity, they are part and parcel of the Armed Forces of the Union and as such subject to the full control of the Parliament and the Central Government. The Forces of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin and Hyderabad which fall in the last group of States are being and will be completely integrated with the Indian Army. All the rules and regulations of the Indian Army relating to discipline, recruitment etc. have become applicable to these Forces as well. In particular regarding recruitment, may I say that it will be done by one common organisation and not separately by each State. The integration both of officers and other men is to be carried out in accordance with a very carefully worked out scheme which will ensure that only such of the officers and men are eventually retained as are found to be up to the required standard. Consequent on the acceptance by Government of the scheme of financial integration recommended by the Krishnamachari Committee, the entire financial liability in respect of the State Forces will be taken over by the Central Government from 1st April 1950 and a separate provision of about 8 crores has been made in the Budget on this account. The financial integration scheme however does not cover Jammu and Kashmir where the reorganization of the Forces must await the final political evolution of the State.

Now, this is the position as far as the States are concerned. The House will remember that we entered into a special Agreement with certain States. Under that Agreement there are certain provisions by which the *Rajpramukhs* are in administrative control of the Forces but as far as the general control is concerned, as far as their training is concerned, as far as their pay is concerned, and their equipment and everything else is concerned, it will be on the same level as that of the Indian Army.

Pandit Kunzru: On whom will the promotion of Officers from one rank to another depend and what is the exact extent of the administrative control to be exercised by the *Rajpramukh*?

Sardar Baldev Singh: Perhaps my hon. friend has not clearly followed the question. As far as promotion is concerned, we have a direct hand in it also and I may point out to him that the officers who are now in the State Forces will be very closely examined by our Selection Boards. Those who are not upto the standard will be trained in our Staff College and our training institutions so that when they are posted to the State Forces or later on to the Indian Army, their standard will be the same as that of the officers of the Indian Army to-day.

I hope my hon. friend is satisfied with what I have said.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I ask one question. Will these officers and men of states forces in Hyderabad and Travancore, after due promotion, remain in Hyderabad or go into the regular units of the army elsewhere?

Sardar Baldev Singh: It is provided—I cannot say offhand—it is one of the terms of the agreement that the forces are inter-changeable. I do not think the House need have any apprehension as far as the States forces are concerned. I am perfectly satisfied that there is nothing to be afraid; we have got to gain from the arrangements we have arrived at with the *Rajpramukhs*.

Next, I want to reply to some of the criticisms that were made by some of the hon. Members. I was rather surprised and shocked to hear the remarks that fell from the lips of my hon. friend Mr. Anthony. I do not think personally he meant what he said. But, all the same, his remarks are likely to create a lot of misunderstanding if I did not remove them at present. In the first instance, he said that the Minister for Defence has not taken the House into his confidence and that further, he has deliberately withheld some information from the House. Then Sir, he referred to the Ordnance Factories and lastly he raised the question of the Indian Commissioned officers.

I would like, first of all, to deal with the pay of Indian Commissioned Officers. Last year, when I was speaking on the Defence Budget, the House will remember, I mentioned a number of concessions that were given to the Indian Commissioned Officers. Those concessions were given in consultation with the three Commanders-in-chief and they fully approved of them. I have not the least hesitation in saying that at that time they were satisfied with the concessions that were given. During the last year, this question of hardships to Indian Commissioned Officers has been mentioned to me on several occasions. But, what surprised me most was when Mr. Anthony stated that the Commander-in-chief has stated in one of his public statements or in one of his public speeches that the Indian Commissioned Officers are not adequately paid. I have made thorough enquiries and I will be very glad if my hon. friend will give me a copy of the speech of the Commander-in-chief concerned in which he has referred publicly to the question of the pay of the Indian Commissioned Officers.

Shri Frank Anthony: On a point of explanation, Sir, I did not say he made it publicly; my information was that this was his definite opinion.

Sardar Baldev Singh: As regards the definite opinion of the Commander-in-chief concerned, may I point out to the House that these are routine matters and I believe they are the same with every Ministry. These questions and the grievances of officers are raised from time to time. But, it is not entirely correct to say that the Indian Commissioned Officers are living out of their pocket, or they are cooking their food themselves or that they have withdrawn their children from the schools on account of their low salary. It is a gross exaggeration.

Shri Sidhva: Mr. Anthony raised the same point last year also.

Sardar Baldev Singh: I must say this is most unfortunate. You are not serving the cause either of the Indian Army or of the Indian Commissioned Officers. This only creates misunderstanding; it does not help anybody. On this occasion I must assure the House that I am fully conscious of the difficulties of our officers. They have worked under very hard conditions; some of them have lived under canvas for a number of years. There are also several other hardships. I want to assure the House that to look after the interests of the Officers and men is the primary duty of the Government and we are not going to shirk it.

The other question which Mr. Anthony raised was about the Ordnance Factories. He wanted to know the number of Ordnance Factories that existed in the country during the war. I said in reply to a question put by one of the hon. Members, if I correctly remember, that the total number of Ordnance Factories during the war was in the neighbourhood of 36 or so. After that, a Committee was appointed and as a result of the deliberations of that Committee, a certain number of Ordnance Factories were disbanded. At present we have a number of Ordnance Factories in different parts of the country; I have not got information here in detail. Most of the hon. Members of this House fully know where these Factories are and what they are manufacturing. It is not necessary for me to give this information now.

Then, the point that Mr. Anthony wanted to know was, the total quantity of ammunition produced in these factories, whether rifles were produced and what other equipment is being produced and the quantity produced. With due respect to the hon. Members of this House, I want to point out that it is not at all my desire to keep any information from the House. I want to give as much information to the House as I possibly can.

Shri Frank Anthony: On a point of explanation, I never asked for that. I asked broadly whether production was lower than during the war.

Sardar Baldev Singh: The note that I have made goes to show that he wanted to know whether production is lower than or the same as what it was in the war days. There is not the least doubt and I have no hesitation in saying that production today is definitely lower than what it used to be during wartime. It is commonsense, because at that time the number of factories was 36 and we have now a much lower number and naturally the production is lower. May I point out that it is not possible for me to give the total production or the different articles of production in the Factories.

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not want that.

Sardar Baldev Singh: I may perhaps point out that the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Some days ago, in one Press Conference, made an allegation or made a point that the Indian Ordnance Factories were busy 24 hours. We have got these Ordnance Factories; we do not keep them idle. We work them to the best of their capacity because, unless they are worked to the best of their capacity, we cannot have this lower cost of production. In the interests of efficiency, we have to work them as best as we possibly can. I do not think my hon. friend has any grievance as far as production of these Factories is concerned. I would like to point out that I am prepared to take the blame that the House may put on my shoulders; but I think it is my duty to see that nothing is disclosed on the floor of the House which goes against the interests of this country.

Then, another point was made about the Territorial Army. The House may remember that when I came before the House with the Territorial Army Bill, I made it clear that as far as possible we will try to proceed with this measure as soon as possible. But, generally speaking, this is a post-trouble measure. It is not possible for us to go ahead with this scheme immediately. We have, as I indicated in reply to a certain question by an hon. Member, raised certain units of the Territorial Army, units which we were urgently in need of. As far as response to the Engineering units is concerned, it was quite satisfactory. So far as the general response is concerned, it has not been so satisfactory as we expected it to be. But, Sir, may I point out that as far as the Territorial Army is concerned, its entire success depends on the officers that we can make available, to them. As the House knows, we are passing through a very critical period and it is not at all possible for me to spare any officers from the Army to work in the Territorial Army.

[Sardar Baldev Singh]

A number of other points were raised. I would like first to deal with the points that were made by my hon. friend Sardar B. S. Man.

Shri Frank Anthony: May I ask the hon. Minister to tell us whether in his opinion, the *Prantiya Raksha Dal* would be discontinued?

Sardar Baldev Singh: As far as the *Prantiya Raksha Dal* is concerned. I think I made it clear last year also. The information that I have been able to give as far as the policy of the Government is concerned is that we are not in favour of encouraging private armies. We want to have only one official army and that army will be under the Government of India alone.

Shri Tyagi (Uttar Pradesh): May I know, Sir, if it is not your policy as far as possible not to keep the army reserved for internal security and that in that matter you want the provinces to be self sufficient in themselves?

Sardar Baldev Singh: If the hon. Member had waited for a few minutes, I was myself going to take up that point. As regards the *Prantiya Raksha Dal* is concerned, I have seen the criticism and I am told that that *Dal* is under the U.P. Police Act. I think the hon. Member is referring to the *Prantiya Raksha Dal* in U.P. as long as these *Prantiya Raksha Dal* or home guards are as they are called in other Provinces, are under the strict control of the Provincial Governments and as long as they are controlled by the Provincial Police Acts, I have nothing to fear. But as the armies are concerned or unofficial armies are concerned, the Government of India is definitely not in their favour and we will certainly check any growth of these unofficial armies.

My hon. Friend, Sardar Man referred to another very, very ticklish question and that was about the employment of Gurkhas in the Indian Army. Most probably he has made his remarks in complete ignorance of the facts. If I understood him correctly, he went to the extent of saying that the Government of India is bribing the Nepal Government or some such people and that bribes to the value of Rs. 20 lakhs is paid to get the recruits in the Indian Army. May I correct him and tell him that not a single pie is paid to the Nepal Government or to any of the Ranas of Nepal for recruiting Gurkhas to the Indian Army. The Gurkhas in the Indian Army have got a brilliant history. Their deeds are such that they have earned a name not only for themselves but for the Indian Army as a whole. As the House knows—I believe I stated this sometime last year—as far as the Government of India is concerned, we have decided that the Gurkhas will form part of the Indian Army, and as long as they are in the Indian Army, they will be treated on the same basis as members of this country.

Sardar B. S. Man: Do we pay any subsidy to the Nepal Government for the sake of these soldiers?

Sardar Baldev Singh: If my hon. friend will wait, I will clear up all the points that he raised during his speech. The other point that he made was that perhaps a certain portion of the pay of these Gurkha soldiers is deducted by us and that is paid to the Ranas or somebody in the Nepal Government. That again is entirely wrong. Every pie that is paid to the Gurkha troops and the officers in this country is paid to the officers and men serving with our forces and not to any outside agency. Then he made a point that about Rs. 20 lakhs are paid for these men. As far as the Defence forces are concerned, we are not at all responsible and we do not pay a single pie. Some time ago there was an agreement entered into by the External Affairs Department, and I believe they paid a certain amount for other considerations, but that has got nothing to do as far as the Defence forces are concerned.

Shri A. B. Gurung: Was that out of the Post-war Reconstruction Fund?

Sardar Baldev Singh: No, Sir. Another question was raised again by my hon. friend, Sardar Man and he pleaded with the House and asked: "Why not stop the recruitment of Gurkhas in the Indian Army"? As I said before, I have no hesitation in saying that the Gurkhas who are serving with us have made a name for themselves and it is the intention of the Government of India to continue their employment and they will form part of the Indian Army. They have done their duty very well; they have shown their patriotism and love for the country and there should be no doubt in the mind of anybody about the future of Gurkhas in the Indian Army.

May I take this opportunity to inform the House that during the British regime, they did not allow the posting of Indian officers in the Gurkha battalions; they had kept these offices as a close preserve for the British people, and ever since we have taken charge of the reins of this country, we have made it a policy that the Gurkha battalions will be officered by Indian officers and Indian battalions will be officered by Gurkha officers wherever they are available. In other words, we have given them absolute equality as far as the Indian forces are concerned.

Shri A. B. Gurung: How many Gurkha Commanding Officers are there at the moment?

Sardar Baldev Singh: I think the hon. Member has himself forgotten that he put a question about it four days ago and I gave a reply to that question and I believe the number of Gurkha officers is 61, I say off-hand; I am not definite about it.

Shri A. B. Gurung: How many Commanding Officers are now in charge?

Sardar Baldev Singh: It is very difficult for me to say at this stage what the number of Commanding Officers are. As soon as some officers are given commission, they do not become commanding officers, but those officers who have been given commissions, in due course of time, they are bound to become Commanding Officers.

There is another point which my hon. friend, Mr. Gautam made in his speech about the production of war equipment or other material required by us. I have made it quite clear on several occasions, and this is a fact which we cannot hide, that as far as this country is concerned to a great extent, we depend on foreign imports. The equipment that is used in the Army is of a special type and it is not possible for us at this stage to manufacture all our requirements in our ordnance factories but I would like to point out to the House that it is the set policy of the Government of India to do our best to manufacture all that we possibly can in this country. We fully realize that no army however strong or however much in numbers they may be is of any use unless we can meet their requirements of arms, ammunition and equipment from the indigenous manufacture. In this connection, there are a lot of difficulties and I do not want to go into the details, but the House fully knows that we have appointed a Planning Commission and when this Planning Commission starts its work and when we establish heavy industries in this country, we will gradually meet the requirements of our forces. When we have established those industries and started production of the equipment that we need for the Armed forces then alone we will be in a position to say that we are really an independent country and then we will be able to meet any aggression from outside even if supply from outside is not available. That is a long term policy, but as far as the present is concerned, we have to import and there is no other alternative. Some hon. Members have pointed out that it is absolutely useless to have such a big army, if we cannot produce the equipment. I am in entire agreement with this view, but the situation at

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present is such that we have to be careful. It is only about 2½ years ago we have won the freedom and if at this stage we take any risk, then I think we will be undergoing a great risk, which, I am sure the House will agree with me, we should not be prepared to take at this stage.

I generally welcome the constructive criticisms hon. Members have made. Now, I forget who it was, probably it was Mr. Gurung, who quoted the remarks of Gen. Stilwell. May I Sir, point out that it is not possible for me to take notice of the unofficial opinions expressed, and I may also inform the House that other officers, very senior British Officers who have visited this country since the attainment of our independence, they have also expressed the opinion in private conversations that the armed forces of India to-day are definitely in a better condition than what they used to be during the time of the British.

There is a great danger if this kind of criticisms are allowed to go in the public uncontradicted. We have got to be very careful. As the House knows our army officers are young, they are inexperienced, and as you know they have not had long experience of the high jobs of responsibility that they are holding. They have to be encouraged, and they have to be backed, and unless we encourage them and back them, they are likely to feel dejected. They are after all human beings. They have done their duty well and we want them to increase the efficiency of the armed forces still further. We want that the discipline in the army should be maintained and that can only be done by means of constructive criticisms, by pointing out the defects, if any, in a friendly manner and we should not treat them as people who have failed to do their job. On the whole I am very greatly satisfied and I am thankful to the House for the encouraging words which hon. Members have used with regard to the defence forces of this country.

As I said at the very beginning, it has been our constant desire to reduce the expenditure. This year the total expenditure is about Rs. 170 crores and next year we have budgeted for Rs. 168 crores which includes Rs. 8 crores for the State Forces. My friend Pandit Kunzru wanted to know how the reduction that we have shown in the Defence Budget has been arrived at. He was particular to know whether we have decided to reduce the number of the forces. May I point out that it is our desire as I said at the beginning of my speech, it is our constant desire to reduce the number of our forces. India cannot afford such a big army. But I want to assure the House and Pandit Kunzru himself that as far as we are concerned at present, there is no desire to reduce the number of our army, navy or air force. The expenditure is high, but we are passing through very critical times. My hon. colleague the Finance Minister in his speech mentioned that although we are passing through financial difficulties, the situation before us is such that as responsible men we cannot afford to take risks, and in spite of the great financial difficulties, he gave the assurance to the House that if it is necessary to provide some more funds for the armed forces or for the defence of this country and to defend the independence of this country, he will have no hesitation to provide as much money as is needed for that purpose.

With these words and with this assurance coming from the Finance Minister and with the excellent work that our armed forces have done and with the great sense of patriotism and responsibility that our forces have shown I have not the slightest doubt that as far as the defences of this country are concerned they are on sound footing and I have not the slightest hesitation to say that I have nothing to fear from anybody however strong he may be.

In the end, I want to thank the hon. Members for the support that they have given to the armed forces and I am sure it will go a long way to encourage them to do their duty patriotically and even more conscientiously.

Mr. Chairman: May I enquire from Mr. Anthony whether he wishes to press his motion?

Shri Frank Anthony: No, Sir. I beg for leave to withdraw my cut motion.
The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the Demands to the House. The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,85,000 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, 1951, in respect of ‘Ministry of Defence’.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Ecclesiastical’.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,33,37,000 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 1951, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective — Army’.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,47,64,000 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 1951, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective — Navy’.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,91,37,000 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, 1951, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective — Air Force’.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,03,50,000 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 1951, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Non-effective charges’.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,00,000 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 1951, in respect of ‘Defence Capital Outlay’.”

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 13th March, 1950.